



**TAMIL ARASU WISHES YOU
A VERY HAPPY
AND
PROSPEROUS 1996**

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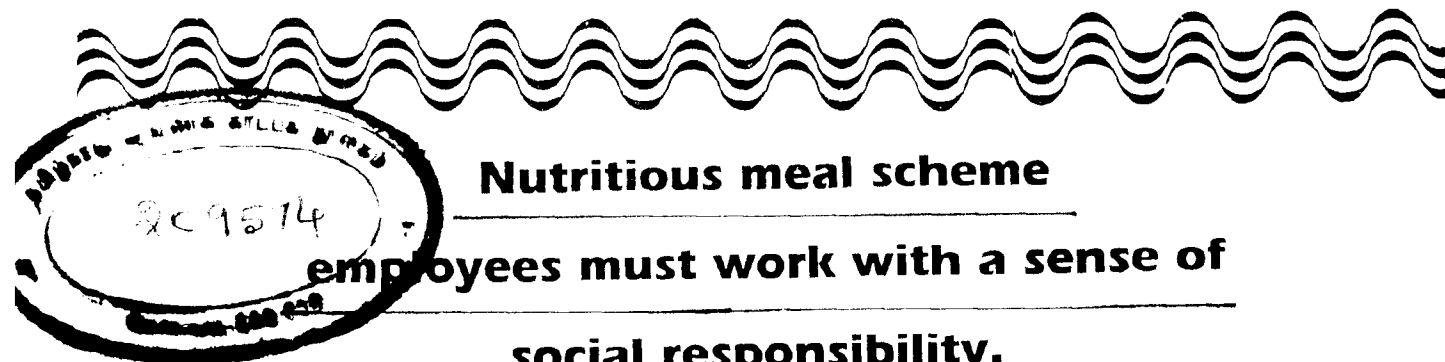
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PREGNANT WOMEN TO RECEIVE NUTRITIOUS MEAL



Nutritious meal scheme

employees must work with a sense of
social responsibility.

**Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi
Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha at the first
State Conference of Nutritious Meal
Scheme Employees at Vellore on
6.12.1995**

"The Tamil Nadu Govern-
ment will regularise the
services of the workers of
the nutritious noon meal
scheme and child welfare
scheme and will provide

them the benefits of regular
time scale from the new
year", announced the Hon'ble
Chief Minister Puratchi Tha-
laivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha ad-
dressing the first State
Conference of Nutritious
Meal Scheme employees at
Vellore on 6.12.1995.

By this decision, the
Chief Minister explained,
the Government would incur
an additional expenditure of
Rs.8 to 9 crores. The new
pay scale would give an im-
mediate hike ranging from
Rs.40 to Rs.110 per month,
she added.

The Chief Minister also
announced that the Govern-
ment would soon implement
a special scheme to provide
pucca sanitary facilities and
protected drinking water fa-
cility to all the nutritious
meal centres in a phased
manner, during the next

four years. Rs.5 crores
would be allotted for con-
struction of new building to
these centres, she an-
nounced.

In commemoration of the
memory of Dr. B.R. Ambed-
kar, the Chief Minister said
that all pregnant women
who were below the poverty
line and who were receiving
Government's cash doles
would be provided nutritious
meal. The nutritious meals
to pregnant women would
cost the Government
Rs.4.12 crores, she said.

The Chief Minister also
announced relaxation in the
maximum height prescribed
for recruitment for candi-
dates from Adi-dravidar





community and scheduled tribes, for entry into the police force. A minimum height of 165 cm instead of 168 cm would be prescribed for them, she said.

Going down memory lane, the Chief Minister recalled with pride her appointment by Dr.M.G.R. as a member of the high level consultative committee on the nutritious meal scheme. She said that this appoint-

ment paved the way for her to fully involve herself in people's welfare programmes. She appealed to the nutritious meal scheme employees to work with a sense of social responsibility.

The Chief Minister said since its inception in 1982, the annual expenditure on the nutritious meal scheme is on the increase. The annual expenditure which was

Rs.100 crores increased to Rs.200 crores in 1992, and now has touched Rs.400 crores.

The Hon'ble Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare, Nutritious Meal Scheme and Handloom and Textiles, Tmt. R. Indirakumari earlier welcomed the gathering.

CHIEF MINISTER ANNOUNCES INCENTIVES TO INDIAN MEDALLISTS AT SAF GAMES

Welcome Speech by Hon'ble Chief Minister PuratchiThalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the inauguration of VII SAF games at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium on 18.12.1995

On the memorable occasion of the inaugural function of the VII SAF Games, I have the greatest pleasure in extending a warm welcome to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, I wish to convey our sincere thanks to him for so readily consenting to inaugurate the Games. I also warmly welcome all our distinguished guests from India and various other countries who have

accepted our invitation to participate in this inaugural function.

On this happy occasion, I wish to announce that the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided that every Indian sportsman or sportswoman who wins a gold medal at these Games will be given a cash award of 15,000 rupees; every silver medallist an award of 10,000 rupees; and every bronze medallist an award of 5,000 rupees. I also wish to announce that every Indian team winning a Gold Medal will be given a cash award of 60,000 rupees; every team winning a silver medal will be given an award of 40,000 rupees; and every Indian team winning a bronze medal will be given an award of 20,000 rupees.

I understand that the Indian Olympic Association is constructing an Olympic Bhavan at New Delhi at a cost of 2 crore rupees. I wish to announce the decision of the Government of Tamil Nadu to grant a sum of 50 lakh rupees to the Indian Olympic Association for this purpose.

I now request the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to inaugurate the VII SAF Games.



SAF GAMES OPENS AMIDST BREATHTAKING PAGEANTRY

HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA DECLARES OPEN THE SAF GAMES

The VII SAF games has now become a reality, indeed. Everything went on as planned and with precision, going on to prove that this games was to become the best ever games organised in the sub-continent. And in the process it was about to become historic. The inaugural function was held at

Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium at Madras on 18th December this year.

When the Hon'ble Chief Minister arrived, the whole pageantry began. On reaching the dais, the Chief Minister symbolically touched the torch that travelled across the country from, ex Hockey Olympian, Thiru

Bhaskaran. Then she handed it over to tennis ace, Ramesh Krishnan.

The SAF games torch that travelled the length and breadth of the Country finally passed from Gnanasekharan and Anusuya Bai to Charles Borromeo, V.J. Peter, K. Natarajan,



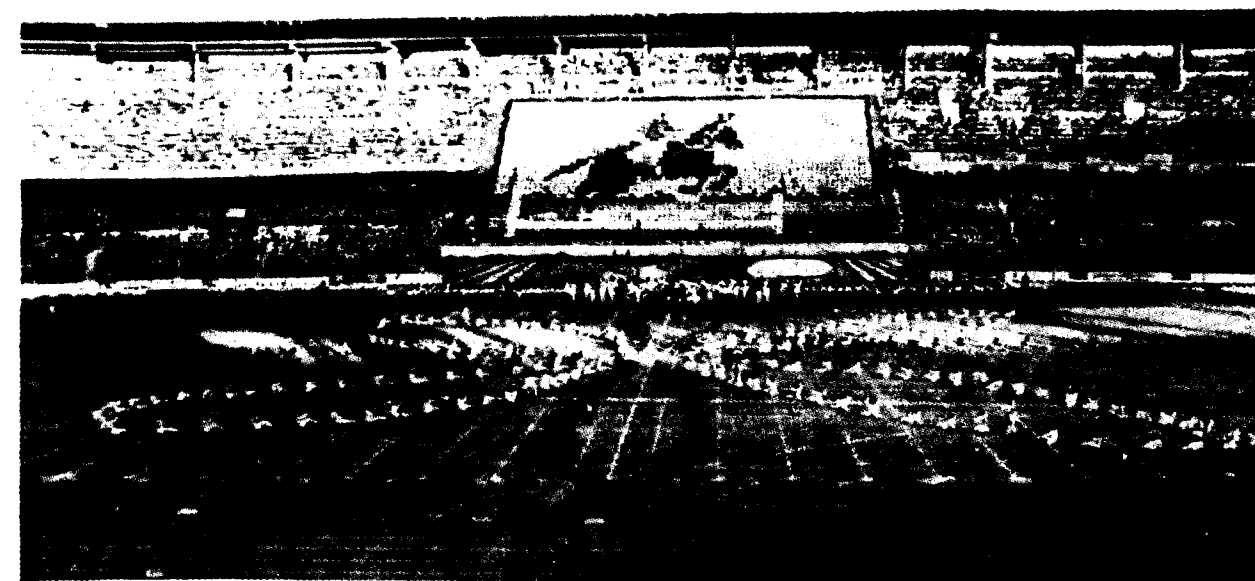
Senthureshwaran, K. Sumathi and P. Krishnamurthy, all time sporting greats. Finally the sacred flame was lit by the Dronacharya Award winner and former volleyball ace, Ramana Rao.

Welcoming the gathering, Thiru E. Sivanthi Adityan, President of Indian Olympic Association described the day as historic. He said that the SAF Games motto of

peace, perseverance and progress will be the unshakeable faith of sports men in the region. He thanked the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr.J.Jayalalitha for her vision and dynamism that made possible the mega event to be held at Madras. He said that the presence of the Prime Minister of India demonstrated India's commitment to the promotion of sports. Thiru

Adityan also extended a welcome to His Excellency, the Governor of. Tamil Nadu Dr.M. Channa Reddy.

In her brief presidential speech, the Chief Minister Dr.J. Jayalalitha thanked the Prime Minister for his presence and requested him to declare the games, open. The Chief Minister earned the affection and appreciation of the Indian sport fra-



ternity when she announced her Governments' resolve to award Rs.15,000 each to gold medal winners, and Rs.10,000 and Rs.5,000 each to the silver and bronze medal winners. She also announced that for team events, the winner would get Rs.60,000, the runnerup Rs.40,000 and Rs.20,000 for the bronze winner. The Chief Minister also an-

nounced a grant of Rs.50 lakh for the construction of Olympic Bhavan in New Delhi, 1/4 of the total cost.

The Prime Minister in his short one-line inauguration said, "I declare the VII South Asian Federation Games Open". On his arrival, the Chief Minister presented a memento to the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

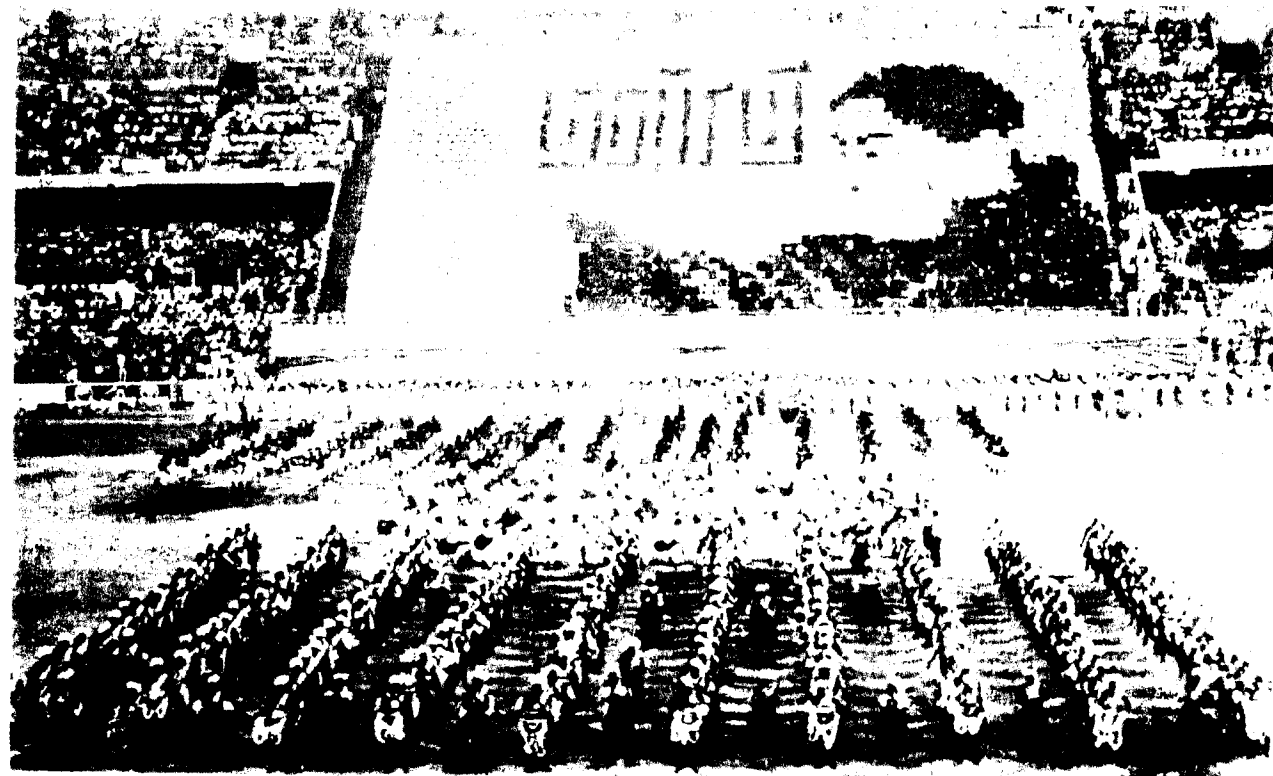
Immediately, on inauguration, the stadium teeming with thousands of spectators, burst uproariously. The canons boomed, the pigeons began to fly criss crossly and the multi coloured balloons presented a once in a lifetime spectacle. One helicopter carried the SASF flag and another one showered petals inside the



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stadium. The flags of the participating nations were hosted.

The teams led by the games mascot 'Leo' began trooping in. The host, India, as per tradition walked in last. Indian Athlete Shiny Wilson led the Indian Contingent.

Among the highlights, was the rendering of the Games hymn by popular cine singers, Mano, Anuradha Poduwal, Chitra and Swarnalatha and a recorded version of it in English by Usha Uthup.

India's golden girl on track, P.T. Usha took the oath on behalf of all the participants to play the games in its true spirit.

The cultural programme

that followed was spell binding. The Singhi Yaks locked horns, rolled and ran around to the whipping of the master. The karagam, kavadi and poikkal kudirai (Dummy Horse) of Tamil Nadu were done in neat circles. Lezium artistes from Maharashtra formed themselves in patterns of flowers, flames, etc. to the beating of heavy drums. Chari, the dance of flower gathers of Rajasthan was done in style.

The Cheraw dance of the North East and the Bamboo dance of Mizoram were breath taking and captivating.

Bihu, the spring festival dance of Assam, the Gaud marias and the Lambadi dance were simple and aesthetic. The Lambadis colourful costume are a vivid re-

flection of the diversified richness that make up India.

The famous fast moving pace of Gujarat's Dandhiya Ras was eye catching. Poou-chalan dances and their flying turbans were psychedelic. Dholu Kunita of Karnataka made one tap one's feet.

Finally, the floodlights went off and the stadium turned to dark. The Charkula dancers walked in with lamps on their heads. The dancers were joined by torch carrying men, who walked to the tune of the famous song from the legend MGR's film Ayirathil Oruvan "Adho Andha Paravai Pola Vazha Vendum". A bright display of fireworks brought the curtain down for the evening.



COMMITMENT TO UPLIFT THE DOWNTRODDEN AND OPPRESSED STRESSED

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J. Jayalalitha on 1.12.95 asserted that her Government is firmly committed to the upliftment of the downtrodden and the oppressed.

Delivering her inaugural address at the first meeting of the State-level high committee for Adi Dravidar Welfare held in the Secretariat, the Chief Minister listed the various measures undertaken and schemes implemented by her Government

during the last 4-1/2 years to safeguard the interests of poor and downtrodden, proletariat, working people and weaker sections, with immense involvement. She claimed that her Government was implementing various developmental works, with a new impetus, for the overall social and economic development and progress of Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes.

She said the amount of allocation of Rs.204 crores

in 1995-96 by her Government for the progress of Adi Dravidars and tribals was twice the amount of Rs.103 crores allotted in the year 1991 for the same purpose. This was because of the continuous welfare schemes undertaken by her Government for safeguarding the interests of Adi Dravidars, she said.

Her Government was not just satisfied with recording certain schemes in books but took many constructive

steps to speedily implement them and make the people avail of their benefits.

After her Government came to power, a ten-point programme for providing all basic amenities to Adi Dravidars and for their economic independence and social rights were formulated and successfully implemented, she said. They included, economic development schemes, irrigation wells for farmers' families, financial aid for starting enterprises, employment for those who had completed vocational education, free house-site pattas, free concrete roof houses, drinking water, roads to residential areas, street lights, electric lights under one lamp a house scheme etc.

Another three important economic schemes are setting up of two hosiery industrial estates exclusively for Adi Dravidars, aid for setting up shrimp farms and silk worm culture. Two hosiery industrial estates with 200 sheds are being constructed at Mudalaiyarpalayam near Tirupur in Coimbatore District and Nallakavundan Palayam in Periyar District. These two represent the Government's eagerness to see that those who had all along been labourers should become industrial entrepreneurs and industrialists, she said.

She said a bronze statue of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar was unveiled by her at Koyambedu in the city to honour the sentiments of Adi Dravi-

dars. The State Government was also constructing a Manimandapam for Ambedkar at a cost of Rs.5-crores in the heart of Maras city, she said.

The Chief Minister said she also unveiled a statue of legal luminary Shivaraj, who followed the footsteps of Ambedkar. Moreover her Government also created a trust on his name with a corpus fund of Rs.10 lakhs to give financial assistance of Adi Dravidar students of law. She also announced many other revolutionary schemes for the socio-economic development of Adi Dravidars, on the occasion.

She said as the implementation and achievements of the schemes had been given

in detail in the note given to the members of the committee, she would like to underline only a few important ones, in view of the paucity of time.

Realising the fact that the Adi Dravidar people should also get an uplift in social status apart from economic development for the progress of community, her Government reserved seats for them in Veda Agama College and paved way for the members of the community to become Archakars in temples, she said.

The Chief Minister recalled her letter to Hon'ble Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, in which she had demanded a Constitutional amendment to treat Christian Dalits as SCs and STs and give them the benefits of reservation in education and employment. She assured that her Government would strive hard to get all benefits to Dalit Christians.

As the Government concentrated in implementing social welfare measures during the past 4-1/2 years, Tamil Nadu today stood first in the Indian sub continent in respect of the same. This high level committee has been formed to oversee Whether benefit of the schemes reach the people and to give suggestions on

the required new schemes in view of the changing situations and needs of the people.

Hence, she requested the members of the committee to underline the welfare schemes to be undertaken by the Government for creating an awareness among the people of the community and for their overall development besides the progress of the people living in their respective areas.

She said as for her Government was concerned, it was prepared to undertake any scheme, whatever might be the cost, for the progress of Adi Dravidar community.

After her Government assumed office, the number of special schools for Adi Dravidars had increased, so also number of hostels and the quality of education imparted there. Particularly in certain districts, girl students studying classes 3-5 were given an annual incentive of Rs.500 and a monthly incentive of Rs.100 was given to students. She was confident that this scheme benefitting 60,000 girl students in the State would write a new chapter in their lives.

She regretted that at times unnecessary feelings of communal differences and hatred were instigated in the State, renowned for its

communal harmony and fraternity among people.

She added that a nine-member Adi Dravidar Welfare Commission has also been constituted to submit a detailed report to the Government on the socio economic conditions of Adi Dravidar people. She asked the commission to submit its report at the earliest.

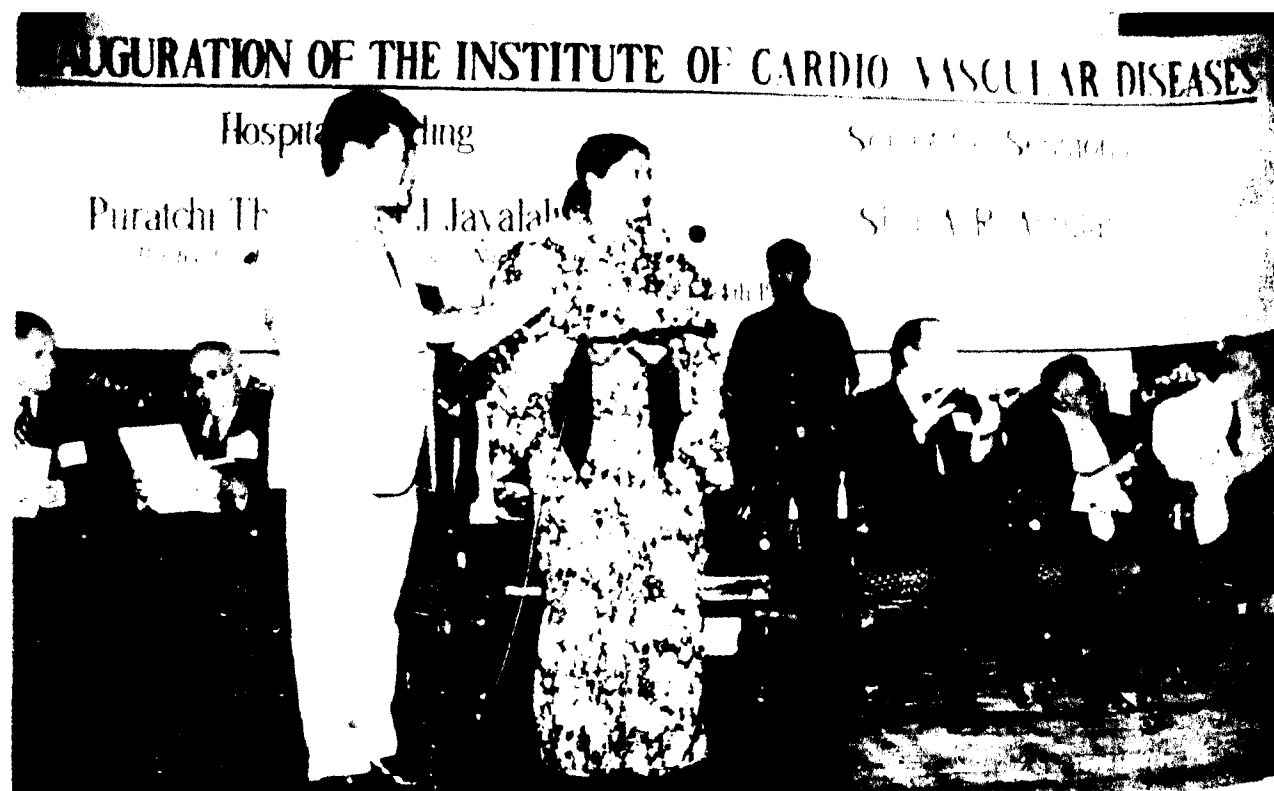
22 members of the committee including Hon'ble Ministers Thiru M. Anandan and Thiru P. Easwaramurthy, Chairman of the Committee Justice K. Samidurai, 8 special invitees which included Chief Secretary Thiru N. Haribhaskar and Secretaries of some departments, DGP Thiru W.I. Dawaram also participated in the meeting.

Earlier Chief Secretary Thiru N. Haribhaskar welcomed the gathering. The meeting lasted for 3-1/2 hours.

The members expressed their views and suggestions individually at the request of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Most of them conveyed their appreciation and thankfulness for the measures taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for the welfare of Adi Dravidars and tribals.

Thiru P. Natesan, Secretary, Adi Dravidar and Tribals Welfare Department proposed a vote of thanks.





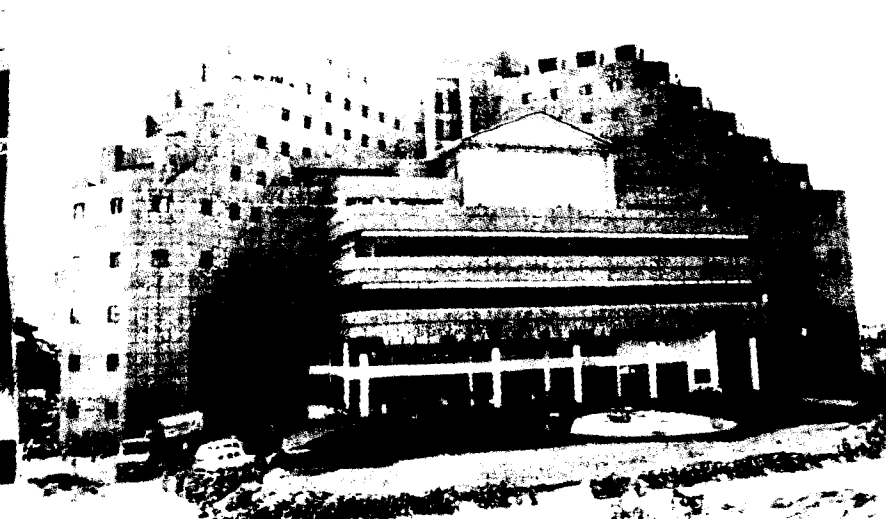
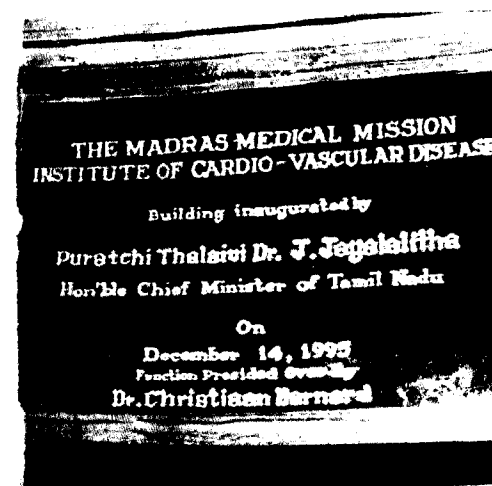
**CHIEF MINISTER CALLS FOR JUDICIOUS BLEND OF
COMMERCIALISM AND SERVICE MINDEDNESS IN
CORPORATE MEDICAL WORLD**

**Tamil Nadu has always been
a trendsetter in providing
excellent health packages
for the people**

I have great pleasure in inaugurating the new hospital complex of the institute of Cardio-Vascular Diseases, promoted by the Madras Medical Mission, and also in associating myself with the prestigious 'Global Congress on Cardiac Sciences', being held in this great city of Ma-

**Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha
at the inauguration of the New Hospital
Complex of the Indian Institute of Cardio
Vascular Diseases and Global Congress
on Cardiac Sciences organised by the Ma-
dras Medical Mission on 14.12.95.**

dras. Indeed, it is a privilege to address this galaxy of medical luminaries who have assembled here, to en-
gage themselves in the com-
mon pursuit of arriving at



better solutions to many complex and confounding issues in cardiac care.

I am delighted to see that a massive campus has emerged here, under the watchful eyes of Dr.K.M. Cherian, because it was here, in this very place, that I had laid the foundation stone for this building, three years ago, in 1992. Therefore, I am very happy to see that this 'Dream Project' the 'Magnum Opus' of Dr.K.M. Cherian, has come to fruition in such a memorable manner; and I am particularly glad to have been associated with a great humanitarian venture of this magnitude, both at the stage of laying of the foundation stone and the inauguration. I wish to convey my sincere congratulations to Dr.K.M. Cherian and his

versatile team for having exhibited an exemplary sense of dedication, perseverance and professionalism during the last three years, due to which the creation of a medical institution of the highest calibre could be accomplished in the most spectacular way.

I am happy to extend a very warm welcome to all the delegates of the Global Congress who have come to this renowned city, which is internationally acclaimed for its cultural and artistic splendour. I hope that, during your brief stay here, you will have an opportunity to see some of the various artistic and cultural landmarks of Madras, which I am sure, you will cherish in your memory for a very long time.

Our country itself can

boast of a very rich medical tradition, existing in the form of ancient medical treatises and scriptures, fully founded on the basis of our native sciences. Ayurveda, Siddha and Nature-cure are some of the Indian traditional schools of thought in medicine, which not only offered cures for scores and scores of diseases, in the traditional way, based on herbal treatment and indigenous chemical applications, but also enriched the alternative medical systems. Our country also has the distinction of possessing many ancient scriptures like the Atharva Veda, the treatises of Sushruta and Dhanvantri, enunciating the postulates of Indian medical systems in an elaborate manner.

I would like to take this



opportunity to congratulate all those medical legends who have used their skills to scale greater heights in the medical profession by alleviating human miseries, through miraculous feats like heart transplantation, kidney transplantation and so on. I wish to convey my heartiest congratulations, especially to Dr.K.M. Cherian, who has brought great fame to our nation by conducting successfully the first heart transplantation surgery in South India and later following it up with one more such successful surgery recently.

I am equally elated to find that this distinguished forum presents a unique spectacle. I am referring to the august presence of Dr.Christian Barnard who performed the World's first heart transplantation surgery, and also our region's first successful recipient of a transplanted heart, Mrs.Mimun Beevi, on the same dais together.

This brings me to the subject of what Society owes to the medical world and what is expected of this noble community. There can be no greater joy than saving a life. In this sense, the doctors who toil day and night to save suffering fellow human beings from a number

of afflictions and maladies, enabling every one of us to lead a healthy life, deserve our highest accolades. But for the caring hands of dedicated doctors, millions of lives would have been lost to the onslaught of various diseases and epidemics. Therefore, they deserve our highest consideration. Similarly, Society expects that doctors, whose profession is a noble one should endeavour to serve humanity in a manner which will enable them to translate into reality the lofty ideals the Hippocratic Oath enjoins them to uphold.

I am proud to mention that Tamil Nadu has always been a trendsetter in providing excellent health packages for the people, by according the highest priority to the development of adequate infrastructure in the health sector. Our State Government is spending about 666 crore rupees during this year alone, accounting for 7% of the State budget, on the health sector. This reflects the deep concern and the commitment of this Government towards prevention and cure of diseases.

Realising the need for making our children grow up hale and healthy, free from all diseases, after assuming

office as the Chief Minister of this State, I devised a massive health coverage programme in 1992, in order to provide all children in the State with periodical health check-ups, medicine and corrective measures. I am happy to mention that the main objective of treating minor ailments, and referring them to big hospitals in cases of major illnesses has been achieved, by covering about 75 lakh children under this important programme so far. In addition to this, my Government also launched a 15-Point Programme for Child Welfare in which the entire gamut of the growth of the child, from the pre-natal stage to the onset of adolescence is carefully observed, and remedial measures are provided at every stage, including corrective surgeries for maladies like congenital heart disorders. I am proud to mention that this important programme is provided to the children of our State entirely free of cost. In the Government Institute of Child Health at Madras, under this programme, 500 children have been benefited, with free heart surgeries and replacement of valves, since the inception of this programme in 1993.

Our Government is also paying equal attention to

providing a well organised public health system for our people. Measures like polio prevention, cataract prevention, AIDS prevention, infant mortality prevention and birth control methods etc., are popularised among the people and I am happy to mention that Tamil Nadu has already achieved all the National goals set under the 'Health for all by 2000 AD' programme. The birth rate in Tamil Nadu is 19 per 1000, the second lowest in the country, as against a national average of 28.6 per 1000. I hope that the reduction in the birth rate to 15 per 1000 by the year 2000 AD will be achieved with ease, given our commitment to this important health programme.

I am also happy to mention that Tamil Nadu has achieved 100 percent coverage under all the immunisation programmes meant for children. UNICEF has placed on record its appreciation of this excellent feat in the implementation of immunisation programmes in Tamil Nadu. The Infant Mortality Rate in Tamil Nadu is as low as 59 per 1000, whereas the national average is 73 per 1000 children. I am proud to mention that Tamil Nadu is the only State in the entire country to have formulated specific demo-

graphic goals, as far as population control is concerned, with Zero Population Growth expected to be achieved by 2010 AD.

It is my firm opinion that providing health care to the people need not be restricted to the agencies of the Government alone. Ours being a welfare State, it is true that the major burden must be borne by the Government in this regard. But, it is essential that private enterprise also involves itself in promoting health care among the people, much more vigorously than ever. No doubt, commercial considerations play an important and vital role in the maintenance of medical and public health systems. I would like to make an appeal to private enterprise in the medical world, to arrive at a judicious blend of commercialism and service-mindedness in such a way, that it will promote the wholesome health status of a larger chunk of the teeming millions of our people, and create a new environment of equitable distribution of health benefits to all.

In fact, I would even go to the extent of suggesting that the hospitals in the private sector in India, may come forward to accept a minimum of 10 or 15 percent of patients periodically from

the Government hospitals, for treating them with state-of-the-art facilities, as a measure of goodwill. I feel that this magnanimous gesture will go a long way in instilling a sense of well being and hope among the poor and the weaker sections of our Society, who are afflicted with dreaded diseases. I hope that the private sector hospitals in India would give a serious thought to this well meaning suggestion and come forward to discuss with the Government how best this programme of exchanging patients could be put into practice.

The relevance and importance of cardiac care in the present era cannot be over emphasised. Heart diseases and cardiac complications are alarmingly on the increase. With the amount of stress and tension prevalent in the modern way of life, cardiac problems have to be tackled on a war footing. I hope that this 'Global Congress on Cardiac Sciences' will address itself to the growing phenomenon of wider prevalence of heart diseases, and devise such measures which will demystify the process of treatment for various heart ailments. Now that cadaver transplantation of vital organs has almost become common-

place, one can foresee in the future, the availability of less cumbersome and far easier curative practices for many heart ailments. I hope that the continuous research taking place in cardiac sciences will pave the way for the emergence of newer treatment systems, bringing a ray of hope to the numerous terminally ill cardiac patients, who look forward to nothing less than miracles to save their lives.

I wish to convey my

warm greetings to all the distinguished delegates who have assembled here, especially Professor Christian Barnard, the President of the Congress; Professor Richard M. Engelman and Professor Donald Ross who are in our midst, and may I wish you all greater success and glory in all your endeavours?

I also wish to assure Dr. Barnard that my Government will do everything in its power to help the Madras Medical Mission to achieve

its goal.

I wish the Institute of Cardio-Vascular Diseases of the Madras Medical Mission a glorious future and hope that it will soon emerge as one of the premier medical institutions in the world, rendering cardiac care of the highest order to people, coming from all over the world, and attain the pinnacle of glory in the medical profession.

I wish every one of you assembled here, continued success, peace and prosperity.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha inaugurated the Pistol and Rifle events of the VII SAF Games at Alamadi-Veerapuram Shooting Ranges on 21.12.95.



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TENNIS STADIUM INAUGURATED

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha declared open the Tennis Stadium, at Nungambakkam on 14.12.95. Hon'ble Minister for Education, Chief Secretary, Secretary General of SAFG and Secretary Education, President, Indian Olympic Association and various senior officers of Government of Tamil Nadu were present on the occasion. This Stadium is constructed on an area of 9.89 acres to host the Tennis Event for the VII South Asian Federation Games of 1995. This has a seating capacity of 5000 in Main Stadium and 2000 in Practice Gallery. The Stadium has been designed by M/s.C.R. Narayana Rao, Architects and has been constructed by M/s.Tarapore & Co., The total construction cost of the Stadium is approximately Rs.8.5 crores.

The construction is reinforced cement concrete (R.C.C) frame work on pile foundation with space frame roof (V.V.I.P. sector) and colour coated metal sheathing. The playfield consists of one central court in main stadium and 6 practice courts. All courts are Synthetic Surfaces (DecoTurf)

conforming to International Standards. The Stadium is provided with modern electronic score board. Octogonal spectator Gallery has been planned for this Stadium to provide best viewing angle. VIP Gallery is protected with a cantilever space frame roof. Four circular space-cape ramps lead the spectators directly to the ground level. The Stadium has been provided with nicely designed landscape and car parks. The following facilities are provided in the Stadium for sports person such as:

Players Lobby, Players Rooms, Delegate's Room, Referee Room, Dormitory, Locker Room, First aid room, Tournament Director's Room, furnished VVIP Lobby, Media facilities like Meeting Room, Media Room, Scorer Room, Telecom Room, Computer Room, Conference Room, Commentator Room, P.A. Booth, and D.D. Dubbing & Post production Room have been provided.

To ensure fool proof security system, police control room and PA system have been provided.

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CHIEF MINISTER MAKES ON THE SPOT ASSESSMENT AT TIRUNELVELI

Chief Minister makes personal appeal for peace and amity in the area

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha made an on the spot assessment of the situation at Tirunelveli on 27.12.95. The Chief Minister's visit followed the gruesome attack on bus passengers near Maniyachi in Chidambaranar District on 25.12.95, in which six persons were hacked to death.

On arrival at Tirunelveli, the Chief Minister visited the Government Hospital at Palayamkottai and placed wreaths on the bodies of the six killed in the bus tragedy.

She also expressed her condolences to the bereaved. The Chief Minister directed that all assistance be extended to bereaved families. The Chief Minister also met those injured in the bus attack who were being treated in the hospital. She offered them fruits.

Later at the Tirunelveli Circuit House, the Chief Minister met the local leaders of all political parties, leaders of various communities and Government officials, for over three and half hours.

The local leaders wanted stern action against anti social elements and the Chief Minister assured prompt and impartial action against those inciting and indulging in violence. The Chief Minister agreed with the local leaders that the people of Tirunelveli - Kattabomman and Chidambaranar Districts desired to live in peace and harmony, and it is only a handful of self - seekers who incited violence. She said, the Government would contain the anti-social elements with an iron hand and

sought the co-operation of all political parties.

After the interaction, the Chief Minister ordered a series of measures that would ensure peace in the area. They are :-

- ★ Intensification of highway patrolling.
- ★ All State transport buses plying on rural routes in the Districts of Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Chidambaranar would have armed guards to provide protection to the passengers. This scheme, may be extended to other Districts, later.
- ★ Those indulging in violence must be apprehended and proceeded against, without fear or favour. Cases against innocent people may be dropped.
- ★ Peace committees at the District, Taluk and village levels (already ordered) ought to be brought into existence immediately, with adequate representation of women.
- ★ When situations demand, the District Collector should convene all party meetings and seek views for solving problems.
- ★ The Revenue and Police



Officials to strictly implement the legislations on protection of Civil Rights and against untouchability.

- ★ Action against those propagating caste hatred and violence through posters and wall writings.

- ★ Action against those who incite violence through their speeches at public meetings and those who possess and distribute weapons with the intention of provoking violence.

- ★ The Chief Minister directed that top officials including the District Collectors, to act tactfully while handling conflicts and ensure that all groups of people receive

protection from the Government.

Earlier, during the day, before she left for Tirunelveli, the Chief Minister expressed her shock and distress over the Maniyachi incident and announced a solatium of Rs. 1 lakh each to the bereaved families of the six victims. She also announced a grant of Rs.25,000 to each of the seriously injured and Rs 10,000 each to those superficially injured.

It must be mentioned here that the Chief Minister chose to skip the valedictory of the ten day VII SAF Games, which she had personally masterminded as a historic success to visit Tirunelveli, in order to contain the violence in the area at the earliest.



SAF GAMES VILLAGE INAUGURATED

**"It is my wish to make Madras
the best destination for
Sports in India"**

**Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi
Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the inauguration of the SAF Games
Village at Madras on 13.12.95**

The ultramodern facilities that had come up in Madras city for SAF Games should dispel doubts whether Madras is capable of organising the event, said the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurating the Rs. 101 crore SAF Games Village at Koyambedu, Madras

on 13.12.95.

Our sole aim now is to make Tamil Nadu the best destination for sports in India and we have achieved our goal to a great extent, the Chief Minister observed. She said her Government has given new thrust to sports in general and the

field has experienced a renaissance. Visitors from abroad can now cherish the facilities made available here and take back fond memories of the State now, she added.

"Today sports persons do not come after us seeking help. Rather we go searching for them to give them all



encouragement in various forms" said the Chief Minister amidst cheers.

worth of schemes by Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

"Whatever we do we try to do it the best possible way", she said. The new facilities such as the swimming complex, the tennis stadium and the hockey stadium are all testimony to the high priority that the Government had given to sports and the Government's deep involvement in giving sportspersons new vistas for progress in their respective fields, the Chief Minister said.

Earlier, the Chief Minister lighted a "Kuthuvilaku" to mark the inauguration of the village and pressed a button to unveil a plaque detailing Rs. 300 crores

In his address, Thiru Sivanthi Adityan, President of Indian Olympic Association hailed the enthusiasm for sports generated in Tamil Nadu by the inspiration of the Chief Minister. "Today the SAF Games form a golden chapter in the sports history of Tamil Nadu", he said. Madras city might well be called the sports city of India, he added.

Speaking on the occasion, Thiru K.K. Bhatnagar, Chairman and Managing Director of HUDCO, described the transformation of marshy land into a well laid out housing complex, 'a miracle'. He said though Tamil Nadu had just 5 1/2 percent

of nation's population, it stood on top in receiving HUDCO loans and effective implementation.

Thiru N. Balaganga, Chairman of Tamil Nadu Housing Board welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru K. Ponnuswamy and Hon'ble Minister for Housing, Thiru S. Reghupathy spoke on the occasion. Hon'ble speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. Thiru L. Vijayaraghavan, Secretary General of SAF Games also spoke.

Thiru Debendranath Sarangi, Secretary, Housing Development Department proposed a vote of thanks.



An Exclusive Industrial Estate for Women Entrepreneurs near Madras

Historic Efforts taken to locate industrial estates on an area of 2,655 acres in Tamil Nadu

—Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha on 4.12.95 at the inauguration of the expansion programmes for nine industrial estates of SIDCO.

The Chief Minister announced the revival of capital subsidy suspended in 1988 to those entrepreneurs in SIDCO estates who received sheds and equipment under the hire purchase system. The scheme is being revived to help women entrepreneurs involved in small industries, said the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J. Jayalalitha after lighting the traditional lamp to mark the expansion Programmes for nine industrial estates of the SIDCO at a cost of Rs.15 crores and laid the foundation stone for nine new industrial estates to come up on 2,655 acres in the State.

No Government of the

past has ever attempted to locate industrial estates on an area of 2,655 acres, the Chief Minister added. She termed the efforts on this direction as historic. When these industrial estates become functional, they would provide direct employment to two lakh persons and indirect employment to six lakh additional persons.

The State Government would locate an exclusive industrial estate for women at Velachery near Madras, the Chief Minister said. The 134



acre site would be the third in the State, as two such industrial estates are already coming up at Thanjavur and Bargur.

292 industrial sheds had been made over to women entrepreneurs in the last four and a half years against mere 26 sheds sanctioned previously, she said. The revolutionary order reserving 30 percent of the sheds to women entrepreneurs, the scheme of distributing equipments on instalment basis introduced in 1994 and targets reached in ex-

tending assistance in procurement of raw materials and in promotion of sales, are some of the achievements of her Government, the Chief Minister noted. The new industrial policy framed by her Government has expedited industrial development in the State, the Chief Minister added.

The Chief Minister distributed prizes to 21 outstanding women entrepreneurs in the State, allotment orders to 29 entrepreneurs, house site pattas to 14 last grade servants of SIDCO and house site pattas

and clothes to 11 persons who were allotted lands in Thiru Vi.Ka.Industrial estate.

The Chairperson and Managing Director of SIDCO said that SIDCO has received 884 applications from entrepreneurs for locating their units at the Dr.J.Jayalalitha Industrial Estate at Ayadi. She presented a cheque of Rs.10 lakhs to the Chief Minister, towards the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

Hon'ble Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, presided over the function.

Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries, Thiru Durai Ramasamy spoke on the occasion. Thiru N. Athimoolam, Secretary, Small Industries Dept., also addressed the gathering.

The new industrial estates to which foundation was laid are: at Avadi on 1000 acres, at Thirumudivakkam (230 acres), at Vichoor (in Manali on 50 acres), at Pochampalli (near Bargur), at Uthangarai (Dharmapuri District), at Perunthurai (Periyar District, on 350 acres), at Asanur - Venmani Athur (Villupuram - (Natrampalli on 200 acres), at Sivaganga - Thirupathur (Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District on 105 acres) and at Malumichampatti in Coimbatore (on 60 acres)





AQUATIC COMPLEX INAUGURATED

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha declared open Aquatic Complex at Velachery, Madras on 14.12.95 constructed to FINA standards in view of ensuing SAF games at Madras.

The Stadium is constructed on an area of 5.00 acres to host the Swimming event for the VII South Asian Federation Games of 1995. This has a seating capacity of 4500. The Stadium has been designed by M/s.C.R. Narayana Rao, Architects and has been constructed by M/s.Tarapore & Co. The total construction cost of the stadium is approximately Rs.12.00 crores.

The construction is by Re-

inforced Cement Concrete (R.C.C.) frame work on open concrete pedestal fittings with the space frame proof (V.V.I.P. sector) and colour coated metal sheeting. The Stadium is provided with modern electronic score board. The Aquatic Complex has three pools: namely Racing pool-50m x 25m x 2m, Diving pool 18m x 25m x 5.5m, warm up pool 20m x 25m x 2m. All these pools have been designed to International FINA Standards. The provision have been made for under water lights, under water cameras, lane markers, starting blocks, touch pads and the required amenities. Diving structure with both platforms and spring boards are provided. All the three pools are ca-

tered to by state of the art water filtration system.

The salient features of the complex are partially covered warmup pool to offer practice irrespective of sun or rain. Viewing gallery designed for the best viewing angles and unobstructed viewing of the events and VIP gallery protected with a cantiliver space frame roof. There are fully equipped VVIP and VIP lounges.

The following facilities are available in this complex for sports persons such as separate swimmer's lobby for men and women, waiting hall and dining facilities, physiotherapy room, first aid room, separate rooms for coaches, delegates, judges and referees, separ-

ate lockers and 10 changing rooms and 10 shower cubicles.

dia viewing gallery with reporters room. water.

The Stadium has modern and upto date facilities for media, under water CCTV system and camera control room touchpad system with computer control to provide accurate and immediate results, sound reinforcement system with control room, sound proof commentator box for AIR and DD and Me-

The complex has very good landscaping and adequate car parking facilities.

The aquatic complex is unique in this part of the country in that competition and practice can be held throughout the year, without heating or cooling the

Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru K. Ponnusamy, Chief Secretary Thiru N. Haribhaskar, Secretary General of SAF games, Thiru L.N. Vijayaraghavan, President, Indian Olympic Association Thiru B. Sivanthi Adityan, Sports Authority of Tamil Nadu - Member Secretary Thiru Mohan Pyarre were present at this inaugural function.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated the Rs. 25 crore airconditioned Indoor Stadium at Madras on 22.12.95. The Chief Minister also enjoyed witnessing the volleyball match between India and Nepal at the Indoor Stadium.





First interim report of the State Women's Commission presented

WOMEN POLICE STATIONS HAVE GIVEN MORAL SUPPORT AND SENSE OF BOLDNESS TO WOMEN

—Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha at the review meeting of All Women Police Stations on 12.12.95.

A legal literacy programme for women would be launched on January 15, announced the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha on 12.12.95 while addressing the review-meeting of All Women Police Stations and to consider measures to curb the abuse and crime against women in society. The Chief Minister asked the Chief Secretary and officials of the

Social Welfare Department to effectively implement the four month programme that would impart knowledge on the rights of women and the provisions in the law for their protections.

The Chief Minister also announced that an award to the best feature film in Tamil portraying women in a most gracious and dignified manner would

be presented by the State Government.

Earlier, in her inaugural address, the Chief Minister appreciated the good work done by the women's police stations. A total of 47,188 complaints from women were received by the 57 women's police stations. Cases were registered on 1,268 complaints, while by persuasion an amicable set-

tlement was arrived on 14,883 representations.

It is because of these women's police stations, many women had the courage to share their problems with the police. The exclusive police stations provided moral support and a sense of boldness to women, the Chief Minister said. These police stations have created a fear in society that those who indulge in crime against women could not get away without punishment, she added. The

Chief Minister hailed this as the first victory in the ultimate goal of achieving complete freedom and equality for women. The Chief Minister expressed her desire that women police should take the role of "counsellors" to bring relief to affected women and that necessary training be given in this regard towards this end.

The Chief Minister said it is during the last four and half years of her Government, that efforts were taken up to resolve the prob-

lems of women. It was her firm belief that a progressive society could emerge only when the crimes against women are curbed, the Chief Minister noted.

Thiru Sengottuvelan, former Judge of Madras High Court and Chairman of State Women's Commission presented the first interim report of the women's commission. Tmt. Indira Kumari, Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare, also spoke on the occasion.



HIGH VOLTAGE ACTION MARKS THE CONCLUSION OF VII SAF GAMES

CHIEF MINISTER'S SINGLE MINDED DEVOTION AND EFFORTS
MADE THE MEMORABLE SHOW POSSIBLE

The 10 day VII South Asian Federation Games passed into history on December, 28, 1995 as the Games flag was brought down and the Games flame extinguished amidst exuberant cultural extravaganza.

The 150 minute long valedictory ceremony began with a colourful and brilliant flag display by a 3,200

strong contingent of school children. On the arrival of the Chief Guest of the evening, Union Minister for Human Resources Development, Thiru Madhavrao Scindia and the other dignitaries, Union Minister of State for Sports and Youth Affairs, Thiru Mukul Wasnik and Union Minister of State for Railways, Thiru Suresh

Kalmadi, bugles were sounded. What followed was a breathtaking flag march by 1,500 children, divided into five groups.

The athletes, who had revelled for ten days flowed in on a farewell march past: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the host, India.



Thiru Sivanthi Adityan, President of Indian Olympic Association welcomed the gathering. He described the VII SAF games as a major contribution in promoting international sports movement. He expressed his gratitude to the Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha for her guidance and co-operation in making the games a success. The Union Minister of State for Sports and Youth Affairs, Thiru Mukul Wasnik gave away the prizes. Special awards were given away to athletes Bahadur Prasad, Susanthika Jayasinghe, Shiny Wilson, Sebastian Xavier and Jaspal Rana.

The Games Souvenir was released by Union Minister of State for Railways, Thiru

Suresh Kalmadi. A formal announcement was made on behalf of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, who conveyed her greetings and greetings of the people of Tamil Nadu to all the participants. Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan represented the Chief Minister who was away at Tirunelveli. Hon'ble Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Thiru Seda-patti R. Muthiah presented mementoes to the dignitaries of the day.

Delivering the Chief Guest's address, the Union Minister for Human Resources Development, Thiru Madhavrao Scindia paid encomiums to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the people of Tamil Nadu for their successful effort to or-

ganise the get together of the youth of South Asia. He also congratulated the medal winners.

The President of Indian Olympic Association, Thiru Sivanthi Adityan declared the VII SAF games closed and called upon the youth of the region to assemble at Kathmandu in Nepal, two years from hence in accordance with ideals of the South Asian Sports Federation.

The formal declaration of the closing of the games was also simultaneously marked by the lowering of the flags of the SASF, Olympic Council of Asia, Indian Olympic Association and the Games flame being extinguished. The games flame was taken in part, before being extinguished, by hockey ace Par-



regularised the encroachments in Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchy, Salem, Vellore, Erode, Tiruppur, Tuticorin and Thirunelveli and basic facilities provided at a cost of Rs.12.5 crores, to benefit 36,000 people, the Chief Minister added.

The Chief Minister said that Tamil Nadu was the first State to introduce a housing programme for the pavement dwellers and so far 45,000 families had benefited by this programme.

In the current year, schemes are being implemented at a cost of Rs.50 lakhs to benefit 1000 more families, she added.

The Government would provide a grant of Rs.5 crores to the Slum Clearance Board towards repair and maintenance expenditure of the Board's multi storeyed tenements at Madras, the Chief Minister said.

She said that according to a survey conducted in Madras, about 24,000 families were living on the pavements and objectionable areas at 131 places. She announced that these people would be resettled in a 100 acre site near Madras belonging to the Government which would be given to the Slum Clearance Board and the Board would develop the plots and ensure that all basic facilities are provided for a secure future of the dwellers, she added.

The Chief Minister promised a good decision on the representation that stamp duty and registration fees for lands assigned in hutment areas after developing them under MUDP be collected on a value fixed by Slum Clearance Board and not on their market value.

The Chief Minister announced that the Government had allotted 30 acres of land worth Rs.50 lakhs at

"Sadayankuppam" village for resettling 1,400 families affected by sea erosion on the Thiruvottriyur coast. Each family would be provided two cents of land.

The Chief Minister distributed pattas to 27 families who were to be resettled at Sadayankuppam village. Facilities such as link roads, sewerage disposal, protected drinking water and power connections are to be provided at this site, apart from a special loan scheme that would enable the allottees to construct their own houses.

Hon'ble Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah presided over the function. Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Urban Development Thiru S. Reghupathy welcomed the gathering. Thiru Deben-dranath Sarangi, Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development proposed a vote of thanks.

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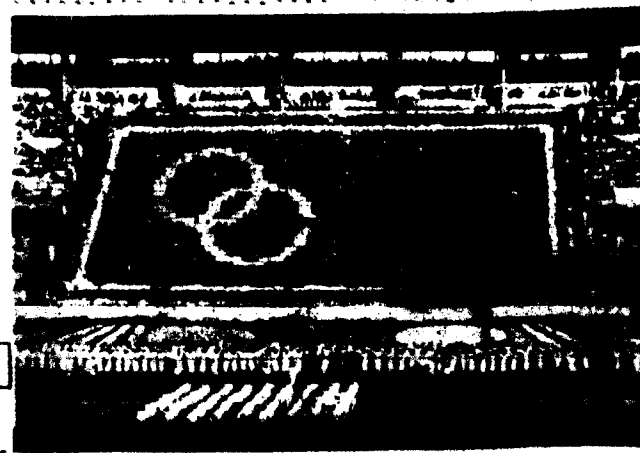


gat Singh and former Tamil Nadu athlete S. Pitchaiah and handed over to IOA President, Thiru Sivanthi Adityan. They also handed over the SASF flag to Thiru Sivanthi Adityan. The IOA President, in turn handed over the torch and the flag to the President of the Nepal Olympic Association, Thiru P. Gurung. Finally the games hymn was sung, the athletes trooped out for the last time in the games and a fascinating cultural pageantry followed.

Hundreds of girls presented rhythmic gymnastics to the tune of soft, tilting music. This was followed by Kakhsar, a folk dance from the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh. Step acrobatics by 800 children, a fantastic acrobatic display by Jaya's flaming arrows and Tippani, a step dance from Gujarat were splendid. Policemen dressed in "Arab headgear" formed human camels and horses and created pyramids and walls. The torch light tattoo in the darkened splendour of the Stadium

made people spell bound. And finally came the pyrotechnics, which lit up the entire sky.

All the athletes, sports officials, spectators and the organisers clapped continuously to the cultural performances. They were also clapping, indeed, to the vision and perseverance of one person who almost single handedly made the VII SAF games not just possible, but ensured that it was the best games ever hosted in this subcontinent - Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha. Her absence was the only dampener and even when she was away, she had ensured that the evening of December, 27, 1995 would be a memorable evening to those at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.



Pavement Dwellers to be resettled

TAMIL NADU - THE FIRST STATE TO INTRODUCE HOUSING PROGRAMME FOR PAVEMENT DWELLERS

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board by lighting the traditional Kuthuvilakku and laid the foundation stone for 12 newschemes costing Rs.20 crores and distributed house site pattas to the beneficiaries at a grand function at Madras on 2nd December, 1995.

—Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board at Madras on 2.12.95

Speaking on the occasion the Chief Minister said that during the last four years alone, 15,445 tenements in

multi-storeyed buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs.40 crores and had been handed over to hutment dwellers. Besides, common tap facility, street lights and public conveniences had been provided at a cost of Rs.8.5 crores. About 54,000 families had benefited by this, she said.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project had



Tamil Arasu

(A monthly journal of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Thiruvalluvar Year - 2027

Thai - Maasi

FEBRUARY - 1996

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- * The arrival of Ford-Mahindra in Tamil Nadu will give an international presence in the automobile sector.

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- * All Adi Dravidar Colonies in Tamil Nadu being provided all basic facilities

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- * Tamil Nadu Police has emerged as a modern force with professionalism and integrity

*Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi
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- * Chief Minister surveys drought hit areas - sanctions Rs.266 crores for drought relief works.

- * Chief Minister presents Anna Medals for gallantry



CAUVERY DIARY

CHIEF MINISTER'S CRUSADE FOR CAUVERY WATER BEARS FRUIT

- 7.12.95 Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha writes to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka on the situation in the Cauvery Delta and requests him to release Cauvery Water to save the withering crops.
- 9.12.95 Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu writes again to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, on the issue.
- 11.12.95 Tamil Nadu files an application before the Supreme Court praying for direction to Karnataka to release 30 tmc ft. of water in the Cauvery.
- Hon'ble Chief Minister writes to the Hon'ble Prime Minister seeking his intervention for the immediate release of 30 tmc. ft of water in Cauvery by Karnataka Government to save standing crops.
- 14.12.95 **Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu meets Hon'ble Prime Minister and apprises him of the plight of farmers in the Cauvery belt and requests him to take up the issue of release of additional quantity of water. The Prime Minister assures that he would have the matter immediately examined by the Union Minister for Water Resources, Thiru V.C. Shukla.**
- The Supreme Court Bench consisting of the Chief Justice Thiru A.M. Ahmadi, Thiru Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy and Thiru Justice S.C. Sen gives liberty to Tamil Nadu to move an application "forthwith" before the Cauvery Waters Tribunal on its plea for the immediate release of atleast 30 tmc ft of Cauvery water by Karnataka Government to it "in order to save the standing crops in the Cauvery delta".
- The Bench considers it appropriate that the Tamil Nadu Government might move the Tribunal itself for urgent interim orders since the plea rose from the Tribunal's interim Order (dated June 25, 1991) and the Tribunal had the advantage of the assistance of assessors who are experts in this field. (Chief Minister of Karnataka, Thiru Deve Gowda welcomes the Supreme Court's orders on the same day)

- 15.12.95 Hon'ble Union Minister for Water Resources Thiru. V.C. Shukla speaks over the phone to the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on the Cauvery water issue.
- Members of Parliament of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka Government meet in the Chamber of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Thiru Shivraj V. Patil to discuss the Cauvery waters issue. Union Water Resources Minister, Thiru V.C. Shukla is present.
- 16.12.95 Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, Thiru Deva Gowda says he will welcome any initiative by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to find a solution to the Cauvery Water Dispute.
- 18.12.95 Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu orally requests the Hon'ble Prime Minister to intervene in the Cauvery water issue. The Prime Minister assures to do the needful.
- 19.12.95 **The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal orders Karnataka Government to release 11 tmc ft of Cauvery Water to the Mettur reservoir in Tamil Nadu.**
- 20.12.95 Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu writes again to the Chief Minister of Karnataka on the matter.
- 22.12.95 Union Water Resources Minister Thiru V.C. Shukla tells reporters in Delhi that the Centre has a role to ensure that the Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal is implemented, as it would result in constitutional breakdown if any State refuses to do so.
- 22.12.95 The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal flays Karnataka Government for unilaterally "deciding to invoke the distress clause in justifying reduced releases in Cauvery to Tamil Nadu during June, July and August 1995".
- 26.12.95 7,750 cusecs of water released from Bhavani Sagar in Periyar District, as an emergency measure to save the crops in Cauvery delta.
- 28.12.95 **Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passes a resolution seeking the intervention of the Centre to make Karnataka Government release 11 tmc. ft of water forthwith to save the standing crops in the delta Districts of Tamil Nadu.**
- 29.12.95 All party meeting held at Madras. The meeting passes an unanimous legislation urging the Hon'ble Prime Minister to pressure Karnataka Government for the immediate release of 20 tmc. ft of water in the Cauvery and also to get Karnataka's undertaking that

it would respect the 1991 interim order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and release in full and in time Tamil Nadu's share of water as specified in the order in future also. The meet also empowered the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to get the Tribunal's Order of December 19, implemented.

30.12.95

Hon'ble Chief Minister visits Thanjavur District for a first hand feel of the distress situation in the area.



Hon'ble Chief Minister leads an all party delegation to the meeting convened by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.



31.12.95 Hon'ble Prime Minister meets the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

1.1.96 **Hon'ble Prime Minister directs Karnataka Government to release 6 tmc. ft of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu , as an immediate provisional measure to save the standing crops.**

2.1.96 An All Party meeting held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. The meeting resolves to accept "Under Protest" the decision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to release just 6 tmc. ft of Cauvery water and sought the balance 5 tmc ft. of water.

3.1.96 Hon'ble Chief Minister writes to Hon'ble Prime Minister to intervene and ensure release of two tmc.ft of water immediately and the balance at the rate of one tmc. ft per day.

Karnataka Government decides to release 6 tmc. ft of water to Tamil Nadu.

(tmc. ft means thousand million cubic feet)





4.1.96

Karnataka Government begins releasing 6 tmc feet of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu from the Kabini reservoir.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu describes as "unfortunate" the Karnataka All-Party resolution not to participate in the proceedings of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal until the National water policy guidelines are evolved.

The three member expert committee comprising of Thiru Y.K. Alagh, Vice Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Thiru Bharat Singh, former Vice Chancellor of Rourkee University and Thiru S.P. Caprihan, retired Chief Engineer of Madhya Pradesh hold talks with the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu. Later, the team aerially surveyed the Mettur Dam, Bhavani Sagar reservoir and the Amaravathi river system. They also made on the spot study at Mettur. Later in the evening, the team assessed the crop conditions around Pattukottai in Thanjavur district.

5.1.96

The three member expert committee team completes survey of Tamil Nadu.

6.1.96

The three member expert team calls on the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and holds discussions with her.



13.1.96

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu writes to Hon'ble Prime Minister requesting him for immediate orders for the release of the balance 5 tmc feet of water in the Cauvery for maintaining the

continuity in the supply to the standing crop in the delta.

Top officials of the Central Water Commission office at Coimbatore collect data at Mettur Dam.

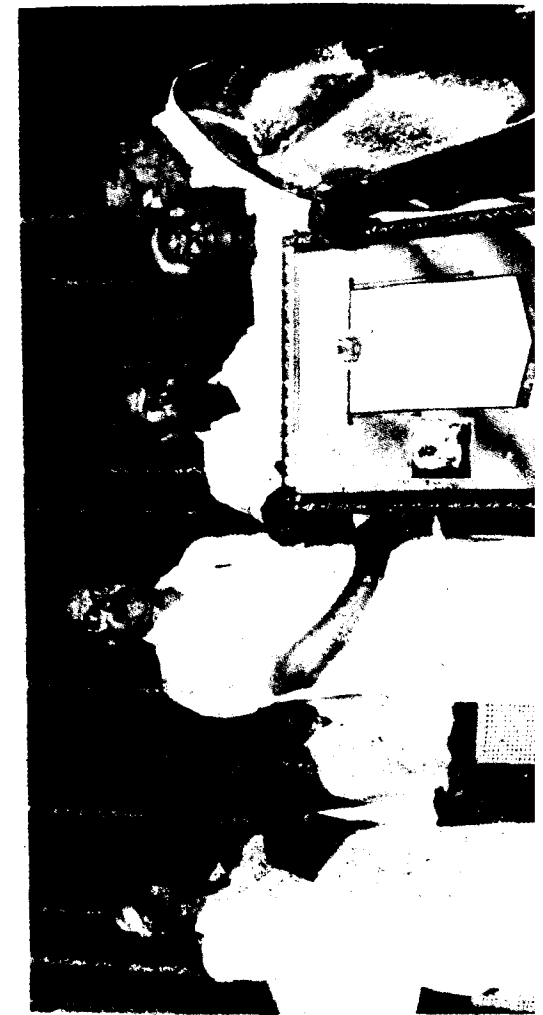
- 16.1.96 Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in a statement says that the approach of Karnataka Government to corner all Cauvery water exploiting its location went against all the principles of natural justice. The Chief Minister also makes a fresh appeal to the Prime Minister to ensure the immediate release of the remaining quantum of Cauvery water under the formula worked out as per the Supreme Court's direction on 28.12.95 and the Tribunal's order on 19.12.95.
- 18.1.96 Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha writes another demi-official letter to Hon'ble Prime Minister urging him to issue immediate orders for the release of 5 tmc feet of water from Karnataka and save the standing crops in the delta region of Tamil Nadu.
- 23.1.96 Tamil Nadu Government files an emergency petition in the Supreme Court seeking a direction to Karnataka to release forthwith in Cauvery 5 tmc feet of water, the remaining portion of the quantum of 11 tmc feet specified in the award by the tribunal.



Thiru Gaetano Zucconi, Ambassador of Italy to India at New Delhi called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Secretariat, Madras on 29.1.96. He was accompanied by his wife Tmt. Margherita Zucconi, Thiru Raimondo De Cardona, the Consul-General of Italy at Bombay and Thiru R.J. Shahaney, Honorary Consul of Italy at Madras.



Professor Dr. David B. Madeira and other Professors of the High Level Committee of Illinois University in USA called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 18.1.96. The Chief Minister presented mementoes to the visiting dignitaries.



Thiruvalluvar Day was celebrated on 19.1.96 at Madras. Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru K. Ponnusamy presided over the function. The Minister distributed the 'Thiruvalluvar Award' and the 'Thiru.Vi.Ka. Award', on the occasion. The Special Commissioner to the Department of Tamil Development and Culture, Dr. K. Kalimuthu participated in the celebrations.



**CHIEF MINISTER ON A TWO-DAY TOUR OF
BURGUR CONSTITUENCY**

'IT IS MY DREAM TO PROVIDE PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY TO EVERY HAMLET IN TAMIL NADU'

**- Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at
Pochampalli of Burgur Constituency in Dharmapuri District on 12.1.96.**

**As many as 7,235 industrial units
have come up in Dharmapuri District on**

**a total investment of Rs.1,659 crores,
said the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi**



Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha while addressing a large gathering at Pochampalli of Burgur Constituency on 12.1.96. This was a great achievement by the Government, she added.

The mega Rs.41 crore industrial estate at Pochampalli on an area of 1,400 acres being put up by State Industrial Investment Infrastructural Development Corporation and another Rs.1.41 crore Industrial Estate by Small Industries Development Corporation on 150 acres are



all events of historical significance, said the Chief Minister. The two drinking water schemes for Pochampalli and its





11.1.96. The Chief Minister laid stones for projects and inaugurated schemes worth Rs.124 crores at this function.

Dharmapuri had the twin advantages of gaining by projects implemented all over the State as well as those special schemes being implemented to chosen Districts, the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister expressed her happiness on the putting up of Rs.6.2 crore granite processing plant near Burgur. She said all the promises of hers towards Burgur Constituency have been fulfilled. As a result, several infrastructural facilities such as power, road transport and

telecommunication have developed in the area.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, during the day covered 96 kms and 17 villages. Throughout the tour, she stopped at many places to address people and receive petitions and provide on the spot redressal of grievances. The Chief Minister also christened a few children. She also blessed a couple who got married in her presence.

The Chief Minister who was accompanied by almost all her cabinet colleagues, mingled freely with the masses, throughout the tour. The public response to her was indeed euphoric.



MoU SIGNED FOR MEGA CAR PROJECT NEAR MADRAS

The arrival of Ford-Mahindra in Tamil Nadu will give an international presence in the automobile sector

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi
Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 3.1.96



A memorandum of understanding for the establishment of a mega automobile (car) project near Madras in collaboration with the American car manufacturer - Ford Motors, was signed on 3.1.96 at Madras in the presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha. The MoU was signed between Messrs Mahindra - Ford and the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The project to come up at Kilkarana

Village near Maraimalainagar proposes to manufacture one lakh vehicles per year. With an investment of around Rs.1,500 - Rs.2,000 crores, the project is expected to generate direct employment for 2000 persons and indirect employment to 20,000 persons. The commercial production is expected to commence by the last quarter of 1998.

Speaking on the occasion, the Hon'ble Chief Minister said Madras is already well



surroundings at a cost of Rs.8 crore is all of significance, she said. Besides one more industrial estate is coming up at Oothan-garai at a cost of Rs.76 lakhs, she added.

The Chief Minister said jobs would be generated for thousands of people when the molybdenum oxide plant that she has proposed is commissioned. The Rs.100 crore plant which would be established in Dharmapuri District would also encour-



TAMILARASU 12

age the setting up of many ancillary and downstream units.

"It is my dream to provide protected water supply to every hamlet in the State and I have been treating this as a holy mission," declared the Chief Minister.

In Burgur Constituency almost all areas have been extended protected water supply and works are in full swing to reduce flouride content in some areas, she added.

"I am also keen on industrialisation and generating employment opportunities especially for women so that they can become self-reliant and attain equal status with men," she said.

The Chief Minister spoke on the various steps taken by the Government in an effort to provide a new dimension to development of education in this backward region. An engineering college, an arts college for women and a polytechnic, 111 new educational institutions and 12 hostels for students have so far come up in the area. A school of excellence near Mathur on an investment of Rs.45 lakhs

is also coming up, the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister, at this function inaugurated schemes costing Rs.3 crores and laid foundation for projects estimated at Rs.152 crores. This included the Rs.100 crore Molybdenum Oxide Plant in Mathur by State Minerals Corporation (TAMIN). The Chief Minister also handed over assistance worth Rs.23 lakhs to 349 persons, at this function.

Earlier during the day, on the second

day of her tour of Burgur Constituency, large crowds received the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The Chief Minister covered 100 kms and attended 15 functions on the way.

The Chief Minister reiterated her Government's commitment in poverty alleviation in the State and in individual upliftment. She handed over sarees and dhoties to the poor at many places en-route.



Dharmapuri District's Backwardness would soon become a thing of the Past

Dharmapuri District's backwardness would soon become a thing of the past following the several measures and pro-

jects launched by her Government, declared the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Burgur on





known as an important centre in the automobile sector and a number of auto ancillary units existed in and around the

Inaugural remarks of the Hon'ble Chief Minister

I am happy to welcome to Tamil Nadu the Ford-Mahindra Group who have come here today to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Tamil Nadu for a Mega Automobile Project. Madras is already well known as an important centre in the automobile sector and number of auto ancillary units also exist in and around Madras. Tamil Nadu has a disciplined labour force and stable industrial climate. We have also agreed to offer the Company, prime industrially developed land, as well as the necessary infrastructural support at Maraimalainagar near Madras, including a number of concessions relating to sales tax, etc. These are bound to be of great advantage to the company. We hope that the Ford-Mahindra Group will establish themselves in Tamil Nadu quickly and also expand in such a manner as to provide a boost to ancillary industrial development by suitable forward and backward linkages. I have no doubt that the arrival of the Ford- Mahindra Project will give Tamil Nadu an international presence in the automobile sector.

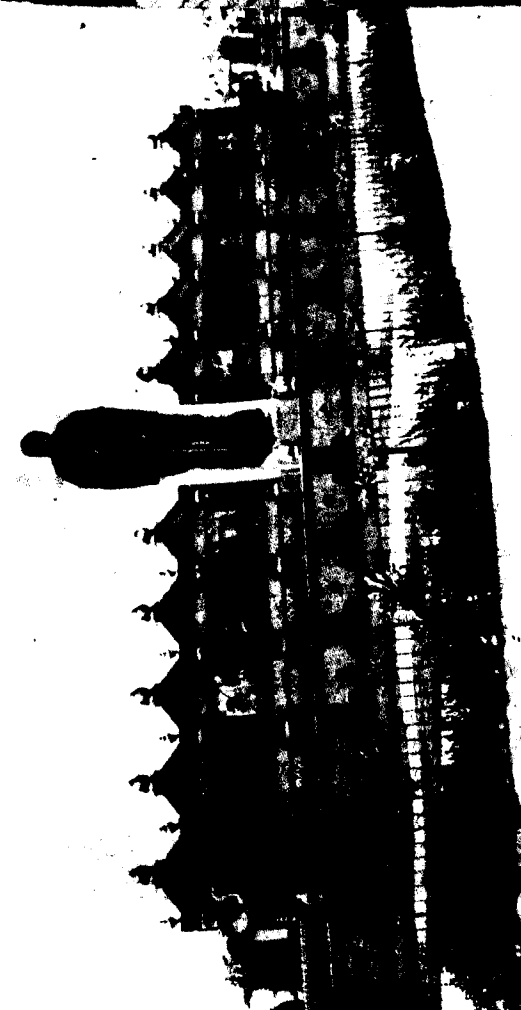
I can assure you that we will provide all the necessary assistance to you in this regard.

city. Tamil Nadu had a disciplined labour force and a stable industrial climate. She hoped that the Ford-Mahindra group will establish themselves quickly in Tamil Nadu and also expand in such a manner as to provide a boost to ancillary industrial development by suitable forward and backward linkages. "We have agreed to offer the company prime industrially developed land as well as the necessary infrastructural support at Maraimalai Nagar and also a number of concessions relating to sales tax, etc. These are bound to be of great advantage to the company. I have no doubt that the arrival of the Ford - Mahindra Project will give Tamil Nadu an international presence in the automobile sector", the Chief Minister said.

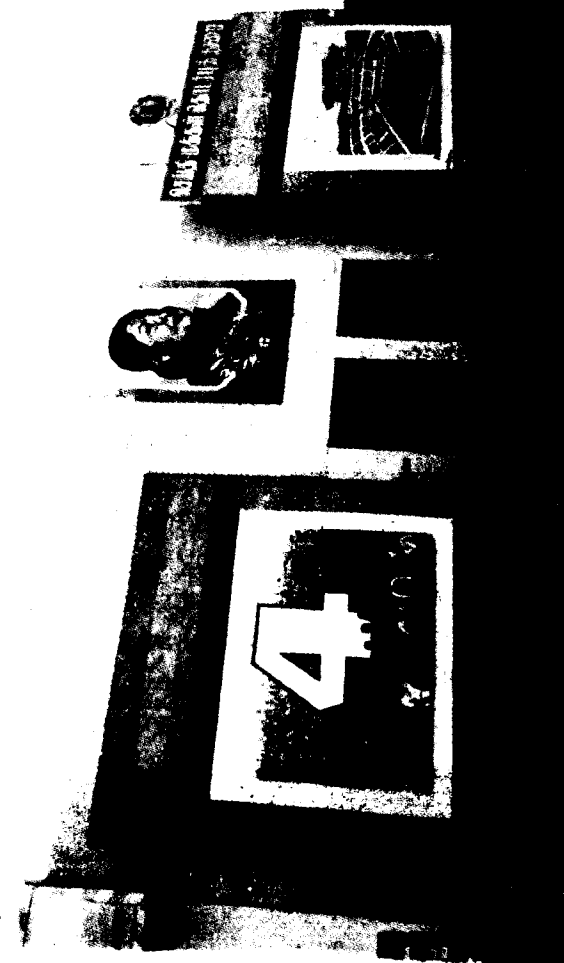
The MoU was signed by Thiru R.K. Pitamber, Managing Director, Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd and Thiru John G. Parker, President, Ford India Operations and Managing Director designate of Mahindra Ford India Ltd on behalf of the promoters. Thiru C. Ramachandran, Principal Secretary, Industries Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu signed on behalf of Tamil Nadu Government. Thiru Frank Wisner, US Ambassador to India and Thiru Timothy Hauser, US Consul General in Madras were present on the occasion.



Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity, Thiru M. Thennavan, inaugurated the Government Exhibition at Vellore on 7.1.96. The Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru T. Shanmuga Rajeswaran, I.A.S., participated in the function.



The 22nd All India Tourist and Industrial Fair was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister for Health, Thiru S. Muthusamy on 7.1.96. The Hon'ble Minister for Transport and Forest, Thiru K.A. Sengottaiyan presided over the function. The Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru S. Nagoor Meeran and Secretary, Information and Tourism, Thiru S. Ramakrishnan participated in the function held at Island Grounds, Madras.



**N.T. Rama Rao was one of the most
courageous political leaders our country
has ever known**

CONDOLENCE MESSAGE SENT BY
HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF
TAMIL NADU
PURATCHI THALAIVI
Dr. J. JAYALALITHA,
TO Tmt. LAKSHMI PARVATHI,
WIFE OF
Thiru. N.T. RAMA RAO,
on 18.1.1996



I was extremely shocked and grieved to learn the sad news that your beloved husband Shri N.T. Rama Rao passed away today due to a heart attack.

His passing away is a great personal loss to me, because of my long association with him; first, in the film world and later in public life. Shri N.T. Rama Rao after attaining the pinnacle of glory in his film career, with his grand portrayal of innumerable epic characters and his equally sensitive depiction of socially relevant themes, blazed a new trail in the political arena by founding his own political party and assuming charge as Chief Minister of his State, backed by a massive mandate from the people of Andhra Pradesh. The indefatigable energy and the indomitable will with which he had bounced back to office with landslide victories spoke vol-

umes for his political resilience and his unshakeable commitment to the welfare of the poor and the downtrodden. He was one of the most courageous political leaders our country has ever known; and his devotion and dedication to the egalitarian principles that he zealously sought to propagate through untiring efforts till he breathed his last will always be remembered, not only by the people of his state, but also by the entire country. Indeed, in his death our country has lost one of its greatest and bravest sons.

I convey my sincere condolences to you and to all the members of your family and I pray that the Almighty may bestow upon you the necessary strength and courage to withstand this tragic and great loss.

May his soul rest in peace.



**ALL ADI DRAVIDAR COLONIES IN TAMIL NADU
BEING PROVIDED ALL BASIC FACILITIES**

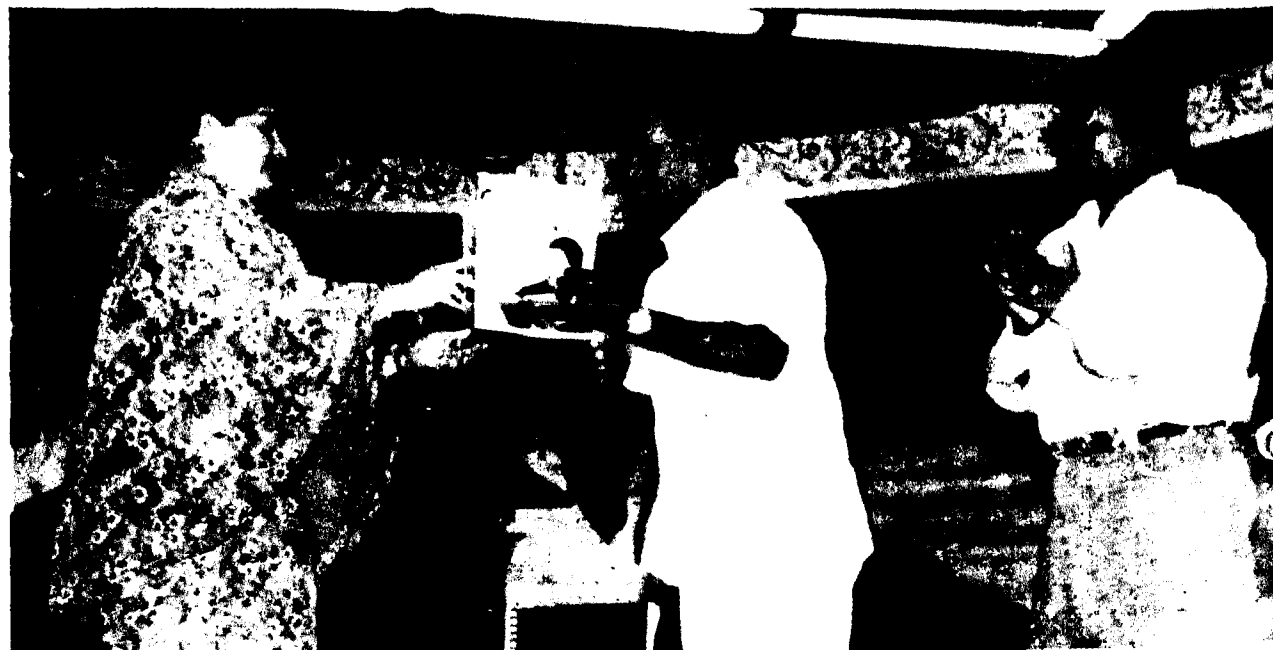
—Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi
Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Second State Con-
ference of Ambedkar People's Liberation
Front at Arakkonam on 8.1.96

The Tamil Nadu Government had identified 2905 Adi Dravidar colonies as lacking basic amenities and so far 2000 colonies have been provided all the facilities and the remaining 905 colonies would get them before the end of March '96, said the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurating the second Tamil Nadu State Conference of the Ambedkar People's Liberation Front at Arakkonam on 8th January, 1996.

The Tamil Nadu Government has allotted Rs.125 crores for creating all basic facilities such as drinking water, link roads, electric lights and burial grounds to all the 31,000 Adi Dravidar colonies in the State, the Chief Minister said. She

declared that her Government is committed to create a situation wherein there was no Adi-Dravidar colony in the State that lacked basic facilities.

The Chief Minister said that as against the target of providing financial assistance to 3.5 lakh Adi Dravidar families, 3.9 lakh families have received assistance. Against the target of finance for 10,000 irrigation wells, assistance has been given to 12,000 wells. And, against the target of providing self employment loans to 5,000 persons, they had been given to 5,770 persons. The Government has also given away 7.75 lakh free house site pattas to Adi Dravidars, though the target was just four lakhs. The Govern-

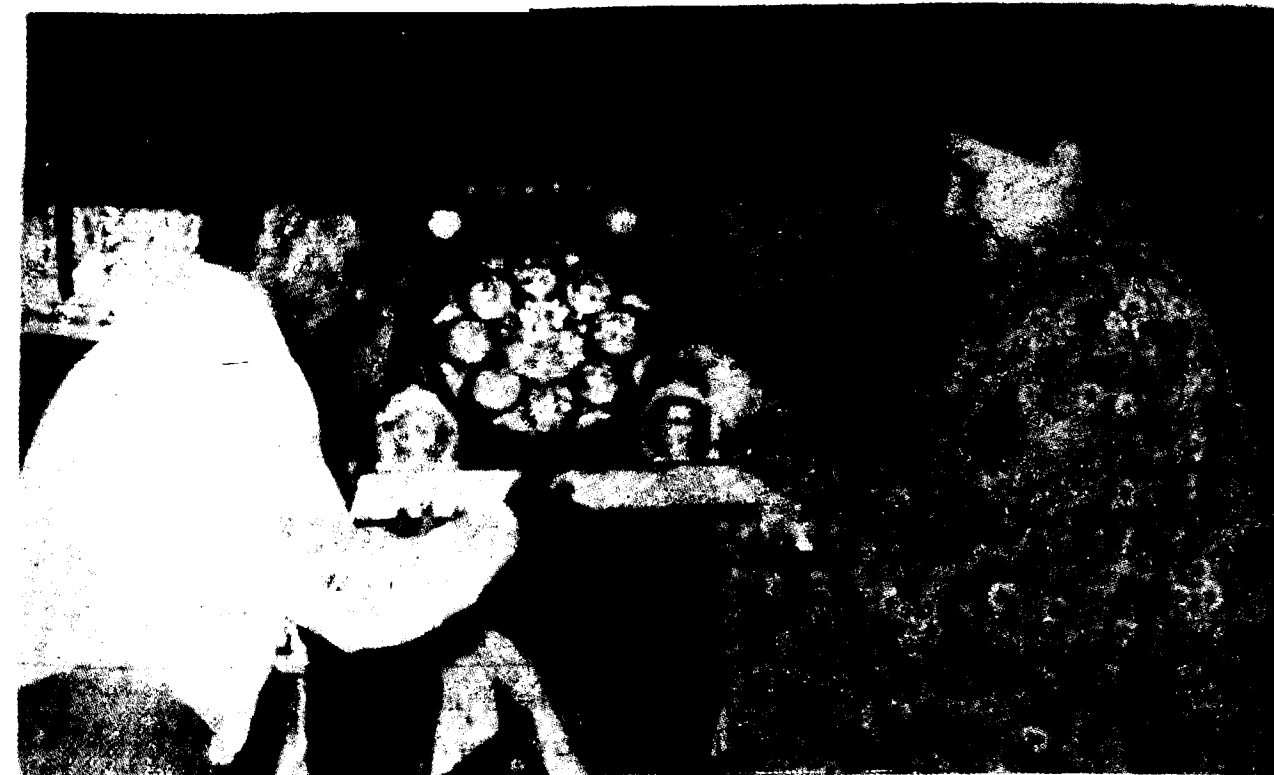


ment has removed all the rules that prevented the achievement of targets, the Chief Minister said.

She also said that while just 96,801 concrete houses were built for Adi Dravidars during the decade 1981-91, her Government has constructed 1,34,132 concrete houses during 1991-95. During 1996 alone, a total of 70,187 concrete houses at a cost of Rs.147 crores is being constructed. The Chief Minister also com-

pared the rise in allocation of funds to the Adi Dravidar Department which rose to Rs. 205 crores in 1995-96 from Rs.103 crores in 1991-92.

The Chief Minister reiterated her Government's resolve to implement the recommendations of the nine member Adi Dravidar Welfare Commission headed by Thiru Justice Swamidurai. She said the suggestions given by the 28 member Adi Dravidar High Level Committee consti-



tuted by the Government were being implemented.

The Chief Minister announced the extension of the financial assistance scheme for Adi Dravidar girl children studying in Standards III to VI to five more Districts. Under the scheme, Adi Dravidar girl students studying in standards III to V were given a financial assistance of Rs. 500 per year while those who are in VI standard are given Rs.100 per month. A total 60,000 students benefited by this scheme.

Paying glorious tributes to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Chief Minister said that his thoughts and ideas were right weapons to strengthen and mould society. To further his principles, a statue has been installed at Madras, she said.

The Chief Minister, on the occasion, also announced a reward of Rs.25,000 each to four sportspersons belonging to

the Adi Dravidar Community for their achievements. They were: Commonwealth weightlifting Champion Thiru Karunakaran, World Carrom Champion Thiru Mariam Irudayaraj, famous mountaineer Thiru Deva and Karate Champion Thiru Nesan.

Hon'ble Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare, Thiru M. Anandan said that the Tamil Nadu Government under the leadership of Dr. J. Jayalalitha is sincerely interested in propagating Dr. Ambedkar's ideals and hence is putting up a massive memorial for him at Madras.

Thiru. Arunachalam, Chairman of TAHDCO and Thiru V.P. Duraisamy, MP also spoke on the occasion. Welcoming the gathering, Thiru M. Moorthy, State President of Ambedkar People's Liberation Front hailed Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha as the only political leader who worked sincerely for the welfare of the downtrodden and suppressed.

HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER DISTRIBUTES
PRESIDENT'S MEDALS

**TAMIL NADU POLICE HAS
EMERGED AS A
MODERN FORCE WITH
PROFESSIONALISM AND
INTEGRITY**

—Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi
Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Presi-
dent's Medals distribution function at
Madras on 18.1.96.



Tamil Nadu Police had a reputation for professionalism and integrity throughout the Country and in recent years has emerged as a modern force that had made rapid strides in the use of modern arms, the latest in communication and computers. The State Police also enjoyed a reputation for intrepidity, personal acts of bravery and heroism in the face of trying odds, dedication and devotion to duty and these have distinguished it as a sterling police force in the entire country. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha while speaking



after distributing President's Medals awarded to 64 Police personnel, 32 fire service personnel and 11 home guards personnel in recognition of their distinguished and meritorious services for the years 1993, 1994 and 1995. The function was held at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras on 18th January 1996.

The introduction of schemes like the Friends of the Police movement and the establishment of 57 All Women Police Stations all over the State are shining examples of our staunch belief in and our strong commitment to the process of humanisation of the Police force, the Chief Minister said. In the last five years, huge outlays in every budget

for the Police has made it one of the most efficient, professional and disciplined force in the country, she added.

The Police Force must use the resources at its command to achieve the twin objectives of rooting out crime and easing social tensions. Since the objectives are positive, the methods must also be positive and attempts must be on to reduce negative means such as use of force and weapons, the Chief Minister said. The Police are now under severe pressure as the society is becoming increasingly violent and because of crime and criminality becoming more vicious with the advent of sophistication and technology, she observed.

In a progressive society like ours, people expect the Police not just to be custodians of law but also to act as the protectors of the poor and the downtrodden, the Chief Minister declared. The Police must act as the torch bearers of justice, she said.

The Chief Minister stressed the importance of humanisation of the Police Force so as to make it more responsive to the genuine needs and aspirations of the people. "I believe that the induction of more and more women into the Tamil Nadu Police would provide the necessary value base for a humane, people responsive Police Force that would not be looked upon as an instrument of repression but rather as a friend of the



people to root out the evils of organised crime in drugs, sexual deviancy in society, crimes based on gender inequality, etc.

The Chief Minister expressed satisfaction that Tamil Nadu Police had successfully met challenges of all types, as well as provocative situations and emergencies by proving their mettle in containing the incidents of crime and explosive law and order situations in an able and responsive manner.

The Chief Minister congratulated the recipients of

medals and hoped that Thiru W.I. Dawaram, DGP, would provide the necessary leadership and dynamism that would help Tamil Nadu Police to scale greater heights and bring laurels to the Police Force and the State of Tamil Nadu.

In his special address, the Home Secretary, Thiru R. Varadarajulu said that Tamil Nadu Police has been completely revamped to meet the increasing challenges. He praised the Chief Minister as the sole force behind the modernisation of Tamil Nadu Police.

Welcoming the gathering, the Director General of Police, Thiru W.I. Dawaram, said Tamil Nadu Police has gained during the last four and a half years what it had not received during the last 100 years. He expressed his happiness that the President's Medals are being distributed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. He also presented a memento to the Chief Minister.

Thiru G. Veeraraghavan, Commissioner of Police, Madras City proposed a vote of thanks.

Chief Minister Surveys drought hit areas

CHIEF MINISTER SANCTIONS Rs.266 CRORES FOR DROUGHT RELIEF WORKS

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has sanctioned Rs.266 crores to carryout drought relief works in Districts. The Chief Minister announced this after listening to representations by fifteen District Collectors at a review meeting called for by her at Ramanathapuram on 27.1.96. The amount includes Rs.70 crores initially allotted for drought relief works.

Funds will not be a constraint to drought relief work and what is important is the correct identification of really needy and backward areas, sanction of relief works and implementation of the works with the greatest possible speed. The quality of works and the employment of rural labourers who are affected by drought must receive prior-

ity, the Chief Minister stressed.

The Chief Minister recalled that it is in keeping with the prevailing situation she had directed the increase in the entitlement of rice under the Public Distribution System to 20 kgs per family. Collectors must personally ensure that essential commodities reach the PDS shops without delay or shortfall.

The Chief Minister directed the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and other Commissioners to tour the drought affected Districts and take up regular monitoring and review water supply schemes as well as labour oriented schemes in the Districts. The Collectors are personally accountable for ensuring the timely implementation of drought relief works, she

said. The Collectors will be given all support by the Government, she added. Whenever and whenever difficulties are faced in release of funds or in procuring necessary materials, they may be brought to the notice of Commissioner in charge of each District and the Secretaries of the concerned Departments, the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister, made various announcements on measures to improve drinking water supply, creation of labour oriented works, on weekly review of works, on the grouping of Districts, on conversion of term loans, etc.

Earlier the Hon'ble Chief Minister made an aerial survey of drought affected areas in Ramanathapuram District.

Funds For Drinking Water Supply and Employment Oriented Works Sanctioned

Drinking Water Supply

The Chief Minister made the following announcements for drinking water supply, at the conclusion of her review meet-

ing with District Collectors on 27.1.96 at Ramanathapuram:

An additional amount of Rs.72 crores will be sanctioned immediately for addi-

tional borewells, extension of pipelines, water supply through lorries, replacement of pumpsets, deepening of bores etc. The inter-sectoral allocation and district wise disaggregation will be made by the Principal Commissioner for Revenue Administration based on proposals sent by the Collectors. The Collectors will have flexibility in taking up relief measures in respect of drinking water supply relevant to local conditions, she said.

The Chief Minister said a sum of Rs.17.50 crores has already been released for employment oriented works in the 15 Districts in December last. These works must be completed very quickly, she directed.

Employment generation

For undertaking the much needed labour oriented works for agricultural labourers, an additional flow of Rs.84 crores under JVVT and Employment Assurance Scheme etc for these 15 drought affected Districts will be made available. Depending upon the progress made further allocations will be made in the month of March. Collectors should personally involve themselves in the selection of works in really needy areas so that relief reaches the worst affected, she stressed.

Weekly Reviews

Weekly reviews of drought works must be intensively done at the taluk level by the Collectors. For this purpose, Collectors may form Taluk level teams headed by officers of the rank of Revenue Divisional Officer/Divisional Development Officer with representatives drawn from Rural Department, Public Works Department, Agricultural Engineering and Highways Department and TWAD Board who

will regularly inspect and review all works and ensure that works are executed in time and in a proper manner. Weekly physical and financial reports must be sent to the Commissioner of Revenue Administration, she said.

Grouping of Districts

The 15 Districts will be grouped into 5 Zones and 3 Districts, each reviewed by a Commissioner. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration may group the Districts for intensive inspection and review by the Commissioners.

In the 15 drought affected Districts, Rs.185 crores of short term loans will be converted as medium term loans and collection of Rs.29 crores of long term loans will be postponed. All Collectors must immediately initiate issue of Annawari Certificates by the Revenue staff so that the District Co-operative Banks can take expeditious action to give effect to this order. Remission of land revenue under Revenue standing order 14 in the 15 Districts will also be ordered by Government based on issue of Annawari Certificates by the Collectors, she said.

Roads

In order to strengthen certain major roads in the districts, a total amount of Rs.35 crores will be allocated at the first instance. The District wise allocation will be: Thanjavur District - Rs.10 crores, Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District - Rs.12 crores, Perambalur Thiruvalluvar District - Rs.3 crores and Ramanathapuram District - Rs.10 crores.

Besides, Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation will open new bus routes in Perambalur Thiruvalluvar District in consultation with the District Collector.



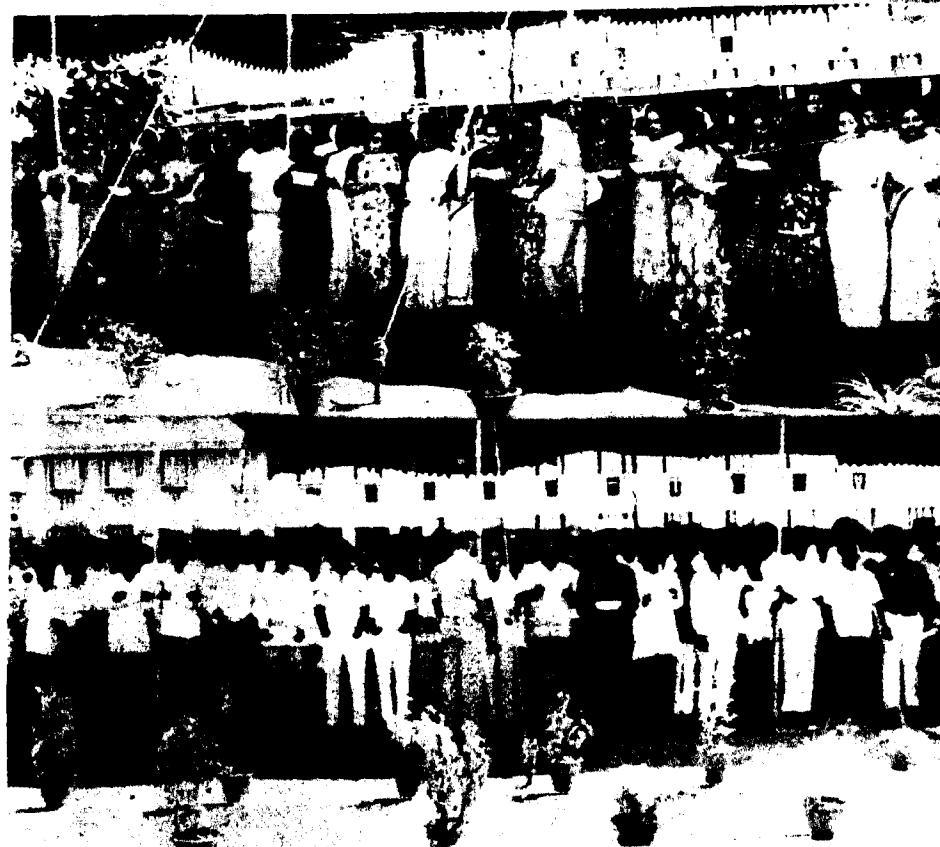
In addition to the amount indicated already for drinking water supply purpose, a sum of Rs.5 crores will be provided to Dindigul-Anna District for improving water supply in Dindigul, Palani, Chinnalampatti and Kodaikanal Municipal Towns.

Other Points

The other points raised by the Collectors, will be examined by the Government and orders issued expeditiously. This includes the request for desalination plants for Pudukkottai and Kanniyakumari districts. The Chief Minister called upon

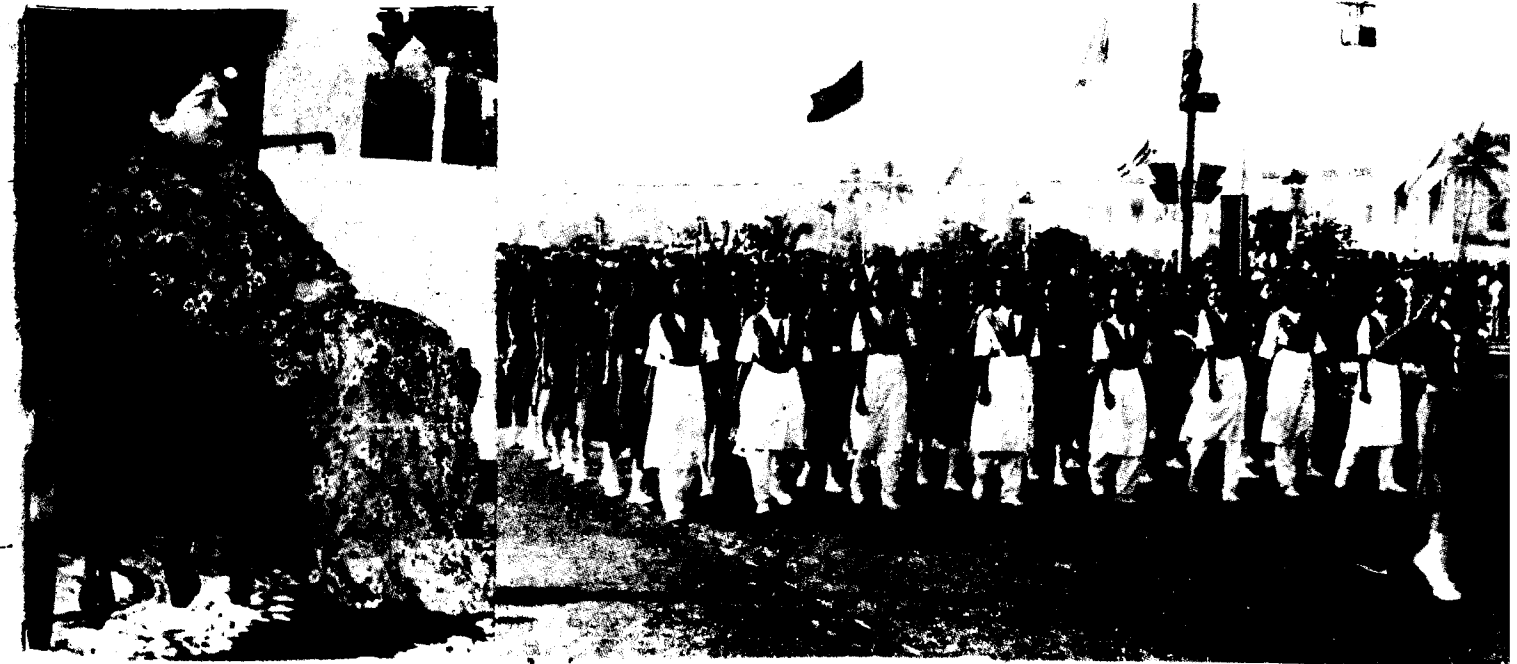
them all, to work with renewed vigour to give the greatest and utmost relief to the drought affected.

Originally the Government had allocated Rs.70 crores for drought relief works. But now, after hearing the representations made by the District Collectors of the 15 drought affected Districts, the Chief Minister has decided to sanction Rs.266 crores in total to carry out drought relief works. Besides, the Government will send a proposal to the Government of India for a sizeable assistance under the Natural Calamity Relief Fund, she said.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha administered the pledge against untouchability to officers and employees of the Secretariat on the occasion of the 'Martyrs Day' at the Secretariat on 30.1.96. Earlier she paid floral tributes to the father of the Nation.

CHIEF MINISTER PRESENTS ANNA MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY



A SPECTACULAR PAGEANTRY AT MADRAS

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha presented the Anna Medals for Gallantry to five persons at the Republic Day Parade held at Marina, Madras on 26th January 1996.

The Chief Minister arrived at the venue sharply at 7.30 AM. She was enthusiastically received by the people with loud cheers that had gathered on either side of the Kamarajar salai. His Excellency the Governor, Dr. M. Channa Reddy arrived at the saluting base and was received by the

Chief Minister. She introduced the three Chiefs of the Armed Services and top police officials to him.

The Governor unfurled the National Flag and took the salute at the ceremonial march past by Army, Navy, Air Force, Paramilitary and others.

The Chief Minister then distributed the Anna Medals for Gallantry to Thiru K. Raju (Salem District), Thiru P. Krishnamoorthy (Chidambaram District), Selvi A. Anitha (Periyar District), Thiru V. Radhakrishnan

(Kamarajar District) and Thiru T. Mariappan (Kanniyakumari District).

Presentation of the Anna Medal was followed by Carnival by School children. They performed the Tamil Nadu Folk Dance, the Rajasthan Folk Dance, the Bangra Dance, the Gujarathi Dance, the Rajasthani Harvest Dance, Tribal Dance, Kerala Dance and Tamil Nadu Pongal Dance.

There were eight other cultural presentations also which included Ratwa Dance of Gujarat, Alagar Attam of



Tamil Nadu, Dhinsa of Andhra Pradesh, Kuravara Kunita of Karnataka, Kolattam of Tamil Nadu, Theyyam of Kerala, Saira of Uttar Pradesh and Puvilia Dance of Orissa.

A pageantry of twenty floats highlighting the achievements of the Government followed. This pageantry was led by a float carrying Vidwans piping out

nathaswaram music. The float by Information and Public Relations Department portrayed the singular achievements of the Tamil Nadu Government in varied spheres of activity. The Float of Police Department exhibited the excellent security arrangements made during the SAF Games, the All Women Police Stations, Dog Squad, Bomb detection



squad, commandoes in action, Jaya's Flaming Arrows team with women police on Motor cycle. The Float presented by the Collector of Madras displayed the model of the modern Tennis Complex with all facilities at Nungambakkam. It also displayed Hon'ble Chief Minister handing over the SAF Games Torch and Leo the Mascot of the SAF Games. The Float of the Horticulture Department depicted a cut-out model of Leo, the SAF Games Mascot made up of fresh vegetables and a model of a temple with Nandavanam and distribution of fruit plants by Hon'ble Chief Minister. The Float by Tamil Nadu Housing Board carried the model of the SAF Games village at Madras constructed on 35.53 acres of land at a cost of Rs.101 crores and number of other commercial complexes built under remunerative schemes. The Co-optex Float carried a weavers hut and a weaver weaving on a handloom. Young models sported traditional and modern dresses in silk and cotton. The Float of the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department depicted various schemes taken up under the directive of the Hon'ble Chief Minister for the socio-economic and educational upliftment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. It

also depicted some of the new schemes such as the formation of a state level Commission for Adi Dravidar Welfare and State Adi Dravidar Women Committee to advice Government for formulating new schemes for the welfare of the Adi Dravidars. The Industries and Commerce Department's Float stressed the strides taken by Tamil Nadu in Industrial Development. It depicted women entrepreneurship Development Programme to enthuse and motivate women entrepreneurs. It also depicted the Mega Automotive Unit to be set up by Ford Motors and Mahindra & Mahindra that would provide direct employment to 2000 persons and indirect job opportunities to 20,000 persons. The Float by Agriculture Department displayed training to

farm women to increase their status and the new Agricultural Policy which is being implemented in the State, to improve agriculture and increase farmers' income. The Float of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board depicted the achievements in generation, transmission and distribution sectors. The Float of the Co-operation Department depicted a banyan tree which helps mankind in many ways, like the Co-operative Movement that renders service to the people.

The Float of Tourism Department carried a model of Athiamaan Kottai and a replica of Hogenakkal Water Falls. The Float of Rural Development Department reflected Tamil Nadu's Committed involvement in Programmes like IRDP, TRYSEM, Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam, DWCRA, So-





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cial Forestry, Rural Water Supply, supply of smokeless Chulas, Installation of Bio-gas Plants, Low cost latrine Programme and the Distribution of Television sets. The Float of the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department displayed the 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of the Children. The float of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board depicted various schemes to provide protected water to all the Adi Dravidar colonies, coastal fishermen colonies, rural habitations and installation of desalination Plants. The Environment and Forest Department depicted a lion safari at Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur, and various schemes to further forestry. The Float of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board depicted the various steps taken to create environmental awareness among the people. The Float of the Ex-servicemen's Wel-

fare Department highlighted some self-employment schemes implemented for the benefit of Ex-servicemen. This float also carried a model of the War memorial at Madras. The Float of the Fisheries Department displayed a traditional country craft 'Kattumaram'. Various schemes for the uplift of the economic condition of the fishermen and to increase the Marine food production in Tamil Nadu were also depicted in the float. A colourful display of balloons culminated the proceedings of the morning.

Later, His Excellency the Governor was seen off by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

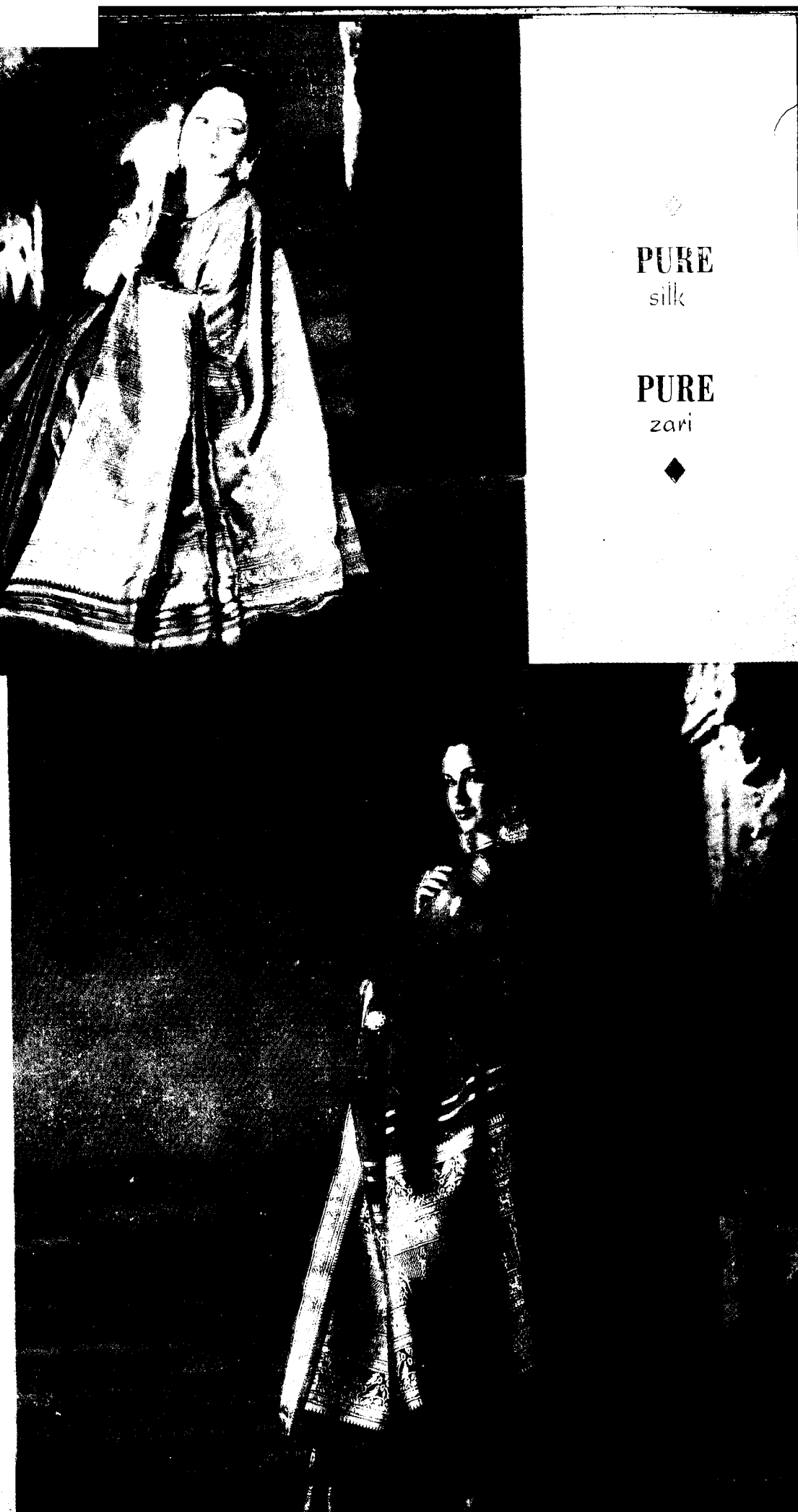
Hon'ble Ministers, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court Thiru K.A. Swamy, diplomats and higher officials of the State Government attended the Republic Day Parade. A large number of public had lined up on either side of the

road to witness the celebrations.

Later in the evening at the customary Raj Bhavan reception hosted by his Excellency the Governor, the prizes were awarded to the best contingents in the parade held in the morning as also to outstanding cultural display, carnival performance by school children and to outstanding floats. The Contingents of the Army, Special Security Group and St. Johns Ambulance Brigade were adjudged the best in the carnival section, the Pongal Dance by students of Children's Garden Girls Higher Secondary School, Bangra Dance by Lady M.Ct.M. Girls Higher Secondary School and Tamil Nadu Folk Dance by Rani Meyyammai Girls Higher Secondary School were chosen to the top three places in that order. Among the cultural programme, Puvilla Dance of Orissa, Ratwa Dance of Gujarat, and Theyyam of Kerala were declared the best. The float by Horticulture Department bagged the first prize. The second prize went to the float of the Police Department and the float of the Agriculture Department bagged the third prize. The Prizes were distributed by His Excellency the Governor.



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Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha along with Hon'ble Ministers paid floral tributes at the Anna Samadhi on the death anniversary of Perarignar Anna on 3.2.'96.



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CHIEF MINISTER RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL WOMAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha received the International Woman of the Year (1995) Award, instituted by the US based South Asian Family Services from Illinois State Senator Thiru Howard W Carroll on 2.2.96 at Madras.

At a function organised by the World Federation of Tamil Youth Inc., the Chief Minister received honours commending her services to the society. The occasion was the international symposium on "Dr. J. Jayalalitha's inspiring leadership and dynamic achievements".

Inaugurating the symposium, Thiru Carroll extended an invitation to the Chief Minister to the National Democratic Party Convention to be held in Chicago in August 1996. This convention was to nominate the Democrats candidate to the 1996 US

Presidential election.

Dr. Kathleen Lembrecht, Chancellor of the World Peace Academy said all Governments of the World should follow the Tamil Nadu Government's example of introducing social welfare measures such as all women police stations and cradle baby schemes. She also announced that a wax replica of Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha would be put on exhibit at the famed Madame Tussaud's wax museum in London.

Dr. Tom Snyder, Chairman of the International American Friendship Society announced that the Friendship Gardens at the Lamb of God Ministries would be renamed Dr. J. Jayalalitha Friendship Gardens on February 24, 1996, her 48th birthday. A part of Devon avenue in

Chicago would also be renamed after the Chief Minister.

Tmt. Alberta Day, a native American Indian Leader, honoured the Chief Minister with a native American name *MAA-STHA-MA-NI-GA* that means 'she who walks mighty'. This is the highest traditional honour bestowed by the American Indian Tribe.

Dr. Vijay Prabhakar in his presidential address said that the Chief Minister's 48th Birthday would be celebrated in 48 countries. He also announced that Dr. Jayalalitha's birthday on February 24 will be celebrated as the World Day for Children, in recognition of her contribution to Child Welfare in Tamil Nadu.

Ms. Ela Shah of the National Association of Women Artists, New Jersey and



Wisconsin State Senator Rodney Moen released a book - "A tribute to the living legend - Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha." This book which was compiled by the President of the World Federation of Tamil Youth, Dr. Vijay Prabhakar was received by Thiru Zulfikar Ali Khan, Chairman of Bahadur Ali Jung International Research Institute, USA.

Thiru Keerthi Kumar Ravoori, Secretary General of the Indo-American Democratic Organisation participated in the function.

Thiru Louis Mitra, President of the US International Development Alliance welcomed the gathering. Later, Thiru Parthiban Shanmugam, Secretary of the World Federation of Tamil Youth, Inc., proposed a vote of thanks.

CHIEF MINISTER RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL AWARDS AND HONOURS

"These honours shall spur me to greater efforts to provide a life of dignity for the downtrodden"

—Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the "International Symposium on Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's inspiring leadership and dynamic achievements" held on 2.2.96 at Madras.

It is a pleasure indeed to be here today to participate in a function where so many honours are being conferred on me.

I am indeed overwhelmed by the wealth of warmth and avalanche of affection that has prompted the people of a distant land to shower upon me such lavish praise and so many awards, for what I would like to think is my modest contribution to public life.

To one who is perforce always in the public eye, by reason of public service, of course, public honours and awards are not infrequent, but one is more often than not dodging a public brickbat

or ducking some public mud-slinging. However, I suppose, as John Wolcott said in his address to the Royal Academicians:

"What rage for fame attends both great and small, Better be damned than mentioned not at all."

I would, however, not be human, if I did not confess to a feeling of a warm glow of happiness at being presented with the international Woman of the Year Award today.

It is certainly a proud moment in my life to receive Citations from the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, the proclamations from the Governor of the State of Illinois and the Mayor of the City of

Chicago; the Honour Plaque from the Bahadur Ali Jung Research Institute; and congratulatory messages from President Clinton and Vice President Gore.

May I be permitted to strike a personal note on this occasion? When I was honoured with a doctorate by the University of Madras, I reminded myself that I had never been to college and here was one of the highest awards an academic institution could give being conferred upon me! I would like to think that one is not disqualified merely by the lack of a formal University education in accepting such an academic distinction because, in public life, one goes through a school of struggle for what is right; a college of crusading for the underprivileged and downtrodden, at the University of adversity.

The inspiration for public service and the entire basis of my conceptualising many



of the path breaking welfare measures for women and children in Tamil Nadu has come from a close and hard look at the schisms in our society. I consider that the index of civilisation in any society is the position accorded to its women by that society.

I believe that when it comes to gender discrimination, there is little to choose between an advanced industrial society, even like the United States of America, and a developing still strongly rural agrarian society like India. After all, the socially retrograde phenomenon of wife-beating or child abuse is as well known in the West as dowry-based deaths or female infanticide are in our country. It is a tragedy of our times that in the face of this incontrovert-

ible truth, the exploitation of women is a universal, brutal reality, whether the country is rich or poor; whether the people are white, black or brown. With the 21st century about to dawn, it is still very much a man's world!

Recognising the importance of according their rightful status to women in our society and the need to launch a frontal assault on the centuries old practice of female infanticide, that scars some parts of Tamil Nadu to this day, I launched the 15 Point Programme for Child Welfare and a unique scheme called the Cradle Baby Scheme. The focus of this programme is to achieve enhanced nutritional, health and educational status for children by specific State interventions in these areas for nursing mothers and in-

fants in an integrated manner. It aims at the provision of safe drinking water, elimination of micronutrient deficiencies in infants and saturation coverage in immunisation.

The Cradle Baby Scheme introduced by me ensures the survival of girl children by a variety of actions in awareness creation and social mobilisation to eliminate social evils like dowry; promotion of institutional deliveries; and adoption of infant girls by the State in all high-risk blocks. A scheme to combine nutrition, health, education and social awareness in a synergistic manner to combat the problem at both physical and sociological levels has been launched for the first time.

Ruby Manikan has rightly observed that "If you

educate a man, you educate a person; but if you educate a woman, you educate a family". It is my firm belief that the key to the elimination of a host of social evils lies in women's education. I am not advancing this before you as another familiar, feminist, flail of the fist but as a serious argument to be deliberated upon in a symposium of this kind.

I have been told today that the Friendship Gardens in West Bend, Wisconsin, and a part of Devon Avenue in Chicago are to bear my name. I thank the International American Friendship Society and the City of Chicago for this heartwarming gesture. To have my name associated with two cities of America and with the spirit of friendship of the American people is indeed a rare honour. I also gratefully accept the Peace Pipe offered to me by the native American people. I thank you, Mrs. Alberta Day of the Ho Chunk Nation for the Red Indian, or native American Indian name given to me. This will, I am sure, forge a close bond of friendship between Indians of two great nations.

I was also pleasantly surprised to learn today that a replica of mine is proposed to be put up at Madame Tus-

saud's Wax Works in London.

Sharing the pedestals of Madame Tussaud's with the internationally famous and eminent personalities of the world indeed invokes mixed emotions in me! I began my career in the celluloid world, so I suppose I shall be no stranger to Madame Tussaud's Wax Works! I may, however, hasten to add that in reality, I am made of sterner stuff; and in my public life, I would prefer to show that I am a woman of steel!

So, it is in all humility, that I accept today, all the honours that have been so kindly conferred upon me, by the South Asian Family Services; by the World Federation of Tamil Youth; by the Bahadur Ali Jung International Research Institute; and by the States of Wisconsin and Illinois. If these awards are indeed well deserved, I humbly thank you all for considering it to be so. For me, the motivating force of my life is only a burning desire to serve my people, to struggle for the poor and the needy.

As Gordon Banks has so beautifully put it:

"I live for those who love me, for those

who know me true;

For the heaven that smiles above me,

and awaits my spirit too;

For the cause that lacks assistance,

For the wrong that needs resistance,

For the future in the distance, and the good

that I can do."

May I now take this opportunity to thank Dr. Vijay Prabhakar, President of the World Federation of Tamil Youth, that has so graciously conferred this award upon me? He is a dynamic young man who has involved himself wholeheartedly in the promotion of Tamil culture in the United States of America. I would once again like to thank Dr. Vijay Prabhakar and Mr. Parthiban Shanmugam for all the painstaking efforts they have taken to organise this symposium and to bring together so many distinguished personalities. Certainly they deserve my personal gratitude.

On such a happy occasion one should not use the word regret in any context whatsoever. However, today I



must confess to a feeling of regret, the only regret that I experienced today is that my beloved mother is not alive to see all these honours that you have so kindly bestowed on me. However, I am compensated by the fact that so many hundreds of millions of my beloved people in Tamil Nadu consider me their mother and called me Amma. All the honours that have been bestowed on me today, I dedicate to my beloved people of Tamil Nadu who have put me where I am today.

These honours and awards will ever be a source of inspiration to me and shall spur me on to greater efforts to serve just causes like women's rights, a

brighter future for our children and a life of dignity for the downtrodden in our class and caste ridden society.

There is much in our society that is wrong and amidst all these paeans of praise, and awards of approbation, I am deeply aware of the tasks before me, much in the manner of what Marie Curie, the Nobel Laureate wrote, as far back as in 1894:

"One never notices what has been done; one can only see what remains to be done."

I can assure you that so long as I remain in public life, I shall always struggle for what remains to be done. Only then will I consider that

there will be a meaning to my life.

I would like to end with Longfellow's immortal lines from the Cobbler of Hagenau:

"Our ingress into the world

Was naked and bare;

Our progress through the world

Is trouble and care;

Our egress from the world

Will be nobody knows where;

But if we do well here

We shall do well there."

I thank you once again most humbly.

by the people and widely appreciated even at the international level. All Police Districts in the State now have fully functional All Women Police Stations. Tamil Nadu is the first State in the country to establish a Victims Assistance Fund to rehabilitate the victims of violent crime and their families. In order to preserve the morale of the Police Force, a number of welfare measures for policemen including group insurance schemes, a health fund scheme, provision of subsidised rations and provision of adequate housing have been taken up. To ensure that quality training is imparted to the police officers and men, a Police Academy at Veerapuram is being set up at a cost of Rs.20 crores.

5. Recognising that "justice delayed is justice denied", a number of new courts have been set up for speedier disposal of cases. 44 Judicial Magistrates Courts are being converted into District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts. 6 Family Courts including three at Madurai and one each at Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore have been set up, of which 5 have women as presiding officers. 4 new Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts including an additional court at Krishnagiri and 3 new courts at Tuticorin, Nagapattinam and Thiruvannamalai have been set up. 9 new Sub-Courts and 7 new District Munsif courts including additional Munsif courts have been sanctioned. An additional District Court at Krishnagiri has also been sanctioned. A total number of 84 courts have been set up since 1991-92, which is unprecedented in the period since Independence. The courts of the Chief Judicial Magistrates in all districts have been upgraded as Additional Sessions Courts and have been designated as Human Rights Courts and empowered to try all cases relating to human rights violations. Steps have been taken

completion of the 45 desalination plants in Ramanathapuram district at a total cost of Rs.65 crores has been taken up on a war footing although as against the originally promised Central assistance to the extent of 75% of the cost, the Government of India has now limited its assistance to the Rs.10.75 crores already released. The remaining cost will now have to be met by the State Government. The Government has also sanctioned the setting up of 155 additional smaller desalination plants at a total cost of Rs.28.33 crores. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J.Jayalitha undertook an on the spot review of the situation at Ramanathapuram on 27th January, 1996, and announced a relief package of Rs.266 crores. This includes an additional provision of Rs.72 crores to immediately take up works to provide drinking water. Rs.35 crores will be allocated for urgent road improvement works. Rs.85 crores will be incurred on rural employment generation. Rs.5 crores has been provided as a grant to municipalities in Dindigul-Anna district to take up drinking water works. The State Government is preparing a Memorandum on the drought situation seeking a total assistance of Rs.630 crores from the National Fund for Calamity Relief. The State will request the Union Government to release adequate assistance to help the State to meet the unprecedented drought situation.

7. The drought situation following the failure of the North East monsoon has been further exacerbated by the failure of the Karnataka Government to release the quantum of water due to Tamil Nadu as per the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 25th June, 1991, which was gazetted by the Government of India on 10th December, 1991. Although the Karnataka Government had not implemented the Interim

to enhance the pecuniary jurisdiction of various civil courts which will ensure expeditious disposal of cases at low cost. So far, 80 schemes at a total cost of Rs.35.17 crores have been sanctioned in the period from 1993-94 for the construction of court buildings and judicial officers' quarters. A Directorate of Government Litigation and a Directorate of Prosecution have been formed to ensure quicker disposal of cases. The benefits to advocates under the Advocates' Welfare Fund have been enhanced substantially to Rs.1 lakh in the event of death and Rs.50,000 on retirement.

6. Tamil Nadu is reeling under the impact of a severe drought. As against the normal rainfall level of 461 mm during the North East monsoon, the State received only 259 mm during 1995, a shortfall of 44%. The Government has declared 15 districts viz., Chidambaram, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Coimbatore, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli-Perumbidugu Mutharayar, Karur-Dheeran Chinnamalai Gounder, Perambalur-Thiruvalluvar, Pasumpon-Muthuramalinga Thevar, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna and Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth as drought affected. In addition, 10 taluks in South Arcot Vallalar, Salem, Villupuram Ramasamy Padaiyatchiar and Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar districts have also been declared as drought affected. Immediate measures to combat drinking water scarcity, rural unemployment and non-availability of fodder and water for cattle have been undertaken. An expenditure of Rs.70 crores towards provision of drinking water, generation of rural employment and other relief measures was initially sanctioned. This included a sum of Rs.26.94 crores for providing a total number of 3753 borewells. The

Order of the Tribunal in earlier years, the bounty of nature had ensured that adequate quantity of water was received at the Mettur reservoir. The failure of the North-East monsoon in 1995 forced Tamil Nadu to approach the Supreme Court and the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal for directions to the Government of Karnataka for releasing water as per the Interim Order to save standing crops. Members of the House are aware of the subsequent developments including the Supreme Court's request to the Hon'ble Prime Minister to intervene and evolve a strategy to implement the Tribunal's interim order of 19th December, 1995, to release 11 tmc ft. of water to Tamil Nadu forthwith. The Hon'ble Prime Minister requested Karnataka to release provisionally 6 tmc ft. of water at the rate of 1 tmc ft. per day in addition to the monthly quantum prescribed by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and also appointed an Expert Group for an on the spot study of the status of the standing crops and the water requirement. The Supreme Court did not contemplate any alteration to the Tribunal's order of releasing 11 tmc ft. of water to Tamil Nadu. Further, when the Tribunal, a statutorily constituted adjudicatory body, has already gone into the question of release of water taking into account the position of the standing crops and water storage in both States, there appears to be no need to appoint an Expert Group. After convening an All Party meeting chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu accepted the decision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister under protest on the presumption that the Hon'ble Prime Minister would ensure that the balance quantity of 5 tmc ft. of water would be released to the State subsequently. The Government of Tamil Nadu has now filed an application in the Supreme Court to direct Karnataka to release the balance quantum of 5 tmc ft.



ADDRESS BY

Dr. M. CHANNA REDDY

GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU

TO

THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

14th February 1996

Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly,

I have great pleasure in addressing you at the commencement of the first session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the year 1996. I extend my warm greetings to all of you.

2. This is the last Session of the 10th Legislative Assembly and this Government is set to complete its full term of five years. Looking back over the five year period, we find that the State has progressed on all fronts. The Annual Plan outlays have been consistently exceeded in each of the years since 1991-92. A comprehensive Social Safety Net has been provided for the poor and the down-trodden. Law and order which is the foundation for growth in all areas has been well maintained. We can look back with pride on this splendid record, and I hope that the State will maintain similar progress in the future as well.

3. Hon'ble Members of the House will recall the difficult situation following the assassination of Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, the Hon'ble former Prime Minister, when this Government took office. The danger posed by foreign militants and terrorists was dealt with firmly and in a concerted manner and the situation brought under control within a few weeks of this Government taking office. Thereafter, even when the country as a whole was rocked by violent incidents following the demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya, Tamil Nadu remained a model of communal amity. Attempts by left wing extremists and religious fundamentalists to achieve their nefarious ends by the use of explosives were countered with firm and deterrent action. A crack investigation

team was formed to investigate the various explosions in the State and the bomb blasts were ended. The recent incidents of violence in the Southern districts have been brought under control quickly. The personal intervention of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha, who visited the area, instilled a sense of confidence in the public and ensured that the officials on the spot took prompt and firm action. As a result of these measures, calm has returned to the Southern districts.

4. This Government, over the last five years, has through a series of measures transformed the State Police into a modern, professional and humane force, imbuing it with a new vision and direction. A total sum of Rs.50 crores has been spent on modernising the Police Force, providing it with the latest communication equipment, modern arms and ammunition and up-to-date facilities for investigation and information retrieval. Against the State's requirement of Rs.80.45 crores, the Government of India released only Rs.10 crores for the modernisation of Police. Undeterred by this, the State has ensured adequate provision of funds from its own budgetary resources. Each of the 1172 Police Stations in the State is now equipped with a vehicle, a telephone and a wireless set. With a view to improving the policing in the Madras Metropolitan Area, 5 Police Stations in the suburbs have been added to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Madras in the first phase with increased man power and equipment with effect from 9th February, 1996. The total strength of the Police Force has been increased from 68,638 in 1991 to 78,428 in 1996. Hon'ble Members are aware of the pioneering role of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha in setting up 57 All Women Police Stations to combat crime against women. This initiative has been greatly welcomed

of water to the State. In the National Water Resources Council meeting held in New Delhi on 6th February, 1996, the Hon'ble Chief Minister pointed out the futility of discussing the Draft Policy Guidelines for Water Allocation of Inter-State Rivers among States, when the immediate and emergent requirements of Tamil Nadu were not being met. She emphasized the urgency of releasing the remaining 5 tmc. ft. of water as per the interim order of the Tribunal. She also reiterated the request to the Government of India to frame a scheme and set up Monitoring and Implementation Committees as required under Section 6-A of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, to ensure that the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal gazetted by the Government of India as early as 10th December, 1991, is actually implemented. The total loss in terms of food production in the State on account of the non-release of water by Karnataka could be more than 10 lakh tonnes. To preserve the rule of law and ensure the smooth functioning of the constitutional framework, all parties have to abide by the directions and orders of the Supreme Court and duly constituted adjudicatory bodies like the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. The Government of Karnataka should honour the orders of the Supreme Court and the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal in letter and in spirit.

8. The vision, drive and enthusiasm of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha have established Madras as a major sports venue on the world map. The Seventh South Asian Federation Games, following on the heels of the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup International Football Tournament and the International Invitational Athletic Meet, is the biggest sports event ever hosted in the city. The Games were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime

Minister Thiru P. V. Narasimha Rao on the 18th of December, 1995. A total number of 2500 sports persons including technical delegates from 7 SAARC countries took part in 14 disciplines and 2 demonstration events in the Games. In addition to the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, 5 new stadia viz., a hockey stadium with astroturf, a tennis stadium with synthetic surface, a modern aquatics complex, a fully air-conditioned multi-purpose indoor stadium and a shooting range of international standard were constructed at a total cost of Rs.58 crores. In addition, top quality sports equipment worth Rs.5 crores has been installed in different sporting venues. A self-contained Games village was constructed at a total cost of Rs.101 crores. The incentive package announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha motivated Indian athletes to lead the medals tally winning 106 gold medals, 60 silver medals, and 19 bronze medals. The creation of international standard sports infrastructure in Madras will not only make it a favoured venue for other major international events in future, but will also produce more sportspersons from the State who would be able to perform with distinction at the national and international levels.

9. Hon'ble Members of the House are well aware of the special efforts taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha to obtain for the State large and consistent increases in the approved Annual Plan outlays ever since 1991-92. The State has also ensured that the approved outlays have been exceeded in actual implementation during the last 4 years. In this period, the per capita plan outlay of the State has been taken above the national average. This very significant achievement reflects the commitment of this

Government to the development of the State. The Union Planning Commission has commended the performance of the State which has been achieved in a context where a number of major States have been unable to perform their original approved Annual Plan outlays. In 1991-92, against an approved outlay of Rs.1605 crores, the outlay performed was Rs.1725.98 crores. In 1992-93, against the approved outlay of Rs.1766 crores, Tamil Nadu performed an outlay of Rs.1935.14 crores; and during 1993-94, against an approved outlay of Rs.2101 crores, the outlay performed was Rs.2234.79 crores. In 1994-95 even as the approved outlay was stepped up by 30.89% to Rs.2750 crores, the State rose to the occasion and ensured that the actual achievement was Rs.2845.70 crores. During 1995-96, against an approved outlay of Rs.3200 crores, a provision of Rs.3250.58 crores was made in the Budget Estimates and the State is confident of achieving the approved outlay. For the year 1996-97, the discussions with the Union Planning Commission to decide the overall size of the Annual Plan are yet to be completed. The tremendous performance in the first four years has ensured that even if the outlay for 1996-97 is fixed at the current year's level, the State will comfortably exceed the Eighth Plan outlay of Rs.10,200 crores in real terms.

10. Tamil Nadu has been ranked first in the country in the implementation of the Twenty Point Programme during 1993-94 and 1994-95. The State has recorded 100 percent achievement of all the physical targets. The Union Minister for Planning and Programme Implementation has commended the creditable performance of the State. All efforts are being made to maintain the same level of performance during 1995-96.

11. The policies pursued by this Government have ensured a strong economic performance by the State in the last five years. The annual rate of growth of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) which was only 2.69% in 1991-92 has increased to 4.90% in 1994-95. It had been estimated that 1.59 lakh additional jobs would be created in the organised sector during the Eighth Plan period i.e. an average of 32,000 jobs every year. As against this, 1.29 lakh jobs have already been created in the first three years of the Eighth Plan period which is an average of 42,000 jobs every year. More than half of the increased organised sector employment has been generated in the private sector, which is the result of the investor friendly industrial policy pursued by this Government. An even more remarkable achievement has been the sharp reduction in the overall level of rural poverty in the State. Based on National Sample Survey (NSS) data, an Expert Group constituted by the Union Planning Commission had computed that 45.8% of the rural population in Tamil Nadu was below the poverty line in 1987-88 as against an all India average of 39.18%. As per the preliminary NSS data for 1993-94, using the methodology of the Expert Group, it has been computed that rural poverty in Tamil Nadu has declined to 32.64%, as against an all India average rural poverty ratio of 37.53%. The much more sharp reduction in poverty in Tamil Nadu when compared to the more modest decline in the country as a whole is a significant achievement. Renewed efforts will be undertaken to further reduce the incidence of poverty in the State. The Government's policies in the different economic sectors are geared towards this end.

12. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha in each of her addresses to the National Development Council, has emphasised the importance of holding down

the level of food prices in the Public Distribution System in order to protect the poor from inflation and the rigours of the reform process. The Government has reduced the price of the common variety of rice in the Public Distribution System to Rs.2 per k.g., inspite of the enormous food subsidy burden which has gone up to Rs.600 crores. The possible shortage of rice due to the drought situation could have led to a steep rise in prices. As a preventive measure, the Government took a bold decision to supply an additional 8 k.g. of rice per family card per month from January 1, 1996. The increased requirement of rice will be procured from the Food Corporation of India and from other States, so as to augment the total availability of rice in the State. The financial implication of this measure at Rs.70 crores per month, that is Rs.210 crores during the current year, did not deter the Government from its commitment to ensure that the basic requirements of the people are fully met.

13. The adverse drought conditions prevailing in most of the districts in the State and the non-release of water in the Cauvery river by Karnataka resulted in a loss of food grain production estimated at 14 lakh tonnes. The Government has taken all possible measures including ensuring adequate supply of seeds and other inputs to combat the situation. This loss of agricultural production is a reversal of the remarkable strides made by the State in the preceding 4 year period. The total foodgrains production which was 74.94 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 reached 100 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. The annual average growth rate of foodgrain production which was only 5.5% for the country as a whole in the period 1990-91 to 1994-95 was 12.5% in Tamil Nadu. Rice production which was 57.82 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 increased to 78 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. The

during 1994-95 as against an All India growth rate of 8.4%. The total volume of committed investment in the State since July 1991 in the industry and energy sectors is Rs.84,950 crores. Tamil Nadu is a favoured destination for foreign investment and it occupies the third position in the country in terms of clearances accorded by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board. A total number of 327 foreign investment approvals have been accorded since August 1991 involving an investment of Rs.2674.20 crores.

15. In January 1996, the Government has announced a revised incentive package for Super Mega industries. This will attract large industries with the potential to generate more employment through ancillarisation. The incentive package will be available for mega industries involving an investment of Rs.1500 crores and above to be set up anywhere in the State. The State Government is taking all efforts to ensure that large industrial estates and parks with adequate infrastructural facilities are set up at different locations in the State in order to attract units from both within the country and outside. The Madras Industrial Park will now be set up on a total extent of 1600 acres near Sriperumbudur. SIPCOT has taken up the work on the Export Promotion Industrial Park at a cost of Rs.20 crores on an extent of 211 acres at Gummidipoondi. The existing SIPCOT Industrial Estates at Cuddalore, Gummidipoondi and Hosur are also being expanded. The All India financial institutions have not come forward to fund their share of the cost of establishing the TACID Growth Centres at Perundurai in Periyar district and Gangaikondan in Tirunelveli Kattabomman district. The State Government will be stepping in to bridge the gap in financing to the extent of Rs.20 crores. TACID

production of millets which was 13.5 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 is expected to be 17.20 lakh tonnes in 1995-96. The production of pulses increased from 3.59 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 to the level of 5.20 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. Oil seeds production went up from 12.14 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 to 21.60 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. Sugarcane production touched a record level of 379.81 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. The agriculture policy of the State has concentrated on providing quality agricultural inputs, soil and seed technology and timely irrigation, and ensuring that the farmers get a remunerative price for their produce. The agricultural price and procurement policies have accordingly been formulated. In order to ensure that the quality of irrigation available to the agricultural sector is improved, the State has taken up the Water Resources Consolidation Project with assistance from the World Bank at a total cost of Rs.1240 crores. This project will ensure the completion of 9 major and medium irrigation schemes apart from rehabilitating 18 existing major and medium irrigation schemes. It will benefit 16.68 lakh acres of irrigated area in the State.

14. This Government has taken special measures to ensure that Tamil Nadu's pre-eminent position as an industrialised State is safe-guarded and to attract new industrial investment. In June 1992, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J.Jayalalitha, announced the New Industrial Policy which has provided the foundation for rapid and accelerated industrial growth in the State. A State specific plan of action has also been taken up to create a conducive industrial climate and establish adequate industrial infrastructure facilities. As a result of these measures, industrial activity in the State has shown remarkable progress. The Index of Industrial Production for Tamil Nadu registered a growth of 8.7%

has also taken up the development of the Nilakottai Agro based Industrial Complex, the Bargur Industrial Complex, the Thiruvallur Industrial Complex and Phase-III of the Ranipet Industrial Complex. SIDCO is establishing 12 industrial estates at different locations in the State which will provide direct and indirect employment to 28,400 persons. Two private industrial estates for the Tiruppur Exporters' Association and the Villupuram Ramasamy Padaiyatchiar Small Scale Industries Association are also being established.

16. Specific concentration on developing industries where the State has a comparative advantage is part of the overall industrial strategy. The automobile industry is one such specified sector. The objective of this Government is to restore Madras to its status as the automobile capital of the country. I am very happy to announce that this aim is very close to achievement with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s.Mahindra Ford (India) Limited for the setting up of a plant to manufacture 1 lakh vehicles per year at Maraimalaiagar near Madras. It is a matter of great pride that one of the largest and best known car companies in the world, Ford Motor Company, has chosen Tamil Nadu to establish its manufacturing facility. This project will have substantial spin off benefits including the setting up of a number of ancillary units to manufacture components and accessories. Other internationally reputed car manufacturing companies have also evinced interest in establishing units in Tamil Nadu.

17. A number of major projects in other sectors are also being set up in the State. The nylon yarn production unit of M/s.Thapar Dupont Limited

involving an investment of Rs.625 crores will come up at Gummidipoondi near Madras. The expansion project of Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited, which would double the production capacity, has been completed and commercial production commenced. To finance a part of the total project cost of Rs.580 crores, TNPL floated a public issue in the market and mobilised Rs.217 crores. This is indeed a unique achievement for a State Public Sector Undertaking.

18. Members of the House are aware of the severe power crisis gripping the country. Almost every State has effected power cuts and load shedding. In this situation, it is remarkable that Tamil Nadu has remained power cut free ever since October 1992. The situation at present is quite adverse. The storage levels in the hydel reservoirs have fallen considerably due to the failure of the monsoons. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have been over-drawing power from the Southern Grid. The supply of coal from Singareni and other coal fields of Coal India Limited has been erratic. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is taking a number of measures to ensure adequate availability of power to the industrial, domestic and agricultural sectors in the coming months. Measures have been taken to increase the generation in the thermal stations and ensure adequate availability of coal through imports if necessary. The third 210 MW unit of the North Madras Thermal Power Station will be synchronized with the grid by the end of February 1996. All the 4 units of the 4 x 30 MW Basin Bridge Gas Turbine Power project will be synchronized before March 1996. With this, adequate availability of power will be ensured during the coming summer months.

19. This Government has placed the highest

been set up. A project in the joint sector to generate 5 MW from municipal waste is proposed to be set up in Madras. Co-generation in sugar mills and chemical units has also been fully encouraged and so far co-generation plants have been set up in 3 sugar mills with a total capacity of 29 MW. Co-generation plants with a total capacity of 171 MW in 10 more sugar mills are proposed to be established.

21. One of the goals of this Government has been to ensure that Madras city is freed from its chronic water shortage. The launching of the Second Madras Water Supply and Sanitation Project to implement the New Veeranam Scheme with World Bank assistance at a cost Rs.1638 crores will insulate Madras from the vagaries of the North-East monsoon. In addition, the Third Madras Water Supply and Sanitation project, under negotiation with the World Bank, will provide the infrastructure for treating and distributing the Krishna water when it is received in Madras. The vision of late Puratchi Thalaivar Dr.M.G.R., late Thirumathi Indira Gandhi and late Thiru N.T. Rama Rao will bear fruit when Krishna water reaches Madras through the Telugu Ganga Project. Tamil Nadu is ready to receive the water. The works on the Telugu Ganga Project in Andhra Pradesh are at an advanced stage of completion. Hon'ble Members of House would join me in urging the Government of Andhra Pradesh to release water to Madras city without further delay.

22. Alleviation of rural poverty, generation of employment in rural areas and provision of basic amenities like drinking water, street lighting, rural roads and rural sanitation have been accorded the highest importance by this Government. This Government

emphasis on the development of the energy sector. During the period from June 1991, 648.02 MW have been added to the installed capacity in the State. A further 645.5 MW will be added before the end of the Eighth Plan period. The State has thereby managed to ensure that the 45.54% growth in peak demand has been adequately catered to. In addition, the Government, in its keenness to ensure that chronic shortages do not arise in the future, has evolved a long term plan for energy development. 16 Memoranda of Understanding for the creation of a total of 10,650 MW have been concluded with independent power producers. This includes 7 coal and lignite based power projects with a total capacity of 5320 MW, 3 gas based power projects with a total capacity of 3300 MW, 3 diesel based power projects with a total capacity of 400 MW, one hydel power project of 10 MW, and an Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Project of 100 MW. Despite repeated requests, further Central investment in the power sector in Tamil Nadu is yet to be initiated. Techno-economic clearance for the setting up of a 2 x 210 MW power station based on the expansion of Mine-I of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation at a total cost of Rs.1590.58 crores has already been accorded in June 1995. This Government would urge the Government of India to accord necessary administrative clearances and ensure early commencement of work on the project.

20. Hon'ble Members of the House are well aware of the pioneering role of Tamil Nadu in the development of non-conventional sources of energy. The total installed capacity of wind mills in the State is 434 MW. Private sector participation in wind power generation has been consistently encouraged and so far 1602 private wind mills with a total installed capacity of 415 MW have

launched and successfully completed the Special Self-Sufficiency Programme under which Rs.1 crore was spent in each of the 384 development blocks in the State in 1992-93. The District Decentralized Plan was launched to provide untied funds to be utilised for various development activities at the district level. The funding level for the District Decentralized Plan has been stepped up to Rs.50 crores in 1995-96. Under the Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam, 1.97 lakh houses have been constructed at a total cost of Rs.384 crores in the five years since 1991-92. In addition, under the Rural Housing Scheme, 1.80 lakh houses have been constructed at a total cost of Rs.140.97 crores since 1991-92. Only 50 rural habitations in State are yet to be provided with protected drinking water supply. All these habitations will be covered by March, 1996, and every habitation in the State will have at least one protected source of water supply. To create awareness among the rural population, the Government launched a scheme to provide colour television sets to all the rural habitations with more than 50 families. Under this scheme, 45,302 colour television sets have been supplied to the rural habitations in the State. The scheme to provide rural landless agricultural labourers and the urban poor with free sarees and dhoties has been extended to cover rural artisans as well. 72 lakh sarees and 68 lakh dhoties have been sanctioned for distribution this year under the scheme at a cost of Rs.76.29 crores.

23. Control of pollution and environmental conservation have been accorded a very high priority by the Government. A new Department of Environment which would undertake a developmental role and complement the regulatory activity of the Pollution Control Board has been established. This department will

formulate and implement the State's action plan under the Agenda-21 finalised by the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development at Rio-de-Janiero in June 1992. The Government has taken action to set up Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) on the basis that the beneficiary units will accept full responsibility for establishing, operating and maintaining the treatment facilities. CETPs are being set up to handle the effluents from tanneries and textile dyeing units in North Arcot-Ambedkar and Periyar districts. Under the National River Action Plan, pollution abatement activity in five selected stretches of the Cauvery River at a cost of Rs.38.20 crores has been taken up. A project to clean the Madras City Waterways and to prevent further pollution at a cost of Rs.355 crores has been posed to the European Economic Community for assistance.

24. Tamil Nadu's most significant achievement in the last five years has been in ensuring a good quality of life for its people. A recent study has indicated that Tamil Nadu stands 3rd in the country behind only Kerala and Punjab on a composite Human Development Index. This achievement is undoubtedly the result of sustained efforts by this Government to ensure investment of resources in key social sectors. The Social Allocation Ratio which represents the expenditure on the social sectors as a percentage of total expenditure has been in excess of 40% in the past 4 years in the State. Tamil Nadu is the only State in the country to have ensured such a high Social Allocation Ratio on a sustained basis even in the face of a difficult financial situation. This strategy has undoubtedly paid rich social dividends both in terms of a better quality of life for the people and in keeping the State free from social tensions and unrest.

confusion. This Government would once again urge the Government of India to reconsider its guidelines on this issue.

26. Tamil Nadu's most spectacular achievements have been in terms of its demographic indicators. As the Hon'ble Members of the House are already aware, Tamil Nadu has already achieved the national goals for Birth Rate and Death Rate set for the year 2010 AD. The Birth Rate has been brought down to 19 per thousand in 1994 as against the national goal of 21 per thousand in 2010 AD. The Death Rate in 1994 is 7.9 per thousand as against the national goal of 9 per thousand to be achieved by 2010 AD. The Infant Mortality Rate in 1994 was 59 per thousand live births as against the All India average of 73 per thousand live births. Through a comprehensive health care programme included in the Dr.J.Jayalalitha's 15 Point Programme for Child Welfare, the State shall make all out efforts to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate even further. Tamil Nadu's immunisation coverage has already been rated as the best amongst the major States in the country as per the National Family Health Survey. Dramatic reductions in the incidence of childhood diseases have been achieved. Tamil Nadu has performed so well in the Family Welfare Programme that the Government of India has decided that the State does not have to be set any targets from 1995-96 for achieving outstanding results. In fact, the Tamil Nadu model of public health care and family welfare has been commended for being adopted for replication in other States of the country. The State is well set to achieve the goal of "Health for All" by 2000 AD.

27. The goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education by the year 2000 is being pursued with vigour. The Government intends to implement the Compulsory Elementary Education Act 1994 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1995) with vigour.

25. It is gratifying to note that the strategy which Tamil Nadu has pursued right through the period of the structural adjustment and stabilisation processes has finally been endorsed by the Government of India. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J.Jayalalitha, in several meetings of the National Development Council, has repeatedly stressed the need to protect, if not increase, the levels of social sector expenditure to safeguard the poor from the adverse impact of the reform process. It appears that the Government of India has heeded this in announcing the National Social Assistance Programme and the school midday meal programme. All the three components of the National Social Assistance Programme launched from 15th August, 1995, namely old age pension, maternity benefit and family benefit coverage have already been in implementation in Tamil Nadu for a number of years. The coverage under the Old Age Pension scheme and the Family Distress Relief and Accident Relief schemes in Tamil Nadu is much wider than what is envisaged under the National Social Assistance Programme. Similarly while Tamil Nadu is paying an Old Age Pension of Rs.100/- per month, the National Social Assistance Programme provides for a pension of only Rs.75/- per month. The State had urged the Government of India to make available the funds under the National Social Assistance Programme to the State Governments to supplement their social sector expenditure. However, the Government of India has decided on a direct release of the funds to accounts at the district level. This is not in keeping with the spirit of trust needed in Centre-State financial relations in a federal polity like ours. Further, in a State like Tamil Nadu with a well established social security system, direct intervention by the Government of India will only create avoidable administrative difficulties and

With the declining birth rate in Tamil Nadu, the emphasis in primary education is shifting from the opening of new schools to ensuring that all children are enrolled and retained in the existing schools. This can be achieved only through qualitative improvements in the schooling system. Revised syllabi and text books based on Minimum Levels of Learning have been introduced from the year 1995-96 onwards. Intensive teacher training programmes have been conducted and 28,500 teachers handling Class I have already been trained. The District Primary Education Project with World Bank support which was launched in 1994-95 to initially cover 4 educationally backward districts will be extended to 3 more districts during 1996-97. In addition, a programme has also been taken up for improving the quality of facilities available in high and higher secondary schools.

28. Tamil Nadu has ensured the most comprehensive supplementary nutrition coverage for children among all the States in the country. All districts have been covered under the World Bank supported Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project and the Integrated Child Development Services Project (ICDS). All children in the State from birth to the age of 5 years are covered by growth monitoring and supplementary nutrition. Under the Puratchi Thalaivar-MGR Nutritious Meal Programme, 73.05 lakh school going children are provided a nutritious mid-day meal. Tamil Nadu has formulated "Vision-2000", a comprehensive policy for women. Tamil Nadu is the first State to introduce 30 per cent reservation for women in Government jobs. A State Commission for Women has been constituted to safeguard their welfare. The Dr. J. Jayalalitha Scheme for the Girl Child launched in April 1992 is specifically targetted at eradicating female infanticide and promoting family planning. The Cradle Baby Scheme was also an innovative and compassionate scheme launched to prevent female infanticide. Tamil Nadu is the first

State to formulate a policy for the welfare of the handicapped. A separate department for the welfare of the physically handicapped has been set up. It has now been ensured that the physically handicapped are adequately cared for and brought into the mainstream of society.

29. It has been the Government's constant endeavour to bring about the social, economic and educational development of the Adi-Dravidars so that they are brought on par with the rest of society. Immediately on assumption of office, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha, announced a 10 Point Programme for the economic uplift and provision of basic facilities for Adi-Dravidars. The targets set under the 10 Point Programme will be fully achieved before March 1996. A High Level Coordination Committee is closely monitoring the implementation of the programme on provision of basic amenities in Adi-Dravidar habitations including the provision of house sites to all Adi-Dravidar families. A total number of 8.40 lakh free house sites have so far been provided to Adi-Dravidar families since 1991-92. In the period from 1981 to 1991, the total number of concrete roof houses constructed for Adi-Dravidars in Tamil Nadu was 96,801. Since 1991-92, 1.27 lakh concrete roof houses have already been constructed and 70,187 houses are under construction in the current year. 2.18 lakh Adi-Dravidar houses have been electrified under the "one hut-one light" scheme against a target of 1.50 lakh houses. 4.14 lakh Adi-Dravidar families have so far been provided with assistance for economic development against a target of 3.5 lakh families. This Government has ensured that every Adi-Dravidar habitation in the State has been provided with street lighting and with at least one potable source of drinking water supply. In December 1994, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced a further package of schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. A State Adi-Dravidar Welfare Committee with the Hon'ble Chief

Minister as Chairman and 26 other members including several representatives of the Adi-Dravidar community has been constituted in November 1995. The Committee will provide a broad-based advisory and consultative mechanism at the highest level to better formulate and implement policies and programmes for the benefit of the Adi-Dravidar community. The Government has also constituted a 9 member State Level Commission for Adi-Dravidar Welfare which will provide an independent review of the programmes implemented for the welfare of the Adi-Dravidars. The Commission will be making a comprehensive study of the socio-economic conditions of the Adi-Dravidars in the State and will make recommendations on their welfare to the Government.

30. This Government has protected the interests of the Backward and Most Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu by enacting the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and of appointments or posts in the Services under the State) Act 1993 (Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994), obtaining the assent of the President of India and ensuring its inclusion in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. With this, constitutional protection to the reservation policy of the State has been ensured. This measure has gone a long way in keeping the social fabric of Tamil Nadu free from tension. Tamil Nadu has also appointed a permanent Backward Classes Commission to consider representations for inclusion of communities in the list of Backward and Most Backward Classes. In order to ensure the economic advancement of persons belonging to Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes and Minorities Economic Development Corporation has provided assistance to a total number of 29,083 beneficiaries. Houses for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities are being constructed under the Jawahar Velai

Vaippu Thittam. A scheme for free supply of sarees and dhoties to fishermen families has been launched from 1995-96. 2.03 lakh women and 2.07 lakh men will be covered under this scheme at a total cost of Rs 2.33 crores.

31. Since assuming office, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha, has been directly meeting the members of the public in Madras as well as during her extensive tours in the districts to hear their grievances and redress them promptly. A Special Cell has been set up in the Chief Minister's Office headed by a designated I.A.S. Officer for examining the petitions received and ensuring prompt action. 15.98 lakh petitions have been received since June, 1991 and acted upon. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. J. Jayalalitha has personally distributed benefits worth Rs.531.36 crores to 8.03 lakh persons. This has ensured that the benefits of various programmes for amelioration of poverty have actually reached the poor. With a view to relieving human distress, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. J. Jayalalitha has sanctioned an amount of Rs.17.84 crores from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund since July 1991 to 3.32 lakh persons affected by natural calamities, serious ailments, accidents, etc.

32. The efforts taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha, to streamline temple administration in the State are well known. The Tamil Nadu Temple Administration Board has been constituted. The Chief Minister's Temple Renovation and Maintenance Fund has financed the complete renovation of 62 temples. In addition, Government grants, surplus funds of affluent temples and the Common Good Fund are also being utilised for renovating a large number of temples. A corpus fund of Rs.1 crore has been created for renovating village temples. After renovation, kumbabhishekams have been

performed in 605 temples, which is unprecedented. Under the Oru Kala Poojai scheme, all the temples in the State without the means to perform regular poojai have been assisted by the creation of corpus funds so as to ensure that at least one daily poojai is performed. To prevent thefts from temples, a Temple Protection Force has been set up. For the first time in the State, a Veda-Agama Education and Research Institute is to be set up on an extent of 23.4 acres near Tiruchirapalli.

33. This Government has been fully committed to the promotion of the Tamil language and culture. The Eighth World Tamil Conference held at Thanjavur in January, 1995 was a grand success. It was attended by 1101 scholars from 23 countries and symbolised the richness and glory of the Tamil language and culture. Associated with the Conference, major investments in infrastructure have been made, transforming Thanjavur into a modern city. Other measures taken by this Government to promote the Tamil language include the establishment of the Tamil Development Council and the launching of a new scheme to publish rare Tamil books. All the literary works of Perarignar Anna have been nationalized and his widow Thirumathi Rani Ammaiyyar was given Rs.75 lakhs as royalty. The works of the poet Pattukottai Kalyanasundaram have also been nationalised and Rs.10 lakh was paid as royalty. A one time grant of Rs 2 crores has been provided to the Tamil University.

34. The film industry in Tamil Nadu is one of the largest in the country and provides employment to a large number of people. This Government has undertaken a number of measures to maintain Tamil Nadu's leading position in the country as also to provide for the welfare of film employees. The Dr. J. Jayalalitha Film City with production facilities up to the best international standards and a large number of outdoor and indoor locations was

inaugurated in August 1994. Various incentives, including reduction of tax rates on raw cinematographic film, have been provided to reduce the cost of production and also ensure quality film-making. For the welfare of film employees, 85 acres of land at Velacheri-Palikaranai have been allotted free of cost for a housing scheme. In April 1995, a pension scheme to provide a monthly pension of Rs 300 for film employees attaining the age of 60 and an insurance scheme with a death and disability benefit upto Rs 50,000 have been introduced.

35. This Government has taken a number of measures to enhance efficiency in administration and to improve the delivery of governmental benefits to the poor. As a measure to provide better access to Government offices and to improve the quality of supervision, administrative jurisdictions have been reorganised on a more rational basis. Large districts including Thanjavur, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli have already been reorganised. 11 new taluks and 4 new Revenue divisions have been formed in the period since June 1991. New Police Ranges at Villupuram and Thanjavur have been set up and the Madurai Rural Police District has been bifurcated with a new Police District being formed at Theni. 111 new Police Stations have been set up since June 1991. As part of the effort to ensure improved performance at all levels, 28,000 Village Assistants and 91,000 Noon Meal Scheme workers, hitherto paid a lumpsum honorarium, have been brought on regular time scales of pay. The age old designations of "Talaiyaris", "Vettiyans", etc., which had menial connotations have now been uniformly redesignated as "Village Assistants". A new scheme has been initiated to reward the Government officials

implementation of the rural housing scheme, instituted the "Dr.J. Jayalalitha Award" which has been won by the Palacode Taluk Cooperative Housing Society in Dharmapuri district. Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd. (TAMIN) has been awarded a special award for the export of granite blocks for the sixth year in succession in 1994-95. Tamil Nadu has been adjudged by the Government of India as the best State in the country in the development of wind power for the fifth successive year.

37. This Government is fully committed to fostering democratic decentralisation in the State. The Government had announced that Panchayat elections would be held in December 1995 and a schedule was drawn up. All preparations, including the procurement of election materials and appointment of election staff had been undertaken. As a measure to provide adequate representation to the Backward and Most Backward Classes, this august House had passed a legislation providing for reservation of seats. However, this scheme of reservation has been challenged in a batch of writ petitions before the High Court. The High Court has advised the State Election Commission not to issue the election notification until the matter is finally disposed of.

38. As the Hon'ble Members of the House are aware, the elections to Cooperatives in the State were notified by the Government in June 1992. A number of cases were pending before the Supreme Court and the conduct of elections was stayed by the Madras High Court in August 1992. Based on the directions of the Supreme Court in November 1995, the Division Bench of the Madras High Court has disposed of a batch of writ

with 25 years of unblemished service by presenting them Indira Vikas Patras worth Rs.500/-. To ensure that the grievances of the public are dealt with expeditiously, a prize system has been initiated for Special Deputy Collectors in charge of public grievances in each district.

36. The highest priority has been accorded by this Government to ensure that a high quality of administrative performance is maintained in all fields. The performance of several Departments and State Public Sector Undertakings have been recognised through National level awards. The State Transport Corporations, which are well known for the quality of their service in the entire country bagged as many as 5 National Awards for the year 1994-95 alone. The fact that the Transport Corporations have totally won 34 awards since 1991-92 stands as testimony to the quality of their service. Similarly the Social Welfare Department has won 16 National Awards for the best performance in the field of rehabilitation in the year 1994-95. In the last 5 years, this Department has won as many as 66 National Awards. The Department of Agriculture has obtained a National Award for the best performance in Integrated Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas for the year 1994-95. Similarly in the third World Spices Congress held at Cochin in 1995, Tamil Nadu bagged the first prize for the production of the best exportable variety of spices. The State has also consistently won the National Productivity Council Awards in the field of agricultural extension, dry land farming and bio-fertilizer production. In recognition of its excellent performance, the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Federation has been adjudged the best managed Apex Cooperative Housing Federation in the country for the year 1994-95. In addition, the National Cooperative Housing Federation, recognising the specific interest of the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the

petitions pending before it with orders that the elections to the Primary Cooperative Societies in the State should be conducted before the end of May 1996. The Government is taking all necessary action to conduct the elections within the stipulated period.

39. In the last five years, the State has seen spectacular progress on all fronts. Law and order has been maintained effectively and Tamil Nadu is today a haven of peace and tranquillity. This has laid the foundation for sustained development in all spheres of the economy. The State has forged ahead in agricultural production. The policies of the Government have ensured accelerated industrial growth. The quality of life of the poor and downtrodden has been improved. Measures to ensure further improvement in the living conditions of the poorest of the poor through a number of innovative schemes have been relentlessly pursued. It would be no exaggeration to state that in the five years since 1991, this Government headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha, has firmly placed Tamil Nadu on the path of sustained development.

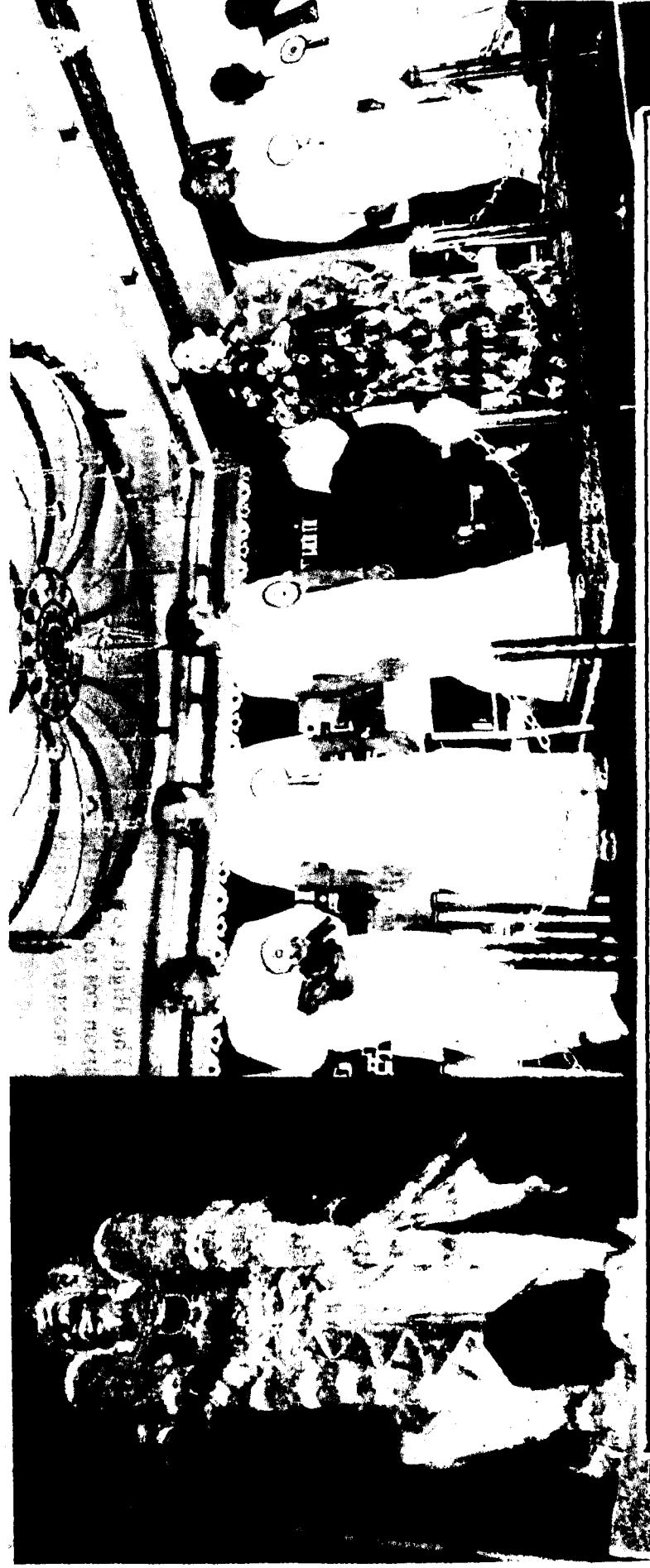
40. This remarkable record of performance is the fruit of unstinted effort and hard work. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the difficult circumstances in which this Government took office. Adversity in every form, be it a difficult law and order situation, the financial crisis, threats to communal amity and the social fabric of the State, or infringements on the due rights of the State, has been tackled and overcome with fortitude. This Government ensured that while fully protecting the rights of the State, Tamil Nadu remained in the forefront in fostering the spirit of national integration. The tremendous strides made by Tamil Nadu in this period

have been applauded at the national and international level. Multilateral and bilateral international agencies have recognised Tamil Nadu's capability for successfully implementing development schemes. The inspiring leadership provided by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha has been widely appreciated. I sincerely hope that in the years to come the progress and prosperity

of the State will be sustained.

41. I trust the deliberations in the House will be substantive, balanced and constructive and will focus on securing the continued well being of the people of the State.

VANAKKAM



The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, unveiled the statue of Perumpidigu Mutharaiyar, the great Mutharaiyar King, on 7.2.96, at Tiruchi, to mark the naming of the District as "Tiruchirapalli Perumpidigu Mutharaiyar District" with Tiruchi as headquarters. The Chief Minister said that the Tamil Nadu Government had never failed to honour national leaders, social reformers, religious leaders or great warriors of yester years.

II WRAPPED



INTERIM BUDGET 1996-97



SPEECH OF

Dr. V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN

Hon'ble MINISTER FOR FINANCE

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

It is my pleasure and privilege to place the Revised Estimates for 1995-96 and the Interim Budget Estimates for 1996-97 before this House for its approval.

"பின்னி இன்மை செல்வம் விளைவு இன்பம் ஏமம்
அணி என்ப நாட்டிற்கு இவ்வைந்தது."

"Health, wealth, agriculture production, happiness, safety
Are a land's five ornaments."

According to Saint Thiruvalluvar's saying, a state of good health for the people, good economy for the country, surplus agricultural production, ensuring the prosperity of the people and providing adequate safety are the five essential requirements for a country. As per the doctrine of Saint Thiruvalluvar, Tamil Nadu, under the capable leadership

and efficient rule of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalitha, has progressed and flourished during the past five years, a fact which is well known to one and all.

The people of Tamil Nadu elected the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam led by Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalitha in 1991 with a resounding majority to govern the State. The policies and programmes followed by this Government, guided by the principles laid down by Perarignar Anna and the humanism of Ponmana Chemmal Dr.M.G.R. have brought prosperity to the people of Tamil Nadu. The unshakeable faith the people have placed in this Government has been fully vindicated by our splendid performance over the last five years. We have matched promise with performance, providing excellent administration and firmly placing the State on the path of sustained development.

2. This Government will be successfully completing its full term by June 1996. In keeping with the best traditions of parliamentary democracy, we have decided to present an Interim Budget for the year 1996-97 based on which a Vote on Account will be obtained for the expenditure in the first 6 months of the next financial year. The main budget will be presented in the newly elected Legislative Assembly.

3. The economic crisis faced by the country in the years 1990 and 1991 led to far reaching measures of economic reform and liberalisation. This Government has consistently supported the economic reforms initiated by the Central Government. At the same time, out of our concern for the poor and the disadvantaged we have stressed the need to ensure that the conditions of life of the poor are not adversely affected and the levels of expenditure on the critical elements of social welfare are not reduced.

4. There is now a shift in the focus from the reforms at the national level to State level reforms. The reforms that the Government of India can effect in terms of deregulation of the economy are generally easier to implement since the instruments for macro-economic control are largely vested with the Centre. The State level reforms are much more difficult to accomplish. Fiscal reforms including public expenditure limitation have to be undertaken in a context where the bulk of the State Government expenditure is on social services which cannot and should not be reduced and is related to salary costs, which are difficult to contain. At the same time, resources have to be found for large additional investments for upgrading the infrastructure required for speeding up

comparing the food subsidy provided in 1995-96 and 1996-97 with the level of Rs.105 crores in 1990-91.

TENTH FINANCE COMMISSION

9. In my speech presenting the Budget for 1995-96, I had analysed in detail the report of the Tenth Finance Commission and its adverse impact on the finances of our State. I had indicated that the Tenth Finance Commission's recommendations had not increased the overall divisible pool of resources available for distribution amongst the States. I had also indicated how the better managed States like Tamil Nadu had suffered at the hands of the Tenth Finance Commission. Moreover, there are certain aspects of the Commission's report on which we expect further action. The Government of India is yet to react to the alternative scheme of devolution suggested by the Tenth Finance Commission. Although in the alternative scheme, the overall level of devolution will not increase, it gives the States a share in some of the more buoyant tax receipts of the Government of India, like Corporation Tax and Customs Duties. Even in the current year, the growth rate of Customs Duties and Corporation Tax which are not shared, is reported to be much higher than of Union Excise duties which are shared with the States. We would therefore urge the Government of India to take necessary further action on the alternative scheme of devolution recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission.

10. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Tenth Finance Commission has recommended grants to local bodies. These grants are to be utilised only for new capital investments by the local bodies. During 1996-97, Rs.100.71 crores will be available to Tamil Nadu, of which Rs.71.83 crores are for rural local bodies and Rs.28.88 crores are for urban local bodies. Necessary provisions have been made in the Interim Budget Estimates. The distribution of these grants amongst the local bodies will be done on the basis of the recommendations of the State Finance Commission.

ANNUAL PLAN

11. Hon'ble Members of the House are well aware of the special efforts taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to obtain for the State large and consistent increases in the approved Annual Plan outlays every year since 1991-92. More significantly, we have ensured that the approved outlays have been exceeded in actual implementation. This performance

economic growth.

5. In spite of the difficulties involved, the Government of Tamil Nadu has already embarked on certain policy initiatives for economic reforms in the state. On the fiscal side, we have considerably simplified the complicated Sales Tax structure. The total number of rates was brought down from 17 to 5 basic rates and 4 special rates. The grouping of goods was also rationalised. Moves towards reduction of input taxation have been initiated. I participated in the meeting of the State Finance Ministers on Sales Tax Reforms in December 1995 in which it was resolved that States will move towards the harmonisation of tax rates and withdrawal of distorting waiver and deferral schemes by 1st April 1997.

6. We have undertaken a number of measures to ensure the provision of improved infrastructure for industries in the State. The Industrial Policy announced in June 1992 and the State Specific Plan of Action provide mechanisms for quick clearance of investment proposals in the State. In order to augment the availability of funding for infrastructure, we have welcomed private sector initiatives in areas such as power generation and construction of highways.

7. The improvements in the industrial climate of the State have started yielding results. The rate of growth of the Index of Industrial Production which was only 4.1% in 1991-92 has picked up substantially to 8.7% in 1994-95. The growth rate of Net State Domestic Product has increased from 2.69% in 1991-92 to 4.90% in 1994-95.

8. The drought situation in the current year compounded by the non-release of water by the Government of Karnataka in the Cauvery river has resulted in an estimated loss of foodgrain production of 14 lakh tonnes. This Government, ever vigilant of the need to protect the poor from the adverse impact of the drought, decided to provide an additional 8 kg. of rice per family card in the Public Distribution System so as to keep the food prices under check. The additional financial commitment of Rs.70 crores per month for food subsidy due to this measure did not deter us from taking this bold decision. With this, the overall food subsidy burden during 1995-96 will go up from the level of Rs.600 crores, estimated at the time of presentation of the Budget, to Rs.800 crores in the Revised Estimates 1995-96. Rs.840 crores has been provided for food subsidy in the Interim Budget Estimates, 1996-97. The commitment of this Government to holding down the price level and ensuring basic food security at all costs can be seen by

is even more creditable when viewed in the context of a number of major States being unable to perform their original approved Annual Plan outlays, and reflects our commitment to the development of the State.

12. During 1994-95, 9 non-special category States have not been able to achieve the original approved plan outlay. As against this, even when the level of the approved outlay for 1994-95 was increased by a record 30.89 percent to Rs.2750 crores, our actual level of performance has been Rs.2845.70 crores.

13. In the current year, against an approved outlay of Rs.3200 crores, a provision of Rs.3250.58 crores was made in the Budget Estimates. In the Revised Estimates, provision for plan schemes has been enhanced further to Rs.3316.24 crores, and the State is confident of fully achieving the plan outlay during 1995-96 as well. With this, at the end of the fourth year of the Eighth Five Year Plan, 80.66 percent of the approved outlay would have been performed in real terms. This compares very favourably with the overall achievement of all the non-Special Category States during the same period, which is only 59 percent of the Eighth Plan outlay.

14. The Plan Outlay for the year 1996-97 will be finalised by the Union Planning Commission only after the general elections. However, in the Interim Budget Estimates, Rs.3549.68 crores has been provided for ongoing Plan schemes. This outlay may be increased when the Plan size is finally fixed. This will ensure that the State will exceed the overall Eighth Plan outlay of Rs.10,200 crores at constant prices.

SOCIAL SAFETY NET FOR THE POOR

15. Concurrent with the measures for reforms to accelerate the economic development of the State, we created a Social Safety Net for the poor which covers food security, nutrition, primary health care, universal elementary education, employment programmes for the poor, drinking water, shelter for the homeless, social security and special programmes for the weaker sections. In the Revised Estimates for 1995-96, a total sum of Rs.2048.64 crores has been provided for the Social Safety Net, while in the Interim Budget for 1996-97, a provision of Rs.2076.18 crores has been made.

16. The progress in the implementation of the 15 Point Programme launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 14th November, 1993 has

been sustained. The Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.Jayalalitha 15 Point Programme for Child Welfare has been lauded by independent international observers. The Child Welfare Sub-Plan which is an actuation of the 15 Point Programme has been implemented during 1994-95 and 1995-96. **In 1996-97 the outlay on this sub-plan will be Rs.819.31 crores.**

17. Tamil Nadu has been a model State in ensuring nutrition coverage for children. **The overall outlay for the Nutritious Meal Programme and the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project during 1996-97 will be Rs.354.36 crores.** The preparation of the Third Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project has also been taken up. This will ensure that nutrition and health care coverage is continued for all the pre-school children in the State.

18. Health and Medical Services, particularly primary health care is a critical area to which special importance has been accorded by this Government. **The total outlay on Health and Family Welfare in the Interim Budget 1996-97 will be Rs.737.08 crores as against the outlay of Rs.688.95 crores in 1995-96. The basic thrust is to substantially improve the quality of services available in the Government Hospitals and Health Centres.** In the Interim Budget Estimates 1996-97, adequate provisions have been made for the maintenance of hospital buildings and equipment. The overall provision for the supply of drugs and medicines has been enhanced to Rs.97 crores. Hon'ble Members of the House would recall the efforts taken by this Government to streamline the supply of drugs and surgical items through the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation. These steps have ensured the availability of quality drugs in all Government hospitals and Primary Health Centres throughout the State benefiting the poorer sections of the society. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the Government that other States are taking steps to emulate our model. We propose to make this Corporation the nodal agency to procure and supply drugs to all departments in Government.

19. **Education continues to be the largest sector with a total outlay of Rs.2504.51 crores in 1996-97.** Provisions have been made for quality upgradation at various levels in line with the Government policy of ensuring better schooling. It is proposed to improve the facilities in schools by providing furniture, laboratories, teaching and play materials. The District Primary Education Project will be extended to cover three more districts during 1996-97 and the budget provides

the maintenance provision to achieve the norms fixed by the Ninth and Tenth Finance Commissions. During 1991-92, the overall provision for the maintenance of major irrigation was Rs.10.65 crores and for minor irrigation, Rs.3.50 crores. In the Interim Budget Estimates for 1996-97 the maintenance provision for major irrigation will be Rs.21.84 crores and for minor irrigation Rs.7.90 crores.

24. Rural Development is one of the priority areas for this Government. **In the Interim Budget Estimates for 1996-97, the total plan provision for Rural Development has been increased to Rs.276.40 crores.** This includes a provision of Rs.71.83 crores as capital grant to rural local bodies as part of the Tenth Finance Commission's recommendations. The Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam will be implemented with a total outlay of Rs.368.60 crores during 1996-97 and the Interim Budget Estimates include a provision of Rs.87.70 crores as the State's share. During 1995-96, 70,187 concrete houses are to be constructed under the Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam. Provision has been made for the construction of the same number of houses during 1996-97. The total outlay during 1996-97 on the Integrated Rural Development Project will be Rs.86.92 crores and the Interim Budget includes a sum of Rs.43.46 crores as the State's share. We had launched the District Decentralised Plan in 1992-93 with an outlay of Rs.20 crores to provide untied funds at the district level for various development schemes. This outlay has been stepped up to Rs.50.71 crores in 1995-96 and has been maintained at this level in the Interim Budget Estimates for 1996-97.

25. The sustained emphasis of the Government on developing the infrastructure sectors is well known. **The Power Sector Plan Outlay for 1995-96 of Rs.750 crores will be exceeded in actual implementation.** The initiatives taken by the State Government for the creation of additional generation capacity have already been outlined in detail in the Governor's Address. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is setting up 110 Sub-Stations during 1995-96 in order to improve the transmission and distribution network in the State. The loss on account of free supply of electricity to farm pumpsets will be Rs.1358 crores during 1995-96. The loss is likely to widen further during 1996-97.

26. **A provision of Rs.468.32 crores has been made for roads and bridges in the Interim Budget for 1996-97, which represents a substantial increase over the outlay of Rs.424.12 crores in 1995-96.** The total outlay on maintenance of roads during 1996-97 will be

Rs.3.32 crores for implementing this project. A sum of Rs.8.02 crores has been provided for implementing the Technician Education Project during 1996-97.

20. In the Governor's Address the details of the various schemes implemented for the welfare of the Adi-Dravidars have already been outlined. **The total outlay for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been stepped up to Rs.230.41 crores in 1996-97. The level was Rs.114.96 crores in 1991-92.** The doubling of the level of outlay reflects the commitment of this Government to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

21. I would like to briefly highlight the provisions for some of the important ongoing schemes for 1996-97.

22. The excellent performance of the State in agricultural production has already been highlighted in the Governor's address. This reflects the success of the overall agricultural growth strategy of this Government which ensured that the farmers realise higher prices for their produce. Sustained public investment has also been made in agriculture. **The total plan provision for the agricultural sector in the Interim Budget Estimates will be Rs.210.24 crores.** The provision for the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project has been increased to Rs.86.06 crores in the Interim Budget Estimates. The provision for the Agricultural Human Resources Development Project has been stepped up to Rs.20.80 crores in 1996-97.

23. **The total provision for plan schemes in the Irrigation Sector in the Interim Budget Estimates will be Rs.249.83 crores.** The Water Resources Consolidation Project, which will cost Rs.1,240 crores has been launched from October 1995. This project will benefit 16.68 lakhs acres which is nearly 50% of the area irrigated by Government sources. In the Interim Budget Estimates a provision of **Rs.89.89 crores has been made for the Water Resources Consolidation Project.** A provision of Rs.18.98 crores has been made for the Tank Modernisation Project, which is being extended to cover 100 more tanks with an ayacut of 30,000 acres. One of our significant achievements has been in ensuring adequate provision of funds for the maintenance of irrigation projects. We have increased

Rs.204.46 crores. In 1991-92, a five year Special Repairs Programme was launched to cover the backlog of maintenance, which will be completed during 1995-96, with a total outlay of Rs.178.40 crores as against the originally envisaged outlay of Rs.150 crores. 15,926 kms of roads have been covered under this programme. Provision for the Rural Roads Programme has been stepped up to Rs.22.50 crores during 1996-97. **The entire Rural Roads Programme under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project will be completed by March 1997 and the provisions have accordingly been stepped up to Rs.35 crores in the Interim Budget Estimates.** The Coastal Roads Improvement Programme will be continued in 1996-97 with an outlay of Rs.9.21 crores.

27. Tamil Nadu is the second most urbanised state in the country. The increasing needs of the urban areas require larger allocation of resources. **The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project will be continued in 1996-97 with a total outlay of Rs.260.50 crores including budgetary support of Rs.206.19 crores.** An Urban Infrastructure Fund is being set up in partnership with financial institutions in order to make more funds available to meet the infrastructure financing needs of the municipalities in the State and to ensure quality project preparation and appraisal. The development of infrastructure in Tiruppur, one of the most dynamic industrial areas in the State, has been entrusted to the New Tiruppur Development Corporation Limited in which TACID, the Tiruppur Exporters' Association and M/s. Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (ILFS) are share holders. This Corporation will raise resources from the capital market and will adopt novel methods such as Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) for making massive investments to develop Tiruppur's infrastructure. Through these innovative means, a total investment of Rs.1313.20 crores will be ensured for the provision of drinking water supply, roads, communications, municipal waste management and effluent treatment in Tiruppur.

28. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware that substantial progress has been achieved under all components of the Madras Vision 2000 programme and we are confident that the initiatives launched by this Government to make Madras a premier metropolitan city by the year 2000 will be fully achieved. The formation of an Outer Ring Road for Madras city at a total cost of Rs.317 crores is being taken up and Rs.10 crores has been sanctioned for land acquisition. The Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Corporation has been formed

with a total share capital of Rs.56 crores. This Corporation will fund investment on infrastructure in the Madras Metropolitan Area for projects worth Rs.887 crores. The Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India will be providing grants of Rs.100 crores each to this Corporation in the Eighth Plan period.

29. Housing is an important economic activity with substantial employment generation potential. The State's performance in the housing sector has been very good. Under the Rural Housing Scheme, the number of houses to be constructed has been increased to 58,200 during 1995-96. The scheme for Shelter Upgradation in Rural Areas (SHUPRA) will be continued during 1996-97 with a total outlay of Rs.1.50 crores. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board will be covering 10,000 families under the Slum Improvement Programme component of TNUDP at a cost of Rs.2.50 crores during 1996-97. 2,500 slum tenements at a total cost of Rs.8 crores will be constructed during 1996-97. In addition, the Tenth Finance Commission has recommended a Special Problem Grant of Rs.60 crores to tackle the problem of urban slums in Tamil Nadu. Suitable schemes to rehouse slum families in alternative developed plots will be drawn up. The provision for House Building Advance to Government employees has been stepped up substantially to Rs.74.15 crores in 1996-97. This represents a more than four fold increase in the provision for House Building Advance which in 1991-92 was only Rs.17.63 crores.

30. The total outlay on Water Supply and Sewerage in the Interim Budget Estimates 1996-97 will be Rs.482.50 crores. The total outlay on Rural Water Supply will be Rs.103.95 crores. Tamil Nadu's achievement in the area of rural water supply has been remarkable. During the five year period from 1991-92 to 1995-96, 17,987 rural habitations in the State with a total population of 1 crore will have been covered. This includes 8,315 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe habitations with a population of 30 lakhs. With this level of coverage, we would have ensured that every rural habitation in the State will be provided with at least one source of potable drinking water supply. From 1996-97 onwards the emphasis will be on augmenting water supply in the partially covered rural habitations. All the Municipal Corporations and municipalities in the State have been provided with water supply schemes. By the end of 1996-97, 326 Urban Town Panchayats and 173 Rural Town Panchayats would be provided with drinking water supply schemes.

last Budget Speech and as a result the revenue deficit was estimated to increase by (-)Rs.150 crores to (-)Rs.1075.55 crores. Accordingly, the closing final deficit for 1995-96 was expected to be (-)Rs.175.25 crores.

35. The position in the Budget Estimates, 1995-96 clearly reflected the difficult financial situation. Despite this, the expenditure on critical items in priority sectors could not be reduced. Several factors beyond the control of this Government like drought relief as also the imperative need to sustain social sector expenditure and development outlays, have caused a further widening of the deficit during 1995-96.

36. The Government of India had announced 2 additional instalments of Dearness Allowance of 11% each on 1st January 1995 and 1st July 1995. The Government of India also announced an additional instalment of Interim Relief of 10% of basic pay to all employees with effect from 1st April 1995. As we had already adopted the Central Government scales of pay and Dearness Allowance, we had to follow suit. This resulted in an additional expenditure of Rs.350 crores over the provisions in the Budget during 1995-96. The food subsidy has increased from the originally estimated Rs.600 crores to Rs.800 crores. The expenditure in connection with drought relief was not provided in the Budget Estimates. Additional provisions have had to be made towards the setting up of desalination plants in Ramanathapuram district to meet the drinking water problem. Against the approved Annual Plan outlay of Rs.3,200 crores, in the Revised Estimates 1995-96 the provision for Plan schemes is Rs.3,316.24 crores. All these items together have led to a substantial increase in the deficit during 1995-96.

37. In the Revised Estimates for 1995-96, the total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs.9,689.22 crores which represents an increase of Rs.704.15 crores over the provisions in the Budget Estimates, 1995-96. This has been the result of sustained attempts to increase tax collection and mobilise greater resources for developmental activities. As against this, the total revenue expenditure in the Revised Estimates for 1995-96 is Rs.10,857.84 crores which represents an increase of Rs.947.22 crores over the Budget Estimates, 1995-96. This has resulted in the widening of the revenue deficit to (-)Rs.1,168.62 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1995-96. The net effect of all the transactions during the year 1995-96 will be a deficit of (-) Rs.354.50 crores. Along with the closing balance of (-)Rs.55.66 crores in the Accounts for the year 1994-95, the closing final deficit I anticipate for 1995-96 will

31. This Government has accorded the highest importance to free Madras city from chronic water shortages. The First Madras Water Supply and Sanitation Project will be completed by March, 1996 at a total cost of Rs.255.05 crores. The Second Madras Water Supply and Sanitation Project has been launched at a total cost of Rs.1,638 crores to bring 180 mld of water from the Veeranam Tank to Madras city. The provision for this scheme in the Interim Budget Estimates is Rs.299.10 crores. All the works to receive, treat and distribute Krishna Water in the first phase have been completed. We have already released Rs.462 crores to the Government of Andhra Pradesh out of the total share of Rs.521 crores for the implementation of the Telugu Ganga Project. We would urge the Government of Andhra Pradesh to release water to Madras city immediately.

FINANCIAL POSITION

32. Hon'ble Members are aware of the precarious financial position when this government took office. The total deficit for 1991-92 when we assumed office was Rs.898 crores. In keeping our promise to abolish the sale of country liquor, which was the first decision of this government, the revenue loss was Rs.322 crores resulting in an overall deficit of Rs.1220 crores. The Government of India did not respond to our appeal for financial assistance to offset the revenue loss. However, through efficient financial management, we have now succeeded in improving the overall financial situation of the State considerably. The revenue deficit, not taking into account the adjustment of dues from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to Government against arrears of tariff compensation, was Rs.878.87 crores in 1991-92 and peaked at Rs.1143.67 crores in 1992-93. Thereafter the revenue deficit has been reduced to Rs.691.86 crores in 1993-94 and Rs.415.55 crores in 1994-95.

33. This improvement was in part due to the buoyancy in tax revenue caused by the overall growth of the economy. The clearly focussed expenditure policy of the Government, which had the support of the Hon'ble Members, also resulted in the narrowing of the revenue deficit.

34. In the Budget Estimates for 1995-96 a revenue deficit of (-)Rs.925.55 crores was anticipated. I announced the reduction in the prices of rice in the Public Distribution System by Re.1 per kg. in my

be (-)Rs.410.16 crores.

38. In the Interim Budget Estimates for 1996-97, the total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs.10,543.52 crores and the revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs.11,505.61 crores resulting in a revenue deficit of (-)Rs.962.09 crores. The reduction in the revenue deficit level in the Budget Estimates, 1996-97, is mainly because no new Part II schemes have been provided for in the Interim Budget. The net effect of the transactions in all the accounts in the Interim Budget Estimates for 1996-97 is a deficit of (-) Rs.270.66 crores. With the anticipated closing balance in the Revised Estimates for 1995-96 estimated at (-)Rs.410.16 crores, the overall total deficit at the end of 1996-97 will be (-)Rs.680.82 crores.

39. The level of revenue deficit is a cause for concern. The expenditure policies followed in the previous four years will have to be continued and implemented vigorously to keep the level of deficit under control.

40. As this is an Interim Budget, no new taxation measures have been proposed to bridge the deficit. Suitable additional resource mobilisation measures may have to be considered at the appropriate stage.

41. I would like to take this opportunity to once again stress that the States should be given a share in the more buoyant sources of revenue by the Centre. The Central Government should take a decision on the alternative scheme of devolution quickly. I would also urge that the discretionary flow of funds for the various programmes of the Government of India would have to be reduced and instead the States would have to be given a definite share out of the resources of the Union so as to plan their financial and development strategies.

42. This Government is approaching the culmination of a very successful 5 year tenure in office. The faith reposed by the people of Tamil Nadu in the Government headed by Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha has been fully vindicated. This Government has secured for the people an improved quality of life. Rapid strides have been made in every sphere. Tamil Nadu continues to retain its pre-eminent position as an industrial State in the country in a highly competitive environment. Agricultural production and productivity have shown steady increases. The level of poverty in the



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State has also been reduced substantially. Achievements in the demographic indicators are very heartening. Above all, Tamil Nadu today stands tall in the country as an oasis of peace and an epitome of communal harmony. We are today, a model worthy of emulation in the country.

43. I invite the Hon'ble Members of the House to offer their valuable suggestions in a constructive manner during the discussion that will follow the presentation of the Interim Budget.

44. I thank the Finance Secretary Thiru P.V. Rajaraman and other Government officers who have been of great assistance in preparing this Interim Budget.

Vanakkam

V.R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN,
MINISTER FOR FINANCE.

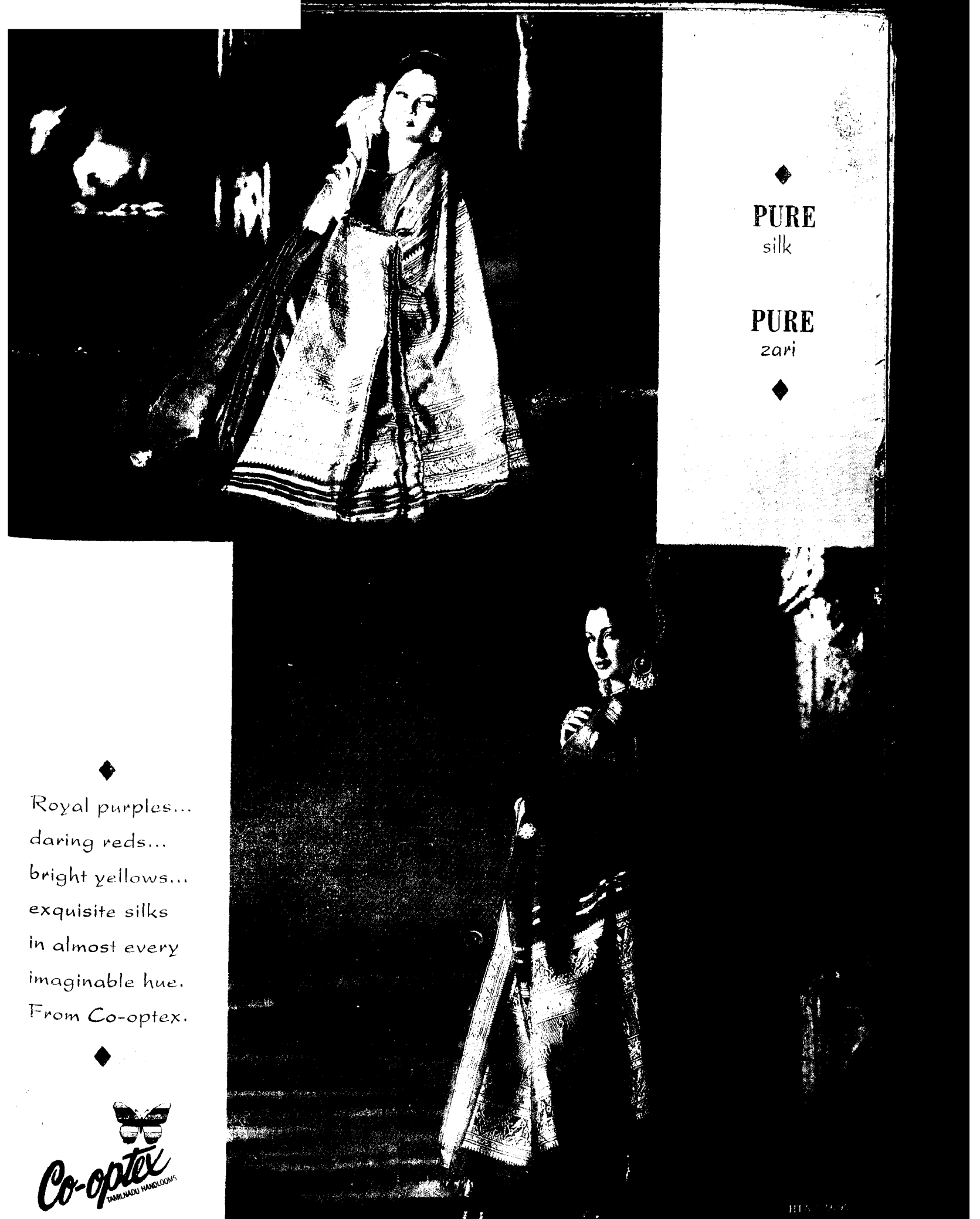
Speech of Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance, Government of Tamil Nadu, presenting the Interim Budget for 1996-97 to the Legislative Assembly on 20th February 1996.



Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, former President of Tanzania along with his wife Tmt. Nyerere called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Paratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat, Madras on 17.2.96.

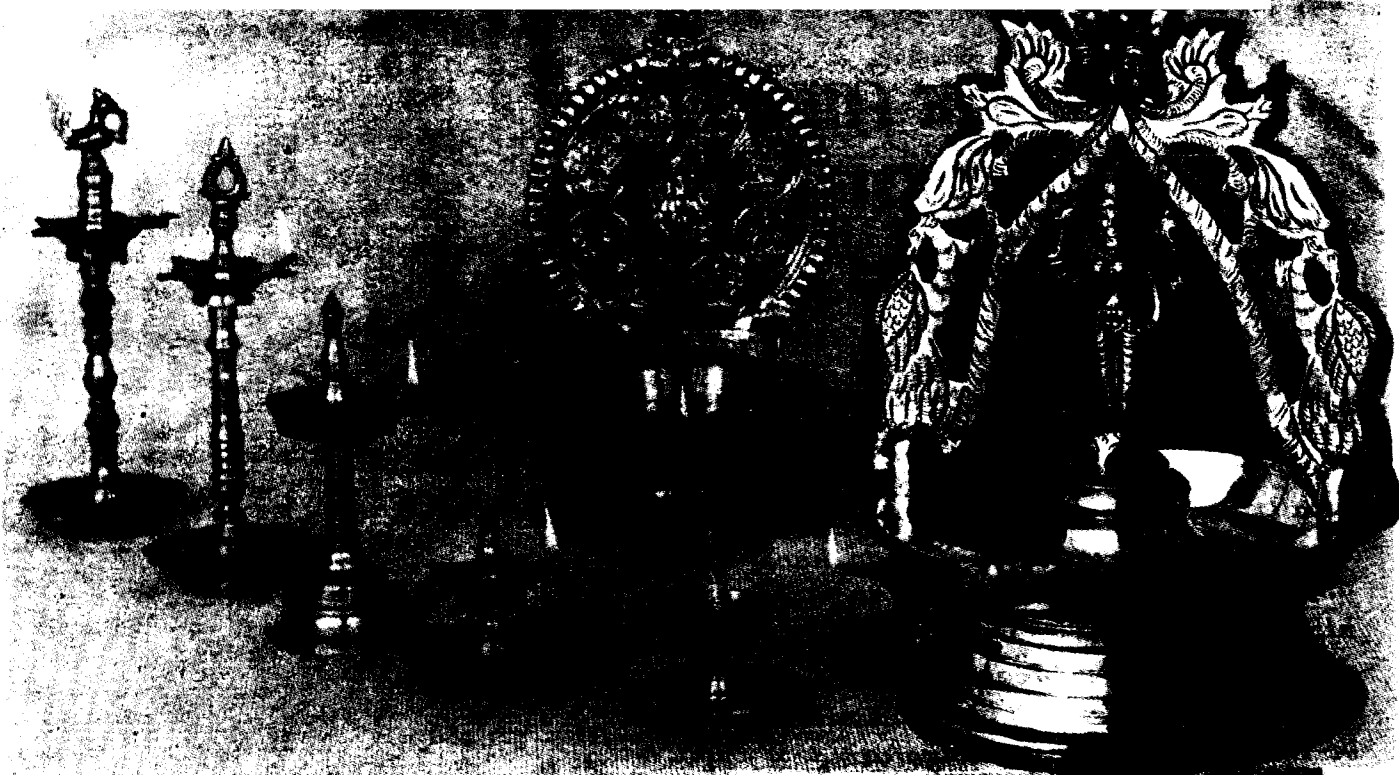
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Tamil Arasu

(A monthly journal of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Thiruvalluvar Year - 2027 Panguni - Chithirai

APRIL - 1996

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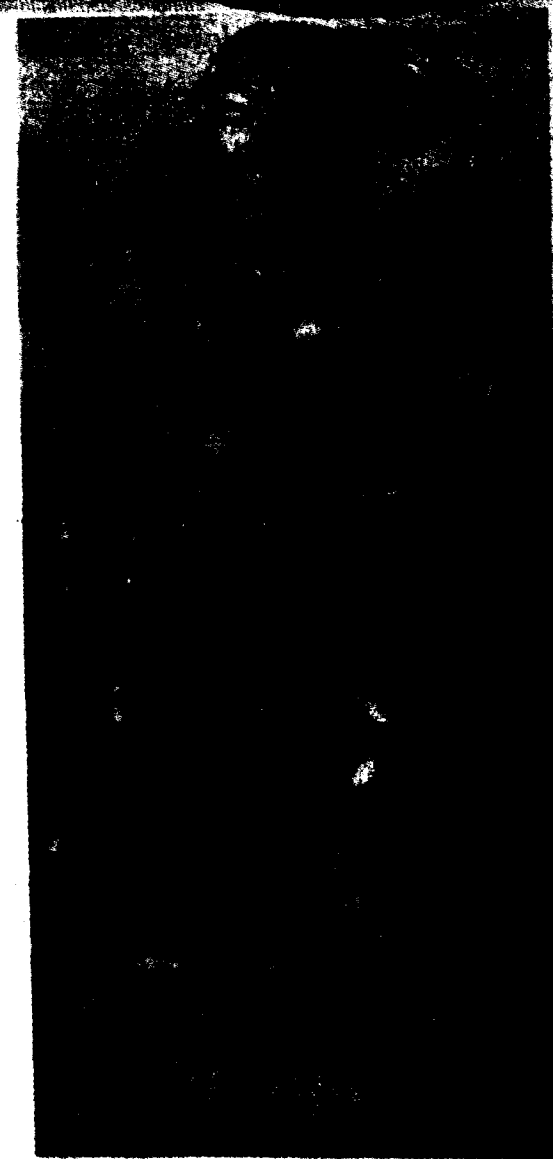
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THE GENTLE HILL STATIONS OF TAMIL NADU

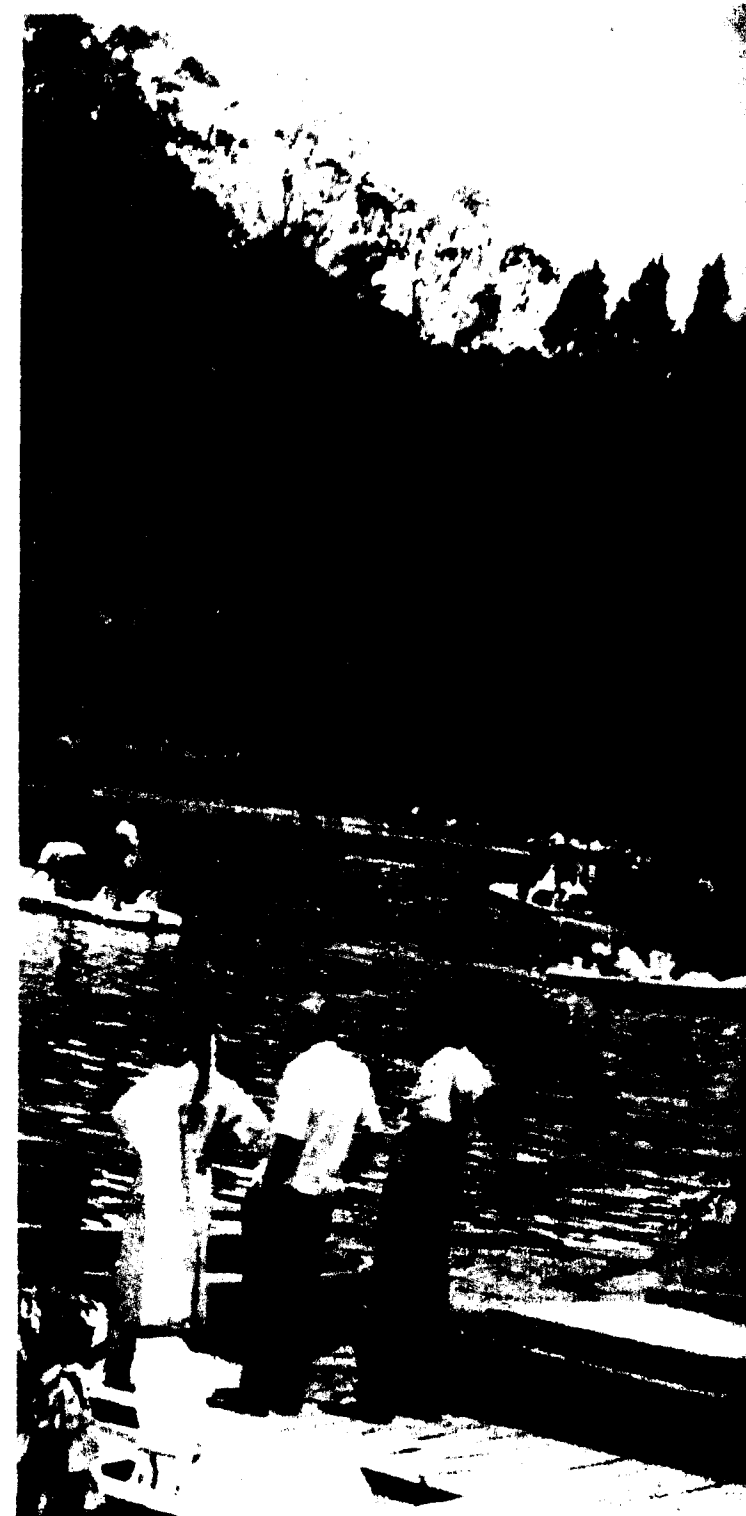
Tamil Nadu has gentle, wooded hills within her borders that are soothing all the year around. Flanked by thick forests on all sides, these stations offer multitude of the finest panoramas one can have anywhere on earth. Every road to these hill stations seems to bend, climb, and descend with a few breaks of a straight stretch. The air, when it blows, whatever be the time of year is invigorating- a healthy relief from the plains.

Tamil Nadu's Queen of hill stations is 'Snooty Ooty' now known as Udhagamandalam in the Nilgiris mountains. The Nilgiris also holds two more hill stations, Coonoor and Kotagiri. Kodaikanal, a short distance from Madurai is becoming the most popular hill station as it remains unspoilt by modernisation. Yercaud in Salem District is also quite popular. Yelagiri in North Arcot Ambedkar District is also gaining attention as a hill station.

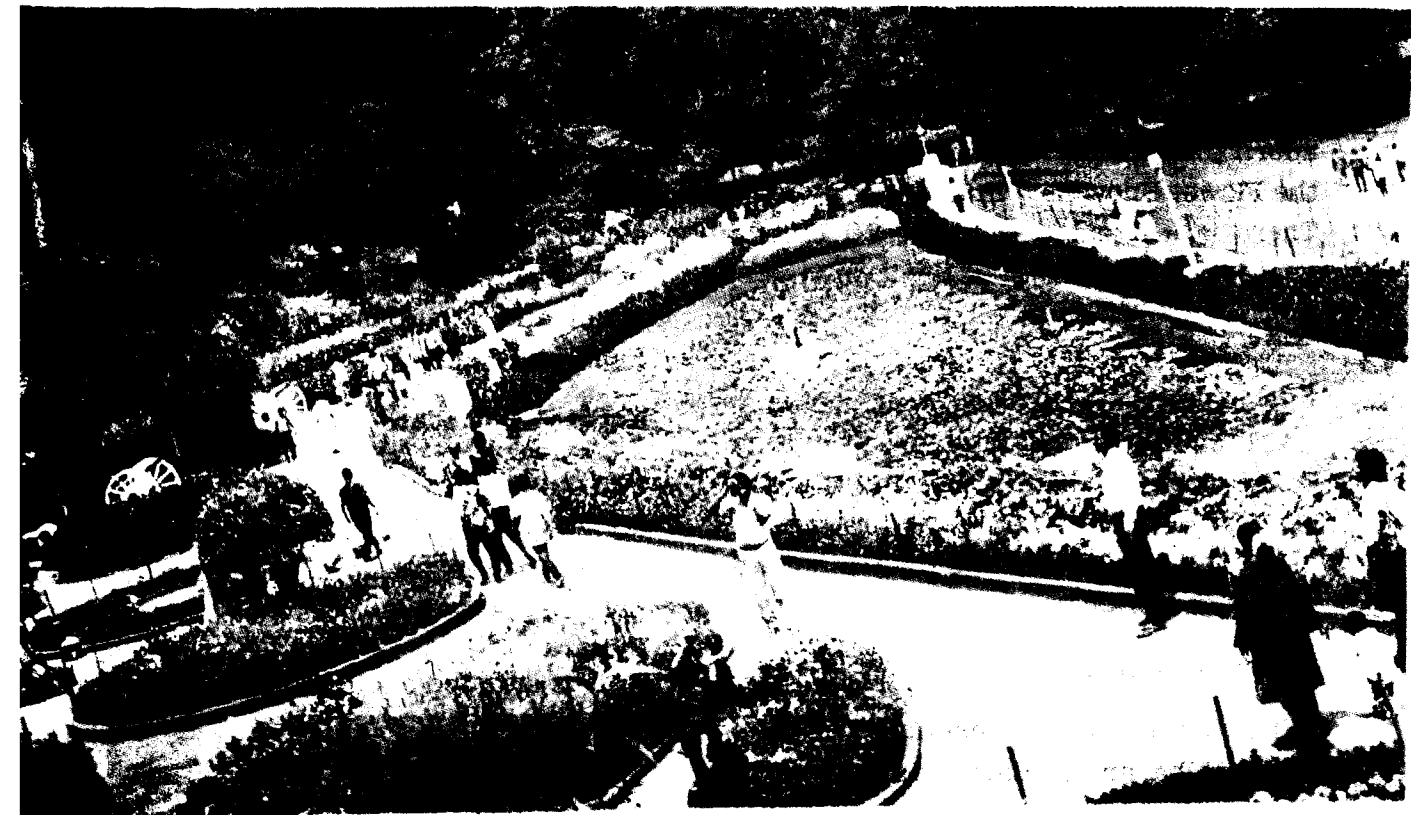
We present profiles of Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal and Yercaud. We wish you a pleasant stay this summer in these fascinating hill stations.

THE NILGIRIS

The Nilgiri hills in Tamil Nadu are an integral part of the great plateau occupying the junction of the Eastern and Western ghats. It derives its name from 'Nilgiri' or the 'Blue Mountains' a name



given to the hills by the inhabitants more than 850 years ago because of the blue haze of the clouds which envelope the hill slopes. Udhagamandalam or Ooty as it is popularly called is an important hill station of these hills and is often called as the "Queen of Hill Stations". Not far from



Ooty are the smaller and quieter hill resorts - Kotagiri and Coonoor.

General Information

	Ooty	Coonoor	Kotagiri
Area	36 sq.km	13.2 sq.km.	26.39 sq.km
Altitude (in metres)	2,240	1,858	1,984
Temperature:	max.	min.	
Summer	25° C	10° C	
Winter	21° C	0° C	
Rainfall	121 cms		
Season	April to June and September to November.		
Clothing	Heavy wollen in winter Light wollen in summer.		
Population (1991 census)	81,763	48,003	38,121
Languages spoken	Tamil, Kanarese, Malayalam and English		

Access

Air: The nearest airport is Coimbatore (100 km) which is connected to Madras, Bombay and Bangalore.

Rail: Udhagamandalam on the narrow gauge railway is connected to Mettupalayam which is directly connected to Coimbatore and Madras.

Road: Udhagamandalam is connected

by good motorable road. It is 535 km from Madras (via Mettupalayam, Salem), 89 km. from Coimbatore, 19 km from Coonoor, 29 km from Kotagiri, 187 km from Calicut (via Gudalur), 160 km from Mysore, 290 km from Bangalore, 281 km from Cochin (via Coimbatore, Pollachi), 498 km from Thiruvananthapuram (via Cochin), 302 km from Trichy (via Coimbatore, Karur) and 265 km from Kodaikanal (via Coimbatore, Palani).

Bus Services: There are regular bus services connecting Udhagamandalam to Coimbatore, Trichy, Bangalore, Madurai, Kanniyakumari, Mysore, Palghat, Calicut, Tirupathi etc.

Restaurants: Blue Hills, Chandan Vihar, Tamilzhagam, Tandoor Mahal, Pankaj Bhojanalaya, Ooty Coffee House, Raghuram, Shinkos Chinese Restaurant, Hills Palace and all hotels have restaurant facilities.

Important places in Udhagamandalam (Ooty)

Botanical Garden: This garden was laid

out in 1847 by the Marquis of Tweeddale. A variety of exotic and ornamental plants adorn this garden which is the venue for the Flower Show held in May every year. There is a fossil tree trunk 20 million years old in the midst of the garden.

Lake

This artificial lake was constructed in 1824 by Mr. John Sullivan, the then Collector of Coimbatore. Boating is possible from 8.00 hrs to 18.00 hrs. on all days. The lake garden and toy train rides are other attractions of the place.

Government Museum

The Government Museum on Mysore Road, Udhamandalam was set up in 1989 with a view to provide educational benefits of the Museum to the residing and visiting population of Nilgiris District. The Museum has items of Tribal objects, district's ecological details and representative sculptural arts and crafts of Tamil Nadu.

Admission is Free.

Timings: 10.00 am to 1.00 pm and 2.00 pm to 5.00 pm.

Holiday: Friday, Second Saturday and National Holidays.

EXCURSION

The Mukurthi Peak & Mukurthi National Park.

Mukurthi Peak is about 40 km from Ooty. The Mukurthi National Park is located on the South Eastern corner of the Nilgiris Plateau.

The area contains a viable population of Nilgiri Thar (*Hamitragus hilocrius*). The Kollaribetta and the Nilgiris Peak are other major peaks around. The area is

chained by innumerable beautiful and perennial little streams, which falls into Bhavani puzha. The Silent Valley in the Western Ghat is located on the Western side of these ranges. A fascinating feature of the Mukurthi Sanctuary is its endemism and relationship with Himalayan Flora and Fauna.

Ketty Valley View

Located on the road to Coonoor, this idyllic spot is a cluster of tiny villages that extend to the plains of Coimbatore and Mysore plateau.

Pykara

It is situated about 21 kms from Ooty



on the Ooty-Mysore Road.

Pykara has well protected fenced Sholas, Toda settlements, undistributed grassy meadows and also a good wildlife habitat. The Pykara Dam and the reservoir attracts many tourists. There is a forest Rest House at Pykara.

Glenmorgan

It is about 17 kms from Ooty and an ecologically rich forestry spot. There is an Electricity Board (E.B.) winch which carries staff from Glenmorgan view point to power house at Singara. All the four kms of the winch track passes through undisturbed sholas and wildlife habitat. Prior permission of E.B. authorities should be obtained to enter the view point zone. There are about ten Toda (tribal) settle-

ments. On the way of Glenmorgan one can see good Eucalyptus, Wattle Plantations and Sholas rich in Rhododendrons.

Upper Bhavani

It is about 10 kms from Korakundah and about 20 kms from Avalanchi. This is a Naturalist's Paradise. Some of the best sholas like the Thar Shola lies en-route. The area is a rich and undisturbed wildlife habitat. From Bangithappal via Sispara one can trek to Silent Valley.

Avalanchi

Located at a distance of 28 kms from Ooty a beautiful lake surrounded by very good forest cover. A thick shola where even sunlight cannot penetrate and abundant with a wild variety of avifauna is a Nature Lover's Paradise. The Road leading to Lakkidi and Upper Bhavani from Avalanchi is an ideal wildlife habitat and has vast stretches of undisturbed sholas.

Western Catchment

It is about 20 kms from Parsons Valley. It consists of Rolling Grassy downs interspersed with temperate sholas occupying depression and valleys. The landscape is extremely picturesque and should be zealously protected and preserved to maintain beauty and grandeur of the tract.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Lying in the Nilgiris District abutting Kerala & Karnataka State, this is situated at an elevation of 1000 metres and extends over an area of 321 sq.kms.

A variety of habitats, ranging from tropical ever green forest, moist deciduous forest, moist teak forest, dry teak forest, secondary grass lands and



swamps are found. The Wildlife includes elephant, gaur, tiger, panther, sambar, spotted deer, barking deer, mouse, wild boar, porcupine etc. The avifauna is varied with minivets, hornbills, fairy blue birds, jungle fowls etc. The Reptillians are represented by python, monitor lizard, flying lizard etc.

It is approachable from Udhamandalam by road via two different routes.

a) Via-Kalhatty 36 kms from Ooty and

b) Via-Gudalur which is 67 kms from Ooty. It can also be approached from Mysore (91 kms.)

Other picturesque scenic spots in the sanctuary include the Moyar Waterfalls, the Chief Minister's watch tower, Ombetta swamp, Theppakad elephant camp etc.

Elephant ride on payment, vehicle ride along visitor routes on payment are available. One can also stay at Sylven Lodge, Log House at Theppakad, Abhayaranyam at Kurgudi and dormitories.

Doddabetta

It is the highest (2623 metres) in the Nilgiris and is about 10 kms from Ooty.

It lies at the junction of Western and Eastern Ghats and other beautiful vistas of the Nilgiris Hill ranges, it is surrounded by dense sholas. There is T.T.D.C's telescope house which is an added attraction.

Kalhatty Falls

It is located on the Kalhatty slopes and about 13 kms from Ooty, on the Ooty-Mysore Kalhatty ghat road.

The height of the waterfalls is about 100 ft. Kalhatty-Masingudi slopes is rich in wildlife such as panthers, bisons, wild buffalos, wild dogs, spotted deers, sam-bars and different types of hill birds.

Wenlock Downs

A vast expanse of undulating landscape offering the Gymkana Club, the Government Sheep Farm and the Hindustan Photo Films Company besides pleasure of long stroll on quiet roads.

Elk Hills

It is an hour walk from Udhagamandalam. A wide and uninterrupted view of Udhagamandalam and the Lovedale Valley can be had from here.

Snowden Peak

Situated on the Kothagiri Road, it offers a picturesque view of Mysore.

COONNOOR

It is located on the way from Coimbatore to Ooty. Only 19 km from Ooty. It is the second largest hill station in the Nilgiris. It stands on a lower ridge of the plateau at an altitude of 1858 mts. (6100 ft.)

Coonoor is a railway station on the Mettupalayam Udhagamandalam route. There are regular bus services from Ooty and Coimbatore to Coonoor.

Dolphin's Nose

It is about 12 kms from Coonoor bus stand, situated near Tiger Hills.

Enjoy the micro climate of the shola forest criss crossed by the winding road, you can also take a glimpse of the Catherine Falls from here. The area is also abundant with wildlife.

Lamb's Rock

It is about 8 kms from Coonoor bus stand. The Lambsrock is a sheer precipice of several hundred metres and commands a good view of the Coimbatore plains.

Law's falls

It is situated in the Coonoor forest range. It is about 7 kms from Coonoor.

The height of the Falls is about 180 feet. There are vast stretches of undisturbed sholas and a paradise for Naturalists.

St. Catherine Falls

Located 8 kms. from Coonoor bus stand, environ of the falls has beautiful scenery.

Sim's Park

This park cum botanical garden con-



tains many species of trees not found in Ooty. The annual fruit and vegetable show is held in May.

KOTAGIRI

It is 1983 mts. (6503 ft.) above the sea level and has a climatic advantage over Ooty as it is shielded by the Doddabetta ranges from the onslaught of the monsoon.

Kodanad View Point

It is about 20 kms from Kotagiri on the eastern edges of Nilgiris. On either side of the road one can see the panoramic view of the tea estates and the River Moyar, which divides Periyar and Nilgiris District, is breathtaking. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka State border are distinctly seen.

Places of worship

Temple: Murugan Temple, Elk Hill, Venkateshwara Perumal Temple, Sri Mariamman Temple, Subramania Temple, Vittaba Temple, Muniswarar Temple etc.

Church: St. Stephen's Church, Union Church, Holy Trinity Church, Sacred Heart Church, St. Mary's Church, St. Theresa's Church and Kandal shrine.

Mosque: available

Communications: Post/Telegraph/STD/ISD/Telex/Fax etc. courier service available.

Medical Facilities: Hospitals and Chemists are Available

OTHER INFORMATION

Trek routes: A number of Trek routes have been identified. For participation, the Tourist Officer, Udhagamandalam may

be contacted.

Angling

Good trout, Carp and mixed water fishing is possible in various streams and lakes in the Nilgiris. Fishing licence for a fee is issued by the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Fish Dale, Udhagamandalam near bus stand.

Fairs and Festivals

1. Thaipoosam in Elk Hill Murugan Temple (February)

2. Bokkapuram Mariamman Annual Festival (February)

3. Ooty Mariamman Temple Festival (April)



4. Coonoor Mariamman Temple Car Festival (April-May)

5. Boat Races and Boat Pageantry in Ooty (May)

6. Summer Festival in Ooty (May)

7. Flower show in Ooty (May)

8. Fruit Show in Coonoor (May)

Probable Travel circuits

Ooty - Coonoor (17 kms) - Kotagiri (25 kms) - Ooty (44 kms) - Mudumalai (67 kms) - Ooty (67 kms) (2 days)

Recreation

Clubs, Indoor Games, Horse Riding and Golf: Available

Sports Activities: The District sports Officer, Udhagamandalam

Auditorium: Breeks School Open Air Stadium and Anna Stadium.

Tourist Information

Tourist Office, Government of Tamil Nadu, Supermarket Complex, Charing Cross, Udhagamandalam - 1

Travel Agents

M.B. Travels, Charing Cross, Udhagamandalam

Tour Operators Available

Bank/Money Changers

Leading Nationalised Banks have

KODAIKKANAL - PRINCESS OF HILL STATIONS

Introduction

Kodaikkanal is located high in the Palani Hills. This serene hill station is one of the most beautiful tourist places in South India. Kodaikkanal is about 120 km from Madurai, 2133 mt above sea level. Kodaikkanal is rich in flora and fauna. It has a unique plant - the Kurinji, which blossoms once in 12 years, making the hill slopes a blaze of purple.

General Information

Area : 21.45 sq. kms
Population : 27,461 (1991 Census)
Altitude : 2,133 mts. above sea level.

TAMILARASU 8

branches. Exchange facilities are available with all banks transacting foreign exchange and Hotel Tamil Nadu.

Wildlife viewing

Wildlife viewing is possible at Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary and Mukurthi National Park.

Golf

Golf Course Club's 18 hole golf course is located at a height of 7400 ft with a par of 70 over 6207 yards. The Golf links are laid out over an area of 193 acres of the Ooty Wenlock Downs.

Water Sports

Every year during Summer Festival (May) Boat Race are conducted at Ooty lake.

Yoga is taught at Rajayoga Meditation Centre, 88, Victoria Hall, Ettim's Road, Ooty.

Climate	max.	min.
Summer	19.8° C	11.3° C
Winter	17.3° C	8.3° C
Rainfall	: 165 cm (average) Heavy rain occurs during October/December	
Clothing	: Light woollens in the evening during summer and heavy woollens during winter	
Season	: April to June and September and October. But can be visited throughout the year. Languages spoken: Tamil and English	

WHERE TO STAY

Hotel Tamil Nadu offers a range of services, spacious, clean rooms, catering

to any palate, bars, restaurants, conference halls and indoor games.

WHAT TO SEE

The Lake: A magnificent man made lake, which spreads out in a star shape over sixty acres, surrounded by green wooded slopes. Boating facilities are available at the TTDC Boat Club.

Bryant Park: This park is situated on the eastern side of the lake. The horticultural show is held here in May.

Coaker's Walk: (1 km.) Coaker's Walk runs along a steep slope on the Southern side of Kodai. It provides an excellent view of the plains.

Kurinji Andavar Temple: (3.2 kms.) The presiding deity of the temple is Lord Murugan. From this point, one can get a beautiful view of the northern plains and Palani Hills.

Telescope Houses: There are two telescope houses in Kodai, one near the Kurinji Andavar Temple (open from April to June) and another at Coaker's Walk.

The Pillar Rocks: (7.4 kms) Three boulders stand shoulder to shoulder vertically measuring to a height of about 122 metres (400 ft.) providing a panoramic view.

EXCURSION

Silver Cascade: (8 kms.) This waterfall is located on the Ghat Road.

Shenbaganur Museum: (5.6 kms) The flora and fauna museum is maintained by the Sacred Heart College - a theological seminary founded in 1895. One of the best orchidariums in the country with more than 300 species of orchids is also found here.



Doumen's Circle: (22 kms) A pre historic site.

Dolphin's Nose: (8 kms) A projecting rock which provides a view of the yawning chasm below.

The Perumal Peak: (11.3 kms) This 2,400 metre high peak, offers an excellent opportunity for trekking. The climb begins from a point known as Neutral Saddle (Perumal Malai Village).

Palani: (64 kms) A famous pilgrim centre of the south and one of the six abodes of Lord Subramanya. The temple stands on a hill in the Palani range of the Western Ghats.

Kumbakkarai: (12 kms) Picturesque waterfalls and an ideal picnic spot.

Places of worship:

Temple: Kurinji Andavar temple,

9 TAMILARASU

Mariamman temple, Vinayagar temple and Murugan temple.

Church: Sacred Heart Church, Munjikal; Francis Xavier Church, Gorapur; St. Mary's Church, Lassaleffle; St. Joseph's Church; Luthern Mission Church, Lake end.

Mosque: In Ellis Villa and in Munjikal.

RECREATION

Clubs: The Kodaikkanal Club,

The Indian Club, The Golf Club,

and The Boat Club,

Cinema Houses: Available

FESTIVALS

Summer Festival celebrated in May every year. Boat race and flower show are also held on the occasion. It is a major tourist attraction.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Tourist Information Centres (Government of Tamil Nadu) at Township Bus Stand and Rest House Complex (Near bus stand, Kodaikkanal)

YERCAUD

GENERAL INFORMATION

Area : 383 sq. kms.
Altitude : 1515 Metres
Climate : Winter 13° C
Summer 29° C (Average)
Rainfall : 167.6 cms. (68")
(Average)
Season : Throughout the year



Tourist Office (Government of Tamil Nadu): at Madurai, West Veli Street (near Central Bus Stand),

Tour Operators: Unapproved car operators are available, approved car operators are available in Madurai.

Travel Agents: Approved Travel Agents are available in Madurai.

Banks

State Bank of India, M.D.D.C Bank, Canara Bank,

Indian Bank, Kodaikkanal Co-operative Urban Bank,

Union Bank.

Money Changers

State Bank of India and other nationalised and schedule banks transact foreign exchange. Hotel Tamil Nadu and other approved hotels also deal in foreign exchange.

Clothing : Winter, ordinary cotton with light wollen pull-over is enough.

Summer : Ordinary Cotton

Languages spoken : Tamil and English

Yercaud in the Servaroyan hills of the Servaroy range of Salem District is a quiet and restful hill station in Tamil Nadu. The Servaroyan Hills as a whole provide many beautiful vistas and panoramic views. Yercaud itself is a pretty hill sta-



tion with a pleasant, cool climate. Yercaud's temperature never rises above 29°C or falls below 13° C. This is one hill station where one does not feel the biting cold of winter. With such a salubrious climate, Yercaud can be visited the year round. It is an hour's drive from Salem and is the least expensive hill station in India.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Yercaud Lake

The first thing that attracts a visitor is the lake. It is a picturesque pool surrounded by gardens and well wooded trees. Boating in the cold waters of the lake is enchanting as well as refreshing.

The Anna Park

Near the Lake, it is a lovely garden.

Lady's seat

It overlooks the winding ghat road and provides a breath-taking view. This view is spectacular at night with the twinkling lights of Salem town in sight. The tourists can have a panoramic view of the plains

below, through the telescope mounted at the Lady's seat.

Pagoda Point

Another view point.

Killiur Falls

This 300 feet high water falls is situated amidst picturesque surroundings.

The Grange

The castle like building built by the then Collector of Salem, Mr. M.D. Cockburn who first introduced coffee from Arabia and apples and other fruits from South Africa between 1820 A.D. and 1829 A.D. in Yercaud. He is said to have played an important role in the revolt of 1857 A.D.

Bear's Cave

It is situated near the Norton Bungalow on the way to Servaroyan temple. It is an important tourist spot.

The Servaroyan Temple

It is situated atop Servaroyan hills.



1996 GENERAL ELECTIONS DISTRICT COLLECTORS MEETING

A meeting of District Collectors was held at the Secretariat on 25.3.96 to discuss the preparation to the holding of 1996 General Elections. The Chief Secretary Thiru N. Hari Bhaskar, the Chief Electoral Officer Thiru K. Chandrachoodan, District Collectors, Police Officers and High officials participated in the meeting.



The tribals here celebrate their annual festival in May every year.

The Retreat started in 1945 by the brothers of Don Bosco, this Institution serves as a Novitiate House where students of the religious order stay and study.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

Ornamental plants at green house, Orchard cum Nursery of rose plants, Silk Farm, Arthur Seat, Horticulture Research Station, Orchidorium, Mettur view (on Nagalur Road), Cauvery Peak, Salem view (between 16th & 17th bends) are other places of interest.

Yercaud and the entire Servaroyan Hills are known for thriving coffee plantations, plantains, pears, jack and orange fruits are also grown. Flowers of all varieties thrive here.

TRANSPORT

Air: The nearest airport at Tiruchirappalli is connected to Madras and Madurai etc.

Rail: Nearest rail-heads are Salem Junction (35 kms.) and Salem Town (32 kms.)

Bus: Bus Services operate from Salem Junction and Salem Municipal Bus Stand to Yercaud frequently. There is no town bus service in Yercaud, but certain buses coming from Salem ply through Yercaud and connect the important villages like Cauvery Peak, Valavanthi, Nagalur, Velakkadai, Swinton Bridge with Yercaud.

Taxis: Private taxis are available.

ACCOMMODATION

Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation's Hotel Tamil Nadu, Salem, Yercaud

caud Ghat Road, Yercaud (behind Panchayat Union Office)

	Season (April, May & June)	Off season (July to March)
	Rs.	Rs.
Deluxe Suit	500.00	350.00
For additional member	100.00	50.00
Dormitory 3 blocks	45.00	30.00
Double room	350.00	250.00
Double room deluxe	450.00	300.00
T.V. Charges	50.00	50.00

Indian and Western style food (Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian is served on order)

Reservation: The Manager, TTDC's Hotel Tamil Nadu, (Yercaud)

RECREATION

Library, Indoor Games, at Yercaud Library and Sports Club

Boating and fishing in the lake.

Restaurants available.

Photo goods: Available at Salem

SHOPPING

The Salem Co-operative Super Market Branch and the Main Bazaar

PLACES OF WORSHIP

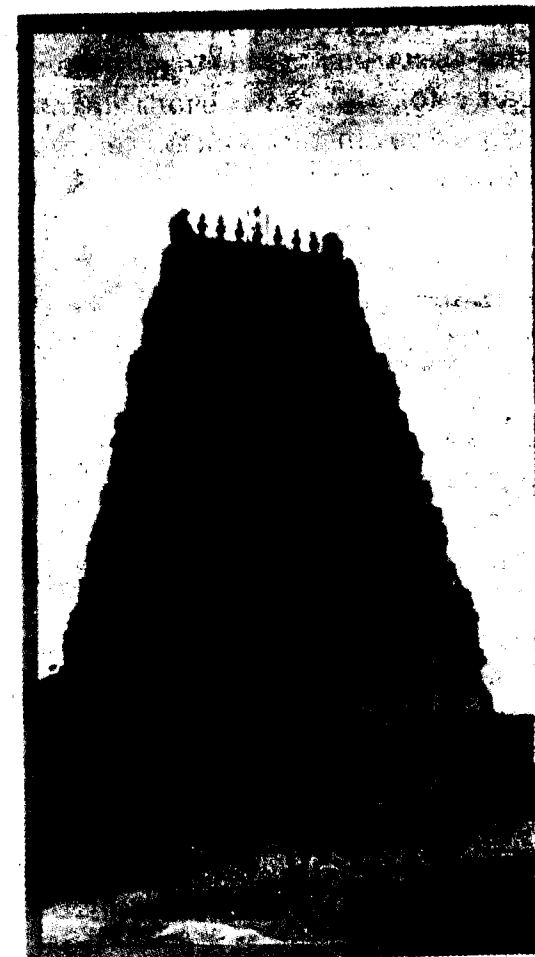
Temple: Servaroyan Temple.

Churches: Sacred Heart Church, The Retreat Church, St. Joseph's Church, Holy Trinity Church, C.S.I. Church and Lutheran Church.

Mosque: Yercaud Mosque.

TOURIST OFFICE

Tourist Office at Central Theatre Complex Salem-1. Tourist Information can



also be had at Hotel Tamil Nadu, Yercaud.

Post and Telegraph Office Situated on the Main Road, Yercaud.

Hospitals 1) Government Hospital, (1 km from Bus stand, 2) Providence Hospital, 1 km from Bus stand (on the road from bus stand to Lady's seat) 3) Government Primary Health Centre, Valavanthi (8 kms from bus stand)

Kolli Hills

This is the second hill station in the Salem District at an altitude of 1190 mts. Sri Arappaleeswarar Temple on the top of the hills called Chathuragiri is one of the oldest, the terrace type 70 hair pin bend road, the fruits cultivated here, honey, and the unchanged tribal culture are unique points. This place at a distance of 48 kms and 100 kms from Namakkal and Salem respectively can be reached by bus.

The wonderful Agasakangai Waterfall flowing from a height over 200 feet is a unique scene. Valvil Ori Festival and Tourism Festival are celebrated during August every year.

Hogenakkal

Hogenakkal waterfalls is just 46 kms from Dharmapuri, 114 kms from Salem and 133 kms from Bangalore. This picturesque holiday spot is an unexploited tourist wonder on the banks of the River Cauvery.

Hogenakkal means Smoking Rock, a name derived from the cloud of mist and spray that envelops the chasm. A sacred bathing place, Hogenakkal is famed for the curative power of its waters. Surrounded by mountains, Hogenakkal now offers a quiet holiday in comfort.

Around Hogenakkal

Dharmapuri has an ancient temple. Adamankottai fort is 8 kms. from Dharmapuri. This place is associated with Adiyaman who ruled from Thagadur. The Hosur is known for its cattle farm. It is about 90 kms from Dharmapuri and is now becoming an important industrial centre. Hanuman Theertham is a water spring on the bed of a river 10 kms from Uttangarai. Krishnagiri 45 kms from Dharmapuri has a dam and a fort and is an industrial centre. Theerthamalai has a temple and a spring atop a hillock - 16 kms from Harur. Thali known as little England for its climate is 25 kms from Hosur, six temples are located at Kundani in the valley of the Markandanathi (river) and there are forts at Denkanikotta and Royakkottai. The region is also noted for dolmens and hero stones.

PERIYAR - THE RELENTLESS CRUSADER

Dr. V.C. Kulandaiswamy



Periyar remained a fighter all through his life and fought his battles on many fronts. Though his formal education was modest, the opportunities he had, to listen to learned discourses with which his parents were associated, his own reading in later years and his travels abroad and within the country gave him breadth of knowledge and depth of insight.

He was not an intellectual, postulating and enunciating theories about the heaven and earth, but an active field worker who carried his message to the people, and delivered it in a language that was understood by the illiterate millions, and through methods that were appropriate to them. The apparent crudeness of some of his techniques in the eyes of the elite, is to be viewed against this background. To

prove to the masses that the idols of Gods were nothing more than the stone or bronze they are made of, he broke the idols of Ganesha, burnt pictures of Rama and denigrated the objects of worship. He exposed claims of superhuman powers, ridiculed the Puranic stories, and carried the torch of knowledge, enquiry and logic to the humblest of villages and the lowliest of citizens. Awakening the common man, encouraging and motivating him to think on his own, and removing the shackles and chains on his mind, continued to be his main mission till the very end.

Periyar believed that education enfranchises,

and that the key to human liberation from intellectual, economic, social and political bondage was to be found in education. Equalisation of opportunities for education continued to be the corner stone of his struggle from the beginning. The single most important issue on which he left the Congress was the principle of Communal Representation in education and employment. In his long public life, he might have made adjustments; shown accommodation and reconciled with differences in policies here and there for the sake of certain larger interests; but he never made any compromise on Communal Representation; never sup-

ported any party, never allied with any leader who did not subscribe to this principle. He was convinced that there was no such thing as liberation for the ignorant; to them, freedom from one bondage would only mean submission to another. The ignorant would only change their masters and not shed them. In the history of the resurgence of India in the twentieth century, Periyar would come to be acknowledged as the pioneer and architect of the broad measures for equalisation of opportunities in education and employment.

Periyar considered the caste system the cancer of the Indian society. To him, nothing was more important than putting an end to this abomination. He waged a relentless war against the caste system. Especially against the practice of untouchability, and all its manifestations in the society. Temple entry, abolition of caste based discrimination in hotels and restaurants, inter-caste marriage, priesthood on the basis of preparation and not by birth, and the use of the language of the people for worship instead of Sanskrit, were some of the positive measures for which he pleaded and

fought throughout his life.

Periyar was a humanist; he had no particular emotional attachment to any language or race, no faith in any religion, no preference for any caste, no unquestioning commitment to any political philosophy. He judged and evaluated everything on the basis of its usefulness, functional efficiency and equity. In a rational humanist like him, what appears to be consistent hostility towards the Brahmins might seem somewhat irreconcilable. Periyar was convinced somehow, beyond doubt, that casteism was identical with Hinduism and Hinduism to him meant Brahminism and supremacy of the Brahmins. Consequently, his fervour for a casteless society and his crusade against the caste system and its pervasive influence, made him denounce Hinduism as the source of this evil and Brahmins as the early authors and subtle perpetrators of this cancerous stratification.

It may be said in general that he was the willing and self appointed champion of the causes of all those who were under privileged. His struggle for the cause of women has perhaps few

parallels in the history of women's liberation in India. Child marriage, widowhood, dowry, the male domination, the myths and Puranas that weave stories extolling servility in women as virtue, were ridiculed, condemned and exposed by him day in and day out, in public meetings, marriage ceremonies, political platforms and writings. He saw clearly that the continuous occupation of women in bearing and bringing up children was the main cause of their confinement to the home and their complete dependence on men. He saw contraception as the most effective tool of women's liberation and was the earliest to advocate family planning. He introduced the concept of 'self respect marriage', which stressed the equality of sexes, looked at family life as one of partnership and discarded all rituals that implied subordination of women to men. In the Self Respect Movement, women played a prominent role. In the resolutions adopted in the conferences organised by him, those concerning the rights and privileges of women were given pride of place. He advocated, with feeling and forcefulness, widow remarriage. When his own niece

became a widow in her youth, Periyar set an example by arranging for her remarriage, defying all his orthodox relatives. At the Self Respect Conferences in 1929 and 1930, women's right to divorce and to have property was emphasised. It is but appropriate that the title of Periyar, though in occasional use earlier, was officially conferred on him only at a women's conference held in Madras, in November 1938.

His interest in politics per se was really secondary. His main concern was social reform. Politics is the game of those who, among other things, aspire for power. Periyar was unwaveringly against fighting elections and capturing power. Since he resigned his Chairmanship of the Erode Municipality in 1919, till his death in 1973, he had stoutly refused to seek or accept power. In 1940, and in 1942, he was twice asked to take up the Chief Ministership of the Madras Presidency. He declined, saying that acceptance of office would be an impediment to his struggle for reform.

Periyar was a rationalist with a difference. He was all the time a field

worker. His audience ranged from intellectuals, to illiterate masses from the slums and remote villages. He took examples from their day to day practices, dealt with them in detail, explained himself in a language intelligible to them, and exposed the patent follies in their faiths, beliefs and practices. He was not interested in the philosophical niceties of the many Hindu concepts. These were merely of theoretical interest and were confined to academics, intellectuals, and a limited number of persons in the upper strata of society. His concern was in what is believed and observed by the people in their day to day

life. Religion in the Hindu society is one of rituals, ceremonies and observances. He wanted to bring about a change in them. His objective and ambition were essentially one of modernising the society and bringing it in tune with the ideals and values relevant to the times.

His approach to and analysis of any issue, can be summarised in the following questions;

Is it fair and just to all concerned?

Does it stand to reason?

Is it in tune with natural inclinations of men and women?

If it is not, is it necessary to adopt it or follow it for human welfare and progress on a long term basis?

Will it promote human



endeavour?

Will it contribute to human progress?

When an issue failed his tests, he never once wavered in his grim determination to oppose it. He stood steadfastly by the following announcement he made through 'Kudi Arasu' in 1925.

"Feelings of self respect and brotherhood must blossom in the society: inequalities and thoughts of one being high and other low in birth must be eliminated. Caste feuds and conflicts must disappear. We shall strive hard to propagate these views. We shall fearlessly and without discriminating between friends and foes condemn everyone who might oppose and attack us in this regard".

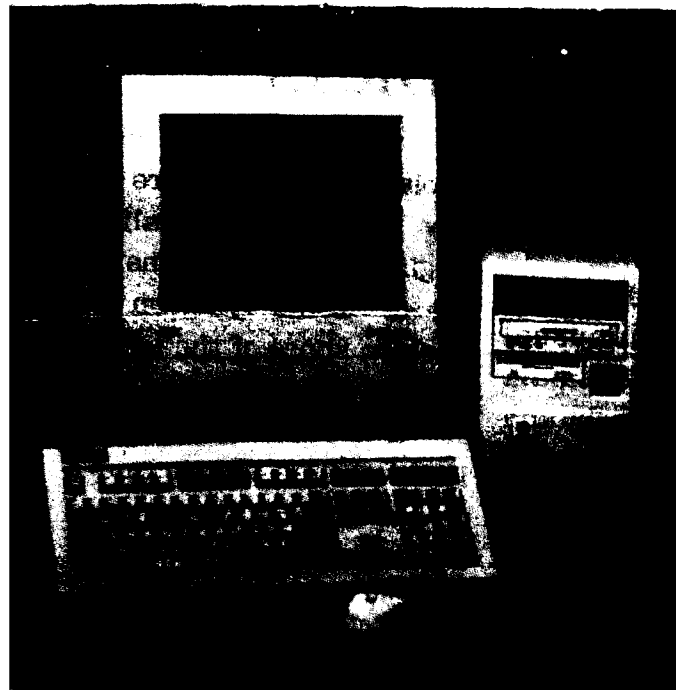
In general, he took it on his shoulders to fight against every form of oppression, every form of exploitation, every practice that hurts human dignity, every belief that inhibits human effort and human endeavour. For one like him whose philosophy is broad humanism, and whose objectives are human welfare and human progress, the question of hating any community really does not arise. He opposed

the Brahmins when he felt that they have been oppressing the non Brahmin community. He opposed and condemned the male members of the Brahmin and Non Brahmin communities alike, when he saw the injustice they were doing to the women folk in general. He criticised bitterly the non Brahmin caste Hindus when he found them ill treating and humiliating the members of the scheduled caste. In general, he was always on the side of the weaker sections of the community. He pleaded and fought for their cause, without being approached or asked.

In his long public life, he opposed many leaders and political parties and supported many individuals and institutions. On a later date, he supported those that he once opposed and also opposed those that he once supported. His critics and detractors see inconsistency or opportunism in the stands taken by Periyar. He was never inconsistent; his goals were clear in his mind; he worked towards them with a single minded devotion. He welcomed support for his struggle from wherever it came; whenever he found that an individual leader or

a party would help his cause, he also lent support. For example, communal representation was dear to his heart and he never supported, nor ever spared any leader or party that went against the principle of communal representation. Similarly, he believed that a reform movement should not aspire for power and fight elections. On more than one occasion, the highest of the offices available at the time in the state was offered to him. He consistently turned down such offers and kept his followers away from fighting elections. Inconsistency, if any, was superficial. There was an underlying current of purposiveness in his strategy, a direction in his journey and they were in harmony with his objectives.

He had in him in full measure the essential traits of great men. He allowed no gap between what he preached and practised. It was not merely his writings and speeches that conveyed his message; his own life and work unmistakably radiated his convictions. One can never find even a trace of hypocrisy in him; duplicity in word and deed was with him an unknown phenomenon. His



It is becoming increasingly difficult to perceive an unifying emphasis in the emerging trends of software and related fields. But the orientation becomes very clear when one articulates them in the following manner.

The Prime effort of major leaders in Software, Communication and electronics like Siemens, AT&T, IBM, GE, Fujitsu, Motorola, Microsoft, Intel, Sun, HP etc., is towards integrating the strengths of all these sectors and ultimately "enticing" the end user. The magnitude of this continuing effort can be gauged by the likely investment of these majors being in the region of Hundreds of Billions of Dollars. This effort spans Manufacturing, Mining, Entertainment, Tourism, Agro, Pharmaceuticals, Military, Power and Transport. So, in effect, this effort is going to touch and change, at times inconceivably, all lives in this world. The Focal points of this effort are and would be:

A. Developing enterprise wide business applications encompassing multimedia features networked to a whole host of

EMERGING NEW APPLICATIONS IN SOFTWARE

P. OMPRAKASH
TATA Consultancy Services

players, immensely impacting productivity.

B. Arming Individual users with tremendous Computing power and access to information in a Globally interactive environment, rapidly displacing age old work norms.

C. Letting Loose creative energies through stimulating tools, expanding the realm of our perception.

D. Harmonising Ecological, Social and Economic goals in a fashion which is most assured of success than those attempted in the ages of Industrialisation and standardisation.

A. To illustrate this further, we need to look at Modern process industries:- Through a cycle of integrated events, organised on the principles of sharing of information and productivity gains. A whole new paradigm has set in. Analysing and adjusting processes and product features with the most customer sensitive (even customer interactive) systems, Flexible enterprises will rule the world tomorrow. They will ofcourse continuously

demand exciting, enterprise wide software solutions and communication channels. Hence ERP products like MRP-III, SAP(R2, R3), TRITON MARSHALL etc which include resource planning and Management solutions with networking features, will flood the market. What this will also do is, reflect more truly and immediately and Enterprise's performance, on its value in the financial market, and expose it more to its shareholders. Stakes will increase for all players, i.e. Employers, Employees, and Customers.

B. There has never been such a boom in the individual user market as is occurring today. All the majors seem to be pampering him with a host of cost effective features. Armed with his PC and other paraphernalia, he has begun ruling vast fields of processed data with either masterful strokes, or convincing clicks. CD-ROM Technology is going to take us into a paperless world, what with one CD capable of accommodating data equivalent to 250,000 pages of text. More importantly, owing to cross indexing, interactive referencing can be done at an unimaginable pace and pleasure. INTERNET is slowly removing the remaining vestiges of a bygone era, by propagating the "getting hooked" syndrome.

c. Put together Digital Scanning, Digital Editing, Digital Transmitting, Chips with tremendous processing and memory ory capacities, and people with boundless imagination, and we will be stormed into a world of stunning realisations. For a more convincing illustration take a look at the audiovisual effects of today's Hollywood movies, just amazing! It would be appropriate to state here that we have currently harnessed only 10% of this potential. What a challenge to Human



Imagination.

d. When a person moves, there is an effort involved, and that effort will necessarily cause a disturbance in the ecological balance. But the movement cannot be curbed, when stillness is construed as death in this world today. Hence to move with sensitivity and sensibility should be the global order. Information technology and its attendant developments give us the best possible chance to do so. Being at the forefront of technology it is easy to get carried away, but not to, is a measure of our global responsibility for the coming generations. The environment perspective of IT is very simple. As stated earlier, a single CD-ROM can save 100 trees. And it can be recycled. Recording technology is going to make it reusable, like floppies, and hence remove the argument that it is bio-non degradable. Though paper is recyclable, the need is growing and hence more trees need to be cut and processed. It also releases the hitherto arrested energies of the people at key positions to plan and implement environment friendly strategies and social programmes.

To conclude, for an individual like you and me, the bottom line is, if we fail to seize and use possibilities, by leveraging our skills and expertise, the world would have swept past us.

was a life as transparent as crystal glass: there was nothing to hide, nothing to withhold.

The cornerstone of his virtue was his simple living. His ambitions were high; but his wants were modest; he kept them to the barest minimum. He was free from addiction of any kind. He dressed in the simplest piece of cotton material; ate whatever was served; slept anywhere when he needed rest. Perhaps no saint, no ascetic would have reduced his needs of comfort to such an irreducible minimum as Periyar did. While he had

no great admiration for a life of asceticism, and never supported renunciation, his was a life of asceticism and renunciation, excepting that he did not choose to starve or sleep on a bed of thorns.

Periyar identified himself indistinguishably with the masses. His time, effort and thought were totally devoted to the task of bringing about an awakening among them, to set them thinking. In the 93rd year of his life, he travelled for 183 days and delivered 249 speeches; in the 94th year, he toured for 177

days and delivered 229 speeches. A life so active physically and mentally in so advanced an age is truly rare in human history.

After 50 years of tireless striving, hard struggle and massive educational efforts through speeches, writings and demonstrations, he left behind him a society vastly different from the one beinherited—more alert, more questioning, less gullible, better educated, more modern and in general closer to the take off point for a state of living that would be richer in all respects.

"I want all People to be Indian First, Indian Last and Nothing else but Indian."

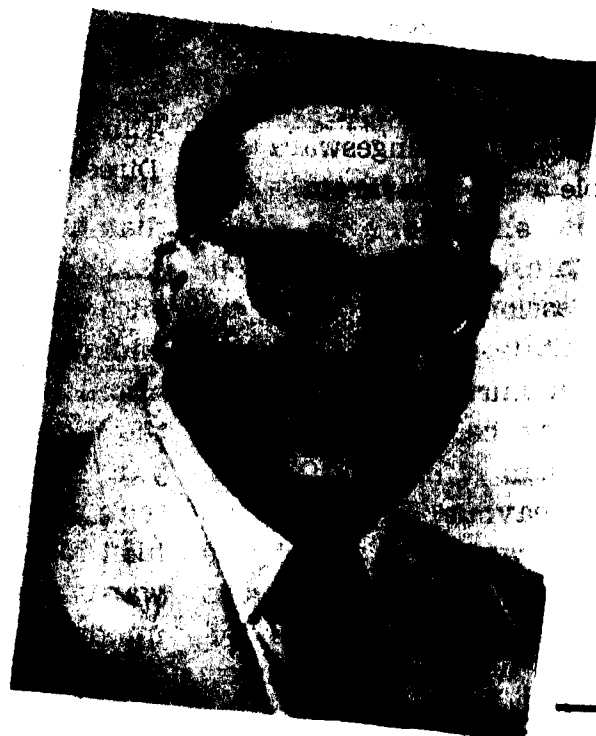
"The Emancipation of the Mind and the Soul is a necessary preliminary for the Political Expansion of the People."

"Discrimination is another menace which must be guarded against if fundamental rights are to be real rights."

"The soul of democracy is the doctrine of one man, one value."

"We have to be determined to defend our independence with the last drop of our blood".

—Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.



NINTH CENTURY MURUGA IMAGE FOUND IN MADRAS



be in Abaya Mutra while the left in Varada.

In this figure, he is depicted with the unusual weapons like Akshamala and Kamandalu in right and left upper hands. The lower right hand is in Abaya pose and the lower left hand is in the style of Uruhastham. The Channavira is prominent on the chest and the Kannimalai worn above the forehead is comparatively thick. The Patra Kundalas worn in the sara are also bigger in size.

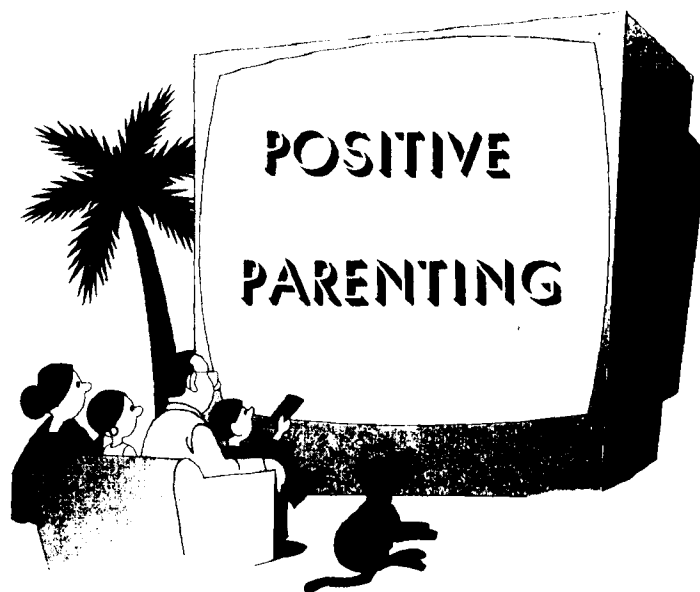
The Department of Archaeology has located an exquisite Muruga image in Parasuramalingeswara temple at Ayyanavaram, a suburb of Madras city.

Standing on a rectangular pedestal in Samabhanga pose, the right upper hand is holding Akashamala while the left upper hand is bearing Kamandalu, a rare sight to find in Muruga (Subrahmanya) figures of later period. Usually Muruga figure is depicted holding Vajram in his right upper hand and Sudarshana in his left upper hand. His lower right hand would

Examining the style of the dress and the ornaments found on the hip and the forehands respectively, Thiru Natana Kasinathan, Director of Archaeology is of the opinion that this image is of Pallava origin usually found in Tondaimandalam, another at Mamallapuram etc. The face of this image appears to have been re-cut in later period. Barring this, all the other aspects of the image clearly depict that it

Chola. In Madras there are few sculptures of Pallava origin such as the stone image of Jeshta lying on the western shore of the temple tank of Kapaleeswara temple, a few stone images at Thiruvottiyur temple and a bronze Vishnu image in a small Vishnu temple at Velachery. Hence, the image of Muruga assumes importance.

A small inscription was also copied from this temple where this image is under worship. The inscription reads "Ammudu aduvan Suraikudaiyan Nayinan" stating that the cook who prepared the feed for offering to the God was "Suraikudaiyan Nayinan". This inscription is engraved on the door jam of the Garbhagruha. On the basis of the paleography, this inscription is assignable to 14 - 15th Century A.D. This temple seems to have been in existence from 14 - 15th Century A.D. But as this image is datable to 9th Century A.D. there could have been an older temple belonging to the Pallava period. However, this image is an excellent specimen of the temple of transitional period from Pallava to Chola.



Parenting has suffered a setback because of the fact both the parents are away from home on employment, these days. Both the parents being employed may be inevitable but the stress they undergo invariably gets transferred to their children during the short time they may manage to spend with them, leading to the strain in the relationship within the family and thereon to a host of complex problems. So much so, even chemical dependency (more commonly called drug addiction) has been researched and proved to be one of the results of strained relationship especially between parents and children.

'Positive Parenting' that can build healthy family relationship means the concepts of sharing, open

helps in cleaning the house, watering the plants or buying provisions, vegetables, parents should express their satisfaction and appreciate the contribution made.

★ Parents should learn to recognise the child's strength and encourage him to work to the best of his ability.

★ Parents should regularly allot time, to spend with their children. Parents should express sincere interest in their child's activities, studies, games, other interest etc.,

★ Parents should get interested in their child's friends and establish a work and cordial relationship with them.

★ Effective communication begins with the parents

★ Parents should make the child feel that his participation in the family activities is valuable. For example, when the child

Give me a few men and women who are pure and selfless and I shall shake the world.

Never say, 'No'; never say 'I Cannot' for you are infinite. Even time and space are as nothing compared with your nature. You can do anything and everything, you are almighty.

— Swami Vivekananda.

commitment to listening. Listening involves attending to whatever the child has to share regarding his experiences at school, problems with other children, joyful moments, ambitions etc.

★ Parents should make eye contact with the child while listening. By listening parents make the

child realise that they do appreciate the child's point of view.

★ Parents should learn to respect the feelings of their children. Often feelings are expressed less directly but with enough cues so that a sensitive receiver can pick them up. The child should be given a feed back that he

is being listened to.

★ Since children tend to adopt the behaviour and values of the parents, it is very important that parents always do what they expect their children to do. The chances of children taking to drugs are more, if the parents themselves drink alcohol or smoke heavily.



Thanjavur Art Plate

Thanjavur Art Plates are made from copper and silver sheet, reliefs are encrusted on the base brass of Art Plates. This process gives a three dimensional effect and looks superb as an ornamental piece.

The art of making Thanjavur Plates is extremely intricate and calls for a perfect team of experts in hard and soft metal jewellery and diamond settings.

Thanjavur Art Plate work is used throughout the world for doorway panels, sports trophies, mirror frames, chandan bowls, rose water sprinkles, powder boxes, pencil boxes, cigar boxes, napkin rings and flower pots. This art is practiced in Thanjavur.

Other objects cast in copper, brass, bronze and bell metal are puja items, different types of lamps, chembus, bowls and bells, special utensils, paperweights, ash-trays, etc.

From Thanjavur, the ancient capital of the Chola dynasty come some of the finest examples of embossed work, the beautiful Thanjavur Plates, bowls, napkin rings, powder boxes, etc made of copper and brass with motifs drawn from Hindu mythology and encrusted in silver against a finely engraved background, exemplify both superlative skill and mastery of material. The Thanjavur Art Plates are the skillful handiwork of the traditional craftsmen. Thanjavur Art plates are famous throughout the world.

MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS

Dr.N. Raman

(Recipient of the UNESCO Young Scientist Award)

The disposal of industrial effluents on land has become a common practice in many countries. It is now well recognised that industrial activity over a long period of time has led to an enhancement of the levels of heavy metals and toxic elements in the soil causing genetical, physiological and ecological problems. One of the serious problems of tanneries in India is the disposal of large quantities of wastes. The waste materials are mobile and persist in the environment, accumulate through food chains and result in adverse human and ecological effects upon exposure.

Eventhough substantial mining activity is in progress in India, little attention has been focused on the reclamation of mine spoils. Establishment of vegetation on mine spoils is difficult due to the extreme physio-chemical conditions of the substrate. Mine spoil dumps created due to heaping and pilling of mine spoil in open cast mines are devoid of nutritive and supportive capacity to anchorage the plants due to destruction of original soil ecosystem, structure, horizonation, organic matter and microbial activity. The re-establishment of nutrient cycling, organic matter and microbial activity in spoil dumps may take 30 to 300 years. Initially vegetation may establish on mere spoil reclaimed with chemical fertilizers but poor soil ecosystem development results in deterioration of the vegetative cover before it can begin to ameliorate the soil. The rehabilitation process must start from a new root growth medium, from the artificial introduction of new plant com-

munities with suitable mycorrhizal fungi.

Mycorrhizae means fungus root and involves the intimate association of plant roots with specialized soil fungi. The thread-like growth of the fungal mycelium rapidly colonizes host feeder roots forming often a colourful sheath or mantle around the small rootlets. The fungus also grows between root cortical cells to form an interlocking network of mycelium called, "Hartig net" which provides extensive mycelium root cell contact zone for exchange of materials. Fungal hormones stimulate branching and elongation of feeder roots and thus greatly increase the absorptive root surface. Abundant mycelial connections from the mycorrhizal root permeate the soil as an extension of the root system and thereby vastly increase the volume of soil explored for nutrients. This increased soil exploration is of prime benefit to the plant because it ultimately receives the nutrients actively absorbed from the soil by the fungi. Mainly there are two types of mycorrhizae; Ectomycorrhizae and Endomycorrhizae. In endomycorrhizae, the vesicular arbuscular mycorrhiza is the predominant group.

Mycorrhizal fungi are particularly adapted in taking up immobile nutrients such as phosphorus and zinc. Other direct mycorrhizal benefits include improved water uptake, tolerance to drought and high temperature resistance to toxic soil substances.

The most common examples of toxic

elements are cadmium, mercury, thallium, tin, lead and arsenic. Concern is now being expressed over the toxicity of aluminium and chromium. The mycorrhizal fungi bind some of the toxic metals and retain them in the root itself, thereby the translocation of the toxic metals to the foliage portion of the plant is prevented. The mycelium of the mycorrhizal fungi provides the major binding site of heavy metals and most of the heavy metals are bound to different binding sites in the cell walls.

Since the mycorrhizal fungi are potential biological tools for wasteland reclamation more information on them in mine

spoils and effluent polluted soils and their beneficial role in survival and growth of plant species in degraded soil sites will be very useful because of the effective deployment in the revegetation programmes. The success of rehabilitation projects to re-establish and maintain the minimum resource input conditions approximately those present before disturbance may well depend on our ability to manipulate the mycorrhizal fungi. Extensive research on mycorrhizal fungi for reclamation of mine spoils and industrial effluent polluted soils is already on at University of Madras.

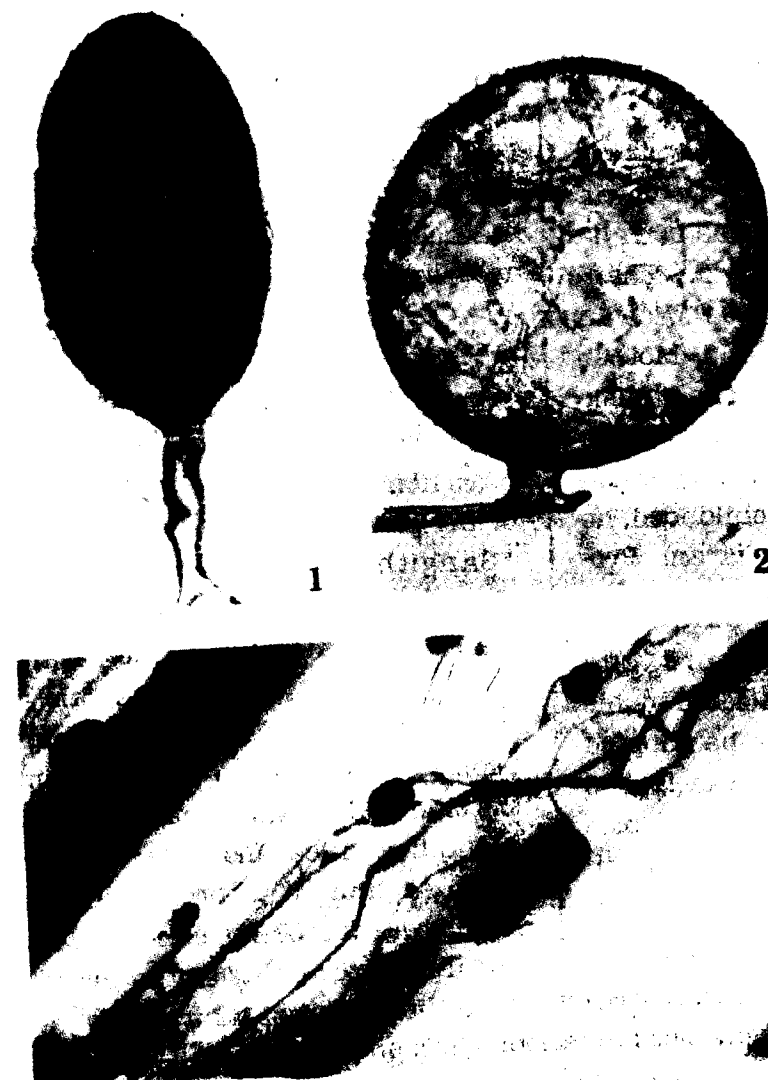


Fig. 1 & 2 - Spores of vesicular arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi.

Fig. 3 - Thread-like mycelia with globular vesicles of vesicular arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi in plant root.



THE TERRACOTTAS OF TAMIL NADU

A Tamil village is unique in its harmonious juxtaposition of the traditional and the modern. This synthesis of constancy and change makes the village the repository of Tamil culture.

Alongside mechanised farming, electrification, the cinema and TV in every village in Tamil Nadu there is a village potter plying his art on a traditional wheel.

He produces intricate and beautiful terracotta pieces with a skill born of centuries of experience; he uses the same tools and local materials that his ancestors used before him.

The potter plays a pivotal role in the daily life of the Tamil village - he is an integral part of its socio-economic culture.

He makes earthenware pots, bowls and lamps for everyday use; and special vessels for ritual use at weddings and other ceremonies.

He makes the bricks and tiles with which village homes are built.

He also sculpts the terracotta animals and figures donated in fulfilment of vows

to the village Ayyanar (presiding spirit) and to Mariamman (the mother goddess).

From the dawn of history the potter's art has had strong religious significance in Tamil Nadu.

Seated Yaksha figures in terracotta from the 1st and 2nd century A.D. have been excavated in Dharmapuri District.

Beautifully fashioned female figures found in Coimbatore District (circa 6th and 7th century AD) closely resemble the style of the later Chola bronzes.

Tamil Sangam literature (early Christian era) refers to the potter with respect as "Manneettalar".

A beautiful legend about the origin of pottery underlines the deep emotional and religious significance of the art.



At Lord Shiva's marriage, a ceremonial vessel (the kumbha) was missing and no one knew where to get one in a hurry. One of the priests, Kulalak, offered to try to fashion a kumbha out of earth.

Lord Vishnu lent him his Sudarshan Chakra to use as his wheel. Kulalak used the peak of the Mandarhillock as his stone pivot.

Lord Shiva gave him his pestle to turn the wheel, his water jar to collect water and his sacred thread to cut the pot off the wheel.

Brahma offered the services of Adikurma (the tortoise) to smooth the curves of the pot.

Thus blessed by all the Gods, the first

potter Kulalak plied his art and made the kumbha for the marriage of Lord Shiva to Parvati, daughter of the Himalayas.

Some of the most sophisticated contemporary Indian terracottas come from Tamil Nadu. From District to District styles change. Figural representation is refined in some Districts, more elementary in others. In some Districts, there is closer attention to detail in others rich ornamentation.

In Tamil Nadu, terracotta is not standardised or shaped in moulds. Each piece is painstakingly handcrafted. Variations in shape and detail give each piece a distinct character and individuality of its own. When you acquire a terracotta from Tamil Nadu, you possess an original work of art.



The Stone Sculpture is an ancient art which has particularly flourished in Tamil Nadu at the time of Pallavas.

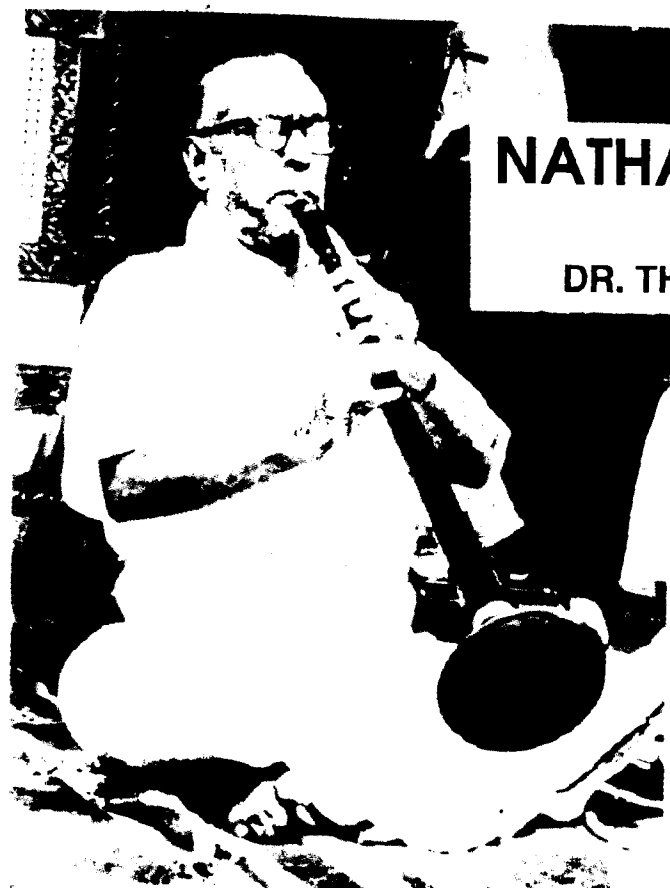
From the cave temples of the Mahendra Pallavas period upto the gorgeous temple towers of the Vijayanagar period, the Sculpture and stone architecture in Tamil Nadu has grown to magnificent proportions.

The Sculpture of Tamil Nadu has generated a great fascination for art lovers. Over centuries the Sthapathis of Tamil Nadu have prepared stone temples and Sculptures and have developed intricate

workmanship in their creations and have contributed to the classical tradition in Stone Sculpture.

The Thanjavur temple is a monument for the lofty ideas and the excellent skills in contributing to the architecture excellence in temples. The Darasuram temple is a monument for intricate stone carving and excellent Sculptures. The beautiful pillars of Krishnapuram temple, the long and wide corridor of the Rameswaram temple have no parallel in the Temple art and architecture till date.

Poompuhar takes pride in its endeavour to contribute to the development and achievement in this field. The large Nandi exported to Hawaii, U.S.A., the 13' Idumban Statue erected on hill at Palani, the various Sculptures exported on made to order basis and the presently progressing second Corridor work at Rameswaram are some of the highlights of Poompuhar's (A Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking) achievement in stone art and architecture.



NATHASWARA CHAKRAVARTHI

DR. THIRUVENGADU SUBRAMANIYA PILLAI

grammes in most of the important cities in India. He toured countries like Malaya, Singapore, Sri Lanka to perform music programmes.

He worked hard for starting Nathaswaram and Thavil Classes at Tamil Nadu Music College. He was an honorary Principal of Thiruvaiyaru Government Music College and Palani Arulmigu Palani-andavar Music School. He worked as Secretary of Thiruvaiyaru Sri Thiaga Brahma Sabha. He was a committee member of various Central-State Government Music Committees. Most of his Nathaswaram performances have been released in discs.

He was the Prime Nathaswara Vidwan in Dharmapuram Aadinam at Thanjavur District for twelve years. Aadinams like Thiruvavaduthurai, Thiruppananthai have honoured him with titles. The people of Sri Lanka awarded him with the title "Sangitha Booshana Rathnagara Nathaswara Raja", the Tamils of Singapore awarded him the title "Isai Natha Jothi" Malaya awarded the title of "Isai Ulaga Swara Raja Natha Thilagam"; The people of Tamil Nadu awarded him with the title Nathaswara Chakravarthi. Various other titles and awards were also given to him. It is prestigious that his Nathaswaram performance was the inaugural programmes at the inauguration of All India Radio, Madras.

He was the first Nathaswaram Artiste

Nathaswara Chakravarthi Dr. Thiruvengadu Subramaniya Pillai was born on 26th April 1906 at Thiruvengadu, Thanjavur District. His father was Vidwan Thiru Paramanatha Pillai and Mother Tmt. Sundarathammal. He learned music from his uncle Nathaswara Vidwan Thiru Samidurai Pillai. Since he was very much interested in Music from his childhood, he started performing Nathaswaram Programmes independently at the age of ten.

He received many honours and awards. He was widely appreciated by his contemporary vidwans. Since he adopted new techniques in music he was lauded by his fans. He experimented with music by playing instruments such as violin, Miruthangam along with Thamburra successfully.

His music programmes were held throughout Tamil Nadu. He held his pro-

to receive the Tamil Nadu Sangith Nataka Sangam's (Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nataga Mandram) award and titles in the year 1965. He was also the first Nathaswaram artist to receive the "fellowship" given by Sangitha Nataga Academy, Delhi in the year 1978.

In the year 1984, the Tamil University of Thanjavur felicitated him with a Honorary Doctorate. He was the first

Nathaswara Vidwan to receive a Doctorate.

At the age of 60, Dr. Thiruvengadu Subramaniya Pillai passed away on 16.2.86 at his native place Thiruvengadu.

Dr. Thiruvengadu Subramaniya Pillai Trust is celebrating his 90th birth anniversary during the ensuing month of May at Madras. Music stalwarts and eminent Vidwans will enrich the celebrations.

- K. Mallika

3000 YEARS OLD ROCK PAINTINGS DISCOVERED

The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology has discovered an important rock painting of Pre-Historic period and an inscription written in archaic Tamil character on the rock of Kudumiyannmalai in Pudukkottai District. The hill of Kudumiyannmalai is better known among the Archaeologists for the musical inscription of 7th century A.D. On the western side of this hill, there is a natural cavern with five carved rock beds believed to have been occupied by Jain Monks in ancient times. Above the entrance of this cavern, pre-historic paintings which have so far escaped the attention of Archaeologists, assignable to 1000 to 500 B.C. is found drawn in a

larger area. These paintings drawn in black pigments, appear to depict two warriors holding shields in their hands. It needs a closer study for understanding the details of the other paintings. This painting is significant since it is drawn in black pigment which is rarely found in the rock paintings of Tamil Nadu.

The other significant find is the inscription written in archaic Tamil character which is dated to 1st-2nd century A.D. This inscription reads as:

"NAZHAI KOCOTI
TANTA PALIY"

meaning the gift of the Palli (bed) by Nazhal Kottiri prob-

ably a lady Jain devotee, to a Jain Monk. With the discovery of this inscription the antiquity of this place goes back to 1st-2nd century A.D. The name Nazhal Kottiri may be the corruption of Gnazhal Kottiri.

Both the paintings and the inscription are very important for the study of the cultural history of Kudumiyannmalai and its surroundings. These have been discovered by Thiru S. Rajagopal and Thiru V. Vedachalam, Epigraphists of this Department.

Thiru I. Mahadevan, a reputed scholar on Harappan and Tamil Brahmi scripts assisted in deciphering this inscription.

THE FINE ART OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

We present here the varied richness of English language with dictionary meanings as well as interesting examples.

Palindrome: *a word, verse, or sentence that reads alike backward and forward.* A Palindrome is a word, sentence or longer statement that is spelled the same when its letters are read in reverse order. No matter in which way you read, a radar is always a radar. The longest palindromic word in English may be **reddiver**, a nine letter word!

Isogram: *a line drawn on a map or diagram showing all points which have an equal numerical value with respect to a given climatic or other variable.* An isogram in English language is a word in which no letter of the alphabet appears more than once. The nomenclature for the science of fingerprints. **Dermatoglyphics** is one of the longest English isograms. Some words consist entirely of pairs of letters, each pair occurring once. One good example is **teammate** (eight letters, four pairs).

Snowball: *a ball made of snow pressed hard together.* Snowball words gain bulk as they roll along, one letter at a time. Example **d am age**. This one is a three layer snowball word. If you try you can find fourlayer and even five layer snowball words too.

Pyramid: *a solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point.* Words that contain one use of one letter, two uses of a second letter, three uses of a third letter and so on are called pyramid words. Example **sleeveless** one v, two ls, three ss and es.

Take a fine, unabridged dictionary and find out the hardest working word in English. The word is **set**, because it has almost two hundred meanings.

There is no another word like **ushers** because it contains five personal pronouns in regular order **us, she, he, her, hers**.

Some words contain the five vowels in order and some other words in reverse order. **Facetious** is the word for all vowels in order and **uncomplimentary** is the word that carries the vowels in reverse order.

Beheadment & Curtailment:

Beheadment: *n of Behead - to cut off the head of.*

Curtailment: *n of curtail - to cut short, to cut off a part of; to abridge*

The removal of the first letter from a word to make another, is called beheadment. **Chair** can be beheaded to make **hair**. **Hair** can be beheaded to make **air**. Likewise to cut off the last letter of a word to leave a different word is called curtailment. If you curtail **fate** it becomes **fat**. The word **sheathed** can be beheaded and curtailed to make a series of shorter words. **Sheathed - Sheathe - heath - heat - eat - at - a**.

In this interesting English - Latin pairing you read forward in English and backward in Latin. It retains the same meaning in both the languages and in both the directions.

Anger? 't is safe never. Bear it! Use love!
Evolves ut in a breve nefas sit; regna.

Tongue Twisters

- ★ She sells sea shells on the sea shore
and the sea shells she sells are good
- ★ The sixth sick sheik's sixth sheep is sick.

Indar - Jith

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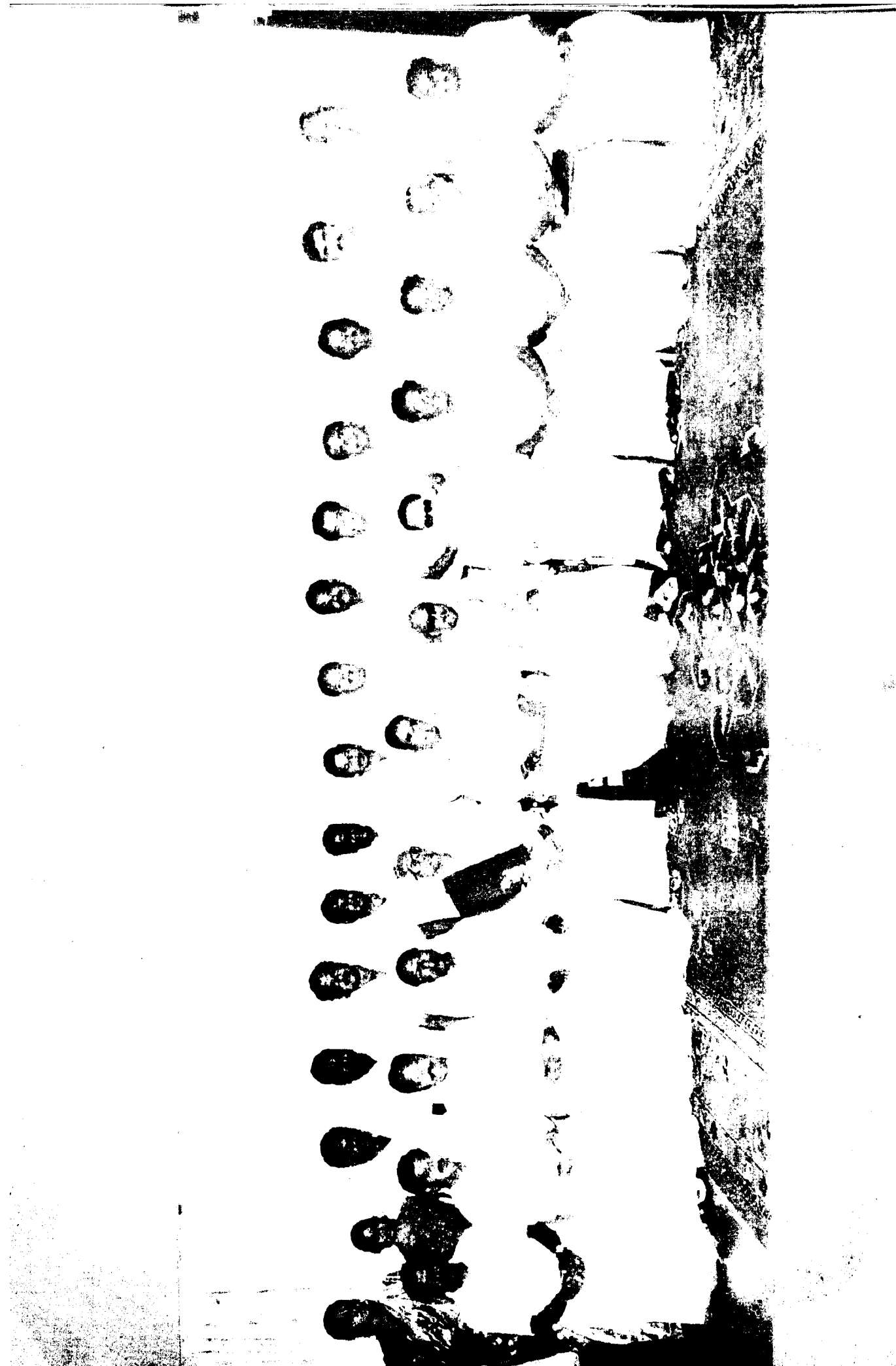


PURE
silk

PURE
sari

Royal purples...
daring reds...
bright yellows...
exquisite silks
in almost every
imaginable hue.
From Co-optex.

Co-optex
MADE IN INDIA



Kalaigñar M. Karunanidhi was sworn in
as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at
Raj Bhavan, Madras on 13.5.1996.

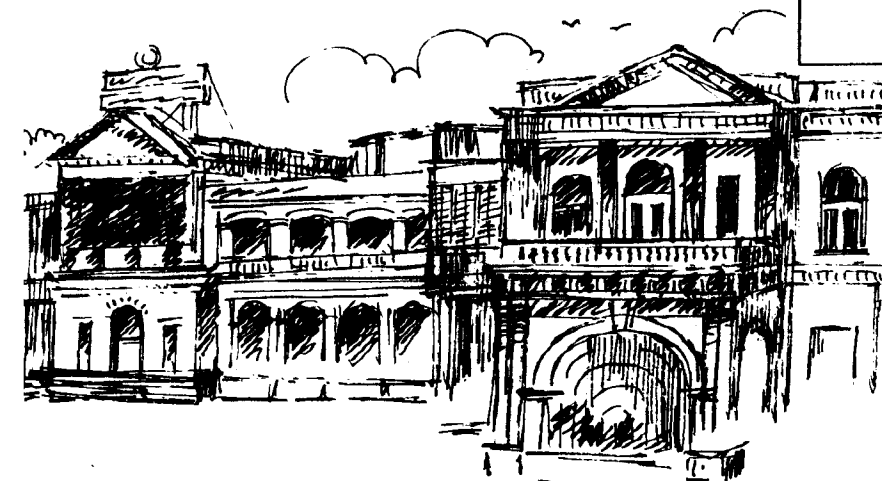
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(A monthly journal of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Thiruvalluvar Year 2027

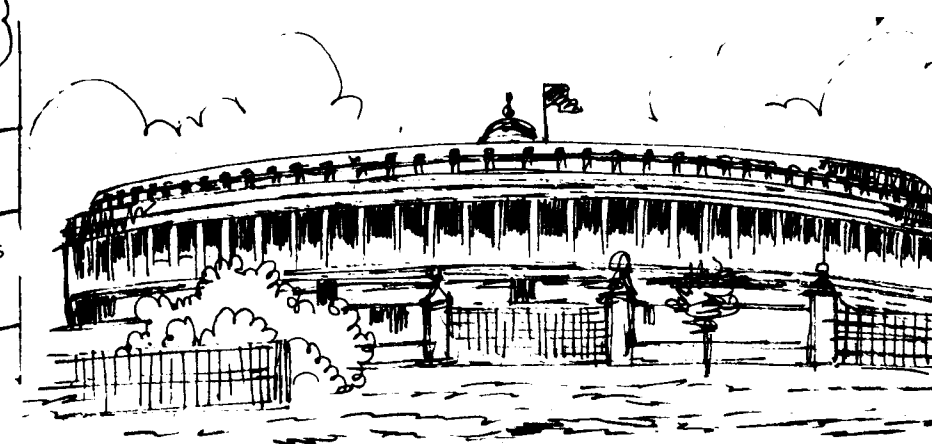
CHITHIRAI - VAIKASI

MAY 1996



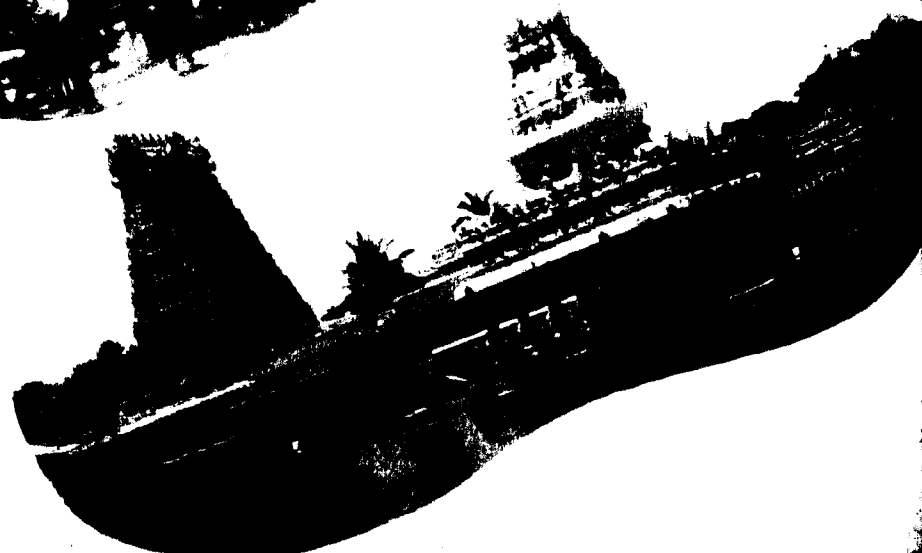
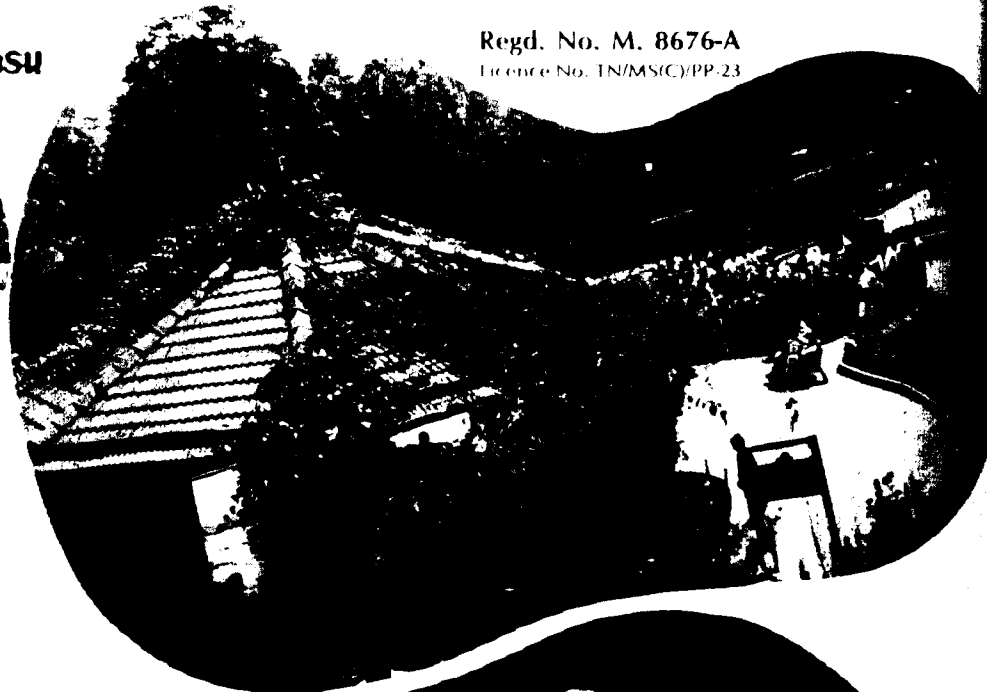
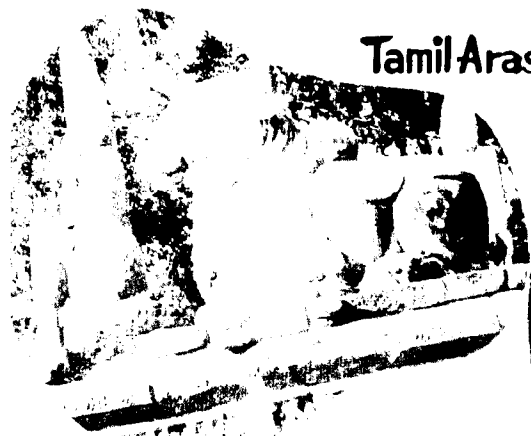
☐ Results of General Elections to the
Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly

☐ Results of General Elections
to the Parliament.



Tamil Arasu

Regd. No. M. 8676-A
Licence No. TN/MS(C)/PP-23



Tamil Arasu

MAY 1996 Rs.3



4. PARK TOWN

Electorate	...	1,13,337
Votes Polled	...	66,643
Rejected Votes	...	1,523

RAJHENDHERR T	DMK	ELECTED
Rajhendherr T	DMK ...	44,562
Shankar S V	INC ...	15,085
Sundaram L	BJP ...	2,183
Kootharasan	MDMK ...	1,620
Balaraman U	AIIC (T) ...	1,105
Krishnadoss P K	IND ...	99
Babu G K	IND ...	69
Jaya (Tmt) P	IND ...	68
Murugan E	IND ...	56
Radhakrishnan K	BMG ...	52
Sundaram M R K	IND ...	49
Paramanandham S N	IND ...	27
Doraiswamy G	IND ...	27
Rajendran V S	IND ...	26
Mahalingam R	IND ...	25
Ashok V	IND ...	25
Dhandapani V	IND ...	15
Jayaraman S K	IND ...	14
Jagajothi C	IND ...	13

5. PERAMBUR (SC)

Electorate	...	2,27,398
Votes Polled	...	1,38,746
Rejected Votes	...	3,986

CHENGAIIVAM	DMK	ELECTED
Chengaisivam	DMK ...	90,683
Neelakandan V	AIADMK ...	32,332
Sarala (Tmt) R	CPI (M) ...	9,008
Nageswararao G	BJP ...	1,910
Ramarao K	IND ...	355
Sundaramoorthy V	RPI (Sivaraj) ...	208
Saravanan I	IND ...	138
Anandajothi R	IND ...	126

6. PURASAWALKAM

Electorate	...	2,44,682
Votes Polled	...	1,42,541
Rejected Votes	...	3,519

TAMILARASU	4
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RANGANATHAN B	TMC	ELECTED
Ranganathan B	TMC ...	98,157
Gnanam J Kathipara	INC ...	25,543
Ethirajan G	Janata Dal ...	9,128
Dhakshina Murthy K	BJP ...	2,623
Nadesan M	PMK ...	1,604
Gnana Sekar A	IND ...	657
Mohamed Kayasudeen A Dr.	IND ...	174
Kalaivan E R	IND ...	163
Rajavelan P M	IND ...	159
Arumugam E M	IND ...	115
Annamalai Yadav T	IND ...	105
Jawahar S	IND ...	78
Sadhasivam K	IND ...	74
Umasankar K	IND ...	70
Selvam Yadhav R	IND ...	64
Murugesan A	IND ...	61
Aravindan K	IND ...	59
Vairamudi B	IND ...	50
Venkataramani J	IND ...	45
Venkatesan G	IND ...	44
Sukumaran P	IND ...	26
Venugopal R	IND ...	24

7. EGMORE (SC)

Electorate	...	1,23,034
Votes Polled	...	71,873
Rejected Votes	...	1,520

ELAMVAZHUTHI I	DMK	ELECTED
Elamvazhuthi I	DMK ...	51,057
Lakshmi (Tmt) N	INC ...	13,874
Kanniappan M	MDMK ...	2,472
Kumar P M	BJP ...	1,646
Janaki Kanniappan (Tmt)	AIIC (T) ...	632
Amudhan Anthony T	IND ...	330
Sundarapandian E	IND ...	259
Malar (Alias) Krishnan D	IND ...	83

8. ANNA NAGAR

Electorate	...	2,89,283
Votes Polled	...	1,58,012
Rejected Votes	...	3,170

ARCOT VEERASAMI N	DMK	ELECTED
Arcot Veerasami N	DMK ...	1,03,819
Balasubramaniam R	INC ...	34,802
Varadarajan K	CPI (M) ...	7,203
Elumalai V	BJP ...	3,625

Pandian V J	PMK ...	2,576
Arunagiri C	IC (SSC) ...	542
David J	IND ...	284
Chittybabu A	IND ...	184
John D	IND ...	153
Saroja N	IND ...	144
Anthonyraj A	IND ...	132
Kaja Mohideen P	IND ...	130
Palani K	IND ...	128
Kanickai Mery A	IND ...	119
Anantharaj J	Samata Party ...	116
Sukumar G	IND ...	107
Arumugam S	TN Makkal Cong. ...	98
Loganathan G Dr.	IND ...	93
Dilli R	IND ...	88
Kamalanathan M	IND ...	84
Srikanth N G	IND ...	78
Solai K	IND ...	76
Inas A K	IND ...	68
Anandan S S	IND ...	59
Alwar S	IND ...	52
Rajagopalan A P	IND ...	51
Sundarraj S	IND ...	31

9. THEAGARAYA NAGAR

Electorate	...	2,08,349
Votes Polled	...	1,16,051
Rejected Votes	...	2,218

CHELLAKUMAR A Dr	TMC	ELECTED
Chellakumar A Dr.	TMC ...	76,448
Vijayan S	AIADMK ...	27,459
Srinivasan S	BJP ...	5,283
Jagaveerapandian K	Janata Dal ...	1,958
Kuppusami D	PMK ...	940
Desingh M	IND ...	280
Selvi R	IND ...	140
Jayaraman V	IND ...	129
Nallathambi P	IND ...	126
Panchatchara K	AIVMK ...	108
Dhanasekar T	TJ ...	81
Sudarsan K	BSP ...	72
Ravi Gunaseelan J	IND ...	64
Baskar V	IND ...	60
Palani P	IND ...	60
Arumugham M	IND ...	51
Jagannathan M	IND ...	50
Mohan K	IND ...	48
Nallathambi C	IND ...	46
Rajendra Kumar M N	IND ...	44
Shakthi R G	IND ...	42
Kanmani P	IND ...	38

Nagarajan K S	IND ...	37
Subramaniam J	IND ...	34
Ramdoss M	IND ...	31
Kumari Jagannathan J	IND ...	29
Vallivelan S	TN M Cong. ...	29
Vaseekaran D Dr.	AICP ...	28
Kaliappan K	IND ...	28
Subramaniam A V	IND ...	25
Ravi Kannan R	IND ...	20
Ellappan D	IND ...	20
Pattabi K	IND ...	18
Ravi Kumar C	IND ...	7

10. THOUSAND LIGHTS

Electorate	...	1,67,004
Votes Polled	...	98,036
Rejected Votes	...	2,080

STALIN M K	DMK	ELECTED
Stalin M K	DMK ...	66,896
Zeenaath Sherifdeen	AIADMK ...	22,026
Thiyagarajan K	MDMK ...	2,479
Nagamma	BJP ...	2,015
Elumalai N	PMK ...	1,456
Ravikannan R	IND ...	225
Theerthamalai A P	IND ...	159
Munusamy M	IND ...	94
Daniel Thomas R	IND ...	84
Theyagarajan V	IND ...	63
Arunkumar G	IND ...	59
Kandhasamy P	IND ...	50
Kumar K	IND ...	45
Krishnamurthy P	IND ...	44
Gajendran G	IND ...	40
Paramasivan K	IND ...	35
Zumruth Begam	IND ...	34
Kalaimani R	IND ...	31
Venkatesan T	IND ...	23
Ranganathan S	IND ...	23
Muniyandy K V	IND ...	21
Velu NP	IND ...	19
Vengatesan J	IND ...	19
Mariyappan	IND ...	16

11. CHEPAUK

Electorate	...	99,309
Votes Polled	...	60,878
Rejected Votes	...	1,051

5	TAMILARASU
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RESULTS OF ELEVENTH GENERAL ELECTIONS TO TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



1. ROYAPURAM

Electorate	...	1,30,238
Votes Polled	...	79,438
Rejected Votes	...	1,736

MATHIVANAN ERA	DMK	ELECTED
Mathivanan Era	DMK	44,893
Jayakumar D	AIADMK	27,485
Mohan S	MDMK	2,793

TAMILARASU 2

Gnanam V	PMK	1,201
Nannuri Venkateswara Rao	BJP	675
Jaganathan K	IND	89
Shobana Rani C	IND	82
Govindaramal Gandhi	IND	76
Sekar A	IND	58
Sivakumar G	IND	50
Gopal K J	IND	49
Gnanasekaran R	IND	46
Venkateswaran R	IND	42
Rajan Babu K S	IND	42

Kandhasamy A	IND	32
Anantharaj R	IND	31
Sri Raman A	IND	30
Selvaraj P	IND	28

2. HARBOUR

Electorate	...	1,03,285
Votes Polled	...	56,718
Rejected Votes	...	1,080

ANBAZHAGAN K	DMK	ELECTED
Anbazhagan K	DMK	39,263
Earnest Paul E	INC	9,007
Basheer Ahamed H	MDMK	4,576
Dhananjayan K	BJP	2,352
Arumugam K	PMK	168
Alagarsamy M	IND	44
Sekar A T	IND	32
Sivashanmugam M	IND	20
Nagarrajan R	IND	18
Elangovan S E	IND	18
Mohan N	IND	16



Chokkalingam P K	IND	15
Sambandan	IND	12
Sceni Mohamed K	IND	10
Chandrasekaran S	IND	10
Abdul Rahman K A	IND	10
Ashok V	IND	10
Radhakrishnan G	IND	6
Amir Hamsa M K M	IND	6
Mani G	IND	5
Narayanan S	IND	5
Saik Mohamed A	IND	5
Annamalai K	IND	4
Ravi A	IND	3
Jalaludeen J	IND	3
Ravi Shankar M	IND	3
Mohamed Ilahi R	IND	3
Alexander E	IND	3
Amudha D	IND	3
Mathi Arasu S	IND	2
Rajamannar P V	IND	2
Ayubkhan E	IND	2
Abul Kasim	IND	2

3. Dr. RADHAKRISHNAN NAGAR

Electorate	...	2,20,586
Votes Polled	...	1,24,371
Rejected Votes	...	3,443

SARGUNAM (Tmt) S P	DMK	ELECTED
Sargunam (Tmt) S P	DMK	75,125
Raveendran R M D	AIADMK	32,044
Siva G V	MDMK	9,788
Panneerselvam M	AIIC (T)	1,369
Parthiban T A G	BJP	1,149
Selvi (Tmt) U	IND	150
Koteeswara Rao N	IND	143
Mohan R	IND	133
Ananda Babu R	IND	127
Abdul Farook P	IND	126
Jambulingam P	IND	104
Ambalavanan Dr. D	IND	104
Kalyanasundaram W G	IND	101
Ganesan M	IND	100
Krishnamurthy Dr. G	IND	84
Mahaveer B	IND	62
Sakaravarthy M	IND	56
Karunanithi G	IND	52
Annamalai K	IND	41
Chellappa G	IND	39
Nethaji Balu K A	IND	31

3 TAMILARASU

KARUNANIDHI M	DMK	ELECTED
Karunanidhi M	DMK ...	46,097
Nellai Kannan N S S	INC ...	10,313
Meyappan Era	BJP ...	1,380
Doraiswamy S K	Janata Dal ...	925
Akram Khan. A	PMK ...	354
Raju Guruswamy (a) Raju K	IND ...	243
Balu M	IND ...	112
Poompavai A	IND ...	51
Chandra Mouli M S	IND ...	39
Mohan K	IND ...	38
Saravanan D V	Samata Party ...	38
Kumarasamy Adityan V	IND ...	32
Venkatesan M	IND ...	31
Subramania Prasad A N	IND ...	27
Nagaimugan K	IND ...	24
Inas A K	IND ...	24
Balasubramanian A	IND ...	19
Jalaludeen M	IND ...	17
Mathivanan V	IND ...	16
Sheriff M S	IND ...	14
Deenadayalan	IND ...	14
Thanikachalam N	IND ...	10
Jagannathan E	IND ...	9

12. TRIPLICANE

Electorate	...	1,21,322
Votes Polled	...	73,303
Rejected Votes	...	1,405

NANJIL MANOHARAN K	DMK	ELECTED
Nanjil Manoharan K	DMK ...	50,401
Wahab A	AIADMK ...	15,390
Balraj L E	BJP ...	2,597
Sundaram D	MDMK ...	1,986
Karunamurthy K	PMK ...	915
Venugopal S	IND ...	88
Maragathavalli G	IND ...	61
Saravanan H	IND ...	60
Dhanapal M	IND ...	58
Selvam B	IND ...	58
Marisamy Kurumans S S	IND ...	56
Jayaraman V M	IND ...	53
Vaithiyanathan S	IND ...	51
Kabalidoss S N	IND ...	45
Rajendran B	IND ...	40
Ramesh G	IND ...	39

13. MYLAPORE

Electorate	...	2,08,005
TAMILARASU	6	

Votes Polled	...	1,20,391
Rejected Votes	...	1,826

RAMAJAYAM N P	DMK	ELECTED
Ramajayam N P	DMK ...	79,736
Sampath T K	AIADMK ...	27,932
Sujata Rao (Tmt) K	BJP ...	5,262
Srinivasan K S	JD ...	2,332
Jebamani R	TJ ...	1,226
Selvaraj S	PMK ...	1,099
Susendranath B	IND ...	189
Saroja R	AIV ...	131
Catherine Cornelius C	IND ...	126
Narayanan T K	IND ...	113
Dhanasekar (Alias) Dhanu P	IND ...	110
Krishnaswamy S	IND ...	85
Srinivasa Raghavan N	IND ...	84
Thandapani V M	IND ...	71
Sadagopan (Alias) Gopi G	IND ...	69

14. SAIDAPET

Electorate	...	2,36,503
Votes Polled	...	1,33,333
Rejected Votes	...	2,462

SAIDAI KITTU K A	DMK	ELECTED
Saidai Kittu K A	DMK ...	76,031
Saidai Duraisamy Sa	AIADMK ...	46,178
Panneerselvam M R	MDMK ...	4,036
Ravindran C	BJP ...	1,869
Venugopal P	PMK ...	1,638
Kannan P	SS ...	92
Pachiappan V	IND ...	83
Vinayagam L	IND ...	79
Subramani L P	IND ...	78
Hari Krishnan M V	IND ...	72
Venkatraman G	IND ...	65
Raji R	IND ...	61
Mahendran T	IND ...	58
Ganapathi C	IND ...	56
James H	IND ...	50
Mohammed Abdullah M A	IND ...	38
Rangaswamy C	IND ...	38
Sridharan E S	IND ...	37
Janaki (Tmt) J R	IND ...	36
Mahesh Kumar M	IND ...	36
Kennedy I	IND ...	34
Anbudasan M	IND ...	33
Jaganathan G R S	IND ...	32
Mani V S	IND ...	29
Jeyaraman G	IND ...	28

Ali A S	IND ...	28
Elumalai R	IND ...	22
Kothandan V	IND ...	20
Jayaraj P	IND ...	14

15. GUMMIDIPUNDI

Electorate	...	1,83,945
Votes Polled	...	1,30,928
Rejected Votes	...	6,253

VENU K	DMK	ELECTED
Venu K	DMK ...	61,946
Munirathinam R S	AIADMK ...	40,321
Jayavelu Durai	PMK ...	17,648
Natarajan M	MDMK ...	2,454
Bhaskaran M	BJP ...	788
Gunasekaran D	JP ...	401
Sooriyababu T G	IND ...	315
Parvathi C	IND ...	269
Raviramachandran P R	IND ...	262
Velu M	IND ...	118
Ravichandran Dr C R J	IND ...	84
Mohamed Yousuff A	IND ...	69

16. PONNERI (SC)

Electorate	...	2,16,818
Votes Polled	...	1,47,019
Rejected Votes	...	5,163

SUNDARAM K	DMK	ELECTED
Sundaram K	DMK ...	87,547
Gunasekaran G	AIADMK ...	42,156
Krishnamoorthy R	MDMK ...	7,379
Janakiraman S	CPI(ML) ...	1,923
Packiriswamy C	IND ...	1,443
Annamalai M	BJP ...	867
Arumugam P U	Janata ...	541

17. THIRUVOTTIYUR

Electorate	...	3,19,663
Votes Polled	...	1,85,250
Rejected Votes	...	4,626

VIJAYAN T C	DMK	ELECTED
Vijayan T C	DMK ...	1,15,939
Balraj B	AIADMK ...	40,917
Soundararajan A	CPI (M) ...	16,329
Velmurugan T	PMK ...	4,559

Nallasivan S	BJP ...	1,511
Mahendramani D	IC (SSC) ...	378
Shanmugasundaram R	IND ...	179
Periasamy S	SS ...	150
Aslam Basha K	IND ...	130
Veeran N	IND ...	128
Sivaraj A	IND ...	94
Vadamalai D	IND ...	88
Gunaseelan B	IND ...	86
Rajendrakumar L	IND ...	72
Venkateswaran V	MMS ...	64

18. VILLIVAKKAM

Electorate	...	5,51,942
Votes Polled	...	2,83,155
Rejected Votes	...	6,275

HAROON RASHEED J M	TMC	ELECTED
Haroon Rasheed J M	TMC ...	1,94,471
Mohan M G	INC ...	46,724
Venugopal M	MDMK ...	17,463
Selvam D	BJP ...	6,714
Kumarasamy S	CPI(ML) ...	3,384
Sivakumar P	IND ...	3,107
Abubacker M	ICS ...	905
Rajendran V M	IND ...	296
Murugappandian R	IND ...	293
Vedanandam G	IND ...	290
Paramasivan K	IND ...	258
Vincent J L	IND ...	254
Murugan K	IND ...	209
Sekar M K	IND ...	193
Kannaiah A P	IND ...	189
Rajalingam A	IND ...	175
Parasuraman R	IND ...	170
Jeyaprakash A	IND ...	166
Jeyakumar Era	IND ...	133
Dayalan D	IND ...	128
Deenadayalan K	IND ...	126
Murugesan Yadav R	IND ...	119
Poopandian B S	IND ...	116
Bosekumar Kavingar P	IND ...	115
Guru A	IND ...	107
Sathiya M	IND ...	106
Azhaguvel A S T	IND ...	104
Umapathy V M	IND ...	99
Janardhanam M	IND ...	86
Jeyaraman B	IND ...	81
Kailasam M	IND ...	79
Balasubramaniam Aaram Guru	IND ...	75
Paramasivan P	AID ...	75
Kaliappan C	IND ...	70

19. ALANDUR

Electorate	...	3,16,855
Votes Polled	...	1,80,518
Rejected Votes	...	3,040

SHANMUGAM C DMK ELECTED

Shanmugam C	DMK	...	1,17,545
Purushothaman K	AIADMK	...	41,551
Vijaya Thayanban	MDMK	...	6,816
Tamil Vinayagam S	BJP	...	6,258
Anthony Raj P	JP	...	2,008
Ellangovan M	KMK	...	1,673
Loganathan T	IND	...	147
Sridharan	IND	...	136
Selvaraju D	IND	...	131
Rajappa B	IND	...	102
Sundaram V	IND	...	89
Balakrishnan C	IND	...	80
Parthasarathy K	IND	...	80
Sigamani J	IND	...	76
Nedunchezhian K	IND	...	74
Srinivasan R	IND	...	73
Jayapandian A	IND	...	71
Muthupandian D	IND	...	70
Gopi K	IND	...	68
Ganesh Kumar	IND	...	65
Ahamedkhan M	IND	...	65
Amsaveni M	IND	...	62
Govindan Guruswamy M V	IND	...	61
Jaya	IND	...	53
Ramanujam V	IND	...	50
Kumar K	IND	...	49
Anandan M	IND	...	25

20. TAMBARAM

Electorate	...	4,81,908
Votes Polled	...	2,62,800
Rejected Votes	...	6,430

VAIDIALINGAM M A DMK ELECTED

Vaidialingam M A	DMK	...	1,66,401
Madhavan K B	INC	...	52,442
Somasundaram K	MDMK	...	17,350
Elumalai D	PMK	...	8,500
Pon Solaippan A	BJP	...	7,328
Renganathan N	IND	...	624
Selvanathan E	IND	...	510
Selvaraj P	IND	...	473
Mathiazhagan C	IND	...	354
Chithirai V	IND	...	319

Selvaraju N	IND	...	212
Srinivasan S	IND	...	174
Sureshkumar S	IND	...	168
Elumalai T	IND	...	165
Nagoor Meeran (a) M N Rishi	IND	...	152
Ramalingam Nadar M	IND	...	135
Durai Ramasamy	IND	...	130
Allimuthu T E	IND	...	128
Baskaran K	IND	...	125
Marimuthu T S	IND	...	121
Rajkumar R	IND	...	120
Thangamani R	IND	...	119
Munuswamy	IND	...	118
Rajendran D	IND	...	72
William Shakes Pearce J	IND	...	67
Raja Velan P M	IND	...	63

21. TIRUPPORUR (SC)

Electorate	...	1,88,361
Votes Polled	...	1,29,655
Rejected Votes	...	6,720

CHOKKALINGAM G DMK ELECTED

Chokkalingam G	DMK	...	62,414
Loganathan N K	AIADMK	...	30,518
Narayanaswamy K	PMK	...	13,960
Sathiyaseelan E	MDMK	...	11,322
Viswanathan D	IND	...	1,770
Mani M G	BJP	...	1,144
Iraniappan C	CPI(MI.)	...	1,049
Thangaraj A	IND	...	247
Tmt. Sundari Jagannathan J	IND	...	210
Istanathan M	IND	...	141
Kandaswamy P S	IND	...	105
Annamalai K	IND	...	55

22. CHENGALPATTU

Electorate	...	1,74,487
Votes Polled	...	1,15,493
Rejected Votes	...	4,000

TAMILMANI V DMK ELECTED

Tamilmani V	DMK	...	66,443
Kumarasamy C V N	AIADMK	...	29,638
Bhaskaran C R	PMK	...	7,969
Radhakrishnan N	MDMK	...	5,776
Veeraraghavan N J	BJP	...	848
Sekar M	IND	...	132
Rajendran O	IND	...	131
Tharani D	IND	...	91
Radhakrishnan R	MELPHC	...	75

Loganathan M P	IND	...	70
Arunachalam D	IND	...	70
Vaidyanathaswamy R	IND	...	50
Vedagiri C R	IND	...	46
Ayub Khan R	IND	...	43
Munusamy R	IND	...	40
Abdul Hameed M G	IND	...	39
Mohan S	IND	...	32

23. MADURANTHAKAM

Electorate	...	1,59,346
Votes Polled	...	1,13,621
Rejected Votes	...	6,048

VENKATESAN S K DMK ELECTED

Venkatesan S K	DMK	...	53,563
Ugamchand S D	AIADMK	...	42,970
Gunasekaran G	PMK	...	4,837
Veeraraghavan K R	MDMK	...	4,663
Authikesavalu K S	BJP	...	437
Umapathy A	IND	...	202
Sundaresan M	IND	...	121
Tmt. Savithri Rangan R	IND	...	101
Hussan R	IND	...	94
Chitharanjandoss - Agaram	IND	...	91
Ranganathan R	IND	...	90
Venkatesan D	IND	...	87
Palani B	Shivsena	...	79
Narayanan A	IND	...	48
Venkatesan N	IND	...	45
Anantharaman K	IND	...	42
Devanathan R	IND	...	36
Janarthanam N R	IND	...	24
Venkatesan N G	IND	...	23
Janakiraman N	IND	...	20

24. ACHARAPAKKAM (SC)

Electorate	...	1,47,264
Votes Polled	...	1,01,850
Rejected Votes	...	4,680

MATHIVANAN S DMK ELECTED

Mathivanan S	DMK	...	54,558
Bhuvargarhamoorthy A	AIADMK	...	29,187
Adikesavan E	PMK	...	8,098
Nagarajan A V	JD	...	2,676
Kathirvelu M	IND	...	656
Varatharasan P K	BJP	...	350
Selladurai P G	IND	...	305
Mari (a) Marinath K	IND	...	259

Kannan M	IND	...	239
Kumar V	IND	...	238
Arumugam E R	IND	...	185
Raji A	APM	...	137
Doraikannu A	IND	...	100
Narayanan M	IND	...	96
Vinayagam	AIAPM	...	86

25. UTHIRAMERUR

Electorate	...	1,76,116
Votes Polled	...	1,30,386
Rejected Votes	...	5,328

SUNDAR K DMK ELECTED

Sundar K	DMK	...	66,806
Gnanasekaran N K	AIADMK	...	32,994
Kamalambal (Sakthi) V Tmt.	PMK	...	19,143
Janakiraman K P	MDMK	...	3,446
Mathiazhagan Kanchi G V	IND	...	1,401
Krishnamurthy M Dr.	BJP	...	605
Selvaraj A	IND	...	393
Chitharanjandoss Agaram	IND	...	307
Loganathan A	IND	...	234
Perumal K	IND	...	172
Rasool R	IND	...	112
Selvaraj G	IND	...	104
Jeyaprakash E	IND	...	61



26. KANCHEEPURAM

Electorate	...	1,98,315
Votes Polled	...	1,43,548
Rejected Votes	...	4,517

MURUGESAN P	DMK	ELECTED
Murugesan P	DMK	77,723
Thirunavukarasu S S	AIADMK	45,094
Elumalai S	PMK	7,643
Narayanasamy Y M	CPI(M)	5,683
Govindaraj M	BJP	1,017
Dominic M A	JP	356
Manjula	IND	197
Subbiah S	IND	174
Venkatapathy A	IND	170
Thulasiraman K R	IND	116
Chitharanjan Doss - Agaram	IND	114
Murugesan G	IND	113
Manisha S	IND	88
Selvaraji K	IND	80
Paranthaman K V	IND	74
Balasubramanian (a) Appu K S	IND	72
Vengobasah R	IND	65
Ranjitham S	IND	64
Subramanian V	IND	61
Loganathan S	IND	45
Ratanchand A	IND	45
Anbazhagan G	IND	37

27. SRIPERUMBUDUR (SC)

Electorate	...	1,86,655
Votes Polled	...	1,26,372
Rejected Votes	...	4,472

KOTHANDAM E	DMK	ELECTED
Kothandam E	DMK	71,575
Chinnandy K N	INC	35,139
Seppan A Dr.	IND	7,747
Sampath V	MDMK	5,779
Shanmugam C	BJP	1,329
Sankar P	IND	305
Veerasamy E	IND	200
Puratchimuthu (a) Muthu K	IND	126

28. POONAMALLEE

Electorate	...	2,43,453
Votes Polled	...	1,49,718
Rejected Votes	...	7,370

SUDARSANAM D	TMC	ELECTED
Sudarsanam D	TMC	75,731
Krishnamoorthy P	INC	25,220
Anarias (a) Anthiridoss R	MDMK	23,011
Ravi E	PMK	10,739
Ravi V	IND	3,397
Karunakaran V G	BJP	1,956
Sammanda Udayar V D	IND	639
Natarajan T G Dr.	IND	314
Pavaidurai	IND	270
Pon Munusamy	IND	234
Sundararajan P	IND	205
Mathew M A	IND	198
Ravikumar T	IND	129
Venkatesan G	IND	88
Venkatraman C	IND	80
Arasu T	IND	66
Selvamani P	IND	40
Subramani K	IND	31

29. TIRUVALLUR

Electorate	...	1,63,199
Votes Polled	...	1,12,545
Rejected Votes	...	4,888

SUBRAMANI (a) C S MANI	DMK	ELECTED
Subramani (a) C S Mani	DMK	65,432
Kanagaraaj G	AIADMK	32,178
Gajendran D	MDMK	4,781
Dhalapathi R	IND	3,485
Selvarasan Suba	BJP	923
Manikka Reddiar A	IND	302
Kuppusamy Chettiar M V E	IND	221
Ethiraj K	IND	130
Baskar J	IND	127
Sagariya D	IND	78

30. TIRUTTANI

Electorate	...	1,62,521
Votes Polled	...	1,13,274
Rejected Votes	...	5,583

SHIVAJI E A P	DMK	ELECTED
Shivaji E A P	DMK	58,049
Hari G	AIADMK	28,507
Raviraj G	PMK	12,896
Narasimhan K	MDMK	5,638
Krishnamoorthy M	BJP	815
Murthy E	IND	270
Srinivasan D	IND	264

Govindaswamy A	IND	234
Manipallavan K B	IND	209
Darumalingam	IND	191
Chittaranjandoss - Agaram	IND	168
Nagaswamy S	IND	140
Nagaraj K	IND	101
Ravi G V	IND	94
Chokkalingam	IND	75
Varadaraj T	IND	40

31. PALLIPET

Electorate	...	1,60,107
Votes Polled	...	1,22,711
Rejected Votes	...	3,594

Dr. RAMAN D S S	TMC	ELECTED
Dr. Raman D S S	TMC	79,848
Thangavel B	INC	21,356
K Sathiyaraja (a)		
Sathiya Naraya Raju	MDMK	11,200
Dalit P D Selvam	PMK	5,238
Govindasamy A M	BJP	788
Ravi M	IND	174
John Joshi J	IND	126
Arumugham M	IND	119
Narayanasamy L	IND	106
Arputharaj J	IND	100
Prakash B	IND	62

32. ARAKKONAM (SC)

Electorate	...	1,82,670
Votes Polled	...	1,28,258
Rejected Votes	...	6,884

THAMIZHCHELVAN R	DMK	ELECTED
Thamizhchelvan R	DMK	70,550
Elumalai R	PMK	23,730
Yasodha D	INC	22,802
Kesavan A	MDMK	3,147
Yesudoss (a) Rajan	IND	368
David G	IND	256
Vijayakumar M G	IND	150
Jayaraj M	IND	148
Venkatesan G	IND	121
Manoji (a) Majojikumar G	IND	102

33. SHOLINGHUR

Electorate	...	1,68,374
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Votes Polled	...	1,25,812
Rejected Votes	...	5,519

MUNIRATHNAM A M	TMC	ELECTED
Munirathnam A M	TMC	65,361
Shanmugham S	PMK	31,431
Jayababu R	INC	20,849
Shanmugham R	MDMK	1,557
Jeyakkumar M G	IND	337
Malini (Tmt) S P	IND	281
Kumaran (a) Parthiban R	IND	236
Govindan K	IND	122
Baskaran R	IND	119

34. RANIPET

Electorate	...	2,08,353
Votes Polled	...	1,45,526
Rejected Votes	...	5,282

GANDHI R	DMK	ELECTED
Gandhi R	DMK	71,224
Masilamani M	AIADMK	37,194
Elavazagan W L	PMK	21,968
Hassain J	MDMK	8,276
Sathyaseelan K G	IND	194
Raman M	IND	174
Iqbal Ahmed K	IND	168
Kumar K	IND	149
Devendiran P	IND	117
Mani Chakravarthy K L	IND	115
Murugesan M	IND	101
Nagarajan E	IND	92
Panchunathan V	IND	84
Muthu Rafeeqe Ahmed	IND	83
Viswanathan R	IND	71
Abdul Syed Khadar H	IND	71
Sukumar K	IND	67
Thiagarajan P V	IND	35
Saravanan K	IND	31
Arumugam V P	IND	30

35. ARCOT

Electorate	...	1,53,951
Votes Polled	...	1,12,965
Rejected Votes	...	5,751

SUBRAMANI P N	DMK	ELECTED
Subramani P N	DMK	62,974

Votes Polled		1,69,589
Rejected Votes	...	4,007
THIRUVENGADAM P S	DMK	ELECTED
Thiruvengadam P S	DMK ...	72,177
Sundarasami M	INC ...	37,647
Babu Kander S	PMK ...	9,901
Arivalagan S	MDMK ...	1,194
Palani P	IND ...	366
Samuvel Desigar M N G	BSP ...	242
Rangan N	IND ...	214
Ayodhi B	Samata Party ...	201
Asokan A	IND ...	150

46. POLUR

Electorate	...	1,59,775
Votes Polled	...	1,13,408
Rejected Votes	...	7,457

RAJENDRAN A	DMK	ELECTED
Rajendran A	DMK ...	58,596
Krishnamoorthy S Agri	AIADMK ...	34,865
Muralidharan K N	PMK ...	10,442
Karthikeyan A	MDMK ...	1,326
Gangadharan P K	IND ...	385
Manilingam T C	Samata Party ...	149
Jayabalan M	IND ...	110
Arumugam R	IND ...	78

47. ANAICUT

Electorate	...	1,72,760
Votes Polled	...	1,11,126
Rejected Votes	...	5,410

GOPU C	DMK	ELECTED
Gopu C	DMK ...	58,982
Suryakala C M	AIADMK ...	27,366
Balur E Sampath	AIIC(T) ...	15,976
Murugesan M M	MDMK ...	2,174
Raghavan D V	IND ...	734
Sivam C	IND ...	376
Pichandi N	IND ...	108

48. VELLORE

Electorate	...	1,94,733
Votes Polled	...	1,19,809
Rejected Votes	...	3,616

GNANASEKARAN C	TMC	ELECTED
Gnanasekaran C	TMC ...	82,339
Bhaskaran S B	INC ...	21,451
Subramani N	MDMK ...	6,359
Chidambaram D	AIIC(T) ...	3,009
Sekar K	BJP ...	1,447
Ilamathi M	IND ...	276
Gnanapragasam D	IND ...	180
Panneer V N	IND ...	148
Sundaram R	IND ...	121
Rajapathi S	IND ...	110
Narayanan V A	IND ...	108
Srinivasan G	IND ...	76
Pichandi G R	IND ...	75
Durai Raj V	IND ...	74
Syed Kaleem Ahmed	IND ...	72
Kothandan P	IND ...	68
Ganesh V S	IND ...	67
Parasu Raman S	IND ...	60
Loganathan R	IND ...	50
Pichaimuthu S K	IND ...	49
Tmt. Rajaboss V	IND ...	31
Chackravarthi P	IND ...	23

49. ARNI

Electorate	...	1,70,847
Votes Polled	...	1,28,451
Rejected Votes	...	5,584

SIVANANDAM R	DMK	ELECTED
Sivanandam R	DMK ...	63,014
Chinnakulandai M	AIADMK ...	44,835
Subbiramani V	PMK ...	8,477
Dhakshinamurthi D	MDMK ...	4,344
Jayaraman N	IND ...	699
Damodharan N	IND ...	485
Sivakamy S	IND ...	281
Manogaran V	IND ...	269
Kasilingam T	IND ...	207
Arni Arumugam A	IND ...	148
Balaraman E	IND ...	108



50. CHEYYAR

Electorate	...	1,61,200
Votes Polled	...	1,23,243
Rejected Votes	...	6,623

ANBALAGAN V	DMK	ELECTED
Anbalagan V	DMK ...	71,416
Chandran P	AIADMK ...	33,930
Soundararajan S	IND ...	4,858
Ramalingam R	MDMK ...	3,896
Raju K	IND ...	351
Thiagarajan K R	IND ...	328
Seethapathi M	IND ...	253
Ekambaram S	IND ...	212
Suriyakumar V	IND ...	202
Nalachakravarthi T M	IND ...	186
Panchatcharam K	IND ...	156
Ravisankar C B	IND ...	132
Chinnakkannu K	Samata Party ...	132
Muthusamy G	IND ...	124
Asokan P	IND ...	104
Gandhi R	IND ...	97
Vasu S	IND ...	85
Narayanasamy K	IND ...	82
Pachaiyappan K V	IND ...	46
Gnanasambandam G	IND ...	30

51. VANDAVASI (SC)

Electorate	...	1,69,852
Votes Polled	...	1,16,686
Rejected Votes	...	7,000

ANANDAN BALA	DMK	ELECTED
Anandan Bala	DMK ...	65,775
Gunaseelan V	AIADMK ...	26,029
Devaraj A V	IND ...	13,496
Erajagopal V	MDMK ...	2,214
Murugesan M	BJP ...	1,362
Kanniappan S	IND ...	357
Pasupathi C	IND ...	275
Murali P	IND ...	178

52. PERANAMALLUR

Electorate	...	1,66,984
Votes Polled	...	1,16,587
Rejected Votes	...	5,582

PONDURENGAN N	DMK	ELECTED
Pondurengan N	DMK ...	57,907
Srinivasan C	AIADMK ...	30,114
Durai M	PMK ...	20,143
Ramanujalu	IND ...	1,379
Aruldoss S	IND ...	467
Rajamanickam S S	IND ...	320
Krishnan R	IND ...	282
Anbudoss A	IND ...	230
Annamalai M	IND ...	163

53. MELMALAYANUR

Electorate	...	1,69,256
Votes Polled	...	1,17,450
Rejected Votes	...	6,036

GNANASEKARAN A Dr	DMK	ELECTED
Gnanasekaran A Dr	DMK ...	50,888
Dharumarasan M Thellur	INC ...	22,485
Moorthi A	PMK ...	21,633
Panchatcharam R	MDMK ...	10,450
Karunanithi E	IND ...	1,206
Thangavel Pon	IND ...	1,158
Subramania Goundar K	IND ...	1,004
Sankar N	IND ...	389
Manemaran S Dr	Janata ...	379
Ravichandran G	IND ...	369
Koothan M A	IND ...	353
Subramaniyan - Kuppu	IND ...	242
Rajagopal T	IND ...	200
Pachaiyappan R	Samata Party ...	193
Kesavan S	IND ...	182
Perumal E	IND ...	152
Antonsamy B L	IND ...	131

54. GINGEE

Electorate	...	1,77,082
Votes Polled	...	1,25,761
Rejected Votes	...	5,284

NATARAJAN T	DMK	ELECTED
Natarajan T	DMK ...	51,327
Muruganantham T M	INC ...	25,893
Elumalai V	PMK ...	21,228
Ramachandran N	MDMK ...	19,640
Jayabalan R	BSP ...	558
Kadavul P	IND ...	516
Iniyadhayan G	IND ...	356

Ramadoss K V	AIADMK	...	36,567
Mani A G	PMK	...	4,968
Natarajan K S	MDMK	...	1,512
Gajendran K C	IND	...	562
Radhakrishnan N	IND	...	177
Er. Krishnan K L E E	IND	...	170
Baskaran K R	IND	...	142
Durai N K	IND	...	81
Ananda Selvam T B	IND	...	61

36. KATPADI

Electorate	...	1,81,380
Votes Polled	...	1,28,108
Rejected Votes	...	4,842

DURAIMURUGAN	DMK	ELECTED
Duraimurugan	DMK	... 75,439
Pandurangan K	AIADMK	... 34,432
Murugesan B	PMK	... 5,042
Purushothaman T R	CPI(M)	... 4,819
Sellapandian S	IND	... 2,037
Anandan K	IND	... 402
Selvamani G	IND	... 401
Jeeva P	IND	... 181
Gopi G	IND	... 138
Balakrishnan G	IND	... 127
Ambujam	IND	... 100
Thirumavalavan S	IND	... 77
Dhakshinamurthy S	IND	... 71

37. GUDIYATHAM

Electorate	...	1,60,659
Votes Polled	...	1,07,599
Rejected Votes	...	7,146

DHANAPAL V G	DMK	ELECTED
Dhanapal V G	DMK	... 48,837
Ramgopal S	INC	... 19,701
Venugopal R	IND	... 13,713
Panneer N	MDMK	... 8,037
Viswanathan G	MGR Munnani	... 7,099
Easwaran D	IND	... 1,363
Krishnan N	IND	... 357
Ghouse Basha S	IND	... 354
Sundaram C	IND	... 214
Gangadharan L	IND	... 202
Muralirajan A	IND	... 154
Palani R	IND	... 123
Dhanapal N M	IND	... 114
Devaraji A	IND	... 83

Meghboojan N	IND	...	52
Palani M V	IND	...	50

38. PERNAMBUT (SC)

Electorate	...	1,69,817
Votes Polled	...	1,15,861
Rejected Votes	...	6,790

GOVINDAN V	DMK	ELECTED
Govindan V	DMK	... 63,655
Tamizharasan I	AIADMK	... 32,481
Stalin D	AIIC(T)	... 5,166
Muthukrishnan K	BJP	... 3,004
Ashok Ilayaraj R S J	JD	... 2,544
Kandappan H	IND	... 860
Gajenddran N	IND	... 357
Amuda	IND	... 241
Raghavan K	IND	... 165
Rajendran A	IND	... 137
Mathiazhagan C	IND	... 97
Saravanan T P	IND	... 97
Asokan M	IND	... 94
Saman K	IND	... 88
Subramani P	IND	... 85

39. VANIYAMBADI

Electorate	...	1,80,164
Votes Polled	...	1,13,353
Rejected Votes	...	3,164

ABDUL LATHEEF M	DMK	ELECTED
Abdul Latheef M	DMK	74,223
Kuppusamy K	INC	26,970
Deenadayalan M	BJP	4,883
Jayapal K	JD	2,253
Ramakrishnan V	IND	344
Abdur Rahman M	IND	313
Thomas S	IND	222
Parthiban R	IND	159
Srinivasan V	IND	150
Mohamed Yusuf H	IND	143
Kumar K S	IND	111
Yuvaraj G	IND	104
Asokan M	IND	87
Raviraj A	IND	72
Solaiappan N	IND	55
Suriyamoorthy R N	IND	51
Pandiyan S S	IND	49

40. NATRAMPALLI

Electorate	...	1,94,829
Votes Polled	...	1,36,769
Rejected Votes	...	10,374

MAHENDRAN R	DMK	ELECTED
Mahendran R	DMK	... 50,118
Anbazhagan T	IND	... 46,897
Hanumanthan H D	AIADMK	... 24,321
Mahendiran A C	PMK	... 2,105
Rajendran K	MDMK	... 1,987
Vajjiram B C Dr	BSP	... 193
Kasinathan T H	IND	... 177
Arjunan P K	IND	... 165
Magadevan G	IND	... 150
Panneerselvam A G	IND	... 128
Venkatesan P	IND	... 84
Susairaj A	IND	... 70

41. TIRUPPATTUR

Electorate	...	1,93,029
Votes Polled	...	1,29,207
Rejected Votes	...	5,310

SHANMUGAM G	DMK	ELECTED
Shanmugam G	DMK	66,207
Mani P G	AIADMK	34,549
Alagiri K C	MDMK	13,490
Raju G '	AIIC(T)	8,070
Kumarasamy T	IND	303
Nagamurthy A J	IND	249
Paramasivan M K	IND	187
Viswanathan S	IND	154
Karunanandam D	Samata Party	115
Govindaraj D	IND	112
Thirupathi S R	IND	90
Sadiq Basha J	IND	90
Abdul Majeeth M	IND	86
Murali V P	IND	73
Rasheeth J S	IND	61
Govindasamy A N	IND	61

42. CHENGAM (SC)

Electorate	...	1,56,671
Votes Polled	...	1,05,150
Rejected Votes	...	5,403

NANNAN K V	DMK	ELECTED
Nannan K V	DMK	... 58,958

Thamizharasan C K	AIADMK	...	32,325
Raji G	IND	...	4,645
Settu M	JD	...	3,086
Chandiraveni T (Tmt)	BSP	...	256
Pandian G	IND	...	185
Rajendiran P	IND	...	132
Palanichami V	IND	...	117
Annappan M	IND	...	43

43. THANDARAMBATTU

Electorate	...	1,67,532
Votes Polled	...	1,21,932
Rejected Votes	...	6,556

MANIVARMA K	TMC	ELECTED	
Manivarma K	TMC	...	72,636
Kuppusamy A P	AIADMK	...	32,822
Jhayabal V	MDMK	...	5,051
Masilamani A	PMK	...	3,013
Murugesan A	IND	...	1,266
Govindaraj C	BSP	...	259
Rajavel P	Samata Party	...	107
Sadayan A	IND	...	102
Elumalai P K	IND	...	78
Sanniyasi C	IND	...	42

44. TIRUVANNAMALAI

Electorate	...	1,88,514
Votes Polled	...	1,31,131
Rejected Votes	...	5,309

PITCHANDI K	DMK	ELECTED
Pitchandi K	DMK ...	83,731
Arunachalam A	INC ...	30,753
Sekar B	PMK ...	7,040
Elango T	MDMK ...	2,231
Pandurangan R	BJP ...	671
Eranjan K	IND ...	420
Annamuthu (Tmt) R	IND ...	362
Pandurangan M	Samata Party	166
Pulidevan M	IND ...	127
Aissac Newton A	IND ...	103
Venkatesan G	IND ...	71
Annamalai G	IND ...	62
Jayakumar M G	IND ...	48
Narayanan A	IND ...	37

45. KALASAPAKKAM

Electorate	...	1,69,589
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Muthu S P	IND	...	221
Radhakrishnan K P	IND	...	165
Kanniappan S	IND	...	159
Kalidoss P V	IND	...	130
Sekar M A	IND	...	112
Kumar V	IND	...	87
Koothan M A	IND	...	85

55. TINDIVANAM

Electorate	...	1,53,450
Votes Polled	...	1,05,466
Rejected Votes	...	5,360

SETHUNATHAN R DMK ELECTED

Sethunathan R	DMK	...	45,448
Karunanithi M	PMK	...	20,068
Masilamani R	MDMK	...	16,449
Rajaram D	INC	...	16,018
Moorthy S	BJP	...	523
Kalai Yoganantham M G	IND	...	266
Ismail N Md	IND	...	229
Sadayan K	IND	...	169
Krishnamurthy C V	IND	...	160
Parasuraman M	IND	...	156
Shanmugam K K	IND	...	119
Anandakumar S	IND	...	119
Natarajan V	IND	...	106
Munusamy P	IND	...	93
Krishnan P	IND	...	85
Jayaraman N	IND	...	49
Akbar Ali Khan A	IND	...	49

56. VANUR (SC)

Electorate	...	1,86,365
Votes Polled	...	1,24,340
Rejected Votes	...	6,954

MARIMUTHU A DMK ELECTED

Marimuthu A	DMK	...	58,966
Erasendiran S P	AIADMK	...	35,024
Eramajeyam M N	PMK	...	17,855
Manjini P	MDMK	...	2,900
Vijayan K	BSP	...	746
Elatchuman S P	IND	...	531
Eramalingam R	IND	...	262
Bangarusamy P	IND	...	245
Elumalai R	IND	...	227
Venugopal M	IND	...	225
Munusamy M	IND	...	178
Jeyaraman C M	IND	...	128
Appadurai S	APP	...	99

57. KANDAMANGALAM (SC)

Electorate	...	1,79,154
Votes Polled	...	1,23,536
Rejected Votes	...	5,238

AZHAGUVELU S DMK ELECTED

Azhaguvelu S	DMK	...	64,256
Subramaniyan V	AIADMK	...	34,261
Poongavanam S	PMK	...	10,694
Venkatachalapathy P	MDMK	...	7,686
Nagamani M G	IND	...	1,008
Anandhan K	IND	...	393

58. VILLUPURAM

Electorate	...	1,90,500
Votes Polled	...	1,33,037
Rejected Votes	...	4,456

DEIVASIGAMANI (Alias) K PONMUDI DMK ELECTED

Deivasigamani (Alias)			
K Ponmudi	DMK	...	74,891
Panneerselvam S S	AIADMK	...	33,305
Panneerselvam M	MDMK	...	9,727
Janakiraman G	AIIC(T)	...	8,331
Mani K	BJP	...	848
Vaikunthan V	IND	...	316
Anavarathan A	IND	...	245
Elangovan A	IND	...	201
Ramachandran R	IND	...	165
Mohamed Ali Jinna M	IND	...	155
Manavalan R	IND	...	118
Krishnamurthy S	IND	...	112
Annadurai M	IND	...	103
Sadagopan K	IND	...	64

59. MUGAIYUR

Electorate	...	1,68,995
Votes Polled	...	1,14,279
Rejected Votes	...	3,892

SAMPATH A G DMK ELECTED

Sampath A G	DMK	...	68,193
Aranganathan T M	AIADMK	...	26,604
Kalivaradhan V A T	PMK	...	10,367
Rajagopal P	MDMK	...	2,947
Yesu (Alias) Yesudasan V	IND	...	710
Kovalan I V	CPI(ML)	...	537

Mohanraj G	IND	...	232
Rajendran S	IND	...	204
Subramani S	IND	...	146
Sivagnanam A	IND	...	116
Perumal M	IND	...	111
Govindarajan E	IND	...	111
Subramaniam A	IND	...	109

60. THIRUNAVALUR

Electorate	...	1,55,662
Votes Polled	...	1,11,728
Rejected Votes	...	5,180

MANIKKANAN A J DMK ELECTED

Manikkannan A J	DMK	...	43,983
Gnanamoorthy K G P	AIADMK	...	31,547
Balasubramanian A V	MDMK	...	15,505
Subramanian V	IND	...	7,238
Anabalan M	PMK	...	6,570
Gnanasekar K	IND	...	872
Arumugham N	IKK	...	324
Balaji S	IND	...	274
George Fathima P	IND	...	235

61. ULUNDURPET (SC)

Electorate	...	1,96,587
Votes Polled	...	1,31,462
Rejected Votes	...	7,999

MANI A M S Dr DMK ELECTED

Mani A M S Dr	DMK	...	67,008
Anandan M	AIADMK	...	46,113
Angamuthu K	MDMK	...	5,858
Thangaraju P	AIIC(T)	...	3,043
Kandasamy (Alias)			
Kandasamy Singh MO	IND	...	555
Aiyakannu K	IND	...	317
Periyasamy R	IND	...	315
Asokan N	IND	...	174

62. NELLIKUPPAM

Electorate	...	1,55,744
Votes Polled	...	1,13,196
Rejected Votes	...	5,507

MANI A DMK ELECTED

Mani A	DMK	...	57,977
Dhamotharan M C	AIADMK	...	32,594

Devanathan A	PMK	...	7,180
Krishnamoorthi V	MDMK	...	5,827
Balasubramanian J	IND	...	2,133
Selvakumar M	BJP	...	589
Shanmugam G	IND	...	233
Krishnamoorthy S	IND	...	223
Ramalingam S N	IND	...	134
Ayyaappan L	IND	...	127
Veerappan G	IND	...	120
Bhuvaneswarri Anbalagan	IND	...	106
Kumarakrishnan M	IND	...	99
Selvi K	IND	...	92
Bakthavachalam N	IND	...	81
Balu R	IND	...	70
Mohamed Younus U	IND	...	55
Mohan J	IND	...	49

63. CUDDALORE

Electorate	...	1,85,364
Votes Polled	...	1,24,734
Rejected Votes	...	5,128

PUGAZHENDHI DMK ELECTED

Pugazhendhi	DMK	...	74,480
Rajendiran	INC	...	25,853
Varatharajan	AIIC(T)	...	9,552
Padmanaban	MDMK	...	6,925
Varatharajan	BJP	...	848
Karunanidhi (Alias) Kalaignar	IND	...	379
Chokkalinga Achari	IND	...	258
Ganapathy Kurukkal	IND	...	175
Manikkavasagam	IND	...	153
Munusamy	IND	...	142
Arul	IND	...	132
Ramasamy	IND	...	113
Kaliyaperumal	IND	...	112
Selvaraj	IND	...	98
Nagoor Tanis (Alias)			
Nagoor Kani	IND	...	87
Selvam	IND	...	76
Nagappan	IND	...	70
Soundararajan	IND	...	70
Rajamanickam	IND	...	43
Sridaran	IND	...	40

64. PANRUTI

Electorate	...	1,61,495
Votes Polled	...	1,24,587
Rejected Votes	...	6,048

RAMASWAMY V	DMK	ELECTED
Ramaswamy V	DMK	67,941
Rajendran R	AIADMK	28,877
Nandagopalakrishnan K	MDMK	11,113
Murugavel N	PMK	9,968
Sammandam A	IND	298
Balsubramanian A	IND	149
Palanivelu R	IND	118
Asokan B S	RPS	75

65. KURINJIPADI

Electorate	...	1,90,256
Votes Polled	...	1,27,640
Rejected Votes	...	5,518

PANNEERSELVAM M R K	DMK	ELECTED
Panneerselvam M R K	DMK	67,152
Pandarinathan N	AIADMK	28,139
Gnanamoorthy M	PMK	12,231
Balakrishnan K	CPI(M)	11,387
Ashok Kumar M	BJP	1,717
Selvaraj T	IND	231
Muthu Pattusamy	IND	216
Muthazhagan N	IND	186
Kumaraguru U G	IND	139
Nathan S S	IND	137
Baskar R	IND	123
Veeramani Kalia	IND	91
Amirthalingam C	IND	85
Mohandass R	IND	82
Loganathan K	IND	77
Balasubramanian A	IND	72
Ibrahim M S	IND	57

66. BHUVANAGIRI

Electorate	...	1,63,025
Votes Polled	...	1,18,240
Rejected Votes	...	5,320

ABDUL NASER A V	DMK	ELECTED
Abdul Naser A V	DMK	49,457
Elangovan P D	PMK	30,112
Rasavel P M	AIADMK	27,904
Anbarasan D	MDMK	4,294
Radhakrishnan R	IND	209
Elanchezhian V V R	IND	198
Kolanji T	IND	177
Mohmed Abdul Khadar H	IND	164
Chakkavarathi S	IND	148

Jaysankar M	IND	142
Chellaperumal V	IND	115

67. KATTUMANNARKOIL (SC)

Electorate	...	1,48,333
Votes Polled	...	1,07,394
Rejected Votes	...	4,896

RAMALINGAM E	DMK	ELECTED
Ramalingam E	DMK	46,978
Elayaperumal L	HRP	37,159
Kousalya R	AIADMK	15,320
Kanagasabai Muthu	MDMK	2,481
Ravi K	BJP	429
Vetriveeran G	IND	131

68. CHIDAMBARAM

Electorate	...	1,51,992
Votes Polled	...	1,08,429
Rejected Votes	...	5,379

ALAGIRI S	TMC	ELECTED
Alagiri S	TMC	52,066
Radhakrishnan A	INC	23,050
Devadass K	PMK	19,737
Krishnamoorthy Durai	MDMK	6,121
Manickam N	IND	241
Palanivel R	IND	238
Saravanan K	IND	206
Azagappan M	IND	157
Panneerselvam K	IND	153
Sekar B	AMV	149
Santhanam A	IND	139
Subramanian S	IND	128
Dharman K	IND	107
Manivel R	IND	98
Alagiriswamy R	IND	80
Arulmozhi T	IND	78
Jai Sankar M	IND	75
Perumal A	IND	68
Natesan S N	Samata Party	59
Venkateswaran T	IND	50
Ramalingam T	IND	50

69. VRIDHACHALAM

Electorate	...	1,85,683
Votes Polled	...	1,36,974
Rejected Votes	...	5,761

TAMIZHARASAN KUZHANDAI DMK ELECTED

Tamizharasan Kuzhandai	DMK	49,103
Govindasamy R Dr	PMK	42,218
Ramanathan C	AIADMK	30,166
Srinivasan M M	MDMK	5,349
Rajendran A	IND	2,202
Deivaneethi S	BJP	439
Chakkavarathy P R	JP	305
Poomalai R	IND	210
Ramakrishnan T	IND	194
Nambiar K	IND	172
Kunjithapatham R	IND	171
Shamsudeen M	IND	170
Asan Mohamed A	IND	152
Nagappan Pon	IND	111
Ragunathan N V	IND	82
Subramani V M	IND	78
Jani Basha D	IND	62
Purushothaman G P	IND	29

70. MANGALORE (SC)

Electorate	...	1,87,315
Votes Polled	...	1,27,898
Rejected Votes	...	8,703

PURATCHIMANI S	TMC	ELECTED
Puratchimani S	TMC	50,908
Saravanakumar V M S	INC	31,620
Alavanthar M	HRP	17,860
Nagappan Pon	BSP	12,282
Sounder Rajan G	MDMK	3,909
Veeramuthu P	IND	707
Samidurai V	IND	463
Elangovan Rama	IND	374
Chidambaram Engineer S	IND	353
Karuppaiyan R	IND	254
Adava Rohini A	IND	186
Dravidamani S	IND	147
Duraisamy V	IND	132

71. RISHIVANDIAM

Electorate	...	1,64,019
Votes Polled	...	1,11,090
Rejected Votes	...	4,746

SIVARAJ S	TMC	ELECTED
Sivaraj S	TMC	65,230
Annadurai P	AIADMK	25,166
Durairaj N	MDMK	10,263
Subramanian M	PMK	3,971

Annasamy R K	BJP	283
Ramasamy P	IND	263
Rajasckaran S	IND	183
Rajak M	IND	182
Lakshmi Kumar S	IND	178
Visayaraman M	IND	171
Vilvapathy M	IND	142
Marimuthu P	IND	102
Rajendran R	IND	78
Thoppalan K	IND	70
Akbar Basha A V	IND	62

72. CINNASALEM

Electorate	...	1,68,685
Votes Polled	...	1,17,325
Rejected Votes	...	5,369

MOOKKAPAN R	DMK	ELECTED
Mookkapan R	DMK	66,981
Mohan P	AIADMK	35,336
Narkunam K N R	AIIC(T)	6,604
Venkatapathy K	MDMK	1,684
Pachayapillai C	IND	373
Govindarajan B	BJP	363
Lakshmi K	IND	268
Selvaraj T	IND	206
Suyaraj A	IND	141

73. SANKARAPURAM

Electorate	...	1,79,277
Votes Polled	...	1,24,137
Rejected Votes	...	7,383

UTHAYASURIYAN T	DMK	ELECTED
Uthayasuriyan T	DMK	62,673
Saruvar Kasim A	AIADMK	40,515
Chinnappa M	CPI(M)	7,101
Ramasamy A	AIIC(T)	5,176
Chengodan P	IND	348
Arumugam M	IND	295
Kodiyar V	IND	227
Shajahan A S	IND	217
Abdul Wahab T	IND	202

74. HOSUR

Electorate	...	2,12,272
Votes Polled	...	1,30,219
Rejected Votes	...	11,389

VENKATASWAMY B Janata Dal ELECTED			
Venkataswamy B	JD	...	41,456
Venkata Reddy T	TMC	...	39,719
Sampangiramah V	IND	...	20,355
Gopinath K	INC	...	11,190
Govindha Reddy M	BJP	...	3,399
Gummareddy G	JP	...	851
Gopalakrishnan M	IND	...	461
Kullappa C	IND	...	448
Gowran K	IND	...	364
Narayanasamy P	IND	...	305
Mallikarjuna Reddy M	IND	...	149
Kakkiyappa B	IND	...	133

75. THALLI

Electorate	...	1,58,367
Votes Polled	...	1,01,990
Rejected Votes	...	10,171

RAJA REDDI S CPI ELECTED			
Raja Reddi S	CPI	...	26,427
Venkatarama Reddy M	INC	...	18,938
Lagumiah M	CPI(M)	...	14,073
Renga Reddi V	BJP	...	12,521
Venugopal T	IND	...	6,931
Ramachandra Reddi B	JD	...	6,779
Muniraj R	BSP	...	2,217
Gulab Jhan K M	IND	...	1,517
Kannan A	JP	...	1,031
Yallappan P	IND	...	523
Krishnappa P	IND	...	471
Chinnappa Reddi N	IND	...	391

76. KAVERIPATTINAM

Electorate	...	1,71,738
Votes Polled	...	1,24,604
Rejected Votes	...	7,923

VENKATESAN P V S DMK ELECTED			
Venkatesan P V S	DMK	...	72,945
Munusamy K P	AIADMK	...	37,086
Meganathan T A	PMK	...	3,032
Govindasamy VC	MDMK	...	1,582
Murugesan P	BJP	...	984
Ravi T	IND	...	430
Gnanasekaran T P	IND	...	274
Thodan T	IND	...	195
Ramachandran G	IND	...	153

TAMILNADU

77. KRISHNAGIRI

Electorate	...	1,73,834
Votes Polled	...	1,12,982
Rejected Votes	...	7,153

KANCHANA KAMALANATHAN DR DMK ELECTED			
Kanchana Kamalanathan Dr	DMK	...	67,849
Kathavarayan K P	AIADMK	...	32,238
Pandiyan K R	MDMK	...	1,850
Thirupathi C R	AIIC(T)	...	1,182
Sathiq Y	IND	...	592
Seshagiri R	IND	...	535
Nedunchelian S C	BJP	...	449
Shafiullah S	IND	...	247
Gnanasekaran T P	IND	...	169
Mahendiran V P	IND	...	146
Boobalan K M	IND	...	130
Balakrishnan S	IND	...	123
Ameer John Z	IND	...	121
Ramesh Babu S	IND	...	87
Varadan S K	IND	...	58
Murugesan M	IND	...	53

78. BARGUR

Electorate	...	1,80,024
Votes Polled	...	1,24,471
Rejected Votes	...	7,828

SUGAVANAM E G DMK ELECTED			
Sugavanam E G	DMK	...	59,148
Jayalalitha J	AIADMK	...	50,782
Ramalingam E P	PMK	...	2,352
Viswanathan K	MDMK	...	912
Madhavan P	BJP	...	912
Sundirammoorthy Nainar S	IND	...	426
Gunaseelan K C	IND	...	308
Krishnakumar S	IND	...	207
Ranganathan S	IND	...	204
Iniyadayalan G	IND	...	203
Sengottaiyan M P	IND	...	185
Dhanarakshagan K	IND	...	154
Ayyakkannu K	IND	...	140
Manmathan M	IND	...	101
Selvam T	IND	...	98
Padmarajan K	IND	...	96
Madhaiyyan S A	IND	...	92
Ponpaul P	IND	...	84
Jayaprakash G	IND	...	79
Perumal A	IND	...	74

Uma Mahadev M V	IND	...	59
Veerappa Deenadayalan V T R	IND	...	27

79. HARUR (SC)

Electorate	...	2,06,728
Votes Polled	...	1,35,952
Rejected Votes	...	9,022

VEDAMMAL Tmt. A R DMK ELECTED			
Vedammal Tmt. A R	DMK	...	70,561
Natesan J	INC	...	34,158
Kariyamal P V	R P I (Sivaraj)	...	13,210
Shanmugam P	CPI(M)	...	6,136
Dhasarathan M	JP	...	1,508
Selvaraj R	IND	...	1,112
Venkatesan P	IND	...	245

80. MORAPPUR

Electorate	...	1,63,734
Votes Polled	...	1,15,435
Rejected Votes	...	5,185

MULLAIVENDAN V DMK ELECTED			
Mullaivendan V	DMK	...	59,518
Singaram K	AIADMK	...	31,244
Ramalingam T	PMK	...	15,689
Ravanar R	MDMK	...	2,669
Annamalai M	IND	...	320
Sivakavi R	IND	...	182
Kennedy R	IND	...	169
Ayyakannu K	IND	...	159
Shanmugam M	IND	...	117
Chandrasekaran V	IND	...	70
Sekar M P	IND	...	61
Parthiban R	IND	...	52

81. PALACODE

Electorate	...	1,81,729
Votes Polled	...	1,22,512
Rejected Votes	...	8,093

VENKATACHALAM G L DMK ELECTED			
Venkatachalam G L	DMK	...	56,917
Gopal C	AIADMK	...	34,844
Mannan K	PMK	...	13,909
Madhaiyan G V	MDMK	...	6,307
Muthuraj P	BJP	...	944
Gopal A	IND	...	491
Murugan B M	IND	...	297

Murugesan K	IND	...	295
Akkumaran A	IND	...	255
Ramasamy R	IND	...	160

82. DHARMAPURI

Electorate	...	1,98,433
Votes Polled	...	1,23,807
Rejected Votes	...	8,077

MANOHARAN K DMK ELECTED			
Manoharan K	DMK	...	63,973
Mase Harur	INC	...	26,951
Ponnuswami	AIIC(T)	...	13,230
Devarajan K	MDMK	...	9,161
Veerappan G	IND	...	403
Kumararaja A	IND	...	358
Kaveri K	IND	...	341
Durairaj R K	IND	...	311
Nandakumar R L	IND	...	294
Jayavel R	IND	...	278
Maria-Augustin A	IND	...	159
Kandasamy	IND	...	144
Mathaiyan S A	IND	...	127

83. PENNAGARAM

Electorate	...	1,84,582
Votes Polled	...	1,19,702
Rejected Votes	...	9,329

MANI G K PMK ELECTED			
Mani G K	PMK	...	34,906
Arumugham M	CPI	...	34,500
Anbalakan R	AIADMK	...	25,217
Nanjappan N	UCPI	...	11,717
Sekar K E	MDMK	...	1,616
Kandasamy K P	BJP	...	682
Rajendran K	HRP	...	611
Murugan C K	IND	...	431
Vijay Anand A	IND	...	338
Anbalagan T C	IND	...	182
Dasan (Alias) Parasuraman R	IND	...	173

84. METTUR

Electorate	...	1,85,204
Votes Polled	...	1,21,750
Rejected Votes	...	6,210

GOPAL P DMK ELECTED			
Gopal P	DMK	...	...

Gopal P	DMK	...	50,799
Balakrishnan R	PMK	...	30,793
Soundaram P	AIADMK	...	30,012
Rajagopal M	CPI(M)	...	2,336
Padmarajan K	IND	...	274
Mani M C	IND	...	222
Raju T	IND	...	219
Karuppanna Gounder P K	IND	...	197
Mani R	IND	...	138
Charles A	IND	...	99
Palanisamy D	IND	...	71
Palaniappan A	IND	...	66
Kathiravan A	IND	...	55
Lingeswaran K	TPY	...	52
Rajendran K	IND	...	50
Siddan K	IND	...	49
Sivalingam P	IND	...	45
Arthanari M	IND	...	38
Sellamuthu S	IND	...	25

85. TARAMANGALAM

Electorate	...	1,83,766
Votes Polled	...	1,22,358
Rejected Votes	...	8,065

GOVINDAN P	PMK	ELECTED
Govindan P	PMK	50,502
Elevarasun P	DMK	25,795
Palanisamy R	INC	25,375
Kandasami P	MDMK	7,889
Andiyappan S	IND	801
Govindarajan M	IND	489
Kandasami T R	IND	417
Mayilsamy M	IND	330
Kandasami A	IND	320
Selvaraj P	IND	260
Karunakaran G	TKI	248
Arumugam P	IND	227
Murugan R	IND	211
Chinnusamy K	IND	171
Panner Selvam S D	IND	165
Govindan T	IND	165
Palanisamy R	IND	153
Palanivel T A	IND	143
Selvam K	IND	110
Chandran R	IND	105
Vedappan P V	IND	101
Manickam K	IND	101
Sivasprakasham A	IND	85
Shanmugam H	IND	71
Singaravelu P	IND	59

86. OMALUR

Electorate	...	1,72,245
Votes Polled	...	1,09,193
Rejected Votes	...	6,958

SEKARAN R R TMC ELECTED

Sekaran R R	TMC	...	41,523
K.ishnan C	AIADMK	...	33,593
Tamizharasu A	PMK	...	24,105
Sundaram A	MDMK	...	1,558
Suseenthakumar K V	IND	...	252
Rajendran C P	IND	...	210
Gnanasambantham M	IND	...	186
Maheshwaran C P	IND	...	130
Subramani V	IND	...	129
Mani D K	IND	...	127
Raja K	IND	...	116
Palaniyappan M	IND	...	94
Arumugam K	IND	...	86
Nagarathinam K	IND	...	82
Habib Mohammed A E M	IND	...	44

87. YERCAUD (ST)

Electorate	...	1,50,278
Votes Polled	...	96,221
Rejected Votes	...	9,919

PERUMAL V DMK ELECTED

Perumal V	DMK	...	38,964
Gunasekaran R	AIADMK	...	29,570
Shanmugam K	AIIC(T)	...	12,900
Kuppusamy R	JD	...	3,589
Eswaran M	BJP	...	970
Natarajan (Alias) Nadupaiyan V	IND	...	309

88. SALEM - 1

Electorate	...	1,80,579
Votes Polled	...	1,18,200
Rejected Votes	...	3,325

DHANABALAN K R G DMK ELECTED

Dhanabalan K R G	DMK	...	67,566
Natarajan A T	INC	...	37,299
Jeyaraman S R	AIIC(T)	...	4,437
Venugopalan B	BJP	...	2,182
Ravikrishnan T	MDMK	...	1,299
Kasilingam R	IND	...	413

Sudhakaran R	IND	...	386
Samarasam S A	IND	...	179
Salcem A S	IND	...	124
Arumugam K M	IND	...	112
Govarthanan K	IND	...	111
Kennady N	IND	...	83
Perumal P	IND	...	82
Sathasivam A	IND	...	75
Veerasamy N	IND	...	73
Ramamoorthy B	IND	...	66
Subramani V	IND	...	66
Soundappan S	IND	...	61
Ganesan V	IND	...	59
Senbagavalli S	IND	...	53
Ganapathy K	IND	...	50
Murali C V	IND	...	48
Raja S M	IND	...	36
Madhu N	IND	...	28
Vaiyapuri S	IND	...	27

89. SALEM - II

Electorate	...	1,93,468
Votes Polled	...	1,20,037
Rejected Votes	...	4,266

THANGAVEL A L DMK ELECTED

Thangavel A L	DMK	...	63,588
Semmalai S	AIADMK	...	36,097
Mohanraj R	AIIC(T)	...	10,794
Vennira Aadai Nirmala (Selvi)	BJP	...	1,997
Thamaraikannan K S V	MDMK	...	1,719
Krishnan K	IND	...	334
Maganlal Jain R	IND	...	248
Sivaji S	IND	...	153
Chinniah N	IND	...	116
Vaiyapuri V	IND	...	100
Balaji S	IND	...	82
Sundar Rajan R	IND	...	66
Raman R	IND	...	56
Balakrishnan K P	IND	...	55
Saravanan R	IND	...	53
Aurnachalam S	IND	...	52
Ganesan K	IND	...	50
Kanagaraj D	IND	...	47
Kandasamy R	IND	...	46
Vijayakumar S	IND	...	36
Selvaraj S	IND	...	36
Natarajan G	IND	...	29
Vairam T	IND	...	20

90. VEERAPANDI

Electorate	...	2,10,273
Votes Polled	...	1,45,110
Rejected Votes	...	6,056

ARUMUGAM S DMK ELECTED

Arumugam S	DMK	...	75,563
Arjunan K	AIADMK	...	54,412
Chinnappan M	PMK	...	6,303
Anbu Rajendran A	MDMK	...	1,760
Rajamanickam A	IND	...	164
Arumugam S	IND	...	151
Pethasamy P	IND	...	124
Ali Ibrahim P S	IND	...	99
Kandasami M	IND	...	88
Ashokkumar G V Dr	IND	...	87
Ramanathan S	IND	...	66
Veerapandi Jagannathan AV	IND	...	55
Velliangiri K S	IND	...	42
Ravi R	IND	...	40
Thirumalai C	IND	...	39
Selvaraj S S	IND	...	34
Madhu K	IND	...	28

91. PANAMARATHUPATTY

Electorate	...	1,73,919
Votes Polled	...	1,18,574
Rejected Votes	...	5,370

SIVALINGAM S R DMK ELECTED

Sivalingam S R	DMK	...	56,330
Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy P	AIADMK	...	43,159
Narayanan M	PMK	...	10,620
Manickam E	MDMK	...	1,068
Aranganathan S	RPI (Sivaraj)	...	567
Selvam V	IND	...	390
Shanmugam M C	IND	...	251
Manickam M	IND	...	215
Padmanabhan K M	IND	...	179
Govindarajan V	IND	...	109
Raju P	IND	...	89
Thangamani M	IND	...	82
Kandasamy S	IND	...	73
Mannan H M	IND	...	72

92. ATTUR

Electorate	...	1,58,343
Votes Polled	...	1,08,246
Rejected Votes	...	4,422

22. TAMILNADU

RAMASAMY A M	DMK	ELECTED
Ramasamy A M	DMK ...	59,353
Murugesan A K	AIADMK ...	37,057
Santhananatham P M	AIIC(T) ...	5,660
Monoharan M	MDMK ...	603
Kangatharan A	KMK ...	238
Ramasamy C	IND ...	193
Srinivasan P	IND ...	143
Shanmugam V	IND ...	139
Velu S	IND ...	74
Thangavel V	IND ...	71
Annamalai A	IND ...	61
Kangani C N	RPI (Sivaraj) ...	52
Arumugam R	IND ...	52
Vaiyapuri K	IND ...	41
Palanimuthu S M	IND ...	40
Selvarasu A	IND ...	31
Palanivel S	IND ...	1

93. TALAVASAL (SC)

Electorate	...	1,76,063
Votes Polled	...	1,13,236
Rejected Votes	...	3,841

RANI K	TMC	ELECTED
Rani K	TMC ...	63,132
Kaliyaperumal K	INC ...	35,750
Ravichandran R	PMK ...	6,147
Singaravel M	MDMK ...	2,550
Thangavel (Alias)		
Thangam Ambedkar N	IND ...	532
Jayakumar K	IND ...	367
Veerababu V	IND ...	197
Maran A S	IND ...	160
Vimaldevi P	IND ...	144
Amaladoss (Alias) Kumaran F	IND ...	96
Vaiyapuri K	IND ...	90
Kandasamy M	IND ...	69
Muniyan A	IND ...	68
Paramasivam (Alias)		
Kavignar G Sivabharathy	IND ...	63
Palaniappan A	IND ...	30

94. RASIPURAM

Electorate	...	1,73,379
Votes Polled	...	1,17,072
Rejected Votes	...	5,572

SUNDARAM P R	AIADMK	ELECTED
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TAMILNADU 24

Sundaram P R	AIADMK ...	42,294
Damayandhi R R	DMK ...	41,840
Chinraj A K P	IND ...	23,161
Elangovan BAR	MDMK ...	1,555
Muthusamy R	RPI (Sivaraj) ...	694
Narasimhan A G	IND ...	332
Palanivel Gounder K	IND ...	193
Srinivasan S R	IND ...	181
Kandasamy P	IND ...	124
Perumal K	IND ...	104
Periyasamy M K	IND ...	87
Madeswaran R V	IND ...	80
Subramani M	IND ...	71
Palanivel K	IND ...	66
Gopal R	IND ...	63
Loganathan S	IND ...	60
Venkatachalam K A	IND ...	57
Gandhidas (Alias) Ramasamy A	IND ...	55
Meganathan S	IND ...	50
Palaniappan N	IND ...	50
Periyasamy N	IND ...	48
Venkatachalam S	IND ...	45
Vadivel M	IND ...	44
Sankar K	IND ...	32
Sundararajan S	IND ...	31
Santhappan M	IND ...	31
Kasiviswanathan V	IND ...	30
Sivasundaram G K	IND ...	29
Shanmugasundaram S R	IND ...	28
Paramanantham P	IND ...	28
Venkatachalam P	IND ...	22
Rajadesingu S	IND ...	17

95. SENDAMANGALAM (ST)

Electorate	...	1,72,912
Votes Polled	...	1,11,148
Rejected Votes	...	6,636

CHANDRASEKARAN C	DMK	ELECTED
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Chandrasekaran C	DMK ...	58,673
Kalavathi K	AIADMK ...	38,748
Allimuthu P	PMK ...	3,449
Sivaprakasam S	IND ...	2,576
Thennavan S	MDMK ...	938
Devigounden K	IND ...	128

96. NAMAKKAL (SC)

Electorate	...	1,96,881
Votes Polled	...	1,30,230
Rejected Votes	...	6,565

VELSAMY K	DMK	ELECTED
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Velsamy K	DMK ...	76,860
Anbalagan S	AIADMK ...	38,795
Mayavan R	MDMK ...	5,435
Ravinthiran K	IND ...	1,444
Singaravel S	IND ...	241
Kannamma P	IND ...	212
Kendi Ganesan V	IND ...	175
Varadharaju A	IND ...	159
Manikumar T P	IND ...	126
Ponnusamy K	IND ...	96
Dhanasekaran T	IND ...	82
Ponnusamy K	IND ...	40

97. KAPILAMALAI

Electorate	...	1,71,394
Votes Polled	...	1,19,128
Rejected Votes	...	3,759

VEERAPPAN K K	DMK	ELECTED
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Veerappan K K	DMK ...	64,605
Rajalingam R	AIADMK ...	34,895
Kandasamy M	MDMK ...	7,882
Chandrasekaran K	PMK ...	5,221
Ramalingam A	BJP ...	664
Ilango S	IND ...	355
Gunasekaran K	IND ...	207
Devaraj K C	IND ...	159
Mani A	IND ...	132
Velusamy S	IND ...	127
Marimuthu P	IND ...	127
Subramanian S S	IND ...	121
Murugesan S P	IND ...	102
Selvam K	IND ...	99
Arulmani M	TKMI ...	99
Shanmugam K	IND ...	94
Kannan R	IND ...	81
Samynathan A	IND ...	76
Sekar P	IND ...	70
Muthusamy K	IND ...	65
Marudanayagam M	IND ...	53
Palaniappan V P	IND ...	42
Selvaraj R	IND ...	38
Sengodan R	IND ...	37
Nainamalai K P	IND ...	22

98. TIRUCHENGODE

Electorate	...	2,74,991
Votes Polled	...	1,72,197

Rejected Votes	...	6,187
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ARUMUGAM T P	DMK	ELECTED
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Arumugam T P	DMK ...	96,456
Chinnusamy S	AIADMK ...	53,836
Athi Narayanan A	CPI(M) ...	9,816
Shanmugaraj P	IND ...	774
Tharuman P M	IND ...	534
Sadhasivam M S	IND ...	422
Shanmugam L	IND ...	401
Matheswaran S	IND ...	320
Thangavelan L	IND ...	257
Thiagaraju N	IND ...	244
Nallathambi S	IND ...	238
Rajagopal G	IND ...	215
Murugesan K	IND ...	209
Shanmugam V	IND ...	209
Chandran P	IND ...	200
Dhar malingam K M P	IND ...	198
Sekar V	IND ...	197
Saminathan K S	IND ...	192
Dominic George G	IND ...	174
Govindaraj K	IND ...	148
Mohanraj G	IND ...	102
Anbumani S	IND ...	96
Kunjaram K S	IND ...	95
Shanmugasundaram A	IND ...	89
Muniraj P	IND ...	84
Nehruraja N	IND ...	84
Sundaram V	IND ...	84
Duraisamy K P	IND ...	76
Shanmugam M K	IND ...	68
Gopalakrishnan T A	IND ...	50
Ponnusamy A K R	IND ...	49
Rajendran S	IND ...	36
Noyal K	IND ...	33
Gopal R	IND ...	24

99. SANKARI (SC)

Electorate	...	1,96,205
Votes Polled	...	1,23,071
Rejected Votes	...	5,095

MUTHU V	DMK	ELECTED
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Muthu V	DMK ...	64,216
Ramasamy K K	AIADMK ...	42,880
Duraisamy C	CPI(M) ...	4,662
Balkrishnan M R	IND ...	1,465
Palani P	BJP ...	993
Kuppan C	IND ...	678
Ganesan K	IND ...	493
Kunjammal M (Tmt)	IND ...	377

25 TAMILNADU

Natarajan S V	IND	...	330
Kanagamani T (Tmt)	IND	...	327
Murugesan B	IND	...	239
Udhayasurian A	IND	...	227
Thangavel K	IND	...	221
Karthikeyan M	IND	...	218
Raman V	IND	...	162
Palanisamy K	IND	...	157
Veeraputhiran S	IND	...	148
Periyasamy M	IND	...	108
Palanisamy R	IND	...	75

100. EDAPADI

Electorate	...	2,01,142
Votes Polled	...	1,38,955
Rejected Votes	...	7,668

GANESAN I	PMK	ELECTED
Ganesan I	PMK	...
Murugesan P A	DMK	...
Palanisamy K	AIADMK	...
Anbumathi Selvan G	MDMK	...
Kumar N R A P	IND	...
Shanmugam P	IND	...
Kolandi Poosari L	IND	...
Rathinam V	IND	...
Selladurai S	IND	...
Vanangamudi S	IND	...
Jayaprakash S	IND	...
Mani K	IND	...
Sengodan E P	IND	...
Rajendran P	IND	...
Ramar R	IND	...
Selvam E	IND	...
Sree Ravichandran Varma M P	IND	...

101. METTUPALAYAM

Electorate	...	1,95,527
Votes Polled	...	1,37,235
Rejected Votes	...	7,831

ARUNKUMAAR B	DMK	ELECTED
Arunkumaar B	DMK	...
Doraiswamy K	AIADMK	...
Arangasamy T T	MDMK	...
Nandakumar Sri	BJP	...
Thangaraj A	PMK	...
Anbuselvan S B	JP	...
Kandasamy R	IND	...

Kamaldeen U	IND	...	219
Tmt. Manonmani C	IND	...	212
Shanmugam K M	IND	...	131
Gowthma Srinivasan N	IND	...	93
Sivakumar V R	IND	...	76
Rangaraj K	IND	...	73
Chinnakannan T	IND	...	62
Ramasamy K K	IND	...	55
Venkatachalapathy N	IND	...	45

102. AVANASHI (SC)

Electorate	...	1,76,709
Votes Polled	...	1,24,839
Rejected Votes	...	8,062

ELANGO G	DMK	ELECTED
Elango G	DMK	...
Thiyagarajan M	AIADMK	...
Shanmugha Sundharam R	MDMK	...
Palanisamy M	BJP	...
Krishnan K	IND	...
Muthusamy K Neelamalai	IND	...
Anbarasu S	IND	...
Jayaraj K M	IND	...
Arumugham G	ATMK	...

103. THONDAMUTHUR

Electorate	...	3,00,961
Votes Polled	...	1,96,002
Rejected Votes	...	8,346

RAMACHANDRAN C R	DMK	ELECTED
Ramachandran C R	DMK	...
Malaravan T	AIADMK	...
Vellingiri U K	CPI (M)	...
Krishnamurthy K C	BJP	...
Palanisamy R	JP	...
Marimuthu K	IND	...
Pappusamy R	PMK	...
Mohan K	IND	...
Selvam K R	IND	...
Kovai Arumugam	IND	...
Gopalaswamy N	IND	...
Rajagopal V P	IND	...
Ramasamy T C	IND	...
Rajendran K	IND	...
Vivekanandan M	IND	...
Madhavan K B	IND	...
Guruswamy M	IND	...
Rangasamy J M	IND	...

Venkitesan M	IND	...	81
Ramakrishnan A	IND	...	66

104. SINGANALLUR

Electorate	...	2,43,014
Votes Polled	...	1,57,889
Rejected Votes	...	4,315

PALANISAMY N	DMK	ELECTED
Palanisamy N	DMK	...
Duraisamy R	AIADMK	...
Kannappan M	MDMK	...
Kalyana Sundaram R	BJP	...
Palanisamy C D	AICC(S)	...
Loganathan K	ATMK	...
Nandagopal P	JP	...
Chandrasekaran V	IND	...
Gajendran V	IND	...
Rangaswamy M	IND	...
Bharathi	IND	...
Thangavelu A	IND	...
Harikrishnan S M	IND	...
Selvaraju N	IND	...
Natarajan S K	IND	...
Palaniswamy R	IND	...
Duraiaraj G	IND	...
Dhamodaran V K	IND	...
Sulthan A	IND	...
Annadurai M	IND	...
Saravanakumar K	IND	...
Ranganathan	Samata Party	...
Shanmugam K	IND	...
Balakrishnan C S	IND	...
Vijayakumar A	IND	...
Nandagopal K	IND	...
Rajendran S	IND	...
Balasubramani	IND	...
Jagathesan G	IND	...
Venugopal K P	IND	...
Rajamani G	IND	...
Matheswaran K S	IND	...
Prabhakaran P	IND	...
Ravi M	IND	...
Selvaraj	IND	...
Selvarajan J A	IND	...
Ayyasamy R	IND	...
Panjamirtham	IND	...

105. COIMBATORE WEST

Electorate	...	1,34,896
Votes Polled	...	85,148

Rejected Votes	...	2,481
DHANDAPANI C T	DMK	ELECTED
Dhandapani C T	DMK	...
Raja Thangavel	INC	...
Acshaya Arumugam	BJP	...
Govindha Rajan S	MDMK	...
Subbaiyan K P	KMK	...
Kovai Ibrahim	JP	...
Sivaje Ramachandran A S	AICC(S)	...
Sakthivel A	HMK	...
Sampath N	IND	...
Selvaraj S K	ATMK	...
Bhagavathkumar G	IND	...
Ravichandran R	IND	...
Sivaraju R	MSI	...
Usman Sharif M A	IND	...
Ramanan R	IND	...
Erriettie Ekambaram	IND	...
Jothimani D	IND	...
Jughray	IND	...
Soukhatali V H	IND	...
Swaminathan T N (a)		
Topaz Ayyer	IND	...

106. COIMBATORE EAST

Electorate	...	1,53,644
Votes Polled	...	92,483
Rejected Votes	...	2,577

LAKSHMANAN V K	TMC	ELECTED
Lakshmanan V K	TMC	...
Velan R S	INC	...
Karunakaran K C	CPI (M)	...
Soundarraj N	BJP	...
Balan K B	IND	...
Venugopal	AICC(S)	...
Guruswamy M	ATMK	...
Sunderrajan S	IND	...
Ravishankar C N	Shivsena	...
Rajendran P	IND	...
Krishnamoorthy G	IND	...
Rajeev Mathur	IND	...
Bhuvanendran B	IND	...
Yesudass I	IND	...
Gopal R	IND	...
Jayaraj K	IND	...
Chelladurai P Dr.	IND	...
Sadanandan B	IND	...
Mani M	IND	...
Mantharasalam K	IND	...

Ramakirushnan U	IND	...	27
Radhakrishnan M	IND	...	24

107. PERUR

Electorate	...	2,56,113
Votes Polled	...	1,66,192
Rejected Votes	...	8,010

NATARAJAN A	DMK	ELECTED
Natarajan A	DMK	96,507
Thirumalaisamy R	AIADMK	38,934
Amirtham N	CPI (M)	13,007
Chellappan	BJP	4,532
Perur Nagaraj	JP	598
Selvaraj C K V	IND	551
Bopathi Raja R	ICS	414
Krishnasamy	IND	402
Siddhan (a) Gurusamy Siddhan	ATMK	350
Raja	PMK	304
Eswaran	IND	285
Subramani M	IND	230
Sukumar N	IND	211
Durai N	IND	195
Noor Mohammed A	IND	188
Kuppusamy	IND	178
Srinivasan B	IND	154
Duraisamy P	IND	129
Krishnamoorthy R	IND	124
Lakshmi Narayanan M	IND	112
Sukumar S K	IND	112
Ramu V	IND	94
Shanmugam D	IND	83
Konaiyan R	IND	82
Kumarasamy S	IND	82
Rajendran S	IND	81
Mohammed Ali	IND	55
Mohammed Sherif P S	IND	52
Rajasekar R	IND	49
Samanna S	IND	46
Irudayaraj A	IND	41

108. KINATHUKKADAVU

Electorate	...	1,49,817
Votes Polled	...	1,08,986
Rejected Votes	...	9,374

SHANMUGHAM M	DMK	ELECTED
Shanmugham M	DMK	49,231
Mylswamy K M	AIADMK	35,267
Kandasamy K	MDMK	11,774

TAMILARASU 28

Senthil Kumara Murthy R	BJP	...	1,461
Gurusamy K V	IND	...	849
Balakumar V	IND	...	280
Chinnaswami R	IND	...	265
Samaraju M	PMK	...	258
Chinnasamy A V	IND	...	119
Ponnusami V	IND	...	108

109. POLLACHI

Electorate	...	1,83,063
Votes Polled	...	1,26,674
Rejected Votes	...	7,350

RAJU S	DMK	ELECTED
Raju S	DMK	58,709
Jayaraman V	AIADMK	36,895
Andu (a) Nachimuthu	MDMK	19,318
Ramalingam K M	BJP	1,094
Dhandapani P	IND	621
Subodhanandan R	IND	476
Jayamani M	PMK	387
Balasubramani (a)	IND	230
Ragavendramani	IND	206
Ramanathan V	IND	177
Govindaraj S	IND	172
Selvarasu K	IND	139
Kanagaraj P	IND	138
Arumugham P K	IND	135
Mohanraj R	IND	130
Sankaralingam A R	IND	116
Karunakaran S	IND	99
Thomas M	IND	94
Ravisankar M	IND	66
Murugan N	IND	46
Murugesan V	IND	40
Mani K	IND	36
Vijayakumar P R	IND	36

110. VALPARAI (SC)

Electorate	...	1,39,706
Votes Polled	...	97,777
Rejected Votes	...	4,859

SINGARAVELU V P	DMK	ELECTED
Singaravelu V P	DMK	55,284
Kurichi Manimaran	AIADMK	30,012
Tamilvanan A	MDMK	5,082
Karuppasamy A	BJP	1,244
Muthupandi A	Samata Party	422
Nachimuthu V	IND	371

Mani K	IND	...	106
Murugan P M	IND	...	92
Venugopal C	IND	...	82
Nithiyanandam S	IND	...	82

111. UDUMULPET

Electorate	...	1,86,663
Votes Polled	...	1,38,211
Rejected Votes	...	6,305

SELVARAJ D	DMK	ELECTED
Selvaraj D	DMK	69,286
Shanmugavel C	AIADMK	44,966
Mariappan R T	MDMK	14,737
Saminathan S	BJP	1,588
Vijayalakshmi I	IND	208
Sarojini C	IND	196
Kannappan S	IND	117
Muthusamy T	IND	108
Muthusamy V	IND	106
Rathinam S N	IND	105
Ponraj K	IND	71
Umar Ali D	IND	71
Arumugam S	IND	69
Narayanasamy P R	IND	65
Ponnusamy N	IND	56
Nataraj P	IND	49
Sheik Ali K	IND	46
Manimurugan S	IND	43
Ramasamy C	IND	19

112. DHARAPURAM (SC)

Electorate	...	1,64,190
Votes Polled	...	1,18,386
Rejected Votes	...	6,614

SARASWATHY R Tmt	DMK	ELECTED
Saraswathy R Tmt.	DMK	62,027
Eswaramurthy P	AIADMK	38,989
Mayavan K	MDMK	8,182
Velliangiri K P	BJP	1,368
Vincent K	PMK	583
Subramanian A	IND	310
Mariappan K	IND	204
Rajendran P	IND	109

113. VELLAKOIL

Electorate	...	1,63,780
Votes Polled	...	1,20,647

SAMINATHAN M P	DMK	ELECTED
Saminathan M P	DMK	57,467
Dhurai Ramaswamy	AIADMK	50,553
Shanmugam V N	MDMK	7,561
Nallamuthu K	IND	238
Chellamuthu M S	IND	133
Manickam C	IND	131
Madhiyalagan S K	IND	122
Selvaraj V	IND	113
Thangavel V	IND	53
Elavarasan A R	IND	36

114. PONGALUR

Electorate	...	1,46,098
Votes Polled	...	1,04,099
Rejected Votes	...	6,725

MOHAN KANDASWAMY P	TMC	ELECTED
Mohan Kandaswamy P	TMC	51,827
Thalapathi Murugesan	INC	29,886
Selvaraj P R	MDMK	8,853
Uthirakumar P	BJP	3,577
Kandaswamy P	MGRK	942
Chinnadurai P	IND	433
Nallaswamy P	IND	372
Mani V P	IND	336
Kumaraswamy S R	IND	330
Karthikeyan P	IND	212
Ramaraj C	IND	204
Thangamani A	IND	184
Nallasamy K	IND	168

115. PALLADAM

Electorate	...	2,00,271
Votes Polled	...	1,38,451
Rejected Votes	...	5,626

PONMUDI S S	DMK	ELECTED
Ponmudi S S	DMK	73,901
Duraimurugan K S	AIADMK	41,361
Palanisamy A K U	MDMK	11,707
Rangasamy Naidu G	BJP	2,796
Subbaiyan R S	IND	297
Karuppusamy M	IND	255
Marappan P	IND	254
Sivasamy K	IND	247
Velliangiri P	PMK	223
Shanmugham R	IND	220

29 TAMILARASU

Monoharan V	ATMK	...	217
Thambiraj A	IND	...	187
Ajise N	IND	...	115
Kandasamy C	Samata Party	...	112
Amirun B	IND	...	112
Kumarasamy C	IND	...	111
Chinnappa Gounder S	IND	...	105
Chandrakumar C	IND	...	105
Palanisamy N	IND	...	103
Ayyasamy R	IND	...	94
Muruganathan A	IND	...	91
Muthusamy R K	IND	...	85
Jayaprakash P S	IND	...	57
Narayanan M	IND	...	44
Paramasivam K	IND	...	26

116. TIRUPPUR

Electorate	...	3,29,182
Votes Polled	...	2,07,896
Rejected Votes	...	7,354

SUBBARAYAN K	CPI	ELECTED
Subbarayan K	CPI	1,01,392
Sivasamy C	AIADMK	60,337
Duraiswamy S	MDMK	20,637
Sundaramurthi K	IND	7,473
Palanisamy M	BJP	4,992
Vadivel C	PMK	450
Gopal K	IND	343
Nataraj S	IND	340
Ravi C	IND	282
Ramasamy R	IND	255
Chinnakuti R	IND	218
Dhandapany N	IND	215
Ramasamy C	IND	197
Radhakrishnan G	IND	147
Ranganathan N M	IND	144
Rangasamy N	IND	140
Sankaralingam R	IND	126
Ganesan K P	IND	119
Ponnusamy A	IND	117
Ganesan N R	IND	117
Sivalingam S A	IND	112
Kannan U	IND	111
Gurunathan S	IND	110
Kandaswamy R	IND	108
Meenakshisundaram L	IND	104
Arunachalam A	IND	101
Ramalingam M M S	IND	97
Chinnapponna Vathiar V M	IND	91
Saravanan P	IND	91
Shanmugam M	IND	90
Ruban M	IND	84

Sabapathy I P	IND	...	81
Nagaraj R	IND	...	80
Ganesan V	IND	...	80
Raju K R	IND	...	79
Babu K S	IND	...	78
Chinnadurai P	IND	...	69
Lakshmanan M	IND	...	65
Thangavelu V	IND	...	65
Mathialagan A	IND	...	64
Gunasekaran M G	IND	...	64
Eswarlal D	IND	...	60
Suresh Kumar K	IND	...	53
Sarathi Dasan L	IND	...	53
Muthuraman R	IND	...	52
Soundarraj S	IND	...	52
Subramanian S	IND	...	52
Kathiresan K	IND	...	52
Gopal K	IND	...	50
Gnanavaram M S	IND	...	42
Varadharajan S	IND	...	41
Kanagaraj M	IND	...	40
Lingasamy A	IND	...	34
Ragunathan P	IND	...	32
Prabhakaran S	IND	...	29
Muthulingam A	IND	...	28
Senkuttuvel S S	IND	...	7

117. KANGAYAM

Electorate	...	1,67,707
Votes Polled	...	1,15,906
Rejected Votes	...	3,331

RAJKUMAR MANDRAADIAR N S	DMK	ELECTED
Rajkumar Mandraadiar N S	DMK	63,801
Ramasamy N	AIADMK	37,792
Periasamy K	MDMK	7,497
Venkatachalam M S	BJP	816
Chinnasamy Gounder A P	IND	353
Chandrasekaran M	IND	337
Ramasamy N	IND	276
Mani (a) Manian M	IND	271
Chandran M P	IND	201
Rajan K R	IND	195
Loganathan C	IND	166
Karthikeyan P M	IND	126
Chinnadurai P	IND	123
Venkataramanan S	IND	93
Palanisamy G K	IND	93
Angappan P	IND	89
Raju (a) Sekar R	IND	86
Sabikhan S P	IND	78
Arumainathan A	IND	65

Paulraj R V	IND	...	60
Hariharan P	IND	...	35
Palanisamy M	IND	...	22

118. MODAKURICHY

Election Postponed

119. PERUNDURAI

Electorate	...	1,79,723
Votes Polled	...	1,26,015
Rejected Votes	...	4,322

PERIYASAMY N	CPI	ELECTED
Periyasamy N	CPI	60,587
Periasamy P	AIADMK	43,036
Kandasamy V M	MDMK	7,992
Periyasamy T K	IND	2,292
Meivelsamy A	BJP	1,228
Nallasivam M	IND	611
Chinnasamy S M	IND	522
Balasubramaniam P	IND	495
Subramani C	IND	492
Sidharaj K	IND	426
Rathinasamy N C V	IND	283
Muthusamy K	IND	263
Chandrasekar S P	IND	248
Chinnaponnu Vatthiyar V M	IND	205
Karuppusamy S	IND	201
Yogaraj A	IND	194
Subramani S	IND	160
Periyasamy C	IND	158
Thangamuthu R	IND	158
Sivaraman A	IND	154
Palanisamy K N	IND	139
Kathirvel R	IND	138
Kolandasamy C	IND	125
Kolandasamy C	IND	122
Shanmugam K C	IND	106
Appichiyannan R	IND	106
Shanmugasundaram V	IND	102
Samialthal A (Tmt.)	IND	100
Easwaran M	IND	99
Subramaniam V	IND	94
Mohanasundaram R	IND	93
Duraisamy C	IND	90
Karuppanasamy M	IND	81
Mailsamy A	IND	77
Subramani R	IND	67
Anandan R	IND	64
Ponnusamy S R T K	IND	57
Thulasimani P	IND	52
Viswanatha Gounder V	IND	50

Velusami A	IND	...	49
Krishnan S	IND	...	45
Kolandhasamy R	IND	...	44
Shanmugasundram K	IND	...	35
Marappa Gounder P	IND	...	33
Revathi S (Tmt.)	IND	...	20

120. ERODE

Electorate	...	2,83,064
Votes Polled	...	1,79,152
Rejected Votes	...	4,023

PERIASAMY N K K	DMK	ELECTED
Periasamy N K K	DMK	1,04,726
Muthusamy S	AIADMK	56,889
Ganeshamurthi A	MDMK	7,047
Ravi C	BJP	1,433
Jambu V K	PMK	1,359
Deva Kumar M	IND	297
Narayana Ram Singh E J	IND	247
Thiruvengkatachala Mudaliar	IND	233
Murugesan K	IND	201
Nataraj G	IND	132
Selvaraj K N	IND	132
Senthil Kumar V P	IND	117
Ramanathan C N	IND	107
Appa (a) Shanmugam K	IND	104
Natarajan P	IND	93
Prabhakaran S S	IND	92
Gurusamy A	IND	87
Balasubramaniam A	IND	86
Samy R G	IND	73
Sathish Kumar A D	IND	71
Shanmugasundaram R	IND	68
Elango P	IND	66
Mangalraj G M	IND	65
Asaithambi P	IND	64
Thangaraju V	IND	62
Thirumalaisamy A	IND	60
Tyahi Kandasamy N V	IND	60
Senthil Kumar R K	IND	60
Krishnasamy S V	IND	57
Marimuthu K	IND	56
Kasthuri Bai (a) Kasthuri K	IND	54
Sundara Murthy M S	IND	51
Palaniappan	IND	49
Sampath E N	IND	48
Krishna Prasad V	IND	47
Balamurugan U K	IND	46
Ranganathan S	IND	46
Paramesivam M	IND	43
Palaniswamy R	IND	42
Marimuthu N V	IND	41

Sivagnanam V	IND	...	39
Dharmalingam A	IND	...	35
Thangavel P	IND	...	34
Venkatachalapathi K	IND	...	33
Munusamy K	KMK	...	33
Subramaniam E	IND	...	32
Ayyadurai K	IND	...	32
Murthy S R	IND	...	30
Ashoka Kandasamy	IND	...	30
Natarajan P	IND	...	26
Sridharan E C	IND	...	25
Jayaprakasham R	IND	...	24
Rajendran M	IND	...	24
Dhachinamoorthy K M	IND	...	24
Subramaniam R	IND	...	22
Velmurugan M R	IND	...	19
Rajendran M	IND	...	17
Rajagopal J	IND	...	15
Krishnan S	IND	...	12
Karthikeyan V	IND	...	12

121. BHAVANI

Electorate	...	1,62,004
Votes Polled	...	1,17,309
Rejected Votes	...	5,540

BALASUBRAMANIAN S N	TMC	ELECTED
Balasubramanian S N	TMC	57,256
Manivannan K S	AIADMK	28,427
Venkatachalam M P	PMK	18,768
Palanichamy P	CPI (M)	4,216
Nallasamy A M	IND	758
Subramaniam N	IND	432
Vinayakamoorthy E	IND	367
Sathiyamoorthy K S	IND	325
Palraj B	IND	294
Mohanraj S	IND	231
Siva A	IND	160
Marimuthu A	IND	131
Ramanathan K V	IND	105
Muthuchami Mudaliar A	IND	104
Jaganathan R	IND	69
Velliangiri K	IND	68
Elango L	IND	58

122. ANDHIYUR (SC)

Electorate	...	1,53,654
Votes Polled	...	1,02,533
Rejected Votes	...	3,352

SELVARASU P	DMK	ELECTED
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TAMILARASU	32
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Selvarasu P	DMK	...	52,535
Subramaniam M	AIADMK	...	27,541
Sivakami V Tmt	PMK	...	13,924
Eradha Rukmani M Tmt	MDMK	...	3,874
Palanisamy K	IND	...	299
Chinnaponnu Vathiyar V M	IND	...	203
Raju T	IND	...	201
Raman S	IND	...	170
Madhan M	IND	...	170
Palraj P	IND	...	136
Velusamy M K	IND	...	128

123. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM

Electorate	...	1,53,403
Votes Polled	...	1,14,694
Rejected Votes	...	3,358

VENKIDU G P	DMK	ELECTED
Venkidu G P	DMK	59,955
Sengottayan K A	AIADMK	45,244
Maruthamuthu S	IND	2,560
Kalathinathan K R	MDMK	2,383
Annamalai G S	ATMK	679
Rangasamy K	IND	194
Geetha K S Tmt.	IND	167
Malaisamy K A	IND	154

124. BHAVANISAGAR

Electorate	...	1,64,250
Votes Polled	...	1,20,715
Rejected Votes	...	5,069

ANDAMUTHU V A	DMK	ELECTED
Andamuthu V A	DMK	63,483
Chinnasamy V K	AIADMK	40,032
Subramaniam T K	MDMK	8,742
Venkatachalam R	BJP	1,018
Subramaniam P	IND	453
Vandha Pannadi P R	ATMK	311
Arumugam V S	IND	296
Rangasamy V T	IND	265
Ramasamy S S	IND	232
Duraisamy P A	IND	190
Natarajan R	IND	160
Moorthy V M	IND	146
Selvakumar K	IND	111
Ramasamy M R	IND	104
Ragupathi K	IND	103

125. SATHYAMANGALAM

Electorate	...	1,58,849
Votes Polled	...	1,10,222
Rejected Votes	...	5,636

RAJENDRAN S K	DMK	ELECTED
Rajendran S K	DMK	50,885
Attianann T R	AIADMK	42,101
Kadar A M	CPI(M)	7,142
Subburaju M	BJP	1,721
Chinnakutty K M	IND	571
Subrhamaniam S M	AIIC(T)	523
Krishna T C	IND	357
Sellakutty S K	IND	333
Ganesan S	IND	322
Natarajan K A	IND	260
Kamala K Tmt.	IND	234
Loganathan K	IND	137

126. COONOR (SC)

Electorate	...	1,61,044
Votes Polled	...	1,04,145
Rejected Votes	...	4,686

THANGAVEL N	DMK	ELECTED
Thangavel N	DMK	63,919
Karuppusamy S	AIADMK	28,404
Easwaran T	BJP	3,371
Selvaraj S	MDMK	2,983
Anbalagan A	ATMK	164
Navaneetham K	IND	151
Dhinakaran K	IND	151
Mani K P	IND	72
Velusamy M	IND	71
Annadurai R	IND	67
Karuppiyah R	IND	64
Gunasekaran P	IND	42

127. OOTACAMUND

Electorate	...	1,65,251
Votes Polled	...	1,04,500
Rejected Votes	...	5,372

GUNDAN T	DMK	ELECTED
Gundan T	DMK	69,636
Raju H M	INC	22,456
Chickiah N	JD	4,245
Gopalakrishnan V	BJP	2,117
Udhayashankar M	IND	249
Raman A	IND	168

Karuppiyah S	ATMK	...	121
Loganathan V	IND	...	81
Velusamy A	IND	...	55

128. GUDALUR

Electorate	...	1,99,758
Votes Polled	...	1,29,657
Rejected Votes	...	5,873

MUBARAK B M	DMK	ELECTED
Mubarak B M	DMK	73,565
Raju K R	AIADMK	27,660
Vasu N	CPI(M)	12,978
Bhojan I	BJP	5,359
Alwas M	JP	1,115
Santhanam C	PMK	1,006
Periasamy R	IND	433
Sabiyulla R M	IND	416
Chandramohan L	IND	299
Balan K K	IND	250
Ravindran K	IND	165
Kulasai Perumal Nadar M A P	IND	157
Muthusamy R	IND	152
Sivan M	IND	106
Ponnusamy C	ATMK	76
Bellarmin R	IND	47

129. PALANI (SC)

Electorate	...	1,80,735
Votes Polled	...	1,23,149
Rejected Votes	...	5,225

POOVENDHAN T	DMK	ELECTED
Poovendhan T	DMK	68,246
Karuppuhachamy P	AIADMK	31,586
Nagarajan A	CPI(M)	9,849
Easwaran A	IND	3,582
Baskaran P	BJP	3,261
Chinnaraj P	PMK	677
Manimaran M	JP	336
Paraman M	IND	131
Thirumalaisamy K	IND	115
Annadurai P	IND	78
Alagarsamy M	IND	63

130. ODDANCHATRAM

Electorate	...	1,70,995
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83	TAMILARASU
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Votes Polled	...	1,18,219
Rejected Votes	...	4,888

SAKKARAPANI R DMK ELECTED

Sakkarapani R	DMK	...	66,379
Sellamuthu K	AIADMK	...	29,556
Mohan T	MDMK	...	8,565
Easwaravel R	IND	...	5,392
Senniappan N	BJP	...	1,457
Mallikaarjunan A	IND	...	359
Subramani V	JP	...	340
Sakthivel N	IND	...	260
Kamatchi N	IND	...	212
Shanmugavel P	IND	...	182
Sakthivel K	IND	...	160
Kulandaivel A	IND	...	146
Chellamuthu K	IND	...	83
Panneerselvam K	IND	...	80
Panneerselvam A	IND	...	51
Rengasamy P	IND	...	47
Jeyaram K	IND	...	36
Ramasamy K	IND	...	27

131. PERIYAKULAM

Electorate	...	1,77,436
Votes Polled	...	1,18,256
Rejected Votes	...	3,973

MOOKAIAH L DMK ELECTED

Mookaiah L	DMK	...	53,427
Kader Mohideen K M Prof.	AIADMK	...	31,520
Rajangam O	MDMK	...	11,076
Muthumanickam P	IND	...	9,988
Sharus Ameen A	AIIC(T)	...	3,645
Sethumanickam V A	BJP	...	2,379
Shanmugam R P	IND	...	441
Chithambaram K Dr	IND	...	267
Murugan S K	IND	...	258
Muthukrishnan R	IND	...	221
Subburaman K R	IND	...	156
Krishnan M U	IND	...	145
Rajagopal A	IND	...	93
Jamal Mohamed M	IND	...	70
Deivendran C	IND	...	64
Durai K P	IND	...	63
Azaath M,M	IND	...	62
Thangaiah P	IND	...	54
Shiek Oli S	IND	...	52
Syed Ismail S	IND	...	46
Bunty Thomas M	IND	...	45
Abdul Muthalif U	IND	...	43
Kalimuthu D	IND	...	31

Elamurugan K	IND	...	31
Bakrudeen M	IND	...	28
Govindan R T	IND	...	28
Agis A	IND	...	25
Abuthaahir M	IND	...	25

132. THENI

Electorate	...	1,83,063
Votes Polled	...	1,28,008
Rejected Votes	...	4,486

ALAGARAJA N R TMC ELECTED

Alagaraja N R	TMC	...	77,522
Nedunchezhiyan V R	AIADMK	...	28,378
Ponnu Pillai G	MDMK	...	12,801
Irumporai Gunasekaran S	PMK	...	2,183
Ramasamy M V V	BJP	...	1,500
Andavar P	JP	...	176
Thangaraj P	IND	...	160
Mathiyaraj A	IND	...	121
Kannan S	IND	...	99
Saleem S	IND	...	80
Veeranan A	IND	...	75
Muthuvel K	IND	...	70
Lakshmanaraj A	IND	...	62
Samsudeen	IND	...	54
Eswaran R	IND	...	54
Subramani T	IND	...	37
Ramadas K	IND	...	37
Duraipandi R	IND	...	31
Jothiramalingam A K	IND	...	24
Balasubramaniam A	IND	...	23
Selvaraj V N	IND	...	22
Ramachandran R	IND	...	13

133. BODINAYAKKANUR

Electorate	...	1,69,113
Votes Polled	...	1,10,170
Rejected Votes	...	3,091

SUDALAIMUTHU A DMK ELECTED

Sudalaimuthu A	DMK	...	54,893
Jayakumar S P	AIADMK	...	28,806
Subramani R	MDMK	...	14,979
Sundaram E M	BJP	...	3,578
Ravichandran S	PMK	...	2,904
Kannan P M	IND	...	618
Muthuraman V S K	IND	...	238
Subramani V	IND	...	161
Lakshmanaraju A	IND	...	127

Selvan K S	IND	...	101
Manokaran S N	IND	...	87
Keraiputhiran M	IND	...	75
Gurunathan R	IND	...	72
Muniyandi R	IND	...	59
Bilomini A	IND	...	58
Partheeban S	IND	...	55
Arulraj C	IND	...	50
Hariharan T	IND	...	46
Duraipandi M	IND	...	42
Baskaran R	IND	...	38
Balasubramani S P S	IND	...	38
Nagarajan K	IND	...	27
Karuppiiah R	IND	...	27

134. CUMBUM

Electorate	...	1,64,466
Votes Polled	...	1,12,676
Rejected Votes	...	5,056

RAMACHANDRAN O R TMC ELECTED

Ramachandran O R	TMC	...	58,840
Gopalan R T	IND	...	23,003
Somasundaram K A	INC	...	14,137
Dharmaraj S	CPI(M)	...	6,887
Rajendran R	BJP	...	3,802
Ahmed Zuber M	IND	...	253
Ganesan M	IND	...	128
Murugan M	IND	...	122
Kannimuthu P	IND	...	120
Pandiaraj G	IND	...	99
Venkatesan S K	IND	...	85
Abdul Kadir K	IND	...	73
Nandagopal A	IND	...	71

135. ANDIPATTI

Electorate	...	1,75,815
Votes Polled	...	1,17,166
Rejected Votes	...	4,166

AASIYAN P DMK ELECTED

Aasiyan P	DMK	...	50,736
Muthiah A	AIADMK	...	37,035
Sekar (Alias) Balasundram S	MDMK	...	17,521
Vadivel Ramanan	PMK	...	5,299
Ganeshan R	BJP	...	1,618
Ramasamy K	IND	...	314
Servaikara Thevar K	IND	...	106
Thirumoorthy A V P	IND	...	104
Chinna Muniyandi K	IND	...	100

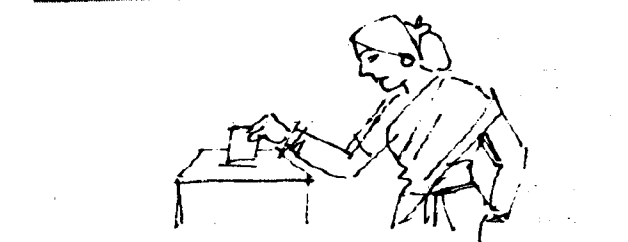
Ravindran G	IND	...	89
Malairajan M	IND	...	44
Velraj S	IND	...	34

136. SEDAPATTI

Electorate	...	1,52,200
Votes Polled	...	1,01,299
Rejected Votes	...	2,898

THALAPATHI G DMK ELECTED

Thalapathi G	DMK	...	48,899
Muthiah R	AIADMK	...	38,698
Ponmuthuramalingam	MDMK	...	9,785
Karuthapandian TK	IND	...	293
Maharajan T	IND	...	133
Muthiah Naicker SK	IND	...	127
Sankarapandian S	IND	...	116
Alagarsamy S	IND	...	63
Annammal V	IND	...	60
Shunmugaraj S	IND	...	58
Appan R P K	IND	...	52
Asanar A	IND	...	38
Balakrishnan M	IND	...	29
Harikrishnan M	IND	...	25
Rajasingsh R G	IND	...	25



137. THIRUMANGALAM

Electorate	...	1,65,485
Votes Polled	...	1,11,909
Rejected Votes	...	5,287

MUTHURAMALINGAM M DMK ELECTED

Muthuramalingam M	DMK	...	56,950
Andi Thevar S	AIADMK	...	28,025
Saminathan R	MDMK	...	17,769
Gajendran P	PMK	...	2,643
Ananthan A C	IND	...	183
Thavamani (Alias) Erulappan E	IND	...	118
Sritharan Thorale T V	IND	...	113
Vellaiyan A K	IND	...	109
Muthia Ariyapatti Rama	IND	...	108
Karutha Pandian T K	IND	...	98
Alagu G	IND	...	88

Mathiazhagan M R	IND	...	84
Desigachari R G	IND	...	84
Pandi S	IND	...	72
Raja K M	IND	...	70
Bala Subramanian K	IND	...	61
Nalliah Thevar S	IND	...	47

138. USILAMPATTI

Electorate	...	1,59,474
Votes Polled	...	1,02,157
Rejected Votes	...	3,280

VALLARASU P N	AIFB	ELECTED
Vallarasu P N	AIFB ...	75,324
Veluchamy P	AIADMK ...	19,421
Perumal M	MDMK ...	3,582
Lenin C	IND ...	131
Kittappan C	IND ...	113
Rajasckaran S V D	IND ...	105
Palani P	IND ...	101
Muthuchamy Thevar M	IND ...	60
Karuthapandian T K	IND ...	40

139. NILAKOTTAI (SC)

Electorate	...	1,69,442
Votes Polled	...	1,15,551
Rejected Votes	...	6,262

PONNAMMAL A S TMT	TMC	ELECTED
Ponnammal A S Tmt	TMC	59,541
Rasu A	INC	27,538
Arivazhagan M	MDMK	11,128
Isaac Raja S	AIIC(T)	7,378
Rajendran Vadi	IND	1,424
Murali Manokar I	JP	762
Karikalappandian P	IND	540
Vellaichamy M R	IND	244
Ponniah S	IND	211
Thavasi P	IND	187
Madurai Veeran P	IND	149
Mani Kumaran M A	IND	101
Kala M Tmt	IND	86

140. SHOLAVANDAN

Electorate	...	1,56,506
Votes Polled	...	1,10,467
Rejected Votes	...	5,283

SANDANAM L	DMK	ELECTED
Sandanam L	DMK ...	52,151
Paramasivan A M	AIADMK ...	33,343
Manian P S	MDMK ...	13,588
Sundaram V	JP ...	2,535
Muthunayagam M M	IND ...	1,799
Palanichelvan M	IND ...	464
Karuppaiah S	IND ...	450
Marimuthu C	IND ...	196
Ramachandran K	IND ...	131
Sathiarajan P	IND ...	97
Gnanasekarapandian R	IND ...	93
Karuthapandian T K	IND ...	68
Murugan A	IND ...	66
Dhandapani A U	IND ...	66
Veerabadran K	IND ...	61
Tiruppathi C	IND ...	38
Thiagarajan P	IND ...	38

141. TIRUPPARANKUNDRAM

Electorate	...	2,68,006
Votes Polled	...	1,70,248
Rejected Votes	...	6,668

RAMACHANDRAN C	DMK	ELECTED
Ramachandran C	DMK ...	99,379
Shanmugam S V	AIADMK ...	37,970
Kandasamy K	CPI(M) ...	18,192
Guruvan V	JP ...	3,564
Parankundram S	BJP ...	2,049
Raju V S	KMK ...	800
Rajaguru R	Shivsena ...	276
Ramaraj R	IND ...	202
Pandi P	IND ...	108
Bose N S	IND ...	97
Chandra Guptan V	IND ...	87
Chinnathambi P	IND ...	86
Raja C	IND ...	82
Paulraj K	IND ...	82
Ramachandran A	IND ...	74
Ramachandran R M	IND ...	64
Alagu A	IND ...	63
Elanchezhian M	IND ...	59
Jabar M	IND ...	58
Velchamy P	IND ...	54
Abdul Wahab T	IND ...	44
Tamilselvan T	IND ...	43
Gnanasambandan R	IND ...	38
Muthuramalingapandian K	IND ...	29
Ganesan A	IND ...	29
Desikachari R G	IND ...	27
Ramesh N	IND ...	24

142. MADURAI WEST

Electorate	...	1,71,129
Votes Polled	...	1,02,133
Rejected Votes	...	3,243

PALANIVEL RAJAN	P T R	DMK	ELECTED
Palanivel Rajan	P T R	DMK	... 61,723
Muthusamy R		INC	... 17,465
John Moses K		JD	... 13,965
Karunakaran A G		JP	... 4,206
Veerasamy Era		Shivsena	... 179
Maruthupandian S V		IND	... 133
Shanmugavelu S		IND	... 117
Mariammal M		IND	... 114
Jeyaraman S		IND	... 111
Karthigaimalai C		IND	... 86
Jeyaram B		IND	... 78
Venkatesan R		IND	... 77
Dhanamani R		IND	... 76
Narayanan V		IND	... 75
Purushothman J		IND	... 60
Saminathan A		IND	... 58
Thalamuthu Raja K		IND	... 52
Ramadoss M		IND	... 51
Tamilmaran R		IND	... 49
Murugesan S V		IND	... 45
Geetha H		IND	... 44
Selvam M		IND	... 42
Maruthamuthu M		IND	... 34
Balamurugan G		IND	... 25
Balasubramanian E		IND	... 25

143. MADURAI CENTRAL

Electorate	...	1,35,876
Votes Polled	...	83,953
Rejected Votes	...	2,550

DEIVANAYAGAM A	TMC	ELECTED
Deivanayagam A	TMC ...	38,010
Chandraleka V S	JP ...	20,069
Thangaraj T	INC ...	11,841
Nanmaran N	CPI (M) ...	7,191
Udayamoorthy M S	IND ...	1,289
Rajamanickam	BJP ...	1,100
Bala Ravindran P	KMK ...	1,001
Thalapathy S P Balu	IND ..	192
Subramaniam T R	IND ...	92
Aaronic K	IND ...	79
Jackariya A	IND ...	63
Pandu Rengan	IND ...	62

Thomas I	IND	...	53
Maruthamuthu C	IND	...	46
Gokul Doss	IND	...	43
Nallathambi M	MGR MK	...	38
Balu T	IND	...	37
Rajendran R	IND	...	35
Balasubramanian S	IND	...	26
Murugesan S	IND	...	25
Saravana Barathi Yadav S	IND	...	23
Muthu Asari K	IND	...	22
Stalin A	IND	...	19
Karthikeyan R	IND	...	14
Vijaya Raghavan R	IND	...	12
Pandiyan	IND	...	12
Pathykasalam	IND	...	9

144. MADURAI EAST

Electorate	...	1,43,887
Votes Polled	...	88,970
Rejected Votes	...	3,562

VELUSAMY V	DMK	ELECTED
Velusamy V	DMK	... 39,495
Janardhanan T R	AIADMK	... 20,184
Vasu N L	BJP	... 14,919
Muniyandi V	MDMK	... 3,947
Jebadurai J	JP	... 3,586
Ramachandran R	AIIC (T)	... 1,597
Sakila J A	IND	... 200
Pandian S	IND	... 173
Shunmugam A	Shivsena	... 108
Alagarsami M	IND	... 108
Sivakumar M K	IND	... 94
Subramanian P K	IND	... 87
Kamardeen M A K	IND	... 75
Jegadeesan R	IND	... 72
Vasu N A	IND	... 72
Kuppusamy K K	IND	... 71
Saravanan M S	IND	... 70
Velusamy M	IND	... 64
Samudram S	IND	... 63
Alavudin I	IND	... 60
Ramamoorthy (Bagatathy) M P	IND	... 59
Mothilal K R	IND	... 57
Krishnan L S	IND	... 56
Dhamodaran S I	IND	... 45
Rengiah P	IND	... 37
Kamaal S	IND	... 37
Ragavendra C	IND	... 33
Ekanathan K S	IND	... 28
Krishnamoorthy G R	IND	... 11

Gnanasekaran J	IND	...	737
Kumar S	IND	...	455
Jayapal G	IND	...	399
Natarajan K	IND	...	224
Annadurai R	IND	...	70
Dhayalan R M	IND	...	63

152. KARUR

Electorate	...	2,18,072
Votes Polled	...	1,52,493
Rejected Votes	...	5,276

VASUKI MURUGESAN DMK ELECTED

Vasuki Murugesan	DMK	...	79,302
Chinnasamy M	AIADMK	...	47,294
Palanisamy R	MDMK	...	14,869
John Pandian S	IND	...	1,346
Dhavanathan M	BJP	...	944
Chandra Mohan (a) Babu A	IND	...	604
Ramalingam A	IND	...	274
Rajendran R N	IND	...	188
Raju M	IND	...	180
Mohamed Hasib Khan A	IND	...	164
Meyyazhagan M	IND	...	147
Ponnusamy M	IND	...	134
Ravichandran N M	IND	...	129
Murugesan P	IND	...	123
Arumugam V R	IND	...	102
Murugesan P	IND	...	101
Veeramalai K S	IND	...	100
Kavithasan P	IND	...	91
Sellamuthu R	IND	...	89
Nambiappan M	IND	...	86
Nallasamy P	IND	...	81
Selvam N R	IND	...	80
Balasundaram S	IND	...	79
Velusamy K	IND	...	73
Elango G	IND	...	69
Subburathinam T	IND	...	68
Ramakrishnan V C	IND	...	65
Rangasamy V	IND	...	61
Dhanapal M K	IND	...	56
Tilagar V S	IND	...	55
Gopalan M N	IND	...	51
Rajagopal V M	IND	...	48
Ramalingam K	IND	...	45
Ammaippan S	IND	...	41
Balusamy K	IND	...	40
Kandasamy K	IND	...	29
Balusamy K	IND	...	9

153. KRISHNARAYAPURAM (SC)

Electorate	...	1,70,739
Votes Polled	...	1,21,497
Rejected Votes	...	7,013

NAGARATHINAM S DMK ELECTED

Nagarathinam S	DMK	...	57,638
Arivazhagan A	AIADMK	...	42,461
Thirunavukkarasu S	CPI (M)	...	6,442
Ambalavanan T V	AHC (T)	...	5,886
Ramachandran P	IND	...	797
Poosaimani K	JP	...	636
Ganesan A	IND	...	213
Rasu R	IND	...	183
Appavoo M	IND	...	163
Sekar K S	IND	...	65

154. MARUNGAPURI

Electorate	...	1,75,950
Votes Polled	...	1,26,286
Rejected Votes	...	5,968

SENGUTTUVAN B M DMK ELECTED

Senguttuvan B M	DMK	...	56,380
Solairaj K	AIADMK	...	49,986
Duraiaraj A	MDMK	...	11,074
Thangavelu S	BJP	...	1,259
Charles Samidass P	PMK	...	1,105
Thiruppathy K	IND	...	253
Raju S	IND	...	167
Palanimuthu V	IND	...	94

155. KULITHALAI

Electorate	...	1,73,318
Votes Polled	...	1,29,706
Rejected Votes	...	6,660

SELVAM R DMK ELECTED

Selvam R	DMK	...	60,521
Papasundaram A	AIADMK	...	42,771
Pugalendhi R	MDMK	...	11,356
Kaliappan P	IND	...	5,132
Dravidamani E	IND	...	995
Srerenga Reddiar L	JP	...	578
Erajalingam A P	IND	...	539
Karuppaiah N	IND	...	293
Thangavelu A	IND	...	227
Anbumozhi J	IND	...	165

Selvanathan M J	IND	...	143
Arockiam S	IND	...	129
Muthusamy Poosari T	IND	...	121
Mohan K S	IND	...	76

156. THOTTIAM

Electorate	...	1,65,008
Votes Polled	...	1,21,018
Rejected Votes	...	6,172

KANNAIAN K DMK ELECTED

Kannaian K	DMK	...	74,903
Nedumaran N	AIADMK	...	33,921
Rathinam E P	MDMK	...	4,367
Guhanathan S	IND	...	475
Srinivasan P	JP	...	352
Manoharan S	IND	...	340
Sivalingam T	IND	...	135
Haribaskar T	IND	...	117
Vikneswaran K	IND	...	115
Thangarasu M P	IND	...	89
Subbiramanian T	IND	...	32

157. UPPILAPURAM (ST)

Electorate	...	1,70,627
Votes Polled	...	1,17,574
Rejected Votes	...	4,432

KARUPPUSAMI T DMK ELECTED

Karuppusami T	DMK	...	70,372
Saroja R	AIADMK	...	35,804
Rajendran P	MDMK	...	6,144
Periasamy P	IND	...	389
Selvarani T	IND	...	259
Ravichandran V	IND	...	174

158. MUSIRI

Electorate	...	1,88,570
Votes Polled	...	1,39,122
Rejected Votes	...	7,224

JOTHI KANNAN M N DMK ELECTED

Jothi Kannan M N	DMK	...	67,319
Mallika Chinnasamy C	AIADMK	...	39,551
Selvaraj N	MDMK	...	20,848
Baskar M	IND	...	585
Shangaran P	IND	...	342
Sankar P	IND	...	268

Mohan K S	IND	...	261
Subramanian M	IND	...	227
Kalvinayagam P	IND	...	223
Sankaralingam N	IND	...	201
Arunachalam K	IND	...	198
Anbumani R	IND	...	187
Saroja Veerappan V	IND	...	172
Ahamed Batcha A	IND	...	164
Aridoss M	IND	...	160
Marimuthu P R	IND	...	156
Jagadeesan P	IND	...	140
Baskaran J	IND	...	134
Senthil Kumar M	IND	...	123
Sampath P	IND	...	121
Manickam Pillai M	IND	...	91
Ramasamy K	IND	...	79
Velusami M	IND	...	70
Govindan Pillai M	IND	...	67
Thangaraj S	IND	...	63
Palanivel P	IND	...	56
Rajagopal D	IND	...	46
Navaneetha Krishnan R	IND	...	46

159. LALGUDI

Electorate	...	1,67,192
Votes Polled	...	1,28,580
Rejected Votes	...	5,740

NEHRU K N DMK ELECTED

Nehru K N	DMK	...	84,113
Logambal J	INC	...	24,609
Pon Pandian P	MDMK	...	12,890
Subramanian P	IND	...	267
Sriramulu R	IND	...	219
Krishnamoorthy P K	IND	...	185
Seerangammal C	IND	...	167
Mookkan N	IND	...	128
Kandasamy S	IND	...	97
Manivannan A	IND	...	92
Rajappa P	IND	...	73

160. PERAMBALUR (SC)

Electorate	...	1,77,313
Votes Polled	...	1,23,654
Rejected Votes	...	5,779

DEVARAJAN M Dr DMK ELECTED

Devarajan M Dr	DMK	...	64,918
Murugesan S	AIADMK	...	41,517
Vibhushnan M	MDMK	...	6,762

145. SAMAYANALLUR (SC)

Electorate	...	2,92,129
Votes Polled	...	1,78,006
Rejected Votes	...	8,368

SELVARAJ S DMK ELECTED

Selvaraj S	DMK	...	1,01,807
Raja Selvaraj R	AIADMK	...	46,159
Tmt. Pandiammal P	MDMK	...	11,363
Palanivel Rajan Solai	JP	...	4,790
Palanivel S	BJP	...	2,332
Murugavel Rajan K	PMK	...	2,122
Baskar S	IND	...	248
Palanichamy R	IND	...	159
Rajasingh R G	IND	...	130
Murugan K M	IND	...	102
Jeevaraj V	IND	...	74
Muthu P	IND	...	73
Thirumarai Muthalvan A	IND	...	67
Muniasamy S	IND	...	54
Perumal C	IND	...	45
Chinna Ramar (a) Pitchaimuthu	IND	...	45
Jeyaraman K	IND	...	35
Idumban P	IND	...	33

146. MELUR

Electorate	...	1,89,176
Votes Polled	...	1,25,295
Rejected Votes	...	6,346

RAJAMANICKAM K V V TMC ELECTED

Rajamanickam K V V	TMC	...	73,999
Sundararajan C R	INC	...	29,258
Elavarasan Veera	MDMK	...	10,363
Puyal Ponnaiah K	JP	...	3,864
Liyakath Ali K	IND	...	354
Thamizharasan P	IND	...	238
Vellandy N P V	Shivsena	...	232
Kannan M	IND	...	160
Mani R	IND	...	140
Arunachalam S	IND	...	130
Subramanian R	IND	...	97
Vellai S	IND	...	62
Agalya Devi S	IND	...	52

147. NATHAM

Electorate	...	1,67,867
Votes Polled	...	1,15,527
Rejected Votes	...	6,464

ANDI AMBALAM M TMC ELECTED

Andi Ambalam M	TMC	...	62,527
Asai Alangaram S	INC	...	26,891
Chellam	MDMK	...	10,864
Balasubramanian S	PMK	...	6,524
Chellamani P R	BJP	...	1,489
Sheik Mohamed Tajudeen S	IND	...	161
Palanichamy P	IND	...	126
Paramasivam C	IND	...	123
Muthukaruppan A	IND	...	108
Alagan P	IND	...	90
Venkatachalam V P	IND	...	69
Dharvoosh S K M	IND	...	58
Thangaraj V	IND	...	33

148. DINDIGUL

Electorate	...	2,30,348
Votes Polled	...	1,50,648
Rejected Votes	...	6,662

MANIMARAN R DMK ELECTED

Manimaran R	DMK	...	94,353
Marutha Raj V	AIADMK	...	29,229
Rajendran R S	CPI (M)	...	10,180
Visuvassam P	PMK	...	4,120
Manickam S T	BJP	...	3,488
Rengan Maruthai M	IND	...	252
Subramani S R	IND	...	243
Raj K	IND	...	199
Kulandai V	CPI(ML)	...	172
Desikachari R	IND	...	149
Palanichamy K	IND	...	140
Anburose D	AIVMK	...	127
Salim A	IND	...	98
Alphonse Raj S	IND	...	86
Pandiyan K	IND	...	85
Raju K	IND	...	84
Krishnamoorthy S K	IND	...	83
Boopathy P	IND	...	75
Chandramohan S	IND	...	75
Ponnusamy P	IND	...	72
Sheik Dawood S P	IND	...	69
Dhinakaran N S	IND	...	67
Mustafa P	IND	...	59
Chinna Raj S	IND	...	54
Raja K	IND	...	49
Shanmugam (a) Jambu A	IND	...	49
Velmuni Raj G	IND	...	44
Ramasubramanian R	IND	...	39
Palanivel P R	IND	...	38
Murugan P	IND	...	37

Nagoor Pitchai M H	IND	...	37
Kathoon Beevi M Tmt.	IND	...	36
Rajagopal R	IND	...	33
Hareem Sait A	IND	...	30
Ganesan K	SCSTA	...	26
Venkatasubramani K	IND	...	9

149. ATHOOR

Electorate	...	1,93,792
Votes Polled	...	1,34,087
Rejected Votes	...	5,684

PERIASAMY I DMK ELECTED

Periasamy I	DMK	...	82,294
Chinnamuthu C	AIADMK	...	32,002
Nagalakshmi K	CPI (M)	...	10,743
Jeyaraman K	IND	...	936
Murugavel P	ATMK	...	366
Palani Swamy R	AIIC (T)	...	354
Chandrasekaran S	JP	...	268
Antony S	IND	...	237
Mayilraj N A	IND	...	131
Ponnuchamy M	IND	...	100
Sundaram K	IND	...	81
Ponnappan K	IND	...	80
Anbazagan A	IND	...	74
Masanan R	IND	...	69
Perumal K	IND	...	69
Dhandapani I P S	IND	...	68
Ramachandran P C	IND	...	66
Justin A	IND	...	56
Gunasekaran M	IND	...	50
Viswanathan V	IND	...	49
Venkataraman R S	IND	...	43
Murugan S	IND	...	39
Kannan K N	IND	...	39
Ramasamy M	IND	...	37
Shanmugam V	IND	...	36
Kumaravel K N	IND	...	34
Ayyanar A	IND	...	26
Raja L K B L	IND	...	22
Jeganathan S M T	IND	...	21
Kajamaideen M K	IND	...	13

150. VEDASANDUR

Electorate	...	2,16,941
Votes Polled	...	1,44,224
Rejected Votes	...	6,361

KRISHNAN S V DMK ELECTED

Krishnan S V	DMK	...	60,639
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Gandhirajan S	AIADMK	...	39,870
Balasubramanian V P	MDMK	...	33,802
Muthukrishnan H R S	BJP	...	733
Kaleel Rahman M	IND	...	498
Thandapani S	IND	...	342
Chandrasekar A	IND	...	299
Manoharan S	CPI(ML)	...	239
Mariappan R	IND	...	228
Siva Subramani (a) Dalit Siva	IND	...	197
Palanichamy P	IND	...	180
Perumal M	IND	...	148
Kaliappan V S	IND	...	138
Thangaraj K	IND	...	121
Murugan P	IND	...	91
Ganesan R	IND	...	81
Venkatesh K	IND	...	73
Arumugam Yadav P	IND	...	65



Periyasamy Pillai T	IND	...	62
Veeran S	IND	...	57

151. ARAVAKURICHI

Electorate	...	1,69,837
Votes Polled	...	1,12,392
Rejected Votes	...	5,124

MOHAMMED ISMAIL S S DMK ELECTED

Mohammed Ismail S S	DMK	...	41,153
Duraisamy V K	AIADMK	...	32,059
Monjanur Ramasamy P	MDMK	...	26,203
Gunasekaran K	PMK	...	4,767
Chenniappan V S	BJP	...	1,138

Rajappa G	AIIC(T)	...	1,042
Murugesan P	IND	...	668
Neelamegam C	IND	...	577
Parthiban R	IND	...	323
Sinraj M	IND	...	243
Thathudaikappattar R	IND	...	174
Sivakumar V	IND	...	161
Arokiasamy A	IND	...	113
Murugesan Subramaniyapuram P	IND	...	107
Selvaraj C	IND	...	95
Rowtharsha C	IND	...	85
Raghunathan R	IND	...	72
Sangappillai S	IND	...	72
Francis Xavier I	IND	...	68
Rajendran K	IND	...	55
Muthukaruppan S	IND	...	53
Murugapushanam S	IND	...	42

169. SIRKALI (SC)

Electorate	...	1,57,467
Votes Polled	...	1,13,403
Rejected Votes	...	5,430

PANNEERSELVAM M	DMK	ELECTED
Panneerselvam M	DMK	63,975
Bharathi V	AIADMK	34,281
Muthusamy P	PMK	5,461
Senthilselvan R	MDMK	3,452
Gunasekaran N	CPI(ML)	630
Panneerselvam R	IND	174

170. POOMPUHAR

Electorate	...	1,48,327
Votes Polled	...	1,08,955
Rejected Votes	...	6,128

MOHANADASAN G	DMK	ELECTED
Mohanadasan G	DMK	... 51,285
Vijayabalan N	AIADMK	... 32,872
Samsudeen S M	MDMK	... 12,222
Gubendra Gunabalan D	PMK	... 5,682
Anbazhagan P	CPI(ML)	... 294
Raja Bather T	IND	... 177
Renganathan G	IND	... 139
Kalaimani P	IND	... 78
Elangovan J	IND	... 78

171. MAYILADUTURAI

Electorate	...	1,51,914
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Votes Polled	...	1,07,912
RejectedVotes	...	4,453

ABUL HASAN M M S	TMC	ELECTED
Abul Hasan M M S	TMC	60,522
Rama Chidambaram	INC	25,918
Ramakrishnan K	PMK	8,768
Mahalingam M	MDMK	4,614
Marimuthu R	IND	1,103
Kubendhran V	IND	697
Rajaraman R	IND	399
Vaithiyanathasamy D	IND	270
Sudar Kalimuthu R	IND	238
Burasamy R	IND	192
Lalitha T	IND	183
Kaliya Morthy R	IND	153
Peter D	IND	102
Lakshmi Narayanan	IND	91
Krishnan S	IND	86
Mari C	IND	69
Jayaraman S	IND	54

172. KUTTALAM

Electorate	...	1,57,532
Votes Polled	...	1,18,316
RejectedVotes	...	5,759

KALYANAM KUTTALAM P	DMK	ELECTED
Kalyanam Kuttalam P	DMK	60,940
Rajendran M	AIADMK	35,219
Pappa Subramaniam	PMK	8,267
Rajamanickam R	MDMK	7,424
Murugan A V	IND	139
Kaliyaperumal C	IND	133
Sabarulla A R	IND	77
Saminathan S	IND	74
Abdul Jaleel A	IND	70
Nacooran D	IND	66
Balasubramanian V	IND	63
Venkatachalam K	IND	48
Subbaraj R	IND	37

173. NANNILAM (SC)

Electorate	...	1,60,652
Votes Polled	...	1,17,573
RejectedVotes	...	8,775

PADMA Dr	TMC	ELECTED
Padma Dr	TMC ...	66,773
Gopal K Dr	AIADMK ...	30,800

Thangaiyan P	CPI(M)	...	10,291
Kalaivanan S	IND	...	451
Kasinathan Kavigner U	IND	...	298
Balaguru Durai	IND	...	131
Mani T M	IND	...	54

174. TIRUVARUR (SC)

Electorate	...	1,69,664
Votes Polled	...	1,22,821
Rejected Votes	...	7,528

ASOKAN A	DMK	ELECTED
Asokan A	DMK ...	69,212
Arumuga Pandian P	INC ...	24,845
Veerasamy S	CPI(M) ...	19,551
Ganesan M	BJP ...	1,275
Shanmugam K	IND ...	410

175. NAGAPATTINAM

Electorate	...	1,54,116
Votes Polled	...	1,12,162
Rejected Votes	...	5,620

NIZAMUDEEN G	DMK	ELECTED
Nizamudeen G	DMK	46,533
Jeevanantham R	AIADMK	26,805
Marimuthu V	CPI(M)	20,990
Rajendran P	AIIC(T)	9,992
Pugazhendi S	BJP	1,578
Muthaiyan T	IND	270
Kuganandham M	IND	163
Paramayee S	IND	152
Sandanam D	IND	59

176. VEDARANYAM

Electorate	...	1,54,906
Votes Polled	...	1,21,695
Rejected Votes	...	6,222

VEDARATHINAM S K	DMK	ELECTED
Vedarathinam S K	DMK	54,185
Balasubramanian P C V	INC	31,393
Meenashisundaram M	MDMK	29,252
Karthikeyan N A Dr	IND	332
Natarajan K	IND	229
Ramamurthy R	IND	82

177. TIRUTHURAIPUNDI (SC)

Electorate	...	1,72,586
Votes Polled	...	1,28,318
Rejected Votes	...	3,532

PALANISAMY G	CPI	ELECTED
Palanisamy G	CPI ...	79,103
Gopalasamy K	INC ...	25,415
Thangarasu P N	CPI(M) ...	19,336
Saravanan S	ATMK ...	727
Baskar M	Shivsena ...	205

178. MANNARGUDI

Electorate	...	1,70,116
Votes Polled	...	1,24,613
Rejected Votes	...	4,537

SIVAPUNNIAM V	CPI	ELECTED
Sivapunniam V	CPI ...	71,803
Kaliyaperumal K	AIADMK ...	31,969
Tamilarasan P	MDMK ...	14,582
Dhanalakshmi R Tmt	PMK ...	875
Rajagopalan S	IND ...	259
Gobi A	IND ...	119
Ramalinkam K	IND ...	99
Lakshmanan N	IND ...	90
Ramathas Chettiar R G	IND ...	87
Raghavan G	Shivsena ...	80
Vedanayagi V Tmt	IND ...	59
Jeevanandam K	IND ...	54

179. PATTUKKOTTAI

Electorate	...	1,71,478
Votes Polled	...	1,21,856
Rejected Votes	...	4,433

BALASUBRAMANIAN P	DMK	ELECTED
Balasubramanian P	DMK	69,880
Baskaran Seeni	AIADMK	36,259
Renganathan G	MDMK	9,656
Namachivayam K M	BJP	1,268
Sakthivel V	IND	184
Vaithayanathan N	IND	93
Ramalingam N	IND	83

180. PERAVURANI

Electorate	...	1,62,336
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Thangavel S P	IND	...	611
Sambasivam K	JP	...	565
Subramanian N	IND	...	533
Duraisamy C	IND	...	383
Singaram S	IND	...	359
Paramasivam V	IND	...	346
Kesavan M	IND	...	276
Srirangan K	IND	...	259
Easwaran I	IND	...	217
Arivazhagan C	IND	...	198
Rajendran M	IND	...	189
Thangavel P	IND	...	189
Rathinaswamy P R	IND	...	157
Veeramuthu M	BSP	...	152
Periasamy K	IND	...	100
Poomalai S	IND	...	81
Jagadeesvararaj K	IND	...	63

161. VARAHUR (SC)

Electorate	...	1,64,523
Votes Polled	...	1,14,816
Rejected Votes	...	6,907

DURAI SAMY B	DMK	ELECTED
Duraisamy B	DMK	56,076
Palanimuthu A	AIADMK	34,925
Sivaganamani J	PMK	11,487
Gandhi A	IND	2,408
Palanimuthu M	JD	2,015
Kamaraj P	JP	399
Ganapathy M	IND	209
Subramaniyan P	IND	195
Ramalingam R	IND	195

162. ARIYALUR

Electorate	...	1,59,636
Votes Polled	...	1,25,583
Rejected Votes	...	8,729

AMARAMOORTHY D	TMC	ELECTED
Amaramoorthy D	TMC	62,157
Elavarasan A	AIADMK	37,263
Chinnaphah K	MDMK	12,163
Raja P	PMK	2,926
Ayyarappan G	BJP	1,060
Pannerselvam M	IND	804
Nedumaran A	IND	147
Kaliaperumal S	IND	135
Paramasivam K	IND	103
Murugesan K	IND	96

163. ANDIMADAM

Electorate	...	1,43,938
Votes Polled	...	1,11,237
Rejected Votes	...	6,242

RASENDIRAN (alias) DEERAN A	PMK	ELECTED
Rasendiran (Alias) Deeran A	PMK	49,853
Sivasubramanian S	DMK	36,451
Arthur Hellar M	INC	13,779
Ramalingam P	MDMK	3,526
Arumugham V P	IND	567
Karunanidhi A M	IND	257
Marimuthu C	IND	179
Gopal P G	IND	140
Annadurai S	IND	125
Rasendiran C	IND	118

164. JAYANKONDAM

Electorate	...	1,65,927
Votes Polled	...	1,29,549
Rejected Votes	...	7,448

GANESAN K C	DMK	ELECTED
Ganesan K C	DMK	52,421
Gurunathan (Alias) Guru	PMK	39,931
Masilamani N Dr	INC	22,500
Dhanasekar D	MDMK	5,631
Ramalingam T	IND	962
Senthamilchelvi K Tmt	IND	248
Panchamirtham S Tmt	JP	221
Pattusamy Asaan C Dr	IND	121
Annan T K	IND	66

165. SRIRANGAM

Electorate	...	1,99,316
Votes Polled	...	1,37,537
Rejected Votes	...	5,914

MAYAVAN T P	DMK	ELECTED
Mayavan T P	DMK	73,371
Paranjothi M	AIADMK	43,512
Perur Dharmalingam M	MDMK	9,971
Mahalingam K	BJP	2,550
Vasudevan P	IND	464
Chandira R Tmt	IND	229
Thiruvengadam S	IND	196
Krishnamoorthy M	IND	157
Ravi T	IND	142
Rajasekar A	IND	141

Perumal	IND	...	137
Eraghavan N	IND	...	134
Sekar T	IND	...	115
Perumal R	IND	...	104
Selvaraj Honest R	IND	...	104
Krishnamoorthy P Dr	IND	...	95
Thirunavukkarasu Palai S	IND	...	87
Ramanujam M K	IND	...	64
Kathiresan K	IND	...	50

166. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 1

Electorate	...	1,20,155
Votes Polled	...	77,764
Rejected Votes	...	2,008

BARANIKUMAR B	DMK	ELECTED
Baranikumar B	DMK	48,045
Krishnan Ku Pa	AIADMK	20,535
Malarmanan A	MDMK	3,932
Palaniappan SP	BJP	895
Nalangille N	IND	831
Samimuthu S	PMK	312
James M	JP	88
Umamaheswari M	IND	83
Abdul Azeez B	IND	76
Palanisamy R	IND	62
Nisthar Ali A R	IND	54
Syed Mustafa K	IND	49
Yakub J	IND	46
Abdul Sukkoor B	IND	45
Baluraj G A	IND	42
Laazar T	IND	41
Muthusamy M K	IND	40
Peer Mohamad M	IND	36
Subash J R	IND	34
Jayaraman A	IND	33
Kaliemoorthy S	THVYK	33
Zakir Hussain B	IND	30
Vijayakumar B	IND	29
Marudanayagam Pillai C	IND	29
Balakrishnan R	IND	29
Jameel Ahamed K	IND	27
Balasubramanian P	IND	26
Soundarajan S	IND	25
Francis Xavier I	IND	22
Mohamad Rafeek B	IND	21
Ramalingam N	IND	17
Balaganesan K	IND	17
Krishnampillai S	IND	17
Kaliemoorthy L A	IND	17
Veerasamy S	IND	14

Karuthapandian T K	IND	...	13
Azimuddeen G	IND	...	13
Krishnan B	IND	...	10
Vadivel M	IND	...	9
Jayakumar J	IND	...	7
Mariappan S	IND	...	6
Muthukumar V	IND	...	4
Basheer M	IND	...	4
Kutharasan C	IND	...	3

167. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - II

Electorate	...	1,80,447
Votes Polled	...	1,06,920
Rejected Votes	...	2,797

ANBIL POYYAMOZHI	DMK	ELECTED
Anbil Poyyamozi	DMK	71,058
Selvaraj P	AIADMK	26,229
Vijayalakshmi G	CPI(M)	3,849
Sriram K	BJP	1,724
Nagendran P	IND	134
Iliyas Raja	IND	115
Ajis Dee Basha J	IND	106
Venkataraman K	IND	90
Selvaraj S	IND	89
Chidambaram P	IND	89
Veerasami S	IND	84
Subbiah P	IND	84
Karuppiah M	IND	82
Manoharan M	IND	53
Mynavathi R	IND	45
Suresh Kumar K	IND	45
Milraj G	IND	43
Thajudeen Akbar R	IND	37
Thangavel Pillai M	IND	37
Raja N	IND	32
Ramu J	IND	23
Rajendran V	IND	21
Durairaj Solagar R	IND	21
kathiresan M	IND	17
Periya Raja P	IND	16

168. THIRUVERAMBUR

Electorate	...	2,14,373
Votes Polled	...	1,30,410
Rejected Votes	...	4,701

DURAI K	DMK	ELECTED
Durai K	DMK	78,692
Rathinavel T	AIADMK	31,939
Mohamed Ali K	CPI(M)	11,128

190. KOLATHUR (SC)

Electorate	...	1,91,515
Votes Polled	...	1,39,879
Rejected Votes	...	7,405

SELVARAJ (Alias) KAVITHAIPITHAN	DMK	ELECTED
Selvaraj (Alias) Kavithaipithan	DMK	72,706
Karuppayee A	AIADMK	48,550
Gunasekaran R	MDMK	7,209
Mathimaran C	AIIC(T)	1,831
Kalimuthu M C	IND	462
Chinnasamy A	IND	450
Eluvan R S	IND	306
Ravi R	IND	300
Panneerselvam A	IND	236
Selvarasu M	IND	207
Parivallal N	IND	139
Vijayaraman R	IND	78

191. PUDUKKOTTAI

Electorate	...	1,99,005
Votes Polled	...	1,46,268
Rejected Votes	...	6,474

PERIYANNAN A	DMK	ELECTED
Periyannan A	DMK	79,205
Swaminathan S C	INC	36,422
Mani V N	MDMK	14,165
Shariff K	PMK	2,244
Subbaiah K R	IND	2,234
Ravi P	BJP	1,348
Balakrishnan P	IND	978
Raja M	IND	480
Srinivasan S	IND	449
Rajendran A	IND	313
Saminathan S	IND	255
Gopalakrishnan N	IND	247
Gandhi R Tmt	IND	200
Thilagavathy S Tmt	IND	168
Kandan M	IND	164
Maruthamuthu R	IND	151
Shanmuganathan V	IND	149
Ramesh S	IND	143
Paramasivam R	IND	137
Ganeshram A	IND	129
Ibrahim U	IND	123
Periasamy A	IND	90

192. ALANGUDI

Electorate	...	1,94,721
Votes Polled	...	1,47,504
Rejected Votes	...	9,328

VENKATACHALAM A	IND	ELECTED
Venkatachalam A	IND	35,345
Erasasekaran S	CPI	34,693
Raman V P	AIADMK	26,623
Chandrasekaran K Dr	MDMK	15,904
Ganesan V C	AIIC(T)	15,625
Gurumoorthy N	IND	5,712
Vetriselvan S	IND	999
Rojappu K Tmt	BJP	865
Karunakaran V	IND	554
Muthuvelu S R	IND	509
Ramanathan S	IND	339
Nagoormohideen M	IND	324
Vethanayagamudayar M	IND	238
Chidhambhara Bharathi A P	IND	238
Arumugam B	IND	208

193. ARANTHANGI

Electorate	...	2,05,492
Votes Polled	...	1,46,740
Rejected Votes	...	6,546

THIRUNAVUKKARASU S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Thirunavukkarasu S	AIADMK	70,241
Shanmugam S	DMK	56,004
Sesurasu M	IND	6,687
Janardhanan A B R	MDMK	3,027
Manivasagam K	BJP	1,104
Mohamed Ossali M A	IND	962
Ponmuthuramalingam	IND	475
Gandhirasan V	IND	245
Chandrasekaran Udayar	IND	193
Saravanakumar A	JP	179
Murugesapandian A	IND	128
Sakadevan M	IND	128
Pazhani R	IND	120
Velappan C	IND	114
Kalandhar M H	PMK	113
Karuthapandian T K	IND	105
Manokaran S	IND	104
Panneer Vandayar N	IND	52
Naina Maraiakayar M	IND	52
Pratheeswaran N	IND	48
Azad K M S A A	IND	43
Mohamed Kamaludeen M	IND	41
Veeratamilan S	IND	29

194. TIRUPPATTUR

Electorate	...	1,62,339
Votes Polled	...	1,08,379
Rejected Votes	...	4,560

SIVARAMAN R	DMK	ELECTED
Sivaraman R	DMK	58,925
Kannappan S	AIADMK	39,648
Sevanthiappan S	MDMK	4,488
Karuthapandian T K	IND	129
Elangovan G	Shivasena	119
Kannan S	IND	111
Sevugaperumal P	IND	102
Sivasubramanian C	IND	88
Gunasekaran P	IND	72
Alagudas U	IND	55
Mani A	IND	46
Chandran S P	IND	36

195. KARAİKUDI

Electorate	...	2,00,521
Votes Polled	...	1,26,765
Rejected Votes	...	4,689

SUNDARAM N	TMC	ELECTED
Sundaram N	TMC	76,888
Raju M	AIADMK	26,504
Asokan K R	MDMK	10,055
Karuppiiah Pazha	IND	5,378
Muthiah C	IND	1,904
Alagappan R M	BJP	810
Abdul Latif N	IND	178
Simon Paul Jayasingh SJ	IND	155
Perumal S P	IND	151
Samiappan K A V	IND	53

196. TIRUVADANAI

Electorate	...	1,89,680
Votes Polled	...	1,16,140
Rejected Votes	...	4,704

RAMASAMY KR	TMC	ELECTED
Ramasamy KR	TMC	68,837
Sakthivel D	INC	17,437
Karunanidhy V	IND	13,762
Mangaleswaran M	MDMK	6,926
Ramadoss S	PMK	2,697
Simpson A	IND	684
Xavier M	JP	383

Alagu K R	IND	260
Ramachandran M	IND	219
Alagarsamy P	IND	153
Chelladurai K R S	IND	73

197. ILAYANGUDI

Electorate	...	1,47,759
Votes Polled	...	92,497
Rejected Votes	...	5,237

THAMIZHKUDIMAGAN M DMK ELECTED

Thamizhkudimagan M	DMK	43,080
Nadarajan V D	AIADMK	28,276
Malaikannan V	MDMK	10,790
Gnanathiraviam M	IND	2,182
Ramu A	PMK	1,438
Arockiasamy J	IND	539
Alagar V	IND	232
Ananthan P	IND	228
Mani A	IND	199
Abdul Sukkur A N A	IND	140
Alagar N	IND	113
Gandhi T V	IND	43

198. SIVAGANGA

Electorate	...	1,75,573
Votes Polled	...	1,11,832
Rejected Votes	...	5,578

KIRUTTINAN PASUMPON THA DMK ELECTED

Kiruttinan Pasumpon Tha	DMK	64,438
Muruganandham K R	AIADMK	31,437
Krishnan Peri	MDMK	7,327
Chockalingam N	BJP	1,533
Sadhumangalaswamy (Alias)		
Anbumalaikannan	IND	696
Dhavamani M	IND	275
Muthusami Bharathi N	IND	215
Palaniyandi K	IND	202
Saroja M	IND	131

199. MANAMADURAI (SC)

Electorate	...	1,64,936
Votes Polled	...	1,06,697
Rejected Votes	...	7,068

THANGAMANI K CPI ELECTED

Thangamani K	CPI	49,639
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Votes Polled	...	1,26,931
RejectedVotes	...	7,447
THIRUGNANASAMBANDAM V TMC ELECTED		
Thirugnanasambandam V	TMC	70,112
Sakthivel K	INC	30,472
Lenin M K	MDMK	16,151
Ramasamy Pon	BJP	1,475
Kandasamy K	IND	944
Jayaraman G	IND	184
Veerathamilan S	IND	146

181. ORATHANAD

Electorate	...	1,65,160
Votes Polled	...	1,24,957
RejectedVotes	..	5,782

RAJAMANICKAM P DMK ELECTED		
Rajamanickam P	DMK	68,213
Suriyamoorthy V	AIADMK	37,864
Ganesan L	MDMK	13,098

182. THIRUVONAM

Electorate	...	1,76,060
Votes Polled	...	1,32,082
RejectedVotes	...	5,867

RAMACHANDRAN M DMK ELECTED		
Ramachandran M	DMK	72,403
Thangamuthu K	AIADMK	40,853
Balakrishnan Durai	MDMK	9,524
Kunjipillay Mutharaiyar K	PMK	771
Nedunchezian R	IND	652
Kaliaperumal M	IND	446
Samiaiya T	IND	380
Kaliaperumal Yadava V	IND	237
Balaiyan C	IND	230
Palaiyan	IND	192
Raju Udayar V	IND	148
Raghupathy R M	IND	138
Arumugam Vandayar A	IND	101
Gunaseelan K	TMM	87
Narayanan R	IND	53

183. THANJAVUR

Electorate	...	1,88,736
Votes Polled	...	1,24,306
RejectedVotes	...	3,568

UBAYADULLAH S N M DMK ELECTED		
Ubayadullah S N M	DMK	79,471
Somasundaram S D	AIADMK	34,389
Veluchamy K Dr	MDMK	5,012
Dhanarajan K A	IND	269
Sekar P	IND	222
Balasubramanian G	IND	173
Jaganmohan A P	IND	152
Kailasam K	IND	127
Raveendran Nambivayal	IND	103
Karuthappandyan T K	IND	98
Arulmozhirajan K	IND	98
Sundaramoorthy K	IND	94
Singaravel A	IND	77
Kumar S S	IND	76
Thiraviyam B	IND	72
Anbazhagan T	IND	70
Boopathi T S	IND	65
Muniyandi S	IND	48
Vijayarangan S	IND	43
Mahendran K C	IND	40
Sozhamannar Kanakaraja K	IND	39

184. TIRUVAIYARU

Electorate	...	1,45,060
Votes Polled	...	1,06,678
RejectedVotes	...	4,704

CHANDRASEKARAN DURAI DMK ELECTED		
Chandrasekaran, Durai	DMK	57,429
Subramanian M	AIADMK	30,418
Jeeva Kumar V	CPI(M)	9,489
Vasuki Jayaramn J Tmt	IND	2,551
Sivakumar J	BJP	826
Subramanian A	IND	326
Baskaran L	IND	253
Raja A M	IND	228
Jothiraj G	ATMK	165
Vasudevan (Alias) Vijay Raja P	IND	156
Haja Mydeen M A	IND	133

185. PAPANASAM

Electorate	...	1,55,985
Votes Polled	...	1,11,448
RejectedVotes	...	7,638

KARUPPANNA ODAYAR N TMC ELECTED		
Karuppanna Odayar N	TMC	58,757

Thrinavukkarasu R	IND	20,415
Mohan A M	PMK	8,326
Arumugam K	MDMK	5,367
Varatharajan R	IND	4,595
Mani T M	IND	4,150
Palanichamy N	BJP	806
Naina Mohamed J	IND	239
Umar Hathab K A	IND	213
Ragavan A	IND	186
Sampathkumar D	IND	172
Mooventhan K	IND	159
Navamurthy R	IND	135
Kanakasabai N	IND	86
Abdul Rahman T	IND	86
Sowrirajan B Kudanthai	IND	50
Kumaravelu N	IND	38
Alahar R	IND	30

186. VALANGIMAN (SC)

Electorate	...	1,37,058
Votes Polled	...	1,01,318
RejectedVotes	...	6,763

GOMATHI SRINIVASAN Tmt DMK ELECTED		
Gomathi Srinivasan Tmt	DMK	48,019
Vivekanandan V	AIADMK	27,508
John Pandian S	IND	11,984
Malathi M Tmt	CPI(M)	4,567
Vasu M	IND	950
Pandiyan R	IND	473
Boobalasubramaniam P	JP	433
Kaliyamurthy P	PMK	337
Gowthaman M	IND	195
Mahalingam O	IND	89

187. KUMBAKONAM

Electorate	...	1,69,247
Votes Polled	...	1,17,036
RejectedVotes	...	3,812

MANI KO SI DMK ELECTED		
Mani Ko Si	DMK	69,849
Ramanathan Erama	AIADMK	34,539
Kaliyaperumal V	MDMK	3,221
Nagaraj A H	BJP	1,582
Balasubramaniyan G	IND	1,537
Santhanaraman	IND	1,031
Sankaran T	IND	441
Balakrishnan N	IND	127
Uppili Srinivasan L	IND	112
Krishnakumar R	IND	93

Perumal V	IND	81
Subramanian A	IND	80
Rajangam K	IND	70
Aiyyappan S	IND	68
Balanagamaian K	IND	67
Selvaraj K	IND	54
Ravikumar M	IND	53
Selvaraj A	IND	53
Ravichandran K	TJ	50
Muthaiyan (Alias) Moorthi KGK	IND	44
Selvam G	IND	35
Hajamydeen K	IND	20
Thirunavukkarasu R	IND	17

188. THIRUVIDAMARUDUR

Electorate	...	1,66,439
Votes Polled	...	1,24,456
RejectedVotes	...	6,301

RAMALINGAM S DMK ELECTED		
Ramalingam S	DMK	70,500
Loganathan T R	INC	28,559
Alayamani G	PMK	9,506
Murugan R	MDMK	4,684
Gandhimathi K Tmt	IND	3,168
Kannaian T	CPI(ML)	622
Manimoorthy G	IND	484
Kannapiran V S	IND	228
Sankarraman R	IND	227
Harikrishnan S	IND	92
Veeramani V G	IND	85

189. THIRUMAYAM

Electorate	...	1,81,323
Votes Polled	...	1,19,164
RejectedVotes	...	6,071

CHINNAIAH V TMC ELECTED		
Chinnaiah V	TMC	53,552
Regupathi S	AIADMK	41,664
Annathurai G	IND	5,569
Pavanan R	MDMK	4,385
Subbaiah P	IND	2,875
Alaguraj M	AIIC(T)	1,829
Venkatachalam A	IND	1,327
Muthannan R M	IND	512
Anbalagan M	IND	510
Alagappan Al	IND	264
Karuthapandian T K	IND	202
Siva (Alias) Sivamani A	BSP	200
Theerthar R M	IND	143
Ramanathan S S RM	IND	61

Gunasekaran M	AIADMK	...	31,869
Balasubramanian K	CPI(M)	...	12,349
Manimuthu K S M	AIIC(T)	...	4,407
Pitchai M	BJP	...	884
Velu V	IND	...	248
Chandran C	IND	...	233

200. PARAMAKUDI (SC)

Electorate	...	1,69,709
Votes Polled	...	1,11,960
Rejected Votes	...	8,959

THISAIVEERAN U	DMK	ELECTED
Thisaiveeran U	DMK	44,472
Muniasamy K	IND	25,571
Sundararaj S Dr	AIADMK	23,207
Siraimettan T M	MDMK	5,604
Ugarapandian K	PMK	946
Ramasamy S	IND	871
Thangasamy Devendrar S M R	IND	775
Mayan P	IND	458
Devardasan P A P	IND	319
Subiramanian S	IND	279
Murugan M	IND	256
Karuppan	IND	157
Raman A	IND	86

201. RAMANATHAPURAM

Electorate	...	1,86,152
Votes Polled	...	1,24,788
Rejected Votes	...	8,043

REHMANKHAN A	DMK	ELECTED
Rehmankhan A	DMK	59,794
Sekar S K G	AIADMK	23,903
Ramasamy T	IND	17,009
Kalanjiyam R	IND	7,647
Singaraj J K	MDMK	4,796
Rajan M	BJP	2,161
Rajaji N	IND	321
Adaikalaraj J	JP	262
Dharmarajan N	IND	174
Nagalingam K	IND	132
Santhavaliyan L	IND	124
Nadimuthu K	IND	119
Mahadevan H	IND	116
Ramanathan M	IND	99
Sindhurani Tmt. A	IND	88

202. KADALADI

Electorate	...	1,91,182
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TAMILNADU 88

Votes Polled	...	1,13,211
Rejected Votes	...	7,953

THANGAVELAN SP	DMK	ELECTED
Thangavelan SP	DMK	56,031
Sathiyamoorthy V	AIADMK	36,061
Piranavanathan A	MDMK	3,795
Nagaswamy P	IND	3,532
Mahendra Pallavan V	PMK	2,522
Sundararajan P	IND	1,230
Murugavel P	BJP	1,143
Shaik Dawood S R	IND	283
Mohamed Abdul Kadar S	IND	185
Ganesapandi S	IND	141
Mohameddali Jinnah M	IND	140
Muthuthevar K	IND	105
Nagarajan M	IND	90

203. MUDUKULATHUR

Electorate	...	1,73,473
Votes Polled	...	99,519
Rejected Votes	...	5,920

BALAKRISHNAN S	TMC	ELECTED
Balakrishnan S	TMC	41,850
Bose V	IND	19,322
Nagalingam R	INC	13,057
Duraiaraj M	IND	8,777
Villi Thevar P	MDMK	7,421
Shanmugavelu M	IND	1,131
Velusamy T	AIIC (T)	873
Karuppana Theyar R	IND	320
Ponnuami R	ATMK	243
Thanikodi Thevar K	IND	203
Shanmugavel M	IND	203
Sakthivel M	IND	80
Muthu Thevar K	IND	64
Lakshmanan Doss N	IND	55

204. ARUPPUKOTTAI

Electorate	...	1,59,117
Votes Polled	...	1,08,709
Rejected Votes	...	5,544

THANGAPANDIAN V	DMK	ELECTED
Thangapandian V	DMK	45,081
Sundarapandian K	AIADMK	28,716
Shanmugasundaram R M	MDMK	16,987
Chinnakaruppan K	IND	9,565
Perumal V	AIIC (T)	1,077
Sivasamy S	IND	260

Gandhirajan K S	IND	201
Periasamy Pannai S	IND	148
Athimoolam V	IND	146
Veeran A K	IND	132
Sundararasu T	IND	116
Rajaguru A	IND	115
Periasamy M	IND	101
Chinnaiah A	IND	99
Alagarsamy K	IND	79
Theivasigamani P	IND	77
Kanakkan M	IND	65
Kannan A	IND	57
Thangavelu S	IND	54
Sundararaj A	IND	38
Gnana Pandi P	IND	26
Maruthupandian T	IND	25

205. SATTUR

Electorate	...	2,01,200
Votes Polled	...	1,41,832
Rejected Votes	...	5,330

VIJAYAKUMAR K M	DMK	ELECTED
Vijayakumar K M	DMK	58,972
Ramachandran K K S S R	AIADMK	49,608
Gnanaprakasam M	MDMK	16,732
Ramachandran S	IND	5,686
Thangavel P	AIIC (T)	1,227
Pitchaikani M S	IND	602
Sikkandar N	IND	267
Sundaram S	IND	260
Dinakaran A	IND	207
Rajammal G	IND	204
Amirtharaj D	IND	167
Bopass G P R	IND	165
Kannan M	IND	154
Alumuthu M	IND	148
Thirupathi V	IND	137
Subbiah S	IND	137
Davasinandam M	IND	123
Ravisankar T	IND	120
Ganapathi R	IND	118
Rayappan A	IND	117
Amburose (a) Appandaram G	IND	111
Sundaramahalingam A P	IND	99
Mariyappan M	IND	92
Subramaniam A	IND	76
Ayyappan M	IND	74
Ravi M K	IND	69
Anemugam K N	IND	67
Gandhiapillai M	IND	60
Balasubramaniam R	IND	59

Jeyasankar A	IND	58
Balakrishnan V	IND	56
Pothiraj G	IND	48
Karikalan S	IND	46
Periyasamy D	IND	42
Balasubramaniam M R	IND	42
Sarojini G	IND	40
Dakshnamoorthy S	IND	39
Gurumanickam P	IND	39
Subramaniam K	IND	38
Sundararajan G	IND	35
Ayyanar K	IND	35
Jeyaraj M	IND	32
Sankarappan R	IND	31
Murugan M	IND	28
Perumal M	IND	23
Sevanaiah Yadav S	IND	12

206. VIRUDHUNAGAR

Electorate	...	1,79,060
Votes Polled	...	1,20,024
Rejected Votes	...	6,271

SREENIVASAN A R R	DMK	ELECTED
Sreenivasan A R R	DMK	47,247
Karikolraj G	INC	23,760
Boopathirajaram B	MDMK	19,600
Velayutham V	PMK	9,001
Manoharan S	BJP	5,195
Bose Perumal R	IND	2,548
Balusamy S	IND	1,989
Thangavelu P	IND	402
Balaji G	IND	318
Chairmarajan V M A G	Shivsena	317
Anandaraj M	IND	273
Sivakumar B	IND	240
Karthikeyan M	IND	221
Pandi M	IND	200
Pannoor Selvam S	IND	194
Paulraj A	IND	176
Pandiarajan S V P R	IND	169
Dinakaran T M M M N	IND	132
Paramasivam K M	IND	123
Palani M	IND	114
Gandhi A	IND	111
Manoharan V	IND	108
Pandi T K	IND	103
Sundararajan S G	IND	101
Jayaraj A	IND	92
Sivakumar P S P	IND	92
Ganesh Kannan M S	IND	92
Bose A P N	IND	88

Gandhi Rajan M	IND	...	88
Rathinam P	IND	...	82
Muruganandham K	IND	...	80
Manimaran M S	IND	...	78
Kanagavel D	IND	...	74
Amirtharaj T	IND	...	74
Ramamoorthy S	IND	...	69
Vanarajan K	IND	...	62
Ramanujam M	IND	...	56
Kothandaraman R	IND	...	46
Palanikumar M G	IND	...	33

207. SIVAKASI

Electorate	...	2,35,416
Votes Polled	...	1,61,979
Rejected Votes	...	9,198

CHOKKAR R TMC ELECTED

Chokkar R	TMC	...	61,322
Alagarsamy N	AIADMK	...	42,590
Gnanadoss R	MDMK	...	31,933
Alagarwamy V	IND	...	4,867
Balakrishnan V	IND	...	2,699
Vinokara Vijay Anand S P A	BJP	...	1,738
Durai R	IND	...	1,577
Muniyandi S	IND	...	952
Jesudoss M	JP	...	892
Nadarajan K	IND	...	601
Apiraham J	IND	...	480
Chelliah S	IND	...	399
Appadurai L	IND	...	332
Chellaiah E	IND	...	223
Gurusamy V	IND	...	218
Rajendran K S	IND	...	195
Srinivasan V	IND	...	192
Sengolraj A	IND	...	176
Chandrasekaran A	IND	...	139
Thiagarajan (a) Yogam P I D	IND	...	121
Sekar V	IND	...	121
Ponnuchamy C	IND	...	116
Venkatesan S	IND	...	107
Guruswamy N K	IND	...	104
Kanirajan J	IND	...	95
Ramar M	IND	...	91
Genesan P K	IND	...	77
Ravindran V	IND	...	72
Rethinasamy S	IND	...	71
Pitchaikani G	IND	...	68
Karuppasamy G	IND	...	56
Ramasubbu R	IND	...	51
Mairan K	IND	...	42
Rajendran A	IND	...	42
Ramkumar V A	IND	...	22

208. SRIVILLIPUTHUR

Electorate	...	1,83,930
Votes Polled	...	1,33,906
Rejected Votes	...	5,513

THAMARAICKANI R AIADMK ELECTED

Thamaraikkani R	AIADMK	...	49,436
Ramasamy T	CPI	...	40,769
Gurusamy E M	JP	...	20,364
Sivasubramanian M	MDMK	...	12,246
Sivaramakrishnan G	BJP	...	1,385
Manokaran M K	IND	...	752
Veeran K P	IND	...	592
Perumal P	IND	...	425
Rathinavel P S	IND	...	385
Arivazhagan S	PMK	...	297
Sundaramahalingam S	IND	...	251
Rathinamoorthy S	IND	...	196
Ramadurai A	IND	...	156
Muthiah P V	IND	...	130
Rajakuberapandian R	IND	...	120
Mahalingam U	IND	...	118
Pattani (a) Muniasamy G M	IND	...	109
Balamurugan S A	IND	...	104
Sanjeevi S M	IND	...	98
Muthiah V	IND	...	76
Pitchai Thevar A	IND	...	75
Muthukanesan S	IND	...	74
Muthiah P	IND	...	65
Pandi G	IND	...	59
Thumbatchi P	IND	...	56
Velusamy K	IND	...	55

209. RAJAPALAYAM (SC)

Electorate	...	1,92,670
Votes Polled	...	1,35,740
Rejected Votes	...	6,313

RAJAN V P DMK ELECTED

Rajan V P	DMK	...	49,984
Prabakar P	AIADMK	...	31,045
Dhanuskodi K	JP	...	26,786
Sadhan			
Thirumalaikumar T Dr.	MDMK	...	17,862
Thangaraj M	BJP	...	1,805
Ayyadurai C	IND	...	434
Manmathan M	IND	...	406
Veluchami O S	AIIC (T)	...	355
Kanthan P	IND	...	285
Nathan P	IND	...	187
Gurusamy G	IND	...	164
Ponraj P	IND	...	131

Ramji P	IND	...	57
Chellathurai Manopal D	IND	...	46

210. VILATHIKULAM

Electorate	...	1,49,922
Votes Polled	...	97,904
Rejected Votes	...	3,864

RAVISANKAR K DMK ELECTED

Ravi Sankar K	DMK	...	30,190
Gopalsamy Vai	MDMK	...	29,556
Perumal N K	AIADMK	...	25,891
Krishna Kanthan Yadhav	PMK	...	3,374
Shunmugavel G	IND	...	1,749
Selvarajar A Arrochiapuram	IND	...	1,369
Rajammal P Tmt.	BJP	...	918
Kannan G	IND	...	355
Ponnusamy P	IND	...	154
Gandhi M	IND	...	104
Muniasamy A	IND	...	72
Murugan M	IND	...	67
Periasamy S	IND	...	58
Alaguraj S	IND	...	54
Ramachandran V	IND	...	49
Sekar C B	IND	...	41
Ramasamy R	IND	...	21
Rajendra Perumal K	IND	...	18

211. OTTAPIDARAM (SC)

Electorate	...	1,38,660
Votes Polled	...	93,585
Rejected Votes	...	3,611

KRISHNASAMY K Dr. JP ELECTED

Krishnasamy K Dr.	JP	...	24,585
Paulraj S	AIADMK	...	23,437
Sundaram S	DMK	...	22,679
Ganesan A S	MDMK	...	14,480
Urgavalan M	IND	...	1,297
Perumal P	IND	...	1,282
Alexander A D	AIIC (T)	...	1,029
Jeyarani P Tmt.	BJP	...	727
Krishnasamy S	IND	...	144
Jeya Sankar S P	IND	...	124
Muthusakthi P. Selvi	IND	...	104
Thangappoo S M Tmt.	IND	...	44
	IND	...	42

212. KOILPATTI

Electorate	...	1,75,210
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Votes Polled	...	1,15,499
Rejected Votes	...	3,722

AYYALUSAMY L CPI ELECTED

Ayyalusamy L	CPI	...	39,315
Radhakrishnan K S	MDMK	...	31,828
Radhakrishnan L	AIADMK	...	31,168
Veeraraghavan VR	JP	...	5,321
Ayyasami S	IND	...	866
Rengaraja V	BJP	...	806
Selvaraj Nadar K	IND	...	205
Raj T N P	IND	...	198
Viswanathan P V	IND	...	187
Anthonsamy S	IND	...	182
Kalviraj P	IND	...	154
Dharmaraj V	IND	...	141
Sesu Naicker V K	IND	...	130
Balakrishnan R	IND	...	109
Solaisamy K	IND	...	83
Karnan V	IND	...	80
Balaji K	IND	...	79
Alangaram S	IND	...	78
Krishnan M S	IND	...	77
Viswanathan Ramamoorthy P	IND	...	74
Sakthivel K	IND	...	73
Kumaran S	IND	...	64
Perumal A V	IND	...	62
Amulraj K	IND	...	61
Manipandian	IND	...	58
Govindan N	IND	...	58
Mariammal P	IND	...	52
Paulsamy C	IND	...	51
Pandian K	IND	...	49
Chellaiah A	IND	...	45
Mariappan K	IND	...	35
Madasamy V	IND	...	35
Appasamy N	IND	...	27
Thangamariappan K	IND	...	26

213. SANKARANAYANARKOIL (SC)

Electorate	...	1,75,556
Votes Polled	...	1,20,320
Rejected Votes	...	8,568

KARUPPASAMY C AIADMK ELECTED

Karuppasamy C	AIADMK	...	37,933
Kasiah (a) Raja S	DMK	...	37,333
Thangavelu S	MDMK	...	30,993
Thangavi M	PMK	...	2,809
Shanmugavelu P	BJP	...	1,753
Mariappan C	JP	...	696
Perumal K	Shivana	...	381

Kandasamy V	IND	...	268
Ganesan P	IND	...	216
Arasan U	IND	...	172
Pirakasam M Tmt.	IND	...	133
Shanmugavel P (Venkatachalapuram)	IND	...	65

214. VASUDEVANALLUR (SC)

Electorate	...	1,53,308
Votes Polled	...	1,06,401
Rejected Votes	...	5,804

EASWARAN R	TMC	ELECTED
Easwaran R	TMC	32,693
Suresh Babu P	INC	32,077
Krishnan R	CPI (M)	20,302
Gopalakrishnan V	DKVF	8,950
Singarayan A	BJP	2,843
Murugan S	PMK	1,705
Muniasamy A	IND	502
Karuppasamy R	IND	341
Karuppasamy M	IND	308
Karadi Madasamy	IND	249
Chandrasekaran A	IND	205
Muthupandian S	IND	112
Soundara Pandian K	IND	102
Manikkam A	IND	94
Mani Pandian M	IND	61
Vellaipandi R	IND	53

215. KADAYANALLUR

Electorate	...	1,59,882
Votes Polled	...	1,12,610
Rejected Votes	...	6,047

NAINA MOHAMED K	DMK	ELECTED
Naina Mohamed K	DMK	49,641
Gani A M	AIADMK	32,949
Sanjeevi M	MDMK	15,939
Sehana N M	PMK	2,342
Murugesan G	BJP	2,215
Shanmugaiah Pandian S	IND	1,927
Pandian S	JP	253
Subbiah Pandian S	IND	198
Paulraj R	IND	106
Velusamy K	IND	104
Gnanasabapathy D	IND	104
Esakki S	IND	104
Pirabakaran R	IND	100
Muthukutti S	IND	97
Kumar P	IND	97

TAMILNADU

Shahul Hameed H M	IND	...	96
Rajaiah A	IND	...	90
Mohideen Pitchai A	IND	...	85
Valayapathi C	IND	...	74
Ramakrishnan A	IND	...	42

216. TENKASI

Electorate	...	1,73,529
Votes Polled	...	1,19,984
Rejected Votes	...	4,946

RAVI ARUNAN K	TMC	ELECTED
Ravi Arunan K	TMC	60,738
Aladi Sankaraiah S	INC	29,998
Asan Ibrahim Dr.	MDMK	10,250
Deena Dayalan S P	BJP	9,962
Thangasamy Nadar S	AIIC (T)	1,224
Seenivasa Pandian M A	IND	500
Vanaraj E	IND	224
Subbaiah A M	Samata Party	213
Nagoor Mydeen M	IND	205
Vargheese M	IND	164
Peer Mohamed N	IND	160
Murugesan T Kurumabi	IND	133
Annaiah Pandian T	IND	133
Nagoor Meeran K E	IND	128
Mohamed Asaraf M	IND	101
Sriyanayagam A	IND	98
Velsami K	IND	96
Ramaiah T	IND	91
Kaliraj K	IND	86
Nesamany Eswara Doss B	IND	85
Murugan S	IND	77
Mahalingam P	IND	66
Mohideen Pichai M	IND	64
Rajagopala Pandian J	IND	54
Edwin Ben Albert T	IND	54
Venkatachalam E	IND	35
Subramani M	IND	34
Rajendra Gandhi V M	IND	28
Santhan Nehru Narikilli R	IND	17

217. ALANGULAM

Electorate	...	1,67,697
Votes Polled	...	1,22,334
Rejected Votes	...	6,563

ALADI ARUNA	DMK	ELECTED
Aladi Aruna	DMK	53,374
Kamaraj M S	INC	29,038

Murugiah M P	MDMK	...	14,309
Ramasubbu S S	AIIC (T)	...	6,475
Anburaj S V	BJP	...	3,236
Poolpandian I	IND	...	2,186
Murugiah (a)	IND	...	1,500
Murugiah Pandian S	IND	...	864
Shanmugaiah Pandian S	IND	...	512
Narayanan Y	IND	...	389
Maruthasamy	IND	...	331
Ramaswamy K	IND	...	269
Ganesan P	ATMK	...	261
Soundararajan M G	IND	...	259
Kottoursamy S	Shivsena	...	253
Kombaiya Pandian S A	IND	...	218
Arjunan A	IND	...	208
Duraisamy P	IND	...	192
Mani Barathy S	IND	...	177
Gopalakrishnan S	IND	...	173
Ramasamy M	IND	...	170
Rayappan M	IND	...	161
Rajarathinam Aladi I R S	IND	...	146
Chinnakkani K	IND	...	142
Perumal I B	IND	...	142
Kuttalam Pillai	IND	...	136
Punnaivanam N	IND	...	122
Ramanathan K	IND	...	106
Antoney Sahaya Raj G	IND	...	95
Anitha Subbiah	IND	...	76
Selvaraj S	IND	...	73
Akbar Ali S	IND	...	72
Sangili Veerappa Pandian (a)	IND	...	65
Pandian E S V	IND	...	65
Urgavalan M	IND	...	41
Nadar A M K	IND	...	41

218. TIRUNELVELI

Electorate	...	1,70,377
Votes Polled	...	1,17,676
Rejected Votes	...	3,511

SUBRAMANIAN A L	DMK	ELECTED
Subramanian A L	DMK	59,914
Karuppasami Pandian V	AIADMK	36,890
Achiyur Mani M	MDMK	9,295
Perumal P	PMK	3,141
Chidambaram Su	BJP	2,171
Kalaivanan P	JP	1,661
Sankara Pandian T	CPI (ML)	351
Mohamed Abdul Malik V A	IND	218
Arumugasamy Yadav P	IND	133
Arumugasamy K	IND	132
Lakshmanan K	IND	108
Ponnusamy T N	IND	97

Ariram N	IND	...	80
Chinnasamy N	IND	...	73
Esakki S	IND	...	68
Raj Mohan K	IND	...	52
Jeevarathinam S	IND	...	25
Chandrasekar M P	IND	...	25
Jayaraj P	IND	...	16
Samraj Edward Pandian R	IND	...	15

219. PALAYAMCOTTAI

Electorate	...	1,86,638
Votes Polled	...	1,16,252
Rejected Votes	...	3,341

MOHAMED KODAR MAIDEEN	DMK	ELECTED
Mohamed Kodar Maideen	DMK	71,079
Dharmalingam P	AIADMK	26,905
Sudharsan M S	MDMK	5,074
Velu S S	BJP	3,978
Nijam Maideen K M A	IND	1,514
Davood M	PMK	1,064
Gopinathan C	IND	439
Thirumalaiah Nambi K	IND	277
Naina Lebbai	IND	248
Indiramoothy K	IND	210
Velusamy V	IND	208
Kanthasamy M	IND	193
Murugesan M	IND	169
Sivasubramanian	IND	142
Zakariah	IND	125
Isaivalan M	IND	116
Kamaraj S D	IND	110
Sam Sundersingh S	IND	86
Chidambaram Pittai S	IND	77
Marappan S	IND	74
Kumar	IND	74
Eraluppan N	IND	74
Muthu Veerayyan T R	IND	71
Ahmed Gnaniyan P	IND	66
Perumal N	IND	66
Sivasubbu V	IND	55
Vedhanayagam M	IND	53
Anteen A	IND	48
Kalimuthu A	IND	48
Muthu P S	IND	43
Thirumal Kolundapandi A	IND	40
Murugan T	IND	38
Madasamy S	IND	36
Arumugam N	IND	35
Kamaraj R	IND	35
Abubucker M N	IND	28
Rasiah S	IND	28

55 TAMILNADU

220. CHERANMAHADEVI

Electorate	...	1,45,196
Votes Polled	...	1,04,199
Rejected Votes	...	5,222

VELDURAI P TMC ELECTED

Veldurai P	TMC	...	39,004
Pandian P H	IND	...	26,897
Janarthanan M R	AIADMK	...	18,002
Palanichamy S K	CPI (M)	...	6,296
Mariyasundaram S	IND	...	2,405
Susindran M	IND	...	2,179
Muthappa S	BJP	...	1,985
Raj M	IND	...	629
Devasahayam R	IND	...	246
Chandran A	IND	...	234
Sudalaimuthu S	IND	...	166
Lakshmanan V	IND	...	138
Murugan S	IND	...	133
Rajabkhan P	IND	...	122
Rajagopalan N	IND	...	92
Balasubramanian V	IND	...	87
Shajahan M	IND	...	79
Abubucker	IND	...	79
Paramasiva Thevar S	IND	...	64
Arumugam M	IND	...	51
Nagendran E	IND	...	47
Mathiazhagan R	IND	...	42

221. AMBASAMUDRAM

Electorate	...	1,44,992
Votes Polled	...	99,365
Rejected Votes	...	5,041

AVUDAIAPPAN R DMK ELECTED

Avudalappan R	DMK	...	46,116
Murugaiah Pandian R	AIADMK	...	26,427
Meena Zacharias Tmt. K	MDMK	...	12,969
Mariappan M	BJP	...	1,863
Aramugaperumal M	JP	...	1,802
Achuthan Nadar R	IND	...	1,386
Pannai Krishnakanthan Lion S	IND	...	1,284
Gunasekaran C	AIIC (T)	...	1,199
Muthuraj R	IND	...	134
Abubacker M	IND	...	130
Gopal (a) Gopi S	IND	...	127
Kannan V	IND	...	122
Raman S S	IND	...	108
Vembu Pandian E	IND	...	102
Ramasamy A	IND	...	92
Saroja N Tmt	IND	...	92
Abdul Rahman S	IND	...	90

Gnanakani A	IND	...	77
Charles R	IND	...	64
Arunachalam A	IND	...	60
Madasamy Nadar K	IND	...	58
Vincent C	IND	...	22

222. NANGUNERI

Electorate	...	1,62,580
Votes Polled	...	98,242
Rejected Votes	...	5,505

KRISHNAN S V CPI ELECTED

Krishnan S V	CPI	...	37,342
Karunakaran A S A	AIADMK	...	34,193
Vamadevan R	MDMK	...	6,002
Jeyakumar M	BJP	...	5,349
Uma Sankar S	IND	...	3,890
Muthiah Swamy Dasan P	AIIC (T)	...	2,144
Chandrasekaran P	IND	...	1,139
Vairamuthu K	IND	...	410
John Kennedy G	IND	...	296
Arumugam S	ATMK	...	280
Royal Enon J	IND	...	279
Siva S S	IND	...	253
Sam Sahabdeen S	IND	...	217
Nellaiappan P	IND	...	205
Sankar A	IND	...	177
Muthuvinayagam V	IND	...	170
Mariappan S	IND	...	168
Sudagar J	IND	...	128
Perinbam M	IND	...	95

223. RADHAPURAM

Electorate	...	1,67,731
Votes Polled	...	1,03,460
Rejected Votes	...	4,866

APPAYU M TMC ELECTED

Appavu M	TMC	...	45,808
Chandra Sekaran S K	INC	...	16,862
Ponnuvel R	BJP	...	13,265
Raymond M	MDMK	...	10,937
Belraj S	IND	...	9,460
Nallathamby	AIIC (T)	...	909
Sudalaimuthu Nadar R	IND	...	270
Kalai Chelvan A	IND	...	214
Palraj Nadar R	IND	...	147
Pauldurai C	IND	...	111
Loganathan G	IND	...	91
Diraviam K	IND	...	83
Lingam S	IND	...	80
Gnanadasan V	IND	...	57

224. SATTANGULAM

Electorate	...	1,57,794
Votes Polled	...	84,847
Rejected Votes	...	3,444

MANI NADAR S S TMC ELECTED

Mani Nadar S S	TMC	...	44,376
Kasiananthan B	INC	...	19,140
Rajagopal G S	BJP	...	7,832
Shanmuganathan R M	KMK	...	4,738
Sivasubramanian P S	JD	...	3,005
Gopalsamy I	IND	...	968
Jagadeesan T	ATMK	...	496
Paramasivan V	IND	...	184
Rathnagar T	IND	...	126
Sundar (a) Rajeswaran A	BSP	...	81
Krishnapandian M A	IND	...	80
Esakki Muthu P	IND	...	73
Edward D	IND	...	65
Gnanaraj A	TTI	...	64
Soossi Gurunathan I	IND	...	64
Chinnathambi M	IND	...	60
Koilpitchai J	IND	...	51

225. TIRUCHENDUR

Electorate	...	1,80,531
Votes Polled	...	1,02,947
Rejected Votes	...	2,974

JENEFER CHANDRAN Tmt S DMK ELECTED

Jenefer Chandran S Tmt	DMK	...	59,206
Thamotharan T	AIADMK	...	28,175
Rajakkannan A N	BJP	...	6,967
Ramachandran D	MDMK	...	3,961
Arikrishna Devendrar M	PMK	...	348
Ganesan Asari R	IND	...	188
Kuttalingam S	IND	...	160
Syed Ibrahim S K	IND	...	95
Vallinayagam G	IND	...	66
Susainathan M C	IND	...	63
Mariappan V	IND	...	61
Diraviam	IND	...	60
Gnanakarai Muthu R	IND	...	58
Velu Pillai	IND	...	51
Iruthayaraj N	IND	...	48
Manickavasagam T	IND	...	46
Sudhagar	IND	...	45
Damotharan D	IND	...	38
Suyambu S M	IND	...	37
Edward D	IND	...	35

Senthamil Selvan T	IND	...	34
Kumarasamy Athithan V	IND	...	34
Ramasamy Nadar P	IND	...	32
Murugesan P	IND	...	31
Muthu T	IND	...	30
Sivannanaintha Perumal R	IND	...	27
Chitravel Nadar R	IND	...	23
Mohana Sundaram A V P	IND	...	20
Subramanian P	IND	...	17
Sivarama Subramaniam R	IND	...	17

226. SRIVAİKUNTAM

Electorate	...	1,48,864
Votes Polled	...	91,628
Rejected Votes	...	4,909

DAVID SELWYN S DMK ELECTED

David Selwyn S	DMK	...	36,917
Daniel Raj S	INC	...	23,708
Sampath (a)			
Thirugnanasambandam P	CPI (M)	...	11,539
Chellappa S	JP	...	7,743
Vel S P	BJP	...	3,305
Manoharan V	AIIC (T)	...	1,390
Chandrasekar S	IND	...	1,157
Viswanathan T	IND	...	494
Lakshmanan K	IND	...	133
Ariputhiran A	IND	...	133
Sudalaimundan S	IND	...	119
Paulraj M	IND	...	81

227. TUTICORIN

Electorate	...	2,29,353
Votes Polled	...	1,52,407
Rejected Votes	...	4,320

PERIASAMY N DMK ELECTED

Periasamy N	DMK	...	56,511
Bona Venture Roche J L P	IND	...	35,140
Henry R	AIADMK	...	33,578
Pasupathi Pandian C	PMK	...	12,459
Sambath Kumar T S M	MDMK	...	5,623
Shanmuga Sundaram S	BJP	...	3,161
Kurusamy G	IND	...	244
Babu Arumugam (a) Babu A K	IND	...	138
Raja E	IND	...	118
Selvaraj S	IND	...	87
Annaraj S	IND	...	77
Krubaharan P	IND	...	75
Venkatachalapathy I	IND	...	64
Channakiaya	IND	...	63

Madasamy Pandian S	IND	...	54
Soundararajan N	IND	...	51
Edwin Johnson D	IND	...	46
Christopher G T	IND	...	44
Ayyathurai P	IND	...	41
Vel Nadar P	IND	...	39
Suppiah S	IND	...	38
Kumar	IND	...	36
Velusamy G	IND	...	35
Rohesh T	IND	...	35
Ramakrishnan N S S	IND	...	35
Vitalis S S	IND	...	31
Manickavasagam T	IND	...	30
Ramasubramanian S	IND	...	28
Jeya Singh G	IND	...	27
David Suresh Kumar A	IND	...	27
Nethaji S K	IND	...	24
Thomai J	IND	...	22
Muthanandam R	IND	...	20
Paramasivam S	IND	...	16
Chandra Prakash N	IND	...	16
Thamotharan C	IND	...	15
Kosalram P	IND	...	14
Jeyapandi S	IND	...	13
Prabakaran R	IND	...	12

228. KANNIYAKUMARI

Electorate	...	1,65,258
Votes Polled	...	1,03,156
Rejected Votes	...	5,171

SURESH RAJAN N	DMK	ELECTED
Suresh Rajan N	DMK	42,755
Thanu Pillai S	AIADMK	20,892
Rajan S	BJP	13,197
Baul Sudar K	IND	12,421
Ramiah Pillai S	MDMK	6,942
Nadaraja S P	IND	380
Sivathanu Pillai R	IND	336
Rajkumar R	JP	248
Abraham Royan A	PMK	234
Chellappan A	IND	144
Kavikone Kannithason (a)		
Subramanian	IND	129
Murugan S	IND	112
Sankaranariyana Pillai R	IND	76
Asai Thambi A	IND	44
Manohar Bright D	IND	33
Narayanan V	IND	32
Vettivel F	IND	10

229. NAGERCOIL

Electorate	...	1,85,144
Votes Polled	...	1,10,156
Rejected Votes	...	4,596

MOSES M	TMC	ELECTED
Moses M	TMC	51,086
Velpandian S	BJP	22,608
Siluvai Antony V	INC	15,368
Retna Raj S	MDMK	11,046
Rathakrishnan R	AIIC (T)	4,153
Suresh S	PMK	570
Suyambulingam V	IND	130
Subbian A	IND	91
Jereen Christopher E G	IND	89
Selvakumar R	IND	68
Lohanathan A	IND	67
Padmanabha Pillai M	IND	45
Alangaram M	IND	43
Ponnuwamy E	IND	39
Stewart Gnanadhas	IND	33
Selvamony S	IND	32
Chandra Sekar M	IND	31
Nagoor Meeran Mohamed U	IND	29
Thurai C	IND	29
Jackson Sundar Singh P	IND	3

230. COLACHEL

Electorate	...	1,65,978
Votes Polled	...	1,00,259
Rejected Votes	...	4,078

BERNARD ERA	DMK	ELECTED
Bernard Era	DMK	41,217
Kutty S P Captain	BJP	33,791
Sambathchandra R	MDMK	11,528
Pauliah A	INC	8,401
Chandra Sekhar	IND	186
Jaipal J T	AIIC (T)	168
Sreekumara Thampi A	IND	137
Tharchis Xavier S	IND	130
Chandrasekaran N	IND	130
Ponnuwamy E	IND	83
Murugan R	IND	71
Thomas S	IND	66
Poulin P	IND	62
Periya Nadar S	IND	60
Krishnaraj M	IND	58
Raja Singh C	IND	50
Monikandan K	IND	43

231. PADMANABHAPURAM

Electorate	...	1,48,031
Votes Polled	...	89,656
Rejected Votes	...	3,248

VELAYUTHAN C	BJP	ELECTED
Velayuthan C	BJP	27,443
Bala Janathipathy	DMK	22,903
Lawrence K	AIADMK	12,053
Noor Mohamed S	CPI (M)	11,746
Joseph T C Dr.	AIIC (T)	10,942
Selvaraj M	IND	304
Arumuga Rajan M	IND	153
Sreenivasa Raman V	IND	152
Nagoor Meeran Mohammed U	IND	102
Pon Wilson	IND	101
Alfred N	IND	78
Arul Kumaran M	IND	74
Bahrudeen M	IND	71
Murukesan C	IND	62
Jesphin Sunder M	IND	60
Chellappan L	IND	50
Rasheed N	IND	46
Mony S	IND	34
Ponnuwamy E	IND	34

232. THIRUVATTAR

Electorate	...	1,54,690
Votes Polled	...	95,846
Rejected Votes	...	4,841

ALBAN V	DMK	ELECTED
Alban V	DMK	37,523
Hemachandran J	CPI (M)	25,169
Manmadhan R	BJP	21,192
Wilson A	INC	4,720
Pal Nadar K	IND	735
Selvadhas C	IND	378
Kasi P	IND	226
Leela Sundaram D Tmt.	IND	225
Pushkaran S N	IND	221
Christudas M	IND	191
Vargese T	IND	140
Rasheed N	IND	118
Ponnuwamy E	IND	96
Manokaran R	IND	71

233. VILAVANCODE

Electorate	...	1,79,313
Votes Polled	...	1,04,356

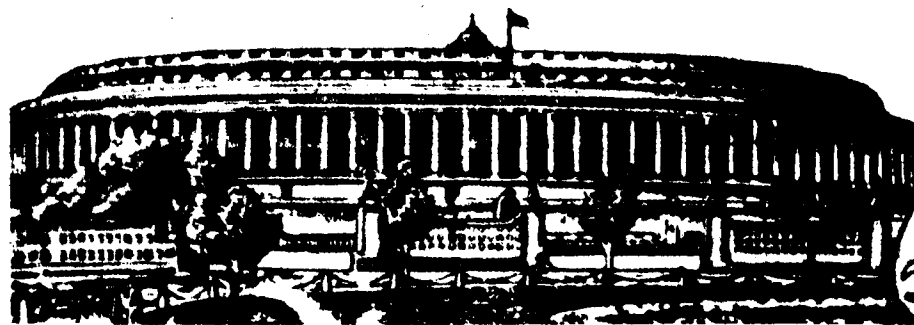


Rejected Votes	...	5,465
MONY D	CPI (M)	ELECTED
Mony D	CPI (M)	42,867
Thankaraj V	DMK	21,585
Sreenivasan N	BJP	16,141
Sundaradas M	INC	13,057
Janakaraj K S	AIIC (T)	1,713
Babu P	IND	1,156
Chandran C	IND	681
Parameswaran P	IND	375
Chellan C	IND	285
Pushparaj J	IND	229
Johnson C	IND	224
David H	IND	175
Peter M	IND	116
Radhakrishnan C P	IND	98
Rasilayan P	IND	89
Ponnuwamy E	IND	63
Joseph Emmanuel S	IND	37

234. KILLIYOOR

Electorate	...	1,40,862
Votes Polled	...	83,107
Rejected Votes	...	2,531

KUMARADAS Dr.	TMC	ELECTED
Kumaradas Dr.	TMC	33,227
Santhakumar C	BJP	22,810
Mano Thangaraj	JD	17,844
Selvaraj A	INC	6,267
Chellam A	IND	115
Thomson R	IND	72
Sesaiyan M	IND	72
Johnson S	IND	65
Mariaarputham J	IND	51
Balachandran Thambi M	IND	19
Ponnuwamy E	IND	18
Dharmaraj K	IND	16



RESULTS OF ELEVENTH GENERAL ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT

1. MADRAS NORTH

Electorate	...	15,53,112
Votes Polled	...	8,67,354
Rejected Votes	...	21,714

SOMU N.V.N. DMK ELECTED

Somu N.V.N.	DMK	...	5,59,048
Pandian D	INC	...	1,69,431
Varada Rajan W R	CPI(M)	...	66,479
Mohan V Bharathamatha	BJP	...	19,113
Mahadevan G	PMK	...	16,143
Charles G	IND	...	2,192
Udayan P	IND	...	1,818
Ramachandran M	Shivsena	...	1,528
Jalaludeen M	IND	...	993
Abdul Farook P	IND	...	587
Swaminathan K R	MMS	...	572
Sundarraaj P	IND	...	542
Sheila Rajarathnam Dr	PHK	...	501
Nithyanandham M	IND	...	475
Lakshmanan K K	IND	...	458
Abdul Rahman K A	IND	...	450
Kumar D S	IND	...	418
Karuppiyah M	IND	...	395
Govintharaj R	IND	...	371
Ramachandran Mu Pavalar	IND	...	370
Perumal J	IND	...	358
Gnana Sigamani V	IND	...	315
Palani K	IND	...	307
Jagadisan C	IND	...	305
Palani Sundaresan	IND	...	301
Elangovan S E	IND	...	289
Manak Chand Nahar	IND	...	276
Asokan N	IND	...	276

TAMILNADU 60

Agarwal (Alias) Shanker	IND	...	269
Jagannathan E	IND	...	224
Kalyanasundaram W G	IND	...	222
Thamilarasan P	IND	...	206
Umesh Kumar Jain C	IND	...	164
Thampi Latif Dr	IND	...	147
Munuswamy E	IND	...	97

2. MADRAS CENTRAL

Electorate	...	10,36,649
Votes Polled	...	5,98,008
Rejected Votes	...	12,859

MURASOLI MARAN DMK ELECTED

Murasoli Maran	DMK	...	4,03,867
Bharathi G K J	INC	...	1,23,400
Krishnasamy S Prof	MDMK	...	21,682
Kumaravelu G	BJP	...	19,948
Anbazhagan D	PMK	...	7,654
Alwar S	IND	...	894
Sampath Raj N	IND	...	689
Ranganathan S	IND	...	611
Ajay Kumar Goenka	Shivsena	...	603
Rajan K C	IND	...	502
Manoharan I	SMP	...	424
Venkatesan (Alias)			
Ambeth Venkatesh	IND	...	412
Citrarasu G	IND	...	393
Ethiraj Paraian M (Alias)			
Ethiraj M	IND	...	344
Soundararajan P K	MELPHC	...	333
Baluswamy R	IND	...	292
Ramanathan M	IND	...	286
Dhandapani K K	IND	...	261



Sashi Kumar V	IND	...	249
Varadadesigan O A	IND	...	240
Kalaivan E R	IND	...	236
Vincent Nadar S	IND	...	228
Hariharan N	IND	...	217
Kiruthivasan	IND	...	215
Mohan M T	IND	...	199
Sundaresan T K M	IND	...	180
Subramaniam C	IND	...	177
Loganathan T S	IND	...	164
Selvaraj S	IND	...	162
Raajalingam A	IND	...	154
Inas A K	IND	...	133

3. MADRAS SOUTH

Electorate	...	15,72,942
Votes Polled	...	8,55,499
Rejected Votes	...	15,895

BAALU T R DMK ELECTED

Baalu T R	DMK	...	5,38,697
Ganesham H	AIADMK	...	1,99,516
Asha Menon (Alias) Revathi	IND	...	42,906
Maitreyan V Dr	BJP	...	34,356
Senguttuvan R	MDMK	...	29,838
Sivaraman (Alias)			
Saidai Siva K V	PMK	...	13,540
Arun (Alias) Kannan M K	IND	...	890
Venukumar Mahadevan Captain	IND	...	753
Deenan I	IND	...	563
Jayaseelan G	MELPHC	...	492
Ramalingam V	IND	...	474
Ramesh B	IND	...	460
Pachaiappan K	IND	...	401

Jayalakshmi V K Dr	PHK	...	361
Kumari J	IND	...	357
Perasirian M P	IND	...	344
Mohan			
Bala Subramaniyan B	Samata Party	...	335
Raghupathi K	IND	...	329
Kilanamakkarar Gridathi Anandar	IND	...	313
Ganesan	IND	...	299
Kalaiyarasan M	IND	...	289
Nallathambi S	IND	...	272
Alexander J	IND	...	264
Ekambaram G	IND	...	252
Joseph	IND	...	250
Kiruthivasan T V	IND	...	249
Natarajan K	IND	...	238
Marichami Kurumans S S	IND	...	235
Natarajan A Dr	IND	...	233
Navaneethan	IND	...	221
Rajendran B	IND	...	209
Hariharan P P R	AIDPF	...	195
Ilayapandia Alagu Thevan P	IND	...	194
Elumalai J	IND	...	191
Lakshmi V	IND	...	190
Rajendran (Alias) Rajan B	IND	...	178
Kanagasabai (Alias)			
Moses Kanaga Sabai S	IND	...	163
Kalaivan E R	IND	...	131
Pachaiappan Egai V	IND	...	126

4. SRIPERUMBUDUR (SC)

Electorate	...	11,59,163
Votes Polled	...	7,79,085
Rejected Votes	...	33,595

NAGARATHNAM T DMK ELECTED

Nagarathnam T	DMK	...	4,31,919
Lata Priyakumar Tmt	INC	...	1,86,208
Moorthy M	IND	...	66,760
Kavinger Kudiyarasu	MDMK	...	44,884
Arjunan K	BJP	...	10,861
Srinivasan A	IND	...	2,477
Sankar P	IND	...	1,533
Moovenathan A	IND	...	848

5. CHENGALPATTU

Electorate	...	10,43,889
Votes Polled	...	7,38,789
Rejected Votes	...	31,959

PARASURAMAN K DMK ELECTED

Parasuraman K	DMK	...	4,10,483
Krishnan S M	INC	...	1,74,826

61 TAMILNADU

Arumugam C	MDMK	...	44,384
Damodaran B	AIIC(T)	...	43,820
Raghavan K T	BJP	...	11,112
Radhakrishnasha D V	IND	...	2,690
Chitharanjan Doss Agaram	IND	...	2,544
Arumugam G	MELPHC	...	2,330
Khaleel Mahmed N	IND	...	2,245
Sankaran V	IND	...	1,795
Kaman R	IND	...	1,718
Sundaramoorthy A	IND	...	1,595
Subramaniam A G	IND	...	1,565
Vaidyanathaswamy R	IND	...	1,207
Palani K	IND	...	1,149
Paramanandan N S	IND	...	1,120
Suresh J	IND	...	860
Mohan R	IND	...	741
Darmalinga Mudaliar C	IND	...	646

6. ARAKKONAM

Electorate	...	10,34,640
Votes Polled	...	7,57,502
Rejected Votes	...	36,091

VELU A M	TMC	ELECTED
Velu A M	TMC	4,25,974
Raviram R	INC	1,61,129
Venugopal N	AIIC(T)	80,714
Jayakaran Joseph	JD	31,703
Manoharan N	BJP	6,596
Manavalan K	IND	3,433
Sanjeevi A	IND	2,017
Dilli R	IND	1,674
Kandappan A	IND	1,590
Kannoji Rao S	IND	1,237
Visvanathan R	IND	1,226
Venkatesaperumal P	IND	1,125
Chandran R	IND	832
Karunakaran B	IND	718
Agaram Chittaranjan Dass	IND	600
Raja A R	IND	561
Maniezhilan Pulavar	IND	282

7. VELLORE

Electorate	...	10,50,196
Votes Polled	...	7,11,693
Rejected Votes	...	31,666

SHANMUGAM P	DMK	ELECTED
Shanmugam P	DMK	3,91,141
Akbar Pasha B	INC	1,80,106

Dhandayuthapani V	AIIC(T)	...	35,455
Abdul Hakim R	JD	...	26,080
Captain Kamaker C M	BJP	...	19,582
Venkatesan K K	IND	...	5,680
Rajan P	IND	...	3,908
Kalaimani K	IND	...	2,478
Damodaram M	IND	...	2,347
Sathiyamoorthy J	IND	...	1,686
Palani R T	IND	...	1,459
Palani K	IND	...	1,397
Gururaja Rao D H	IND	...	1,372
Abdul Haleem K	IND	...	1,153
Farooque	IND	...	1,079
Md. Rafeeqe J	IND	...	1,025
Arani Arumugam A	IND	...	1,016
Basker V S	IND	...	696
Suriyamoorthy R N	IND	...	615
Dhanapal N M	IND	...	568
Manoharan C	IND	...	434
Panneer V N	IND	...	413
Varathan J	IND	...	337

8. TIRUPPATTUR

Electorate	...	10,61,814
Votes Polled	...	7,32,490
Rejected Votes	...	32,598

VENUGOPAL D	DMK	ELECTED
Venugopal D	DMK	4,30,766
Anbarasu R	INC	1,90,502
Natarajan S	PMK	35,976
Vanangamudi G	MDMK	23,667
Vijayan S	BJP	10,555
Kamala Anbarasu A Tmt	IND	2,170
Vaikuntha Rao B K	Samata Party	1,287
Suriyamoorthy R N	IND	1,192
Jawahar K	IND	1,077
Sreedharan M S	IND	1,050
Ravichandran M	IND	967
Arikrishnan K	IND	683

9. VANDAVASI

Electorate	...	10,31,411
Votes Polled	...	7,17,807
Rejected Votes	...	37,994

BALARAMAN L	TMC	ELECTED
Balaraman L	TMC	3,42,184
Krishnaswamy M	INC	1,68,880
Senthamizhselvan P	PMK	1,06,388
Chinnadurai A	MDMK	39,449

Munuswamy K R	BJP	...	4,986
Krishnamoorthy V	IND	...	3,069
Munuswamy G	IND	...	2,626
Elumalai S	IND	...	2,226
Koothan M A	IND	...	1,961
Murugesan P	IND	...	1,251
Namperumal R R	IND	...	1,351
Munuswamy R	IND	...	1,090
Pandurangan	IND	...	1,076
Rasadevan Kavignar	IND	...	739
Narayanasamy P	IND	...	688
David Gnana	IND	...	604
Syed Jafar D	IND	...	598
Natarajan A	IND	...	534

10. TINDIVANAM

Electorate	...	10,34,126
Votes Polled	...	7,24,103
Rejected Votes	...	34,875

VENKATRAMAN G	DMK	ELECTED
Venkatraman G	DMK	3,67,308
Ramamurthee K	INC	1,77,032
Zainuddin A K Dr	PMK	79,535
Durai D	MDMK	37,025
Baskaran S	BJP	6,047
Moorthy G	IND	4,412
Yesu (Alias) Yesudhasan V	IND	3,617
Elumalai Yadav S	IND	3,401
Kaliyamoorthy K	IND	2,376
Nagamani M G	IND	1,831
Jayaraman N Pulavar	IND	1,403
Iniyadayalan G	IND	1,322
Mohammed Ali Jinna M	IND	1,145
Selvaraj C	IND	1,044
Venugopal M	IND	1,032
Balaguru D	IND	698

11. CUDDALORE

Electorate	...	10,42,486
Votes Polled	...	7,29,417
Rejected Votes	...	36,033

VENKATESAN P R S	TMC	ELECTED
Venkatesan P R S	TMC	3,89,660
Santhamurthy V	INC	1,84,456
Sabapathy Mohan R T	MDMK	55,110
Kaliaperumal P P	AIIC(T)	41,284
Apparsamy N	BJP	7,845
Kirubapuri M	IND	3,975
Muthu K	IND	2,601

Sri Rangan (Alias) Sri Rangan		
Prakash A D	RPI(Sivaraj)	2,081
Viruthagiri R	IND	1,473
Sarojini M Tmt	IND	1,400
Moorthy T K	Samata Party	1,043
Abdul Wahab T	IND	932
Thiagarajan V	IND	763
Sundaravadivelu S	IND	422
Palanivelan V K	IND	339

12. CHIDAMABARAM (SC)

Electorate	...	10,22,420
Votes Polled	...	7,25,700
Rejected Votes	...	35,253

GANESAN V	DMK	ELECTED
Ganesan V	DMK	3,36,164



Elumalai R	PMK	1,59,898
Vallal Peruman P Dr	INC	1,44,478
Mahalingam P S	CPI(M)	28,646
Kirubanidhi S P Dr	BJP	7,954
Selvamani K Tmt	IND	5,795
Palani S	IND	2,714
Asokan A	IND	1,544
Perumal A	IND	1,338
Chidambaram S Er	IND	1,104
Asokan S Dr	IND	812

13. DHARMAPURI

Electorate	...	11,22,423
Votes Polled	...	7,38,915
Rejected Votes	...	42,219

THEERTHARAMAN P	TMC	ELECTED
Theertharaman P	TMC	2,97,166
Subramanyan M P	INC	1,65,920
Ramamurthy K	AIIC(T)	1,63,484
Krishnan P	MDMK	28,633
Chinnasamy C	IND	12,495
Gopal Inamurasu	IND	8,283
Arumugam P S	BJP	6,060
Padmarajan K Dr	IND	2,553
Balasubramaniam M	IND	2,154
Madavachari D N	IND	2,053
Ravi N	IND	2,010
Rajendran Kaspha	IND	1,468
Mathivanan V	IND	1,058
Balakrishnan P	IND	944
Gopalakrishnan K M	IND	893
Srirangan N	IND	574
Alaguraman	IND	570
Selvam A C	IND	378

14. KRISHNAGIRI

Electorate	...	10,77,962
Votes Polled	...	7,15,036
Rejected Votes	...	51,982

NARASHIMAN C	TMC	ELECTED
Narashiman C	TMC	3,71,009
Elankovan E V K S	INC	1,76,333
Vadivelu G A	JD	50,932
Manoharan K A	AIIC(T)	29,277
Thimmi Chetty B V	BJP	25,864
Narayana Rao R	IND	3,445
Raja M	IND	1,797
Noor Ahmed M B	IND	1,716
Ramamurthy C	IND	1,542
Nagarajan M N	IND	1,139

15. RASIPURAM (SC)

Electorate	...	10,46,263
Votes Polled	...	6,94,493
Rejected Votes	...	32,556

KANDASAMY K	TMC	ELECTED
Kandasamy K	TMC	4,08,791
Jayakumar K	INC	2,15,613
Chakravarthy V	MDMK	15,712
Dheenadayalan R	BJP	5,109
Kangani C N	RPI(Sivaraj)	3,654
Vaiyapuri K	IND	2,247

Jeyapal P	IND	2,201
Indragandhi R Tmt	IND	1,919
Mariyappan P	IND	1,183
Anbalahan M	IND	1,175
Dharmarajan A	IND	1,162
Ramasamy P	IND	1,078
Singaravel S	IND	780
Perumal A	IND	715
Aruljothi S	IND	599

16. SALEM

Electorate	...	10,80,762
Votes Polled	...	7,06,252
Rejected Votes	...	36,435

DEVADASS R	TMC	ELECTED
Devadass R	TMC	3,15,277
Thangkabal K V	INC	1,94,392
Rangarajan Kumaramangalam P	AIIC(T)	1,20,345
Rajamani N	BJP	9,538
Mohanraj B	MDMK	6,245
Murugesan A C	IND	4,927
Eswaran S	IND	1,944
Madeswaran A	RPI (Sivaraj)	1,218
Chinnasamy	IND	1,172
Manickam C	IND	1,164
Rajendran A	IND	1,063
Balavenkatesh M	IND	1,009
Nagamanickam Bala	IND	988
Sait Musthafa S	IND	911
Mahabook Shariff A	IND	897
Krishnamoorthy N	IND	784
Ganesan K	IND	784
Ram Mohan V	IND	755
Selvakumaran P M	IND	698
Sampath Kumar P	IND	644
Meganathan S B	IND	571
Palanisamy K	IND	540
Kandasami M	IND	466
Ramamoorthy B	IND	456
Krishnamoorthy N	IND	417
Sivangnanam S T	IND	406
Mayan P	IND	399
Annamalai K	IND	397
Padmanapan K M	IND	396
Chakkarapani N	IND	318
Annamalai S	IND	245
Vedanayagam Rama Dr	IND	188
Venkatachalam S	IND	183
Velliangiri K S Veerapandi	IND	80

17. TIRUCHENGODE

Electorate	...	13,21,375
Votes Polled	...	8,57,354
Rejected Votes	...	24,879

RAMALINGAM K P Dr	DMK	ELECTED
Ramalingam K P Dr	DMK	4,71,533
Kumarasamy A V	AIADMK	2,78,345
Balakrishnan P Dr	MDMK	40,041
Perumal K	AIIC(T)	18,677
Ramalingam S T	BJP	10,264
Karuppanna Gounder K	IND	2,148
Subramani P	IND	1,585
Subramanian C	IND	1,450
Palaniyappan S	IND	1,384
Sadasivam M S	IND	1,212



Samuel Raj G	IND	1,098
Rajachandrasekar N	IND	1,085
Shivakumar A	IND	906
Arumugam K K	IND	720
Ganga Naidu P	IND	689
Sundaresan A	IND	668
Madeswaran K	IND	427
Venugopal D	IND	243

18. NILGIRIS

Electorate	...	11,99,250
Votes Polled	...	7,96,437
Rejected Votes	...	40,513

BALASUBRAMONIAN S R TMC ELECTED

Balasubramonian S R	TMC	4,75,515
Prabhu R	INC	1,94,139
Kandasamy C V	JD	38,462
Mathan M (Alias)		
Master Mathan	BJP	32,185
Loganathan V	IND	2,069
Kalla Gowder N	IND	2,019
Ashok M	Shivsena	1,824
Rasa G	IND	1,600
Ranganathan A G	IND	1,016
Paramathma K	IND	998
Joy Mathew	IND	870
Udhaya Shankar M	IND	868
Ramanujam G R	IND	795
Murugesan M	IND	744
Vijayakumar P	IND	712
Poorana Chandran R	IND	682
Joseph D	IND	407
Myleswamy S	IND	354
Muthiah S	ATMK	348
Joseph Frankel	IND	317

19. GOBICHETTIPALAYAM

Electorate	...	9,71,883
Votes Polled	...	6,91,388
Rejected Votes	...	26,027

SHANMUGA SUNDARAM V P DMK ELECTED

Shanmuga Sundaram V P	DMK	3,53,982
Narayanan P G	AIADMK	2,11,014
Nacchimuthu Nadar C	PMK	38,368
Palanisamy B	MDMK	34,096
Chadrasekar A	BJP	11,104
Ponnusamy L P	IND	3,086
Nallappannadi	IND	3,066
Selwakumar Prabhu L	IND	1,922
Chinnaponnu Vathiyar V M	IND	1,595
Chandrasekar S P	IND	1,453
Durai J P	IND	1,215
Pachiappan K R	IND	1,040
Nallasamy Gounder K S	IND	912
Balasubramanian P	IND	911
Rangasamy K	IND	620
Ponnusamy S R T K	IND	551
Shiek Davood A M	IND	426

20. COIMBATORE

Electorate	...	13,47,420
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Votes Polled	...	8,48,217
Rejected Votes	...	31,552
RAMANATHAN M	DMK	ELECTED
Ramanathan M	DMK	4,63,807
Kuppuswamy C K	INC	2,01,029
Natarajan P R	CPI(M)	85,355
Natarajan K S	BJP	43,289
Guruswami Siddhan	AIAMK	2,873
Chelladurai P Dr	IND	2,627
Tamilselvan S	ICS	2,396
Subramaniam N	IND	2,270
Arunan Ki	Shivsena	1,288
Duraiaraj G	IND	1,245
Sivashanmugam S	IND	1,092
Noormuhamad A	IND	907
Palanisamy S	IND	856
Chinnaponnu Vathiyar V M	IND	693
Sakthivel M	IND	679
Natarajan R Thiya	IND	660
Sounderrajan S	IND	579
Karuppusamy A	IND	550
Ramachandran A	IND	501
Thangavelu R	IND	491
Ramasamy C	Samata Party	465
Palanisamy Raju V R	IND	459
Ramaswamy M	IND	392
Arumugam C K	IND	342
Jayabal A	IND	339
Prabhakaran S	IND	339
Shanmugam D	IND	332
Loganathan K	IND	326
Ponnusamy P K	IND	265
Sampath S	IND	226

21. POLLACHI (SC)

Electorate	...	9,70,917
Votes Polled	...	6,96,457
Rejected Votes	...	40,890

KANDASAMY V	TMC	ELECTED
Kandasamy V	TMC	3,61,743
Annanambi R	AIADMK	2,22,852
Rajan K N	JD	49,032
Elangandhi E K	BJP	15,123
Nattarayan N	IND	1,840
Veluswamy K	IND	1,587
Rajan K	IND	1,483
Thangavelu V	IND	709
Thangaraj T	IND	436
Muniappan S	IND	406
Veluswamy K	IND	356

22. PALANI

Electorate	...	10,68,002
Votes Polled	...	7,35,759
Rejected Votes	...	29,206

KAARVENDHAN S K	TMC	ELECTED
Kaarvendhan S K	TMC	4,05,782
Kumarasamy P	AIADMK	2,13,149
Ponniyin Selvan V	MDMK	65,489
Thirumalaisamy K	BJP	8,873
Francis Xavier A	IND	2,829
Muthuraj R	IND	1,592
Balasubramaniam K	IND	1,280
Mohamed Hussian A	IND	1,136
Kumar C	IND	1,026
Karuppuachamy P	IND	732
Kailasam K	IND	720
Murugan P	IND	618
Chinnasamy L	IND	535
Balasubramani P	IND	480
Muniappan M	IND	442
Thangavel M	IND	411
Thangaraj V	IND	364
Abdul Khalam Azad K	IND	339
Chandrasekaran S	IND	314
Jothinandhakumar R N	IND	267
Ramaraja G	IND	175

23. DINDIGUL

Electorate	...	10,75,047
Votes Polled	...	7,25,466
Rejected Votes	...	30,098

CHITTHAN N S V	TMC	ELECTED
Chitthan N S V	TMC	4,44,858
Sreenivaasan C	AIADMK	1,76,944
Pasumponpandian S	MDMK	54,202
Gopal P	PMK	10,986
Muthumani R	ATMK	4,060
Baskaran R	IND	845
Velmuniraj G	IND	810
Soundaian S	IND	794
Karuthapandian T K	IND	781
Vijayarengan D K	IND	560
Adaikkalam P	IND	528

24. MADURAI

Electorate	...	12,00,205
Votes Polled	...	7,47,383
Rejected Votes	...	28,285

RAM BABU A G S TMC ELECTED

Ram Babu A G S	TMC	3,34,055
Subramanian Swamy	JP	1,44,249
Boominathan V K	INC	1,37,978
Mohan P	CPI(M)	70,567
Kalaiselvam V	BJP	13,238
Srinivasan R	IND	2,106
Bakrudeen M	IND	1,552
Krishnan J S	IND	1,418
Ramachandran S A	IND	1,173
Thalapathi Balu S P	IND	1,124
Maruthamuthu C	IND	1,111
Ponnalagu M	IND	1,086
Pitchai S	IND	1,049
Masilamani J	IND	836
Ravi Iyer M K	IND	541
Jothirajan S	IND	535
Murugesan M	IND	513
Pandian N M	IND	487
Paul Pandi M	IND	449
Jeevaraj V	IND	427
Ramachandran R M	IND	370
Sanjeevi M	IND	361
Karuthapandian T K	IND	359
Balasubramanian R	IND	354
Gunaseelan T	IND	322
Anand C	IND	318
Krishnakumar M S	IND	290
Geetha H	IND	263
Arunthirai Kadungkone	IND	229
Krishnamoorthy G R	IND	225
Jeyakumar D	IND	218
Jothikrishnan M R	IND	210
Vellai S	IND	209
Jeyaramnaidu B	IND	197
Ganesh Babu O L	IND	187
Jeyakumar M J	IND	186
Jawahar G	IND	174
Amarnath J R	IND	132

25. PERIYAKULAM

Electorate	...	10,21,959
Votes Polled	...	6,86,544
Rejected Votes	...	21,052

GNANAGURUSAMY R DMK ELECTED

Gnanagurusamy R	DMK	3,26,665
Ramasamy R	AIADMK	1,95,328
Eramakrishnan	MDMK	91,601
Periaswamy Thevar M	BJP	20,035
Thangaraj P	PMK	11,503

Palanisamy K	IND	9,317
Surulivelu K	IND	4,162
Ramasamy K	IND	1,131
Noortheen P K	PDP	691
Narayanan V K	IND	659
Elango K	IND	632
Rajendran P	IND	586
Pandian P	IND	545
Ahmed Zuber M	IND	544
Chellappa S	IND	402
Paranjothi K	IND	361
Elango S	IND	334
Manikandan R	IND	300
Xavier M A	IND	291
Nagarajan K	IND	271
Murugan M	IND	134



26. KARUR

Electorate	...	10,72,924
Votes Polled	...	7,63,924
Rejected Votes	...	33,596

NATRAYAN K TMC ELECTED

Natrayan K	TMC	4,09,830
Thambidurai M	AIADMK	2,41,556
Moorthy T P	MDMK	61,188
Madhukumar R K	BJP	5,870
Arokkiam S	IND	4,338
Saravanan B	IND	1,344
Houlana K B	IND	1,011

Manokaran R	IND	...	996
Pitchaimuthu S	IND	...	920
Eramasamy S	IND	...	833
Pitchaimuthu K	IND	...	789
Eramachandran M	IND	...	605
Loganathan K	IND	...	561
Shanmugam P	IND	...	487

27. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Electorate	...	10,68,210
Votes Polled	...	7,20,232
Rejected Votes	...	27,256

ADAIKALARAJ L	TMC	ELECTED
Adaikalaraj L	TMC	... 4,34,149
Gopal K	INC	... 1,69,441
Rangarajan T K	CPI(M)	... 52,185
Dhanabalan D	BJP	... 14,778
Sivaprakasam N	IND	... 3,116
Vijaya Nallendran B	AIIC(T)	... 2,952
Nagarajan K	IND	... 1,725
Rajendran M	IND	... 1,620
Thathu R	IND	... 1,095
Ramu J	IND	... 1,092
Shangaran (Alias) Siva P	IND	... 791
Natarajan S	IND	... 638
Devadas A	IND	... 630
Nagarajan G	IND	... 595
Usman M	IND	... 594
Ravisankar N P	IND	... 575
Rangarajan S	IND	... 573
Veeramuthu M A	IND	... 531
Rajarathinam P	IND	... 519
Gunasekaran K	IND	... 503
Ramasamy V	IND	... 493
Sundaram Pillai T K	IND	... 490
Selvaraj R Honest	IND	... 465
Krushnajayant X R B	IND	... 428
Vaiyapuri A	IND	... 422
Selvarajhu M	IND	... 406
Krishnamurthy P K Dr	IND	... 390
Boominathan V	IND	... 330
Purushothaman R	IND	... 323
Loganathan M	IND	... 322
Lakshmanan M	IND	... 306
Rudramurthy K V	IND	... 275
Kumarasamy M	IND	... 224

28. PERAMBALUR (SC)

Electorate	...	9,81,964
Votes Polled	...	7,21,728
Rejected Votes	...	47,448

TAMILARASU 88

RAJA A	DMK	ELECTED
Raja A	DMK	... 3,99,079
Subramanian P V	INC	... 1,84,832
Duraiarajan S	MDMK	... 53,782
Moorthy R	BJP	... 7,778
Pitchaimuthu R	IND	... 5,278
Ganapathi M	IND	... 4,475
Dhanasekaran P	IND	... 4,323
Singaram K	IND	... 3,858
Kannapiran K	IND	... 3,464
Kalyanasundaram P	IND	... 3,181
Ponnusamy M	IND	... 2,509
Palraj A	IND	... 1,721

29. MAYILADUTURAI

Electorate	...	9,50,926
Votes Polled	...	6,90,091
Rejected Votes	...	29,816

RAJENDIRAN P V	TMC	ELECTED
Rajendiran P V	TMC	... 3,67,778
Mani Shankar Aiyar	INC	... 2,14,234
Kothai Kesavan	PMK	... 38,656
Venkatesan A	MDMK	... 30,209
Raja Pather S	IND	... 3,030
Paul Ramamurthy R	Shivsena	... 2,439
Janarthanan T K S	CPI (ML)	... 2,215
Ganesan V G	IND	... 901
Abdul Jaleel A	IND	... 816

30. NAGAPATTINAM (SC)

Electorate	...	9,82,042
Votes Polled	...	7,27,883
Rejected Votes	...	33,306

SELVARASU M	CPI	ELECTED
Selvarasu M	CPI	... 3,94,330
Kanivannan M	INC	... 1,72,984
Thambusamy V	CPI (M)	... 1,08,069
Rajamani S	BJP	... 16,582
Ganesan Mavai	IND	... 1,673
Lashmi T	IND	... 939

31. THANJAVUR

Electorate	...	9,68,000
Votes Polled	...	7,00,830
Rejected Votes	...	37,509

PALANIMANICKAM S S	DMK	ELECTED
Palanimanickam S S	DMK	... 3,90,010
Thulasiah Vandayar K	INC	... 1,89,582
Ramamurthy A Thanjai	JD	... 40,259
Sozhamannar Kanakaraja K	IND	... 10,948
Shanmugavel K	IND	... 7,821
Jackeria K M	PMK	... 7,120
Arunachalam S	BJP	... 6,015
Rajamohamad S	IND	... 2,576
Sivaswamy R	IND	... 2,046
Rajarathinam P K	IND	... 1,641
Kumaresan G	IND	... 1,631
Munusamy M	IND	... 1,479
Singaravel A	IND	... 1,298
Jawahar P D	IND	... 469
Kanakasabai N	IND	... 426

32. PUDUKKOTTAI

Electorate	...	11,24,547
Votes Polled	...	8,28,411
Rejected Votes	...	39,245

SIVA N	DMK	ELECTED
Siva N	DMK	... 3,98,209
Swaminathan V N	INC	... 2,20,336
Pushparaj T	AIIC(T)	... 61,830
Karthikeyan R	MDMK	... 60,405
Shanmuganathan K	BJP	... 16,147
Jahuber I	IND	... 8,320
Nagarajan C	IND	... 2,930
Sankaran K	IND	... 2,860
Panner Selvam M Dr.	IND	... 2,692
Duraiyarasan A	IND	... 2,314
Ganapathy S	IND	... 2,119
Satheeswaran R	IND	... 1,356
Panner Selvam C	IND	... 1,282
Shanmuganathan V	IND	... 1,173
Kavignar Kumar	IND	... 1,123
Arokiasamy A	IND	... 1,121
Thilagavathy S Tmt.	IND	... 1,116
Abdul Salam M	IND	... 974
Srinivasan S	IND	... 914
Rajamanickam N	IND	... 686
Ibrahim Gundubai U	IND	... 651
Balakrishnan C	IND	... 608

33. SIVAGANGA

Electorate	...	10,57,381
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Votes Polled	...	6,74,632
Rejected Votes	...	28,253

CHIDAMBARAM P	TMC	ELECTED
Chidambaram P	TMC	... 4,18,774
Gowrishankaran M	INC	... 1,71,472
Aruldoss P	IND	... 91,254
Ganesan A	MDMK	... 41,164
Pattabiramasamy P	BJP	... 6,739
Jesu A	IND	... 3,115
Lakshumikumar M K	IND	... 1,514
Muthusamy Bharathi N	IND	... 1,456
Lourdusamy A M	IND	... 891

34. RAMANATHAPURAM

Electorate	...	10,44,597
Votes Polled	...	6,64,914
Rejected Votes	...	40,202

UDAYAPPAN S P	TMC	ELECTED
Udayappan S P	TMC	... 3,31,249
Rajeshwaran	INC	... 1,35,945
Baluchami R	MDMK	... 61,622
Sundararajan P	IND	... 21,980
Kalanjiam R	IND	... 21,307
Nagarajan S P	BJP	... 16,709
Chellachami C	ATMK	... 12,113
Gopal N Nilyayambadi	IND	... 11,926
Vachamohaideen J	PMK	... 3,768
Gopal Yadav A	IND	... 2,335
Ganesapandian	IND	... 1,195
Ramasami Thevar V K	IND	... 1,006
Govindan (a)		
Viboothi Samiyar V	IND	... 890
Abila Begum M N S Tmt.	IND	... 732
Sahul Hameed R M	IND	... 674
Sahul Hameed A	IND	... 650
Ramachandran M R V	IND	... 611

35. SIVAKASI

Electorate	...	11,67,486
Votes Polled	...	8,08,375
Rejected Votes	...	34,013

ALAGIRISAMY V	CPI	ELECTED
Alagirisamy V	CPI	... 2,38,483
Sanjay Ramasamy	AIADMK	... 2,14,861
Gopalsamy Vai	MDMK	... 2,04,339
Sathiyamoorthy S	IND	... 39,427
Mohan Rajulu S	BJP	... 18,941

88 TAMILARASU

Boseperumal R	IND	...	8,947
Lakshmanan P	PMK	...	6,255
Pitchai Thevar A	IND	...	3,823
Umasankar K	IND	...	2,737
Pandi G	IND	...	2,701
Seenivasan P	AHC(T)	...	2,479
Rajendran R	IND	...	1,941
Shanmugasundhram R	IND	...	1,814
Subassandrapose M	IND	...	1,797
Nadaraj V	IND	...	1,776
Manmathan M	IND	...	1,662
Eravonados Nadar N	Shivsena	...	1,477
Anand J	IND	...	1,456
Sundararajan S G	IND	...	1,434
Chellathurai Manopal D	IND	...	1,349
Pitchaikani M	IND	...	1,164
Perumal P	IND	...	1,041
Raj T N P	IND	...	1,031
Thangavelu S	IND	...	1,014
Vijayaraghavan S	IND	...	987
Arumugam S	IND	...	876
Setha Raman S	IND	...	870
Subramanian K V	IND	...	868
Sundararajan E	IND	...	862
Chelliah S	IND	...	794
Ravi D	IND	...	706
Ponuchamy C	IND	...	706
Thiagarajan (a) Yogam P I D	IND	...	676
Muthiah P V	IND	...	648
Sundarasana Sa	IND	...	637
Marimuthu M	IND	...	622
Pandia Rajan M	IND	...	596
Sundararajan (a)			
Cycle Veerar Sundaram	IND	...	554
Pandiarajan R	IND	...	489
Perumal M V	IND	...	488
Visvanathan P V	IND	...	410
Marimuthu S	IND	...	315
Stalin A	IND	...	309

36. TIRUNELVELI

Electorate	...	10,23,826
Votes Polled	...	6,69,260
Rejected Votes	...	21,269

SIVAPRAKASAM D S A	DMK	ELECTED
Sivaprakasam D S A	DMK	2,95,001
Rajaselvam A R	AIADMK	1,76,721
Kutty (a) Shunmuga		
Chidambaram C A R	MDMK	77,648
Krishnaswamy K Dr.	JP	61,567
Ponniah A R	BJP	25,545
Nagireddi O	IND	2,497

Noordeen N S	IND	...	2,036
Appasu Deivendran	IND	...	1,461
Rayappan M	IND	...	1,425
Muthia Devar P	Shivsena	...	1,062
Johny Selvaraj (a)			
Thiruselvam	IND	...	692
Ponraj P	IND	...	647
Chandramohan A	IND	...	550
Tamilselvi T	IND	...	409
Devadoss Colonel R	IND	...	395
Jeevaratinam S	IND	...	335

37. TENKASI

Electorate	...	9,72,944
Votes Polled	...	6,80,617
Rejected Votes	...	34,472

ARUNACHALAM M	TMC	ELECTED
Arunachalam M	TMC	2,90,663
Selvaraj V	INC	1,94,737
Jeyaraj P	CPI (M)	82,615
Arumugam S	BJP	52,120
Amirtharaj T	PMK	16,328
Karuppasamy S	IND	2,383
Devadoss R Colonel	IND	2,058
Shunmugaih M	IND	1,994
Subramanian M	IND	1,212
Maruthan K	IND	1,035
Vellapandi S	IND	1,000

38. TIRUCHENDUR

Electorate	...	9,79,095
Votes Polled	...	5,96,500
Rejected Votes	...	24,377

DHANUSKODI	ATHITHAN R	TMC	ELECTED
Dhanuskodi Athithan R	TMC	...	3,17,943
Justin S	INC	...	1,14,232
Chandra Bose N S Dr.	BJP	...	79,051
Anton Gomez	JD	...	48,066
Sundaram R	IND	...	3,274
Arulappa Nadar S	IND	...	2,995
Nagarajan	IND	...	1,406
Karthikeyan J	IND	...	1,113
Kumarasamy V	IND	...	991
Rajagopalan N	IND	...	763
Murugendran S	IND	...	655
Maria Joseph (a) Manuel Raj	IND	...	451
Muthuperumal P	IND	...	382
Balasubramanian A	IND	...	308

Senthurpandi V	IND	...	306
Sivarama Subramaniam R	IND	...	187

39. NAGERCOIL

Electorate	...	9,74,018
Votes Polled	...	5,83,299
Rejected Votes	...	21,648

DENNIS N	TMC	ELECTED
Dennis N	TMC	1,97,582
Radhakrishnan P	BJP	1,69,885
Muhammad Ismail	JD	1,30,753
Kumari Ananthan	INC	51,726

Lawrance A	AHC(T)	...	5,248
Nallasivan Pillai N	IND	...	1,246
Nagarajan V	IND	...	767
Subramonyan V	IND	...	623
Chidambaram T	IND	...	604
Dharmaraj K	IND	...	516
Joseph P	IND	...	451
Suresh Kumar (a)			
Suresh Swamiyar Kani R	IND	...	444
Subbian A	IND	...	423
Ponnuswamy E	IND	...	361
Nagoor Meran Mohammed U	IND	...	347
Murugan V N	IND	...	340
Aruldas A J	IND	...	252
Stephen S H	IND	...	83

LIST OF PARTIES

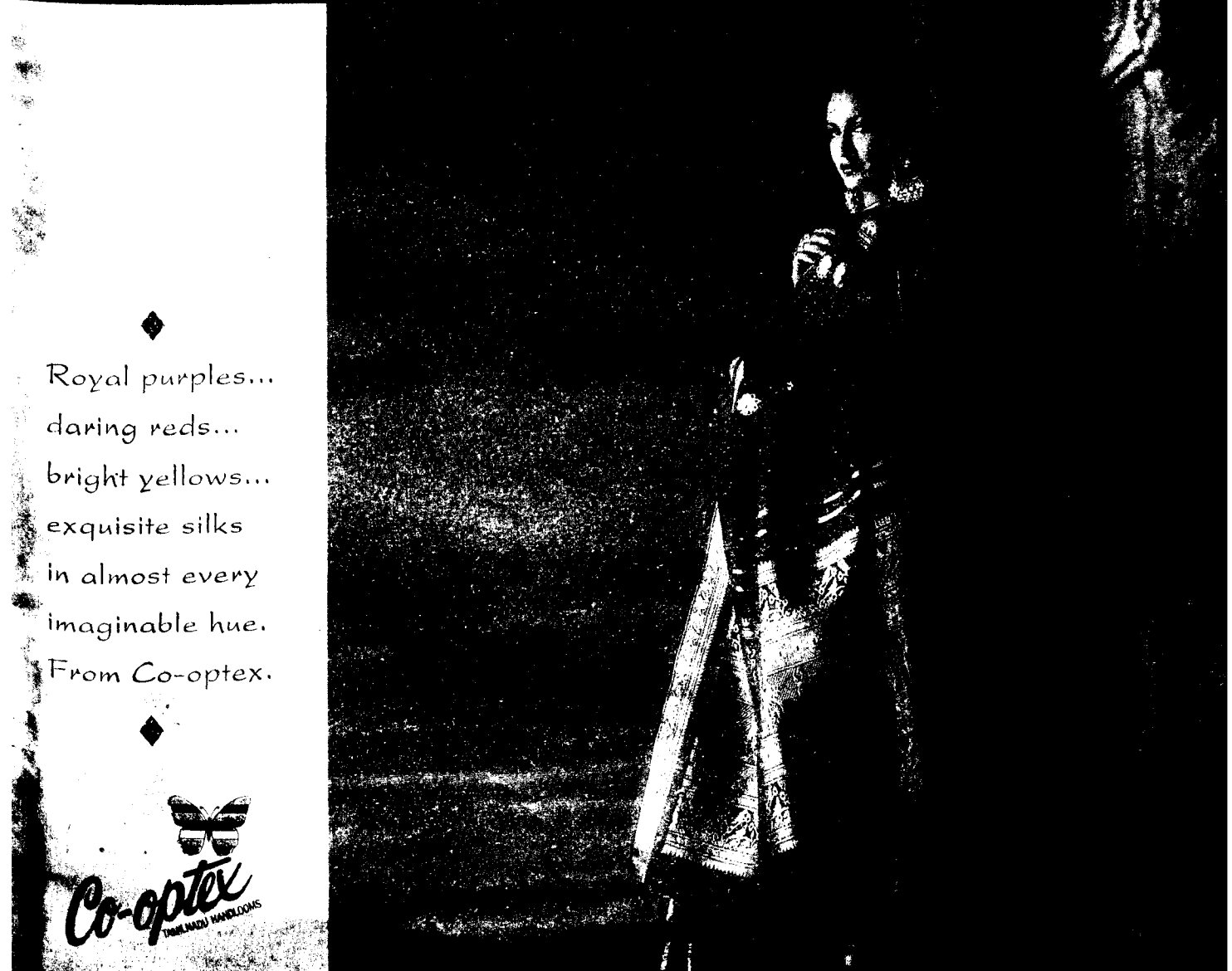
DMK	-	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
AIADMK	-	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
TMC	-	Tamizh Maanila Congress
CPI	-	Communist Party of India
PMK	-	Pattali Makkal Katchi
INC	-	Indian National Congress
MDMK	-	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
BJP	-	Bharathiya Janata Party
JD	-	Janata Dal
AHC (T)	-	All India Indira Congress (Tiwari)
JP	-	Janata Party
MGRF	-	MGR Front
CPI (M)	-	Communist Party of India (Marxist)
AIFB	-	All India Forward Block
RPI (Sivaraj)	-	Republican Party of India (Sivaraj)
SP	-	Samata Party
TNMC	-	Tamil Nadu Makkal Congress
BSP	-	Bahujan Samaj Party
AIVMK	-	All India Vakkalar Munnetra Kazhagam
TJ	-	Thamizhaga Janata
MMS	-	Mahabarath Mahajan Sabha
KMK	-	Kaivinaignargal Munnetra Kazhagam

MELPHC	- Marxist Engelist Leninist Proletariat Health Commune
APMK	- Ambedkar Puratchikara Makkal Katchi
AIAPM	- All India Ambedkar People's Movement
IKK	- India Kudiয়ারasu Katchi
UCPI	- United Communist Party of India
TK	- Thamizhar Katchi
MSI	- Makkal Sakthi Iyakkam
BMC	- Bharatha Makkal Congress
TKMI	- Tamil Nadu Kamaraj Makkal Iyakkam
HRP	- Human Rights Party
DKVF	- Devandrakula Vellalar Federation
TTI	- Thamizhar Thannurimai Iyakkam
MJK	- Makkal Jananayaka Katchi
AICP	- All India Christian Party
AMK	- Ambedkar Makkal Kazhagam
PHK	- Pavithra Hindustan Kazhagam
IND	- Independent
ICS	- Indian Congress Socialist
CPI (ML)	- Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)
AMVK	- Ambedkar Makkal Viduthalai Katchi
TP	- Thamizhar Party
ATMK	- All India Thamizhaga Munnetra Kazhagam
AICC (S)	- All India Congress Committee (Socialist)
HMK	- Hindu Makkal Katchi
MGRK	- MGR Kazhagam
MGRMK	- MGR Munnetra Kazhagam
SCSTA	- SC/ST Alliance
THVYK	- Tamil Nadu Hindu Vellalar Youth Kazhagam
TMM	- Tharasu Makkal Mandram
SMP	- Sathya Marg Par
AIDPF	- All India Democratic People Federation
PDP	- People's Democratic Party



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Royal purples...
daring reds...
bright yellows...
exquisite silks
in almost every
imaginable hue.
From Co-optex.

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Co-optex
UNWINDING HANDLOOMS



The massive ground swell of support given by people

I have no doubt that all you will extend your wholehearted and enthusiastic cooperation to this Government which is committed to fulfilling the expectations of the people who have, in a massive groundswell of support, given a mandate well beyond a simple majority.

The peaceful change of Government

The efforts of the Election Commission in framing and strictly enforcing guidelines for the proper conduct of elections without giving room for malpractices and with restrictions on expenditure has enabled the people of Tamil Nadu to peacefully and democratically ensure a change of Government.

Need to evolve a national consensus on Electoral Reforms

Further reforms are needed in the electoral

process. We have reached a situation where in the guise of independent candidates, democratic rights are being frivolously and perversely misused. This is the appropriate time to stress the need to evolve a national consensus, through discussions will all parties, on electoral reforms which balance democracy with discipline.

We will stress for a federal structure at the Centre

This Government will continue to emphasize the need for Constitutional safeguards for the autonomy of the states and a federal structure at the Centre so that the unity and integrity of India are firmly established.

All official languages of the States must be made official languages of the Union

Despite the assurance of the Late Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that Hindi will not be imposed on Tamil Nadu, the long standing language problem is yet to be resolved. The policy of this Government is that the only solution to the language problem is to make all the official languages of the States, official languages of the Union Government. If it is argued that this will take time, then, as a first step, this Government will work towards making Tamil, rich in literature and grammar and the oldest in the family of Dravidian languages, as one of the official languages of the Union Government.

A Separate Ministry for Tamil Official language

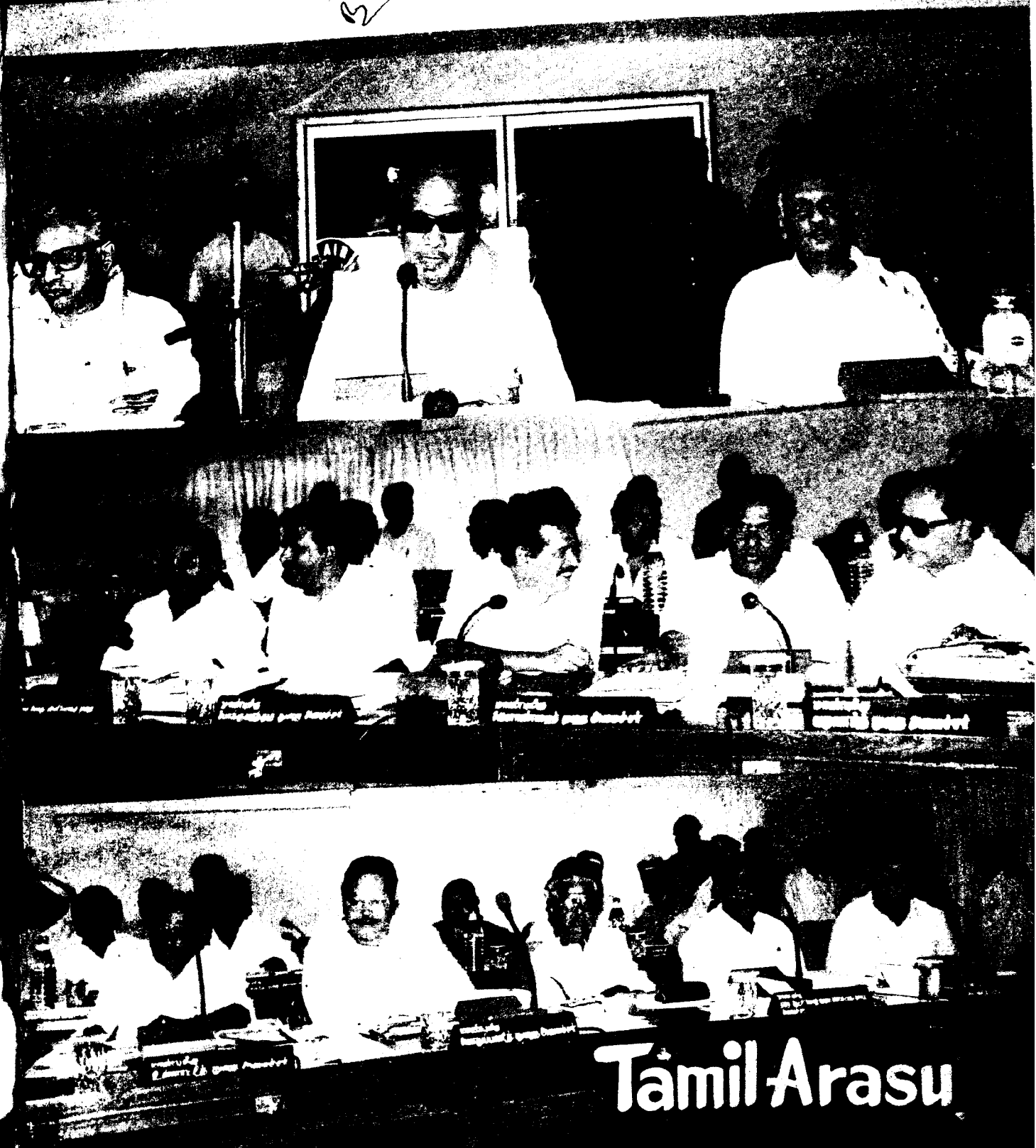
I am happy to inform you that for the first time a separate Ministry for Tamil Official Language has been set up for taking vigorous action to extend the full usage of Tamil to all aspects of administration in our State within a specified time frame and to achieve the goal of "Tamil Everywhere and in Every Sphere". At the same time it will be ensured that the welfare of the linguistic minorities will not be adversely affected and will be fully protected.



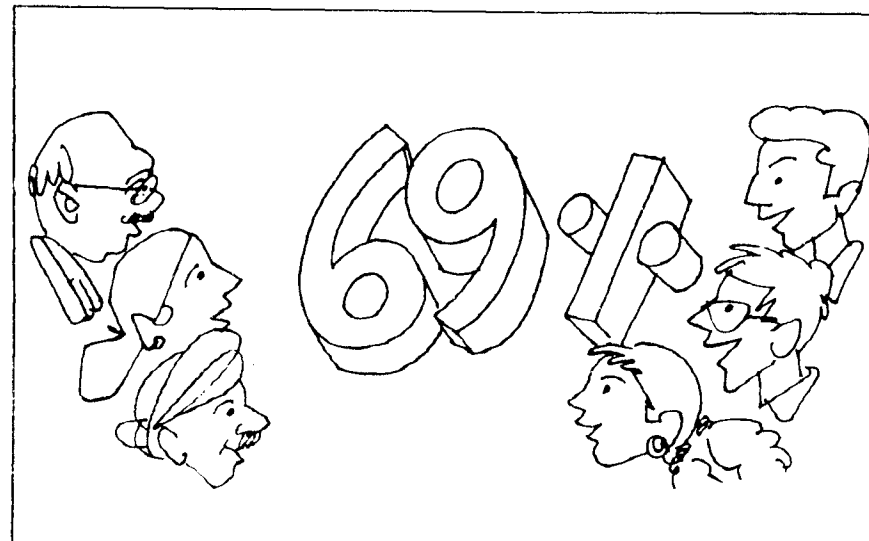


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மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர்கள்
காவல் துறை அதிகாரிகள் மாநாடு
நாள்: 11-12 சூன் 1996



Tamil Arasu



This Government is committed to provide 69% reservation in employment and education to BCs, MBCs, SCs and STs.

A Second Green Revolution in the offing in TamilNadu.

This Government will make all efforts to usher in a second Green Revolution in the State. A scientific approach based on the specific requirements of agro climatic zones will be the focus of the agricultural policy. Specific emphasis will be placed on extending irrigation facilities to dry land areas to the extent possible, increasing the productivity of irrigated lands by revamping irrigation systems and promoting high value added floriculture and horticulture. Assured supply of electricity at preannounced, specified hours will be ensured. This Government will also take all measures to ensure that the interests of the Cauvery Delta farmers are fully protected. The matter will be vigorously pursued before the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal in order to reach an early final settlement to the dispute. Implementation of the Interim Orders of the Tribunal will also be pursued.

A Special Package for Small Industries

In the present economic context, Tamil Nadu, endowed with good infrastructure, well educated and skilled manpower, an international airport and several seaports should have been in the forefront of industrial development in the country. However, in the last 5 years the State has not been able to capitalise on its advantages. This Government will adopt an investor friendly approach and strive

enthusiastically to attract more industrial investment to Tamil Nadu. A special policy package for small scale entrepreneurs will also be introduced.

Attention to the Care for the Environment

The Government will devote full attention to the protection of the environment. Immediate steps will be taken to prevent pollution of rivers and waterways by industrial units. The pollution hazard posed by tanneries in the State is a serious problem. At the same time, the tanneries provide employment to a large number of people. Therefore, the issue will have to be tackled from both the human welfare and the environment points of view. A solution wherein, farmers' lands and public drinking water are not polluted and at the same time the livelihood of the workers is not adversely affected, will be found through tripartite discussions initiated by the Government.

Urban Development to receive importance.

The Urban Development and Housing sector will be accorded due importance. The traffic congestion in the major cities like Madras and Madurai will be relieved by the construction of ring roads. In Madras city, action will be taken soon to shift the wholesale vegetable market to Koyambedu. I am glad to announce that a sum of Rs. 200 crores will be allotted for meeting the infrastructure needs of Madras Metropolitan Area and a total amount of Rs. 100 crores will be allotted to meet the infrastructure requirements of Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Salem municipal corporations.

Protected water supply to the whole of TamilNadu

This Government will ensure that there is no habitation without protected drinking water supply in the State. Steps will also be taken to provide protected drinking water supply to all the primary schools in the State. I would like to convey the good news that following the discussions the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. M. Karunanidhi had with the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Thiru. N. Chandrababu Naidu, Krishna water will reach Madras city before the end of this year.

High Priority to quality basic health care

This Government will accord the highest priority to the provision of quality basic health care and medical services in the State. In order to provide uninterrupted

basic medical care in the rural areas, it will be ensured that medical officers work properly in all the primary health centres.

Drought Relief works speeded up

This is the Government of the poor and middle classed following the path shown by Aringar Anna. That is why soon after assumption of office, this Government waived ground rent benefiting one crore and twenty five lakh persons. Similarly, in the areas affected by drought due to the failure of the North East Monsoon last year, remission of land revenue and appropriate debt relief will be given to the farmers. The District Collectors have been directed to speed up the drought relief works on a war footing. To review the situation and to intensify the works further a conference of District Collectors, presided over by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, will be held in the first week of June.

A Progressive Education Policy

A Progressive Education Policy will be



Food grains will be distributed to the people on any day convenient to them every month, at Fair Price Shops.

We are committed to Secularism and Communal amity.

This Government is committed to preserving and nurturing the principle of secularism and communal amity. It will ensure that all appropriate action will be taken immediately to instil fraternal feelings amongst the members of all religions and classes. Peace committees consisting of community elders and leaders of all parties will be formed in areas where they are required. I request the cooperation of people from all walks of life in preserving communal harmony.

Efforts for 69% reservation for all Backward Communities will be pursued

In 1993 the TamilNadu Legislative Assembly had enacted a legislation to provide for the continuance of the 69% reservation in employment and educational institutions in the State. As a result of the unanimity of all political parties in Tamil Nadu in enacting this legislation and the cooperation of the all India political parties for including the Act in the Ninth Schedule, this Act had been included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, placing it beyond challenge in courts of law, by the Constitution 76th Amendment Act notified on 1st September 1994. However, the Supreme Court had ordered the creation of additional vacancies in engineering and medical colleges in the State to provide admission to those who would have got admission had the 50% limit on reservation been followed. Although the

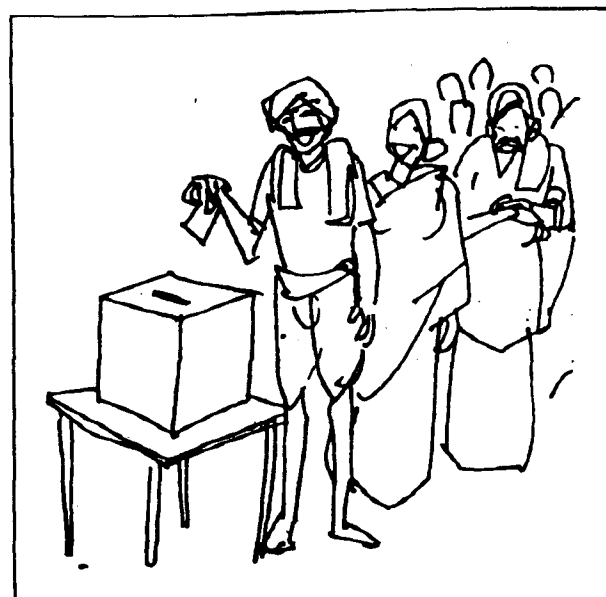
Tamil Nadu Act providing for 69% reservation had been included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution on 1st September 1994, because of the failure of the previous Government to clearly state this in the clarification petition filed in the Supreme Court on 23rd September 1994, the Supreme Court ordered the implementation of only 50% reservation. A similar order was passed by the Supreme Court for the year 1995-96 also. This Government is committed to providing 69%

reservation in employment and education to the Backward and Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Tribes and will pursue the matter vigorously in the Supreme Court.

Police force will be made people friendly and non partisan

This Government is greatly concerned about the threats from powerful antisocial elements, to the life and property of the people in the State, especially, those living in suburban areas

resulting in an atmosphere of insecurity and an increase in violent crime. It also notes with concern that the people's confidence in the police has been shaken. This Government will take appropriate action to end the sad situation of the protector preying on the protected and the misfortune of politics becoming a haven for those committing crimes. It will transform the police force into a people friendly and non-partisan force. A State Human Rights Commission will be set up to enquire into all allegations of violation of human rights.



The People of Tamil Nadu have ensured a peaceful change of Government

An institution of Ombudsman will be constituted

The people have given a mandate for a clean and corruption free Government in this election. This Government is fully committed to providing good governance in keeping with the people's expectations. After a study of the draft legislation at the Centre and the laws in other States, suitable legislation will be enacted to set up the institution of an "Ombudsman" who will enquire into the allegations of corruption against all high dignitaries and officials.

Local Body Elections will be held

I am happy to inform you that the commitment to the people to announce the dates for the local body elections in the first session of this Legislative Assembly will be fulfilled. This will alleviate the sufferings of the people living in villages, towns and cities who do not have any duly elected representatives in the local bodies to whom

they can voice their demands for basic services and have them fulfilled. Adequate financial resources will be made available to the local self-government institutions to fulfil their responsibilities based on the recommendations of the State Finance Commission.

Elections to Co-operative Societies

This Government is keen on conducting elections to the cooperative societies at the

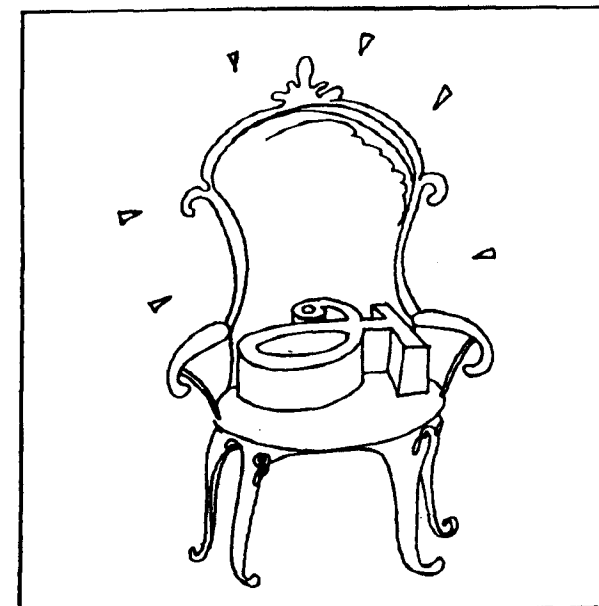
earliest. During the previous regime, ineligible persons had been enrolled as members in many cooperative societies. This Government considers that the elections to the cooperative societies should be conducted after deleting ineligible members and enrolling eligible persons as members. A further period of 3 months will be required for conducting the elections to the cooperative societies properly without any irregularities after detecting ineligible members and enrolling eligible

persons as members. For this purpose the Government will immediately approach the High Court and announce the schedule for elections on the basis of the orders of the High Court.

Irregularities in Fair Price shops will be removed

It has been represented that the food grains sold in the Fair Price Shops against family cards are not distributed properly and if the commodities are not bought on the specified dates,

antisocial elements misappropriate them for their own selfish ends. To prevent this, it has been demanded that food grains be distributed to the people on any day convenient to them every month. It has also been demanded that irregularities such as underweight and diversion of essential commodities for sale in the open market should be prevented. Accepting these demands this Government will take appropriate action.



Ministry for Tamil Official language setup to extend the full usage of Tamil to all aspects of administration in our State

formulated with a focus on the needs of the 21st Century. Upgrading the quality of education at all levels and promotion of computer literacy will be the main thrust areas of this policy. This Government will place the highest emphasis on ensuring that all children in the age group of 6 to 11 years are enrolled and retained in primary schools. At the secondary level, efforts will be made to improve science education by equipping higher secondary schools with full-fledged laboratories.

Revival of the Manu Needhi Thittam

This Government is committed to providing an effective administration which is responsive to the needs of various sections of the public, such as farmers, weavers, workers and traders, and to increase employment opportunities. The "Manu Needhi Thittam", which enabled the people to meet officials at different levels easily to represent their grievances and to get them redressed, was introduced in 1969 for the first time in India only by this Government. I am glad to inform this house that this scheme, which was given up in the intervening period, will be revived.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council to be revived
The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, with a 65 year old history was a shining repository of ideas derived from the intellect and experience of several scholars. As you are aware, the

Council which was useful in formulating Government's policies, schemes and laws in a proper manner was abolished in 1986. Necessary legislation will be introduced in this House to revive this historic and august Council.



A second Green Revolution will be ushered in Tamil Nadu

Progress of women ensured

The revolutionary poet Bharathidasan said, "Just as can see your path through your eyes, a nation achieves progress through its women". Keeping this in mind this Government, when it held office earlier, had introduced many schemes for the benefit of women

including property rights for women, 30% reservation in employment, setting up of a women police force, free education for poor

“

We are committed to provide an effective administration which is responsive to the needs of various sections of the people and to increase employment opportunities.

”

women up to the degree level, marriage assistance grants for poor women who have studied upto Class VIII and maternity benefit for pregnant women. The Government will remove the slackness in the implementation of these schemes which came about during the intervening period, and will further expand them. I am glad to inform you that the Government will also endeavour to explain the ills of drinking by involving a thousand women, on payment of appropriate wages, in each district in prohibition propaganda.

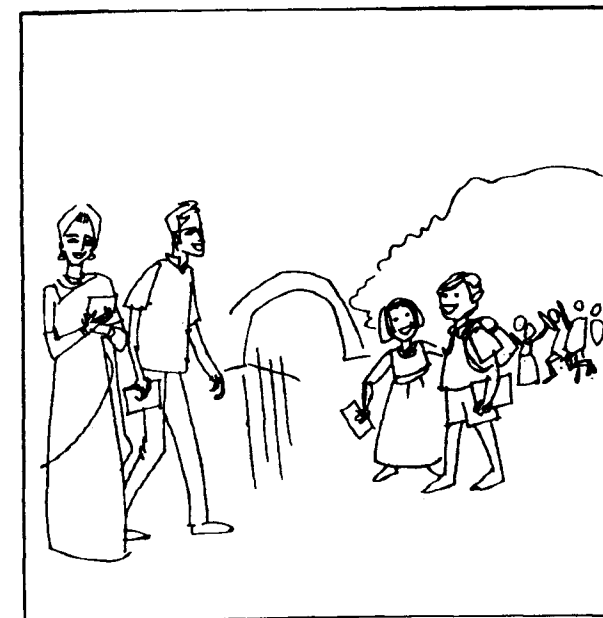
Pay Parity for State Government Employees

This Government fully recognises the importance of the role of the employees of Government departments, public sector undertakings and various quasi Government organisations in the effective implementation of schemes and programmes. The welfare of Government employees will therefore be accorded due importance. The State Government employees will be extended the

“

This is the Government of the poor and middle classes following the path shown by Arignar Anna. That is why soon after the assumption of office, this Government waived ground rent benefitting 1.25 crore persons.

”



Upgrading the quality of education at all levels and promotion of computer literacy will be the main thrust areas of the new Progressive Education Policy.

same pay scales as those fixed for Central Government employees based on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission.

The recruitment of teachers will be made only through employment exchanges. By enlisting the co-operation of Government employees, this Government will ensure that the benefits of various schemes and programmes reach the people quickly and without any leakages.

You have the opportunity to serve the country and its people through this august Assembly. I conclude this address in the firm belief that you will conduct your debate in an enlightened manner that will add lusture to the democratic ethos, transform this house into a garden where good ideas blossom for the removal of poverty and the well being of the country and maintain the ideals of duty, dignity and discipline. □



Once filled my hand with mist
Then I opened it and lo, the mist was a worm.
And I closed and opened my hand again, and behold
there was a bird.
And again I closed and opened my hand, and in its
hollow stood a man with a sad face, turned upward.
And again I closed my hand, and when I opened it
there was naught but mist.
But I heard a song of exceeding sweetness.

SAND AND FOAM

KAHIL GIBRAN

— ❁ —

A pearl is a temple built by pain around a grain of sand.
What longing built our bodies and around what grains?

— ❁ —

It takes two of us to discover truth: one to utter it
and one to understand it.

— ❁ —

Trees are poems that the earth writes upon the sky.
We fell them down and turn them into paper that we
may record our emptiness.

— ❁ —

We often sing lullabies to our children that we
ourselves may sleep.

Seven times have I despised my soul:

The first time when I saw her being meek
that she might attain height.

— ❁ —

The second time when I saw her limping
before the crippled.

— ❁ —

The third time when she was given to
choose between the hard and the easy,
and she chose the easy.

— ❁ —

The fourth time when she committed a
wrong, and comforted herself that others
also commit wrong.

The fifth time when she forbore for weakness,
and attributed her patience to strength.

— ❁ —

The sixth time when she despised the ugliness
of a face, and knew not that it was one of
her own masks.

— ❁ —

And the seventh time when she sang a song
of praise, and deemed it a virtue.

— ❁ —

Frogs may bellow louder than bulls, but
they cannot drag the plough in the field
nor turn the wheel of the winepress, and
of their skins you cannot make shoes.

— ❁ —

Every seed is a longing.





The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi unveiled the portrait of Tmt. Rani Ammaiyar, wife of Perarignar Anna at her residence on 20-5-1996

PHOTO

The Hon'ble Chief Minister received a copy of Tamil Arasu Election special issue from the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity, Thiru. V. Mullai Vendhan on 23.5.96



Senior Member of the Legislative Assembly, Tmt. A.S. Ponnammal who administered the oath of office to the newly elected Members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly with the Hon'ble Chief Minister



The first Cabinet Meeting of the Tamil Nadu Government was held at the Secretariat, Madras on 22.5.96. Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi Presided.

FEATURE



The Hon'ble Minister for Labour Welfare, Sri Lanka, Thiru. Thondaiman called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru. M. Karunanidhi on 19.5.96.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister placed a wreath on the demised body of former Chief Minister Tmt. Janaki Ramachandran on 19.5.96.

CONSUMER EDUCATION

SAFEGUARD YOUR HOME

The why and how of protecting your family

Consumer education is vital in a market oriented society. General well-being and health depends on proper consumer education. Unfortunately, despite consumer education people in West are often taken for a ride by forces that doesn't care for human life, in their pursuit of money making. The conditions, can imagine could be worse in a developing nation like India where consumer education is yet to gain any priority. Tamil Arasu has a look on consumer education and its influence on health.

The everyday shopping bag could be the "danger" that could create hazards at every home. In our pursuit for conveniences and comforts and in our belief in technology in furthering these, even the air we breathe and water we consume have become modern day, 'Trojan horses' out to create health hazards and may be dangerous to life.

There is a need for an all out effort to deploy all the

crack forces at our command, to defend our home. We will have to educate ourselves and follow it up by prompt action. The consumer must realise that there exists a relationship between health and goods, services and the environment. By being vigil, we can be healthy and even lower the cost of living reasonably well.

The cost of ILL HEALTH

Statistics are not available in our country on patients checking in at hospitals for treatment. But, for a country with a population of over 900

million, even if we very conservatively estimate that one in a hundred people are sick at a point of time or afflicted by a disease, 9 million persons can be assumed to be physically or mentally sick. According to statistics there were 17.88 lakh malaria cases in 1993, 20 lakh cancer cases at any point of time, 13 lakh leprosy cases in 1993, about 1.5% of our population has radiologically active TB of the lungs, and a large number of filaria, kala-azar and goitre cases. This means about 1 billion activity days are being wasted every year averaging about 12 days for each Indian man, woman and child on account of ill health.

In order to deal with the implication arising out of general ill health, disease and injury, we are probably spending millions of rupees for medical cure.

It has been estimated that billions of dollars are being wasted in USA on health care, because of unnecessary hospitalization, unnecessary



The threat posed by the everyday shopping bag?

drugs and even unnecessary surgeries (see table). It was also estimated in the late 70s that about 25 per cent of all medical care costs were "wastes". The question is, whether can we learn from the bad experience in USA and make efforts to avoid such situations in India. If we have to, how do we go about it and avoid wasteful expenditure.

A Stitch in time saves

It is common knowledge that prevention is always better than cure. The stress on prevention and the realisation that it is by preventing the

diseases from occurring, rather than treating it later, can we bring about major improvement in our nation's health. Prevention oriented health maintenance organisations must be made dynamic.

But it is the average citizen, who has the responsibility to keep himself informed on the problems of health. And, if possible to organise, to educate others and to act in implementing ways and means to protect health. Defending our health is not and can never be a casual matter.

Be a responsible Consumer

Responsible Consumers must consider three important factors when they buy a product especially a health product. They are

- 1) What it is supposed to do,
- 2) What its side effects are
- and 3) What alternatives are available.

The consumers are advised to find, understand and use knowledge to avoid the disease and trauma traps. Tamil Arasu will advise consumer on avoiding these traps regularly.

HEALTH CARE WASTE		
Type of Waste	Magnitude of Waste	Cost per year (billion)
Unnecessary hospitalizations	10 million per year at \$1,000 each	\$10
Unnecessary hospital beds	60,000 construction costs : \$50,000 Operating costs : \$18,250 per year per bed	\$3 \$1.1
Unnecessary surgery	2 million operations per year at \$1000 each	\$ 2
Drug promotion	Including advertising and retailing	\$ 1
Unnecessary drugs	Overprescribed antibiotics, tranquilizers, noneffective prescription drugs, worthless over-the-counter drugs	\$ 2
Unnecessary X-rays	Of \$ 4.8 billion per year spent for diagnostic health and dental X rays, about 30 percent are for "defensive" purposes	\$ 1.4
Profiteering of Private Insurance industry		\$ 3
Total waste per year (billions)		\$21.50

Source : Health Research Group, USA

If this is the case with USA. How dangerous is the trend in India?

SCIENCE UPDATE

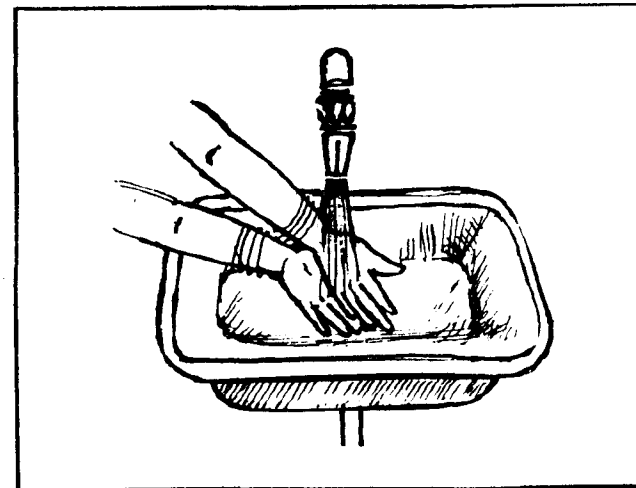
MOBILE PHONES AND YOUR BRAIN

Technophobes have long warned mobile phone users that radiation emissions can cause headaches and even brain cancer. Britain's National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) found that the head does absorb 70% of mobile emissions creating 'hot spots' areas where continuous mobile use has warmed the skull. Exactly what this means is still unclear. NRPB's Dr. Camelia Gabriel says that although research was inconclusive, "prolonged mobile phone use is inadvisable." Anticipating the concern such a study will generate, British company Microshield has launched a nickel and steel-fiber phone over with claims that it blocks 90% of the emissions that would otherwise be absorbed by the body.



BATHROOM HYGIENE

A recent report in USA WEEKEND offers a few common sense rules for a more hygienic bathroom. To clean the toilet bowl rinse it regularly with chlorine bleach. Bathroom cups should be treated like any kitchen utensil and washed often. Toothbrushes should be dried after use and changed every three months. And always wash your hands. They can carry infection from surfaces to the nose or mouth. But washing with soap and water and regularly scrubbing under nails between fingers will reduce the opportunity for infection. When rinsing hands, always point them downward; the dirt will run off into the sink instead of down the wrist and arm.



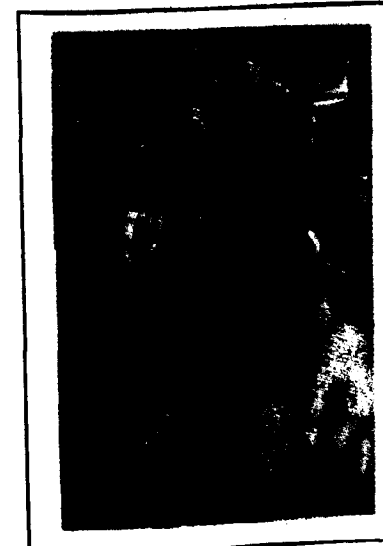
FRESH FISH CONSUMPTION MAY PREVENT ASTHMA

We have heard of the famous fish treatment for asthma at Hyderabad, where thousands throng on a particular day in June every year to receive the treatment.

Now, a report by a Medical Journal of Australia has suggested that Fish high in oil content such as rainbow trout, blue fish salmon and Atlantic trout, could reduce the incidence of childhood asthma. In a study of 468 children, aged 8 to 11, scientists found that those who did not eat fresh, oily fish were four times as likely to have asthma than those who did consume such fish at least once a week. Fish oil contains fatty acids, compounds necessary for regulating digestion and body temperature, lowering blood pressure and breaking up cholesterol deposits in the arteries. Fatty acids may have anti-inflammatory properties which help control the airway closure that spurs bronchial problems. There are those who contest these claims but everybody agrees that the increase in asthma in a developed country is analogous with the move away from fresh food during the last 10 years.



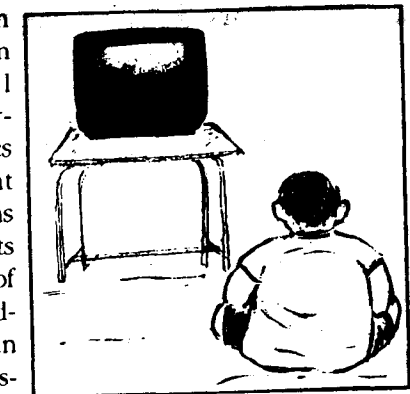
LIVING WITH A PET IS GOOD FOR YOU



Owning a cat, dog or even a songbird is good for the heart. That, at least, is what doctors at Melbourne's Baker Medical Research Institute concluded after a study of more than 5,700 people. They found that pet owners have fewer minor illnesses, visit their doctor less frequently, have lower blood

pressure and cholesterol levels, and are less likely to die in the first year after a heart attack, according to the Medical Journal of Australia. The doctors also say that when the pet is a pooch, the benefits increase significantly if the owner regularly takes it for a walk. The findings come at a time when pet ownership is declining.

TV and obesity in Children



A recent report in the American Medical Association's Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine confirms what many parents have feared: 60% of the cases of childhood obesity can be linked to excessive television viewing. In a study of 746 youths between ages 10 and 15, those who watched more than 5 hours of TV per day were over five times as likely to be obese than children who watched between zero and two hours. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that parents should limit children to two viewing hours daily and encourage them to get off the couch and exercise.

-Courtesy ASIaweek

MODAKURICHI ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY
ELECTION RESULTS

A record number of 1030 candidates including 1027 Independents contested at the Modakurichi constituency.

The election was held on 1.6.96. The results are :

The Election was		1,94,579
Total Electorate		1,18,286
Votes Polled		1,071
Rejected Votes		
Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan	DMK	Elected
Tmt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan	DMK	64,436
Thiru. R.N. Kittusamy	AIADMK	24,896
Thiru. K. Ilanchezhian	MDMK	20,403
Other Candidates		7,480

MANAGING CHOLERA

The disease is caused by the bacteria Vibrio cholerae, a bug found in human sewage that moves into the water supply and spreads rapidly to food stalls and washrooms. Characterized by muscle cramps and severe vomiting and diarrhea, cholera results in massive dehydration and is fatal if left untreated. If you are in a cholera-risk area, it is vital to avoid tap water. You should also make sure all vegetables are thoroughly washed in boiled or bottled water. It is best to be wary of local ice cream. Consume fruit with skin that must be removed, such as bananas and oranges. Eat only cooked food and avoid street food stalls. If you show any symptoms of cholera, drink plenty of bottled fluids and see a doctor immediately. Diagnosed early, cholera is easily treated through rehydration and course of antibiotics.

ENVIRONMENT

NOW OR NEVER

Our obsession with progress has resulted indeed some times or often in progress. As a result, throughout much of the world:- Children born now can expect to live longer and be better educated than their parents. We can reach out to someone else who is thousands of miles away, without moving an inch. And the global food production increases faster than the growth of population.

Yet, as each community, each nation strives to progress and prosper, they do it with little concern and regard for its impact on others. Some devour the Earth's limited resources at a rate that would leave nothing for future generation. While, many others of a larger number consume too little and survive with the prospect of hunger, squalor, diseases and early death.

It is a fact that in the name of growing more food and in providing comforts, we have denuded our forests. In the name of industrial growth, we have polluted the rivers, seas and even underground water, heated up the globe through the accumulation of Carbondioxide and have even depleted the ozone layer that protects the earth from harmful radiation. This threat created by us and posed to us is a challenge that needs to be recognized and managed now, before it is too late. We propose to present here, the threats the earth faces because of the failure of progress and development to manage environment.

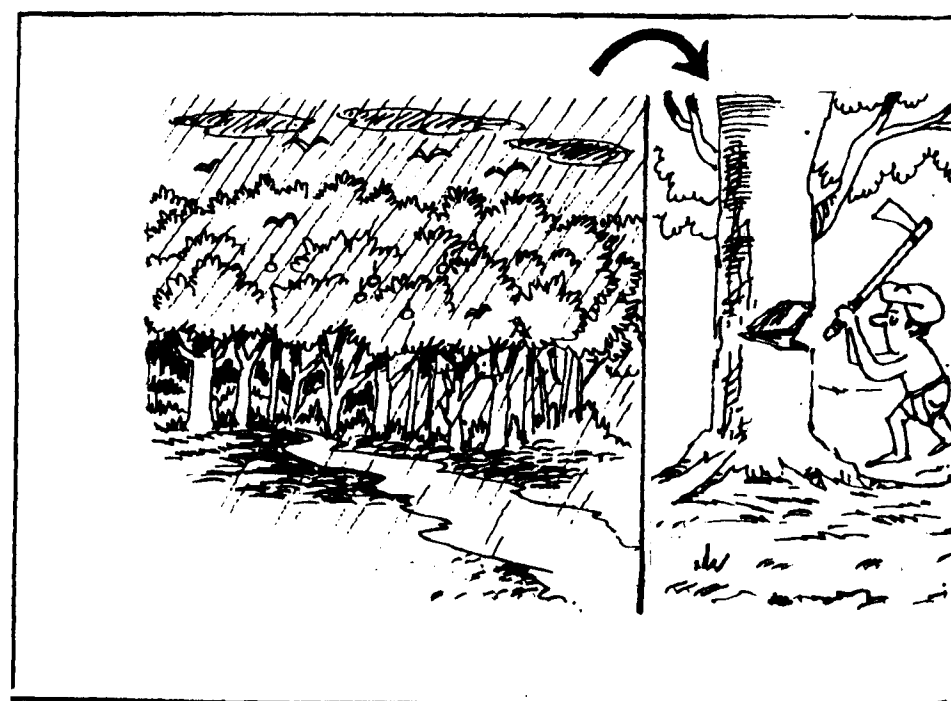
The challenge before us is very simple. Either we correct the short sighted manner by which we have

pursued prosperity in the name of progress as well as help the poor from impoverishing their living conditions, or face the threat of our extinction. The choice is ours.

We acknowledge progress, as the successes of our drive for progress are quite visible. Unlike the environmental trends (or side - effects) that are about to cause havoc but are not visible and show us just the symptoms of the greater malady. We will have a close look into these dangerous environmental trends.

eleven million hectares of forests are destroyed yearly and over three decades, this would equal the size of India. Because of desertification, 21 million additional hectares provide no economic return. These forests are generally converted to low grade farmland that cannot sustain even the farmers who settle there.

In Europe and North America, acid precipitation (known as acid rains) kill forests and lakes. They even cause considerable damage to the ar-



INCREASING DRYLANDS AND ADVANCING DESERTS

Each year, six million hectares of productive dryland are being turned into worthless deserts. During a period of thirty years, the area so turned into a desert would equal the size of the present Saudi Arabia. More than

tistic and architectural heritage of nations. Vast tracts of land are beyond hopes of repair because of these rains.

It is estimated that 35 percent of the earth's land area suffers slight, moderate or severe desertification. In 1984, the World's drylands supported some 850 million people, of whom 230 million lived on lands consid-

ered severely desertified. Desertification is harshest on the drylands of South America, Asia and Africa.

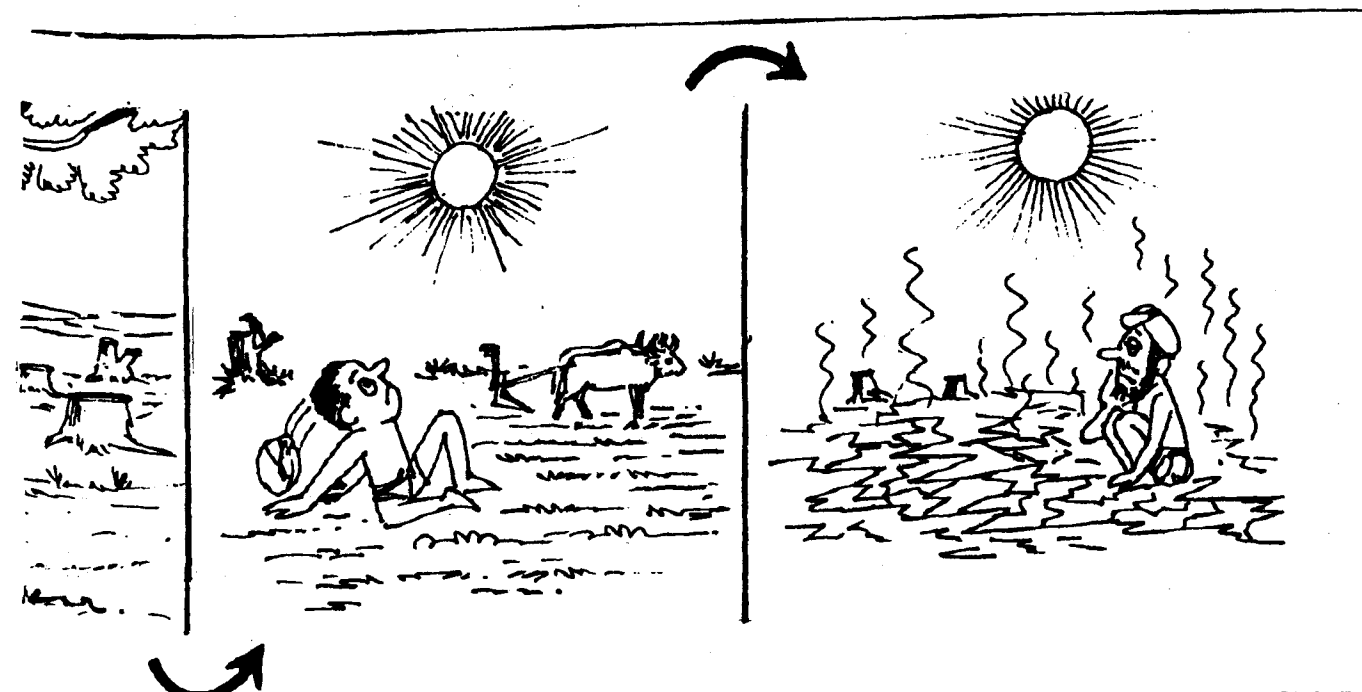
Desertification is caused by a complex mix of climate and human effects. The human effects are the rapid growth of both human and animal populations, detrimental land use practices, adverse terms of trade and civil wars. The cultivation of cash crops on unsuitable rangeland has forced herders and their cattle on to marginal lands. The unfavourable international terms of trades for primary products and the policies of aid donors have reinforced pressures to encourage increasing cash crops at any cost.

About 10 million hectares were being eliminated outrightly each year, according to surveys of 1970s. The deforestation rates would probably have accelerated by now.

By the end of the Century, there could be little virgin tropical moist forest left outside of the Zaire Basin and the Western half of Brazilian Amazonia along with few areas as the Guyana tract of forest in Northern South America and parts of the Island of New Guinea. The forests in these zones are unlikely to survive beyond a few decades, as world demand for their produce continues to expand and as the number of forestland farmer increases.

If deforestation were to continue in Amazonia (at present rates) until the year 2000 about 15 percent of the plant species would be completely lost. If Amazonia's forest cover was to be ultimately reduced to those areas now reduced to parks and reserves, 66 percent of plant species would be lost, together with almost 69 percent of bird species and a similar proportions of all other major categories of species. About 20 percent of Earth's species are found in Latin American forests outside of Amazonia and another 20 percent are found in forests of Asia and Africa outside the Zaire Basin. All these forests are threatened and so is the threat to hundreds and thousand of species.

to be continued....



VANISHING SPECIES

Tropical moist forests cover only six percent of the Earth's land surface, but are habitat for atleast half of the Earth's species. They may contain 90% or more of all the species. The mature tropical forests, that still exist cover only 900 million hectares, out of the 1.6 billion hectares that once stood.

DANGER OF P.V.C.

Vinyl Chloride is used in the production of Polyvinyl chloride, a widely used plastic for packaging. It has been proved and documented the connection of Vinyl Chloride with angiosarcoma, a very rare and usually fatal cancer of the liver. Animals also have contracted cancer from the inhalation of small amounts of vinyl chloride. Vinyl Chloride residues are found to migrate into vegetable oils and other foods packaged in PVC.

IT'S IN THE AIR
CAUSE - EFFECT

Lead affects circulatory, reproductive, nervous and renal systems; suspected of lowering learning ability in children; hazardous even after exposure ends.

Particulate matter Fine particles may cause lung cancer; a strong correlation exists between suspended particulates and infant mortality in urban areas.

Carbon monoxide Affects fetal growth in pregnant women and tissue development of young children; impairs perception and thinking, slows reflexes and causes drowsiness; can cause unconsciousness and death.

Sulfur dioxide Exacerbates asthma, bronchitis and emphysema; causes coughing and impairs lung functions.

Toxic substances Suspected of causing cancer, reproductive problems and birth defects; benzene is a known carcinogen.

- courtesy ASIaweek

How can people protect themselves from air pollution? Does wearing a surgical mask help?

These masks are ineffective. Much of the pollution in the form of gases and particulates is so tiny that a simple mask has a low filtration rate. Besides, every face is different, but all masks are the same. They are not airtight. So they give a false sense of security. There is no way to protect yourself. The only answer is to make people better informed about the causes of pollution and to pressure Government to introduce legislation that would curb air pollution.

-Courtesy ASIaweek

Answer by Dr. Chan Chang Chuan of National Taiwan University.

Do you Know

CHERRAPUNJI in Eastern India, the Wettest place on earth that averaged 1,200 cms of rainfall, a year has now become dry. Yes, Cherrapunji now suffers from water shortage.

Cause : The maiming of the pine forests in the area.



In **MADAGASCAR**, until about mid-century, there were 12,000 plant species and probably around 190,000 animal species, with at least 60 per cent of them endemic to the island's eastern strip of forest (that is, found nowhere else on Earth). At least 93 percent of the original primary forest has been eliminated. Using these figures, scientists estimate that at least half the original species have already disappeared, or are on the point of doing so.

LAKE MALAWI in Central Africa holds over 500 cichlid fish species, 99 per cent of them endemic. The lake is only one-eighth the size of North America's Great Lakes, which features just 173 species, fewer than 10 per cent of which are endemic. Yet Lake Malawi is threatened through pollution from industrial installations and the proposed introduction of alien species.

WESTERN ECUADOR is reputed to have once contained between 8,000 and 10,000 plant species, some 40 and 60 per cent of them endemic. Given that there are between 10 and 30 animal species for every one plant species in similar areas, Western Ecuador must have contained about 200,000 species. Since 1960, almost all the forests of Western Ecuador have been destroyed to make way for banana plantations, oil wells, and human settlements. The number of species thus eliminated is difficult to judge, but the total could well number 50,000 or more—all in just 25 years.

THE ART OF
Changing Yourself

- Wilfred Peterson.

LIFE IS constantly pounding you from the outside with millions of hammer blows, but you have the last word as to how those blows will change you.

Man alone, of all the creatures of earth, can change his own pattern. Man alone is architect of his destiny.

William James declared that the greatest revolution in his generation was the discovery that human beings, by changing the inner attitudes of their minds, can change the outer aspects of their lives.

History and literature are full of examples of the miracle of inner change—Paul on the Damascus Road ... Ernest and the Great Stone Face... the hunchback prince, of the Persian story, who became straight and tall by standing each day before a statue of himself made straight ...

You cannot climb uphill by thinking downhill thoughts. If your world is gloomy and hopeless. You must change your mind to change your world.

Change demands self-discipline. Command yourself and make yourself do what needs to be done.

Change requires the substituting of new habits for old. You mould your character and your future by your thoughts and acts.



Change can be advanced associating with men and women with whom you can walk among the stars. Meet, mingle and make friends with those who have the upward urge.

Change can be inspired by selecting your own spiritual ancestors from among the great of all the ages. You can practice the kindness of Lincoln, the devotion of Schweitzer, the vision of Gandhi...

Change can be achieved by changing your environment. Let go of lower things and reach for the higher. Surround yourself with the best in books, music and art. Listen to the greatest speakers. Hang on the walls of your home portraits of the men you most admire.

Change can be realized through conscious evolution. Moment by moment, day by day, concentrate on becoming the man you want to be.

Change can be accomplished most of all through the power of prayer, because with God all things are possible.

(d) Assistance to new entrepreneurs: The Corporation provides loan at concessional rate of interest and lower promoters contribution to the industry coming up in the backward Districts.

The normal interest rate structure for term loan is given below :

Small Scale Units :	
<i>A. Refinance against term loans to SSI units (including Composite Loan Scheme, Single Window Scheme and SRTOs owning upto 2 vehicles)</i>	
i. Upto & inclusive of Rs. 7,500	11.5%
ii. Over Rs. 7,500 upto Rs. 25,000	13.5%
iii. Over Rs. 25,000 upto Rs. 2 lakhs	15.0%
iv. Loans exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs to:	
(a) SSI Units	19%
(b) Road Transport Operators (upto six vehicles)	20.0%
<i>B. All loans for following activities - (upto project cost Rs. 45 lakhs)</i>	
(a) Hotels & Tourism related activities	19.0%
(b) Electro medical equipment	19.0%
(c) Hospitals & Nursing homes	19.0%
<i>C. Refinance against loans for working capital under Single Window Scheme</i>	
i. Upto & inclusive of Rs. 7,500	11.5%
ii. Over Rs. 7,500 upto Rs. 25,000	13.5%
iii. Over Rs. 25,000 upto Rs. 2 lakhs	16.5%
iv. Loans exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs	19.0%
	(minimum)

In addition to the above, interest tax at the specified rate shall be levied and collected from the concern.

Usual norms of debt (long term borrowing), equity (owner's funds) ratio for SSI units are 3:1. State Subsidy and soft loan/seed are treated as equity for purpose of debt equity ratio. The promoters contribution to the project cost in respect of small scale units are (a) Technocrat entrepreneurs - 17.5% for 'a' category backward area; 15% for 'b' category backward areas, 17.5% and for 'c'

category 20% and all other cases 22.5%.

NB: Backward areas are as stipulated by the Central Government

For purchase of machinery, there is a Central Government Agency called National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) which provides

in the purchase of machinery under their hire purchase leasing scheme. It also provides assistance in the modernisation of machinery under 5 years leasing scheme for giving machinery on lease terms.

Similar to TIIC, the Pondicherry Industry Promotion Development and Investment Corporation (PIPDIC), 38, Romain Rolland Street, Pondicherry - 605 001, provides term loans for purchase of machinery for units in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

Under the Neda Scheme of Indian Bank, budding entrepreneurs between the ages of 18 and 35 years interested in setting up units in Hitech areas/export orientation or import substitution are given need based credit upto Rs. 5 lakhs as a composite loan (term loan and working capital). To begin with, there is no margin, but over a period of three years, 20% margin on working capital limit has to be built up out of the cash generation.

STEP 8 - ARRANGING WORKING CAPITAL

The industrial unit requires short term loans for its working capital requirements. Working capital is required for

1. Purchase of raw materials
2. Consumable stores/spares
3. Stock in process
4. Manufacturing expenses
5. Credit sales/bills receivables.

The working capital requirements will be computed taking into account the following:

1. The minimum stocking period of raw materials, finished goods and stores taking into account the availability of raw materials, the lead time required in obtaining them, advance to be paid to suppliers and average value of stock-in-process.

2. Percentage of credit sales to total sales and the average time for bills realisation.

3. Advances received from customers and credit in purchase. Banks provide working capital advances to meet the above requirements.

Cash Credit

In the form of running accounts in which drawings are allowed within the limits sanctioned in proportion to the value of goods hypothecated/pledged.

Bills purchased/discounted

Banks purchase demand bills accompanied by invoices and documents to title of goods like LRs or RRs. Bills payable after a specified time called usance bills are discounted. Advances are also granted against book debts arising out of trade transaction in running accounts.

Clean overdrafts

For requirements of temporary nature.

Export Finance

Preshipment credit in the form of Packing Credit is granted against irrevocable letter of credit or firm orders for purchase of raw material for execution of export orders.

Post shipment finance is granted after shipment is completed against export bills.

Letters of credit

Banks provide Letters of Credit in favour of seller of machinery/raw material outside or inside the country to enable the transaction to go through.

STEP 9 - OBTAINING PROVISIONAL SSI REGISTRATION

After deciding on the product and preparing the project report entrepreneurs should obtain a provisional SSI registration certificate. Provisional certificate is valid for 24 months and can be renewed for 2 periods of 12 months

each. For both the renewals application is to be submitted to the DIC. For the first renewal, the G.M., DIC has got powers to sanction, while for the second renewal, the powers are rested with Indent.

Whom to approach

For New enterprises to be located in the Districts, the authority to issue the provisional registration is the General Manager of District Industries Centre. For other areas it is the State Directorate of Industries. Provisional registration entitles the new entrepreneur to :

1. Apply for allotment of shed in industrial estates or plot in industrial area.
2. Apply to Municipality/ Corporation for other licences.
3. Apply for power connection.
4. Apply for financial assistance from Banks and financial institutions.

Before applying for registration, decisions must be clearly made on ownership (Proprietor/Partnership) location, product to be manufactured.

STEP 10 - ACQUIRE INDUSTRIAL SHED

Factory buildings can be either rented or owned. Investment in land and building is better to be avoided in the initial stages to avoid locking up of funds and the cost of funds so locked may not be serviced by cash generation. It is advisable to go for industrial sheds in industrial estates/ approved areas. If the factory building is proposed to be constructed it should be ensured that the land is free from encumbrances, that it can be used for industrial purposes, and all the needed infrastructure facilities are available. Before commencing construction

activities, the entrepreneur should obtain necessary licence from the Corporation or Municipal authorities and should also ensure that the plan of the building conform to the norms stipulated by the Inspector of Factories. The Small Industry Development Corporations in all States constructs industrial sheds in approved industrial estates and sheds are available to entrepreneurs on outright purchase basis. SFCs and Banks provide finance for acquiring the sheds wherever the project is found viable.

STEP 11 - PURCHASE OF MACHINERY

The requirements of machinery/ equipment, spare parts, tools, etc., should be properly assessed and the proper size of plant and machinery should be decided upon. Once the fixed assets are created, it will be very difficult to change them. The machinery should be necessary and adequate. It is sometime cheaper and convenient to have some components bought out or getting done on job work basis from outside than making fresh investments on machinery for making them.

Selection of Machinery

The names of various manufacturers of the required machinery may be ascertained and quotations obtained. After careful comparison of machinery specifications, quality, delivery time and price, decision is to be taken for purchase of a particular machinery. Availability of after sales service is an important point to be kept in mind.

Equipment finance by TIFC/NSIC

For purchase of equipment term loan can be availed from TIIC as explained in Step 7. The National

Small is beautiful wrote Schumacher emphasizing that small industries create employment and wealth better and at a faster rate than large Industries. Tamil Nadu Government led by Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi has decided to stress on 'Small Industries' and will soon release a package of incentives to encourage small industries.

Tamil Arasu presents a step-by-step guide to prospective entrepreneurs who are willing to take up the new opportunities arising in the State. A series of articles will come up in Tamil Arasu to encourage people to develop as successful entrepreneurs.

STEP 1 - DECIDE TO BE AN ENTREPRENEUR

That is a goal set, while pursuing to achieve the goal certain traits of your character or personality will have to be developed and this is possible only by a conscious effort.

You need to develop the following personal characteristics.

1. Intuition - Instantaneous and instinctive perception of opportunities.
2. Vision - Imaginative foresight
3. Optimism - Faith in oneself and a confident endeavour
4. Dynamism - An ability to face the pace of change
5. Enterprise - Rational risk taking and capacity to manage men and material.
6. Determination - Indomitable will to succeed.

STEP 2 - WHAT TO MANUFACTURE - PRODUCT SELECTION

More than 5000 products are manufactured by small industry

HOW TO START A SMALL INDUSTRY?

THE 18-STEP GUIDE TO PROSPERITY

which could be classified under mechanical, chemical, electrical, electronic, glass and ceramics, hosiery, food items, leather etc., Nearly 860 products have been reserved for manufacture exclusively by small scale Industries before selecting a product for manufacture whether readymade garments, leather garments, footwear, plastic items, food items like vermicelli, jams, jellies, pickles or squashes, an entrepreneur should conduct a market survey of the product line. This would help to gain an insight into existing market conditions and market reactions for the product. The survey could be conducted at micro level by surveying consumer response at households and at shops, dealer levels and with reference to trade journals and published data. A new entrepreneur should take due cognisance of the following factors before deciding on the product line and size of investment.

1. His aptitude/inclination towards the business
2. Educational/technical qualifications and training undergone
3. Substantial market demand for the product
4. Profit margin
5. Availability of technical know-how, machinery and raw materials.

STEP 3 - DECIDE ON THE SIZE OF THE UNIT

The investment proposed in Plant and Machinery will decide the

status of the unit. If the investment is upto Rs.60 lakhs, it is eligible to be classified as Small Scale Industry and upto Rs. 75 lakhs as an ancillary unit. Export Oriented units can go upto an investment of Rs. 75 lakhs. Within the SSI Sector, if investment is upto Rs. 5 lakhs it is further classified as Tiny Sector unit. Further the unit can be set up for manufacture or Servicing Repairing or Small Scale Service and Business (Industry Related) Enterprises.

STEP 4 - LOCATE THE UNIT

The selection of a suitable site to house your unit depends on a number of factors.

1. Nearness to market and inputs
2. Incentives and subsidies applicable for backward areas.
3. Availability of basic infrastructure like power, water, roads, trained labour, communication facilities, etc.,
4. Availability of constructed sheds in approved areas/clearance from pollution control Board. The relative merits and demerits of a particular location should be weighed before taking a decision.

STEP 5 - PROJECT REPORT PREPARATION-TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

A project report depicts the entire spectrum of activity and should outline the following:

1. Land and Building
2. Plant and Machinery required, Machinery details/Balancing of capacity of various machines

3. Description of the product
4. Production process and technology
5. Inputs like raw material
6. Plant lay out and a flow process chart.

A study of technical feasibility is to ensure that the product can be produced with the Plant and Machinery and process technology proposed.

STEP 6 - WORK UP FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY

A project may be technically feasible but can be implemented only if financially viable. Financial viability means that it can be produced at a reasonable cost and can be offered in the market at competitive price with a decent profit. Cost of production has to be assessed taking realistic estimates of cost and expenses. The projected cost of production estimates may be prepared over a period of 5 years and depending on the break even level of operation, working capital requirements may be assessed. Financial feasibility analysis is complete only when the total financial requirements for implementing the project are assessed and sources of financing the project identified. While considering financial feasibility, the ability of the promoter to bring in his share of contribution must be kept in view.

STEP 7 - ARRANGE FOR FINANCE

The funding requirements of a project are of :

- (a) Long Term requirements for acquiring fixed assets like land and building, plant and machinery and

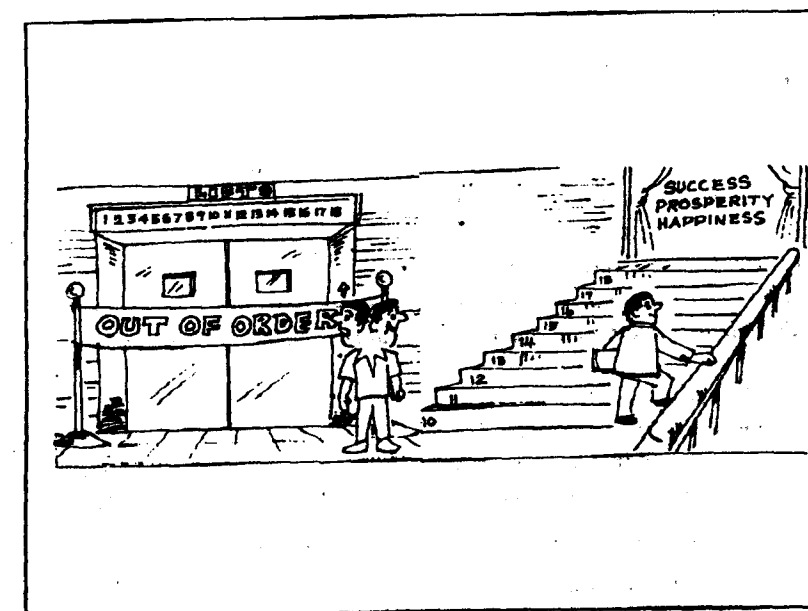
for security deposits and working capital margin.

- (b) Short Term advances for working capital in the form of Pledge/Hypothecation/Cash/Credit/Bills facility.

The term loan for fixed assets (land, building, plant and machinery) are provided by the State Finance Corporation (Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., Arul Manai, 27, Whites Road, Madras - 14). The Corporation can provide financial assistance upto Rs. 90 lakhs to private or public limited companies and to registered co-operative societies. In

village and cottage industries and small scale industrial units; in the tiny sector, upto Rs. 50,000/- for equipment finance or working capital or for both. Loans upto Rs. 50,000/- to units promoted by SC/ST entrepreneurs and physically handicapped persons are at the concessional rate of interest of 10% per annum. This is a refinance scheme under SIDBI.

- (b) Soft loan scheme to encourage first generation entrepreneurs and technically qualified persons at the nominal rate of interest of 1 per cent per annum and this loan is to be treated as a part of promoters contribution. The maximum amount

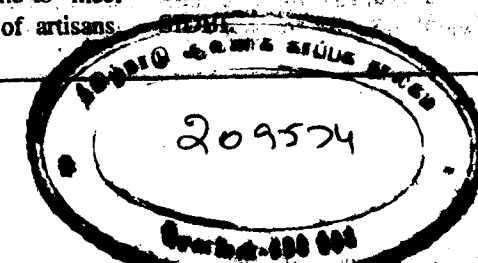


the case of proprietorship or partnership concerns, this limit is raised to Rs. 60 lakhs. The Corporation finances all types of industries and service units. The Corporation can provide assistance to existing or proposed industrial concerns set up anywhere in Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. There are various special schemes for assistance and these are

- (a) Composite loan scheme to meet the credit requirements of artisans

sanctioned under the scheme is Rupees 4 lakhs or 10 % of the cost of the project whichever is lower.

- (c) Seed capital scheme which considers equity types of assistance exceeding Rs. 4 lakhs but upto Rs. 15 lakhs. Loans under the scheme are free of interest but they carry a service charge of 1% per annum. This is a refinance scheme under



Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (having an office at 615, Anna Salai, Madras) supplies indigenous and imported machinery to small scale units on hire purchase basis. Earnest money or margin to be paid varies from 15% to 30%. Service charges of 2% to 5% will also be levied depending upon the value of machinery. Full Hire Purchase Value is payable in 9 to 13 yearly instalments. The machinery are generally to be purchased from the list of approved suppliers in NSIC list and at DGS & D rate contract.

STEP 12 - RAW MATERIAL

Entrepreneur has to ensure timely and adequate availability of raw materials for continuous production. It is always advantageous to identify a number of supply sources instead of depending on single source. Quotas for scarce raw material are fixed for small scale industries by State Directorate of Industries. Generally raw material like iron and steel, coke, waxes, lead, zinc, molasses, potassium chlorate are allotted on quota basis through the State Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO in Tamil Nadu). The National Small Industries Corporation supplies and distributes indigenous and imported raw materials.

Imported raw material

Import of raw material are being controlled as per the latest Import Trade Control Policy. SSI units requiring imported raw material not covered under the Open General Licence (OGL) Scheme should apply to the State Directorate of Industries, who in turn will recommend to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (JCC & I) along with the essentiality certificate for issue of import licence.

STEP 13 - STATUTORY LICENCES

Some of the licences required by a small industry and the procedure for obtaining the same are as below:

Product line/activity	Licensing authority
1. Approval of production programme for items compulsorily licensable.	Production programme approval is not necessary, but while obtaining for provisional registration, brief project outline is submitted to DIC, Development Commissioner (SSI), New Delhi through State Directorate of Industries
2. For units functioning in places other than Industrial estates/ approved developed plots	Licence from Corporation Commissioner, Municipal authority or Panchayat Board
3. Manufacture of drugs & Cosmetics	State Drug Controller, Drug Control Administration
4. Fruits & Vegetable based products	Dy. Director, Food & Vegetable Preservation, Ministry of Agriculture, State Govt.
5. Units employing 10 or more workers (power used) or 20 more workers (power not used) approval under Factories Act.	Chief Inspector of Factories
6. Effluent disposal	Clearance from 1. District Health Officer 2. Director of Public Health 3. Pollution Control Board
7. Registration under Sales Tax Act	Local Joint Commercial Tax Officer
8. Registration under Central Excise Act	Superintendent of Central Excise of the Area or Collector of Central Excise.
9. Power connection	Local Asst. Divisional Engineer, Electricity Board
10. Registration Partnership firm	Inspector General of Registration (Santhome, Madras)
11. Details of ISI specifications (Now known as BIS)	Bureau of Indian Standards Southern Regional Office (Taramani, Madras - 113)

STEP 14 - MAN POWER NEEDS

A realistic assessment of the man power requirement in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled category should be made after deciding on the size of operations. While unskilled man power is easily available, skilled labour is not always easily available. You may resort to Newspaper advertisements or approach Employment Exchange in this regard. While recruiting skilled labour you should ensure that they possess.

1. Academic knowledge
2. Ability to express ideas
3. Technical knowledge relating to subject
4. Adequate experience relevant to the field

STEP 15 - SYNCHRONISING VARIOUS ASPECTS

The various aspects of preliminary operations to establish an industry should synchronise within a time frame. The machinery orders should be placed in such a way that it arrives after the factory shed is ready. The manpower should be recruited only when the machinery is ready for installation and so also power connection is available. The orders for raw material supply should be placed simultaneously to commence production without delay. All the statutory clearances should be obtained while the entire exercise is in progress.

STEP 16 - POWER CONNECTION

One major bottleneck in the timely commencement of production

is delay in getting power connection especially if the unit is to be situated in an area where already there is an overload.

The availability of power should be ascertained before deciding on the location of a unit. There are two categories of power connection (1) The Low Tension or (LT) & (2) High Tension (HT).

A consumer can avail LT supply, only if the connected load is 75 HP or below. In respect of cases where connected load is between 75 HP and 130 HP, the consumer has the option either to avail LT or HT. If the connected load exceeds 130 HP, the unit is classified as HT consumer. These stipulations marginally differ from State to State. To get power connection the entrepreneur should apply in the prescribed form to the Asst. Divisional Engineer, State Electricity Board. After requisite inspection by staff of the Board, the load applicable for the new unit will be decided. A new entrepreneur will have to pay security deposit approximately amounting to 3 months power consumption. If the projects are to be located in rural areas the entrepreneur must ensure that there is industrial feeder, and required transformer capacity is existing.

STEP 17 - ON TO PRODUCTION

The prospective entrepreneur should formulate a Blue Print covering the actual lay out of the factory and segregate the areas allocated for carrying out different operations in a systematic manner. Production Control is the process of planning production in advance. The lack of this planning results in under utilisation of men and

" The new entrepreneur should make every endeavour to win the support of the Wholesalers and Retailers. They must be encouraged to handle the products by offering discount and commission, without eroding profit "

machinery resulting in lower profitability. If proper production control is not exercised delivery schedules also cannot be met. Production of quality products and elimination of defects are the foremost responsibilities of the entrepreneur and he should be fully conversant with the methods of testing. Lack of quality control harms the unit's reputation. If the units are sub standard they may have to be withdrawn and reprocessed or totally scrapped. In either case there will be loss of men and material.

STEP 18 - MARKETING AND SALES

Small Scale units have preferential treatment in Government purchases. DGS & D has reserved more than 400 items for exclusive purchase from SSI and are given 15% price preference in Government purchases compared to Medium & Large Scale Units. SSI units can also get registered with NSIC for sale of machinery to NSIC assisted units.

SELF - IMPROVEMENT

Forget those clever techniques and self-improvement programmes and everyone will be better off.

Do not promise to cure people, to make people feel good to make life sane or fair or humane. Do not offer programmes that appeal to selfishness, programmes that teach how to be rich, powerful, sexy - and greedy, paranoid, and manipulative.

No teacher can make you be happy, prosperous, healthy, or powerful. No rules or techniques can enforce these qualities.

If you wish to improve yourself, try silence or some other cleansing discipline that will gradually show you your true selfless self.

★ ★ ★

TAKE IT EASY

Trying too hard produces unexpected results:

- * The flashy leader lacks stability.
- * Trying to rush matters gets you nowhere.
- * Trying to appear brilliant is not enlightened.
- * Insecure leaders try to promote themselves.
- * Impotent leaders capitalize on their position
- * It is not very holy to point out how holy you are.

All these behaviors come from insecurity. They feed insecurity. None of them helps the work. None contributes to the leader's health.

The leader who knows how things happen does not do these things.



Consider :
When you think that you are so good, what are you comparing yourself with? God? Or your own insecurities?

Do you want fame? Fame will complicate your life and compromise simplicity in your comings and goings.

Is it money? The effort of trying to get rich will steal your time.

Any form of egocentricity, of selfishness, obscures your deeper self and blinds you to how things happen.

★ ★ ★

HERE AND NOW

The wise leader knows what is happening in a group by being aware of what is happening here and now.

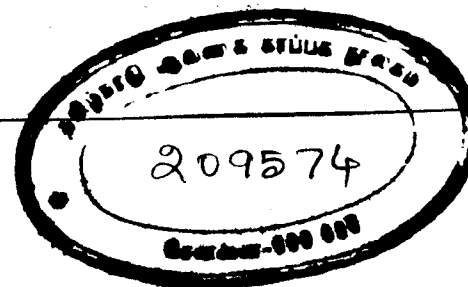
This is more potent than wandering off into various theories or making complex interpretations of the situation at hand.

Stillness, clarity, and consciousness are more immediate than any number of expeditions into the distant lands of one's mind.

Such expeditions, however stimulating, distract both the leader and the group members from what is actually happening.

By staying present and aware of what is happening, the leader can do less yet achieve more.

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