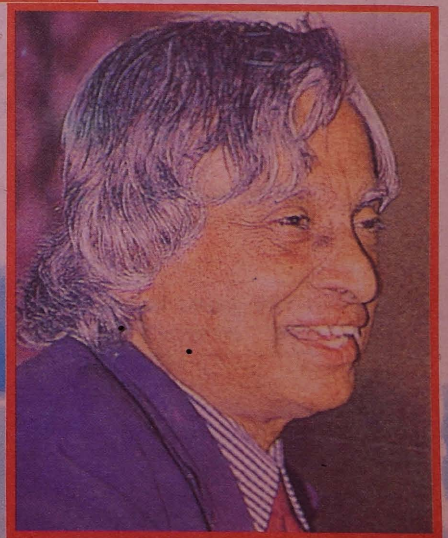
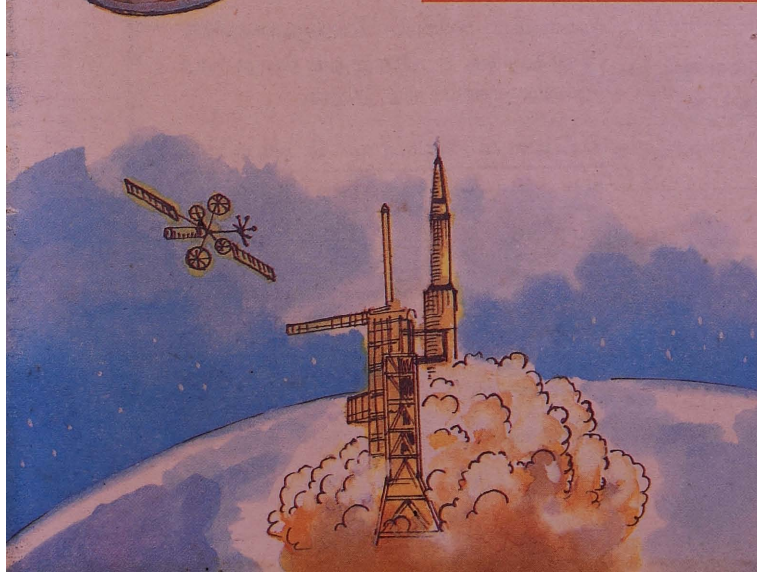
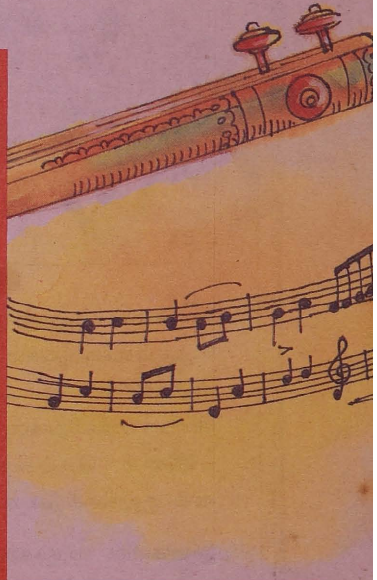
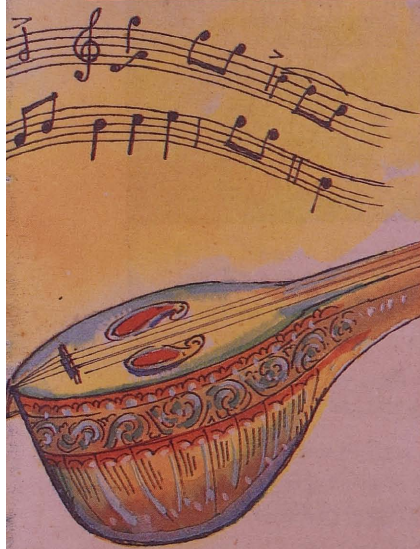
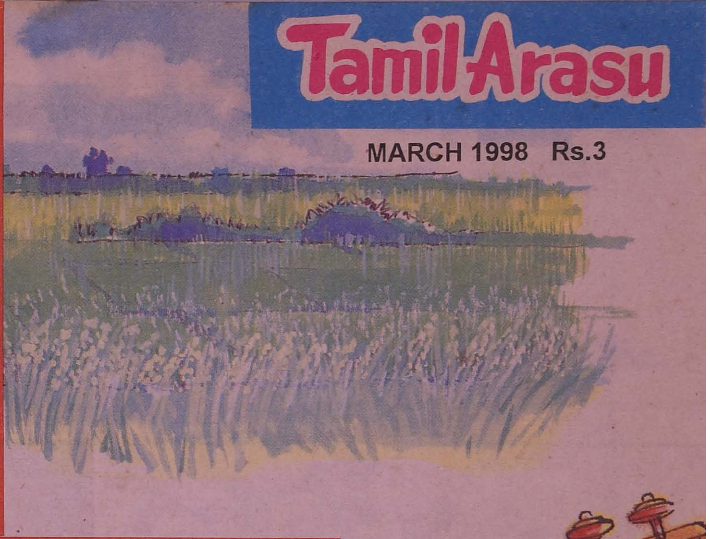
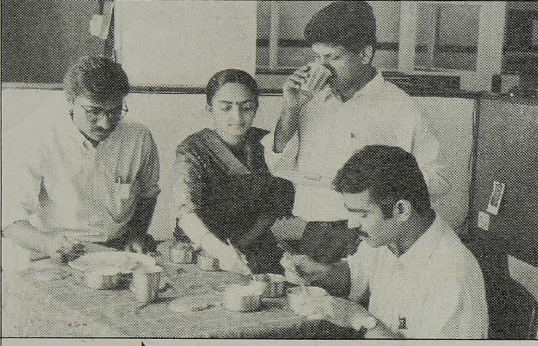


Tamil Arasu

MARCH 1998 Rs.3





நமது அன்றாட பழக்கவழக்கங்களால், எய்ட்ஸ் வராது. அதற்கு நீங்களே ஒரு உதாரணம்.

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி படுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஓட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.


ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**சிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**

 குழந்தை பிறப்பைத் தடுப்போம்
எய்ட்ஸ் வந்தோரைக் காப்போம்



மேலும் விவரங்களுக்கு அணுக வேண்டிய முகவரி :
தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு
417, பாந்தியன் ரோடு, சென்னை - 600 008.
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THIRUVALUVAR YEAR 2029

MASI - PANGUNI

MARCH - 1998

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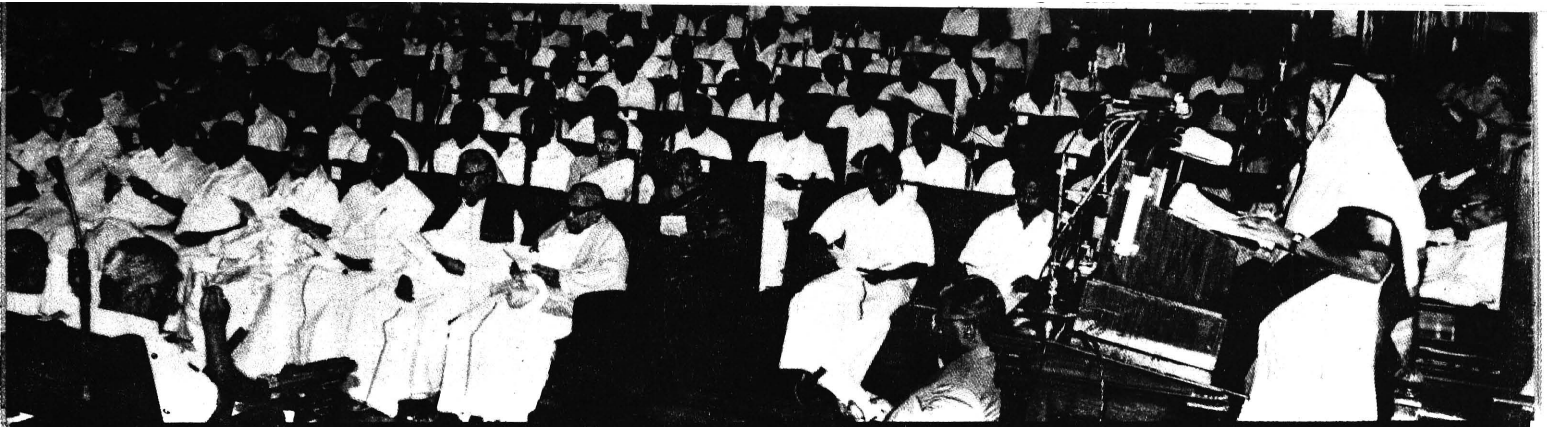
WRAPPERS

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“Tamil Nadu has the distinction of implementing Plan Programmes competently and effectively and achieving all targets”

- Justice Selvi. M. Fathima Beevi, Her Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, at the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 18th March 1998.

Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly,

I am pleased to meet you for the first time after my assumption of charge as the Governor of this State, in the fifth session of this Eleventh Legislative Assembly. I hope this year will prove to be one of all round economic development for the State, bringing further prosperity to Tamil Nadu and its people.

2. The conferment of the country's highest honour, the "Bharat Ratna", on the great scientist Dr. Abdul

Kalam, the doyen of music Dr. M.S. Subbulakshmi and the elder statesman Thiru C. Subramaniam, who has held the positions of Minister in the Central and State Governments and of the Governor of Maharashtra, all hailing from Tamil Nadu is a matter of pride for all of us. On behalf of all of you and on my personal behalf, I convey our felicitations to them.

3. The results of the elections to both the Legislative Assembly Constituencies held recently have provided an encouragement to the Government to

continue its good work. As far as the Parliament is concerned, it is clear that the people of Tamil Nadu have given their mandate with an expectation of a stable Government at the Centre. This Government will extend its full cooperation to the Centre in maintaining cordial Centre - State relations.

4. While upholding India's sovereignty, unity, integrity and secularism, this Government has been advocating since long, autonomy for the States with more powers, federalism at the Centre, making of the official languages of all States the official languages of the Union and pending the implementation of this language policy, to give that status to Tamil to begin with. This Government will continue to strive for these ideals.

5. The communal clashes and the bomb blasts at Coimbatore have caused deep anguish to all those who cherish communal harmony and human dignity. A sum of Rs.28 lakhs has been paid as a first instalment as compensation to the families of persons who lost their lives and for those injured in the weeklong clashes that started on 29th November 1997. The Government has constituted a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice Thiru P.R. Gokulakrishnan, Retired Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court, to inquire into the circumstances and causes leading to these clashes, to recommend measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future and the compensation to be paid for the damages caused to public and private properties. Since it was considered that the bomb blasts that occurred in Coimbatore on 14-2-1998 may have some connection with the clashes

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★ As against an outlay of Rs.10,200 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs.10,563 crores has been incurred. The Union Planning Commission has approved and enhanced outlay of Rs.25,000 crores for the Ninth Five Year Plan.

that took place in November 1997, Government has appointed the Justice Thiru P.R. Gokulakrishnan Commission of Inquiry to enquire into these incidents also. With the prior permission of the Commission a total sum of Rs.1.50 crores has been sanctioned as compensation at an enhanced rate of Rs.2 lakhs per person to the families of persons who lost their lives in these bomb blasts and in the November clashes. Pending receipt of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, an amount of Rs.5 crores has been sanctioned by the Government for providing interim relief to the people who sustained loss and damage to their properties in both the occurrences. If necessary, the Government will sanction additional funds.

6. The inquiries into the explosions in Coimbatore and seizure of gelatine sticks and other explosives there and in other parts of the State have revealed that explosives intended for bonafide uses like digging of wells have been diverted to extremist organisations. The Government is determined to curb this and has decided to enforce rigorous statutory control on all wholesale and

retail sale points of explosives in the State.

7. Realising that peace and tranquillity are absolutely essential for implementing development schemes for achieving economic progress, this Government attaches the highest priority for the maintenance of law and order in the State. In order to study and identify the causes for the caste clashes which have been periodically occurring in the southern districts for the past several years and recommend appropriate measures to prevent the recurrence of such clashes, this Government constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Thiru S. Mohan, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government in January 1998 and has made several recommendations such as formation of peace committees at various levels in all districts, making law and order machinery perform with vigil, caution and without lapse, etc. These recommendations are under the active consideration of the Government for necessary action.

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★ *The Government continues its efforts to usher in a second green revolution. The aim of this Government is to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, economic stability, rural development and eradication of poverty.*

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8. This Government has made determined efforts to curb the sandalwood smuggling that has been going on for the past many years. Due to effective measures taken by the Government machinery sandalwood valued at Rs. 34.80 crores has been seized from the time this Government assumed office till December 1997. Besides, 33 Sandalwood smugglers have been detained under the Goondas Act. This Government intends to further intensify efforts to prevent sandalwood smuggling. A Special Task Committee will be constituted soon as per the judgement of the High Court.

9. Tamil Nadu has the distinction of implementing Plan programmes competently and effectively and achieving all targets. As against an outlay of Rs.10,200 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs.10,563 crores has been incurred. The Union Planning Commission has approved an enhanced outlay of Rs.25,000 crores for the Ninth Five Year Plan. The annual growth rate during the Eighth Plan was 5.96 percent. During the Ninth Plan period efforts will be made to increase the annual growth rate to above 7 percent.

10. This year there was excess rainfall all over the State. Several districts, particularly the coastal districts of Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur were severely affected due to these rains. The Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs.58.95 crores in granting relief for the loss of human life and livestock, damages to huts and crops caused by rains and lightning.

11. The Government continues its efforts to usher

in a second green revolution. The aim of this Government is to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, economic stability, rural development and eradication of poverty. The effort to desilt the irrigation channels in the Cauvery delta and in tanks in various districts during last year has yielded good benefit to the farmers. This scheme will continue to be implemented during the next year to tap the full benefits of irrigation sources. Following a good monsoon, the State has had a good crop. Even during the period of parallel procurement, accepting the request of the farmers, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 35 per quintal of paddy over the minimum support price fixed by the Central Government which is higher than the price offered in any other State. With a view to ensuring that the farmers do not face any marketing problems on account of the increased production, the Government has opened 926 Direct Purchase Centres. These centres have been opened also in the districts outside the Cauvery delta areas for the first time. A record quantity of 17 lakh tonnes of paddy is expected to be procured this year.

12. The transparent and entrepreneur friendly policies of this Government have started yielding tangible results. Large numbers of industrial entrepreneurs from other Countries and other States are coming forward to invest in Tamil Nadu. The Government machinery has been geared up to provide the facilities required by them without delay. As a result of this, during the past 22 months, Foreign Direct Investment in Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 4040 crores has been approved by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board. Besides this,

under the delicensed sector 655 industries with an outlay of Rs. 9639 crores have been registered. Among the industries requiring licensing, 141 industrial projects with an investment of Rs. 1897 crores have obtained Letters of Intent. In short industrial investments amounting to Rs. 15,576 crores have been committed in this State within a short period of 22 months which is the highest ever in the history of Tamil Nadu. During the current year the Nylon fibre factory of Du Pont, the Metal Halide lamp factory at Chennai Export Processing Zone, the Karur Yarn Links factory near Karur, Taurus Novelties Dolomite factory at Chokkarasannapalli in Dharmapuri District, the Bharat Garment factory at Chettipunniyam Village in Kancheepuram District and the S.G. Iron Casting factory at Mayeleripalayam near Coimbatore have commenced production. Hyundai company's motor car factory will commence production by October 1998.

13. The Government has realised that only good quality infrastructure required for industrial development can attract entrepreneurs from other Countries and States

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★ *The State has decided to provide protected drinking water supply to all the rural habitations before the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan Period.*

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to our State. The Government will create industrial growth centres, industrial parks and satellite towns in various areas of the State. The Government will vigorously develop infrastructural facilities like power, roads, water and ports. As huge investments would be required for this, the Government has taken steps to attract private sector investment in areas such as power, highways, etc. which were developed till now only by the Government.

14. The State Government has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the **Harvard Institute for International Development** for undertaking research on various aspects of Tamil Nadu economy with a view to providing policy advice on increasing export oriented production in the State, attracting foreign investment in infrastructure and industries in the State and for accelerating the rate of growth of the State's economy. Based on this Memorandum of Understanding, research work on the State's economy has since commenced.

15. During the next year, the first private sector

power project with a capacity of 196 MW will be commissioned in Chennai. This Government has also given an “in principle” approval for setting up a joint venture company with Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited for cogeneration of power by the co-operative and public sector sugar mills. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is taking action to establish a 1,000 MW thermal power station at Ennore and a 500 MW thermal power station at Tuticorin.

16. The Government accords high priority for the development of the road sector. During the last two years, projects at a cost of over Rs.450 crores have been taken up with the assistance of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development from the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund. The Government proposes to take up upgradation of roads and bridges with an outlay of Rs.1416 crores with financial assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation and the World Bank.

17. The State Maritime Board, which was set up by this Government, is involved in the development and regulation of minor ports. Government proposes to take up the development of Cuddalore, Cheyyur and Colachel ports with private sector participation. To train seamen for the merchant navy and to provide job opportunities in this profession to the youth of this State, Government has decided to set up a Maritime Academy.

18. With a view to undertaking development

works, this Government conducted elections to all the local bodies in 1996 with reservation of 33 1/3% of the seats for women for the first time. Further, the Government devolved substantial funds to both urban and rural local bodies in 1997. To delegate more powers to the local bodies, a committee with the Minister for Local Administration as Convenor and representatives from all political parties in the legislative assembly as its members has been constituted. The Government will take early decisions on the recommendations of this committee. As assured in the Governor's Address for 1997, a common Urban Local Bodies Bill was introduced in the last budget session of the Assembly. The Bill is now under the consideration of a Select Committee. This Legislation will enable delivery of urban basic services in a more efficient and effective manner.

19. Under the 'Namakku Naame' and 'Anna Marumalarchi Schemes', basic amenities required for villages have been taken up. Under the 'Namakku Naame' Scheme, 3658 works at a cost of Rs.24.61 crores have been undertaken. Under the 'Anna Marumalarchi Scheme' 33282 works with an outlay of Rs. 224 crores are being executed.

20. As announced during the last budget, out of 10,000 rural habitations getting less than 10 lpcd water, schemes to provide water at the rate of not less than 40 lpcd to 4500 rural habitations have been taken up during the current year and would be completed by the end of this month. The State has decided to provide protected drinking water supply to all the rural habitations before

the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan period. In order to achieve this goal, allocation for rural water supply will be substantially stepped up in the coming years. A number of schemes are also proposed to be implemented for improving urban water supply. A scheme to provide water supply to the urban areas and the wayside habitations in Cuddalore and Villupuram districts utilising the water from the enhanced capacity of the Veeranam lake has been drawn up for implementation. The Third Chennai Water Supply Project with World Bank assistance would be taken up during the next year for upgrading the distribution of water and improving solid waste management in Chennai.

21. Out of 517 villages with a population exceeding 1000 without link roads, 216 villages are being provided with link roads during the current year. In the next year the remaining 301 villages will be provided with link roads. Black topping of 5420 kms of Panchayat Union roads during the last year and 6580 kms in the current year has been taken up under various schemes.

22. For providing health care for all, all efforts

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★ *The Government proposes to take up up-gradation of roads and bridges with an outlay of Rs.1416 crores with financial assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation and the World Bank.*

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will be made to provide necessary equipment and facilities to all the Primary Health Centres. District and taluk hospitals will be strengthened and upgraded in a phased manner, to become referral units to provide emergency and essential services round the clock. Functioning of Government hospitals and dispensaries will be improved by increasing financial allocations and streamlining the procedures.

23. An extensive eye camp programme for restoring the eye sight of the blind was started when this Government was in power in 1972 and several lakhs of poor persons benefited. The slackness in this programme which occurred in the intervening period will be removed and the eye camp programme will be implemented with renewed vigour.

24. The Government has been consistently attaching importance to the development of the education sector. Steps are being taken to make all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years attend schools regularly. Additional funds will be allocated for augmenting the facilities in schools to improve the standard of education.

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★ ***To train seamen for the merchant navy and to provide job opportunities in this profession to the youth of this State, Government has decided to set up a Maritime Academy.***

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Action has been taken to start computer courses in more Government Higher Secondary Schools. Realising the importance of quality higher education for the economic development of the State, steps are also being taken to increase the financial aid to the universities. During the current year, Periyar University at Salem, Dr. Ambedkar Law University at Chennai and K.A.P. Viswanatham Medical College at Trichirapalli have been inaugurated and have started functioning. For the first time, fifteen percent of the seats have been reserved in the Engineering Colleges for the students from rural schools. From the next year onwards such reservation will be extended to all professional courses. By this, students educated in rural schools will get an opportunity to acquire professional education and progress in life.

25. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal after giving its interim order, is now engaged in final adjudication of the dispute. Following the cross-examination of the expert witnesses of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, the cross-examination of the expert witnesses of Karnataka is now in progress. In the meantime, during the course of hearing of the Suit filed by this Government in 1992, the Government of India on 9.4.1997 submitted to the Supreme Court that it would frame a Scheme under Section 6-A of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 and notify the same to ensure implementation of the said Tribunal's order. Accordingly, the Government of India framed a draft Scheme on which the party States also offered their comments. The Union Minister for Water Resources held a meeting with the

concerned States on 30.9.1997. This Government has been repeatedly insisting that the Government of India finalise and notify the Scheme so as to give effect to the Tribunal's order and has also been forcefully arguing its case in the Supreme Court.

26. As the Central Government introduced the Targeted Public Distribution System from 1.6.1997, the allocation of rice to this State was reduced from 1.65 lakh tonnes to 84,230 tonnes. Due to the sustained urging by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the allocation of food grains was increased to 1,19,230 tonnes from December 1997. In view of the procurement of 7 lakh tonnes of paddy during the Kuruvai season, the distribution of rice through the Public Distribution System is being done without any interruption. To eliminate problems such as long wait to get kerosene, the Government started a new system of distribution through kerosene bunkers in Chennai. These bunkers have been designed on the lines of petrol and diesel bunkers with the technical assistance of Indian Oil Corporation. As this scheme has had a good response from the public, it has been decided to extend the scheme of setting up these bunkers to other urban areas in the State.

27. It was stated in the last year's Governor's Address that the Public Distribution System would be restructured and three colour family cards would be distributed. After conducting the field survey for this purpose, printing of family cards is in progress. At this stage, this scheme has been reviewed and it has been decided to issue cards in two different colours only. Pink

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★ *Dr. Ambedkar Law University at Chennai and K.A.P. Viswanatham Medical College at Trichirapalli have been inaugurated and have started functioning. For the first time, fifteen percent of the seats, have been reserved in the Engineering Colleges for the students from rural schools. From the next year onwards such reservation will be extended to all professional courses.*

colour family cards will be issued to the poor families whose monthly income is below Rs.1250/- . For the remaining families yellow colour family cards will be issued. For people with Pink colour cards, all commodities which are presently being distributed through the Public Distribution System would continue to be issued. For others with yellow cards, based on their option, either rice or in lieu of rice, additional quantity of sugar or additional quantity of kerosene will be issued. The distribution of these family cards will start from 1st of May of this year in Chennai Corporation and belt areas and commodities will be distributed from the month of June onwards on the basis of these cards. Subsequently, the two colour family cards will be issued in other municipal corporation areas, municipalities, town panchayats and panchayats in a phased manner and on completion, the new pattern of distribution implemented.

28. The implementation of the Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project has been started in 194 Panchayat Unions in 14 districts in the State. At present 9000 self help groups having 2 lakhs women members

are functioning in the State. In the coming year, this will be extended to seven more districts and an additional 3 lakhs women will be benefited by becoming members in the self help groups.

29. The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project II was completed in December, 1997. This scheme will continue to be implemented with funds from Central and State Governments. With the allocation of additional funds for the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Thirumana Udavi Thittam, 53,145 girls belonging to poor families will be benefited in this financial year.

30. With the noble objective of creating an egalitarian society without caste differences Government is setting up 'Samathuvapurams' in 50 places in the State where all communities can live in harmony. These Samathuvapurams will be developed as model villages with all basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, schools, dispensaries and community halls so that Adi

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★ To eliminate problems such as long wait to get Kerosene, the Government started a new system of distribution through Kerosene bunks in Chennai. It has been decided to extend the scheme to other urban areas in the state.

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Dravidars, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and other communities can live harmoniously and peacefully.

31. Schemes are being implemented by the Government for the development of Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes with increased allocation of funds every year. Training schemes for professions having immediate employment opportunities like training in computers and plastic technology which are being implemented during the current year will be further extended.

32. This Government is keen on the welfare of socially weaker sections like handloom weavers and landless agricultural labourers. For this purpose new schemes are under consideration. The decision of the Government on these schemes will be announced soon.

33. This Government is committed to providing 69 percent reservation in education and employment for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes. The cases relating to this issue are pending in the Supreme Court of India. The stand of this Government in this case is clear and convincing. Honourable members are aware that this Government has been consistently pressing for amending the Constitution to vest with the States the power to decide the policy of reservation determined by the concept of social justice.

34. This Government has been functioning with a commitment to providing an honest and responsive administration. The government had constituted a High

Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Thiru G.Ramanujam (Retd) to recommend measures for simplification of government procedures and prevention of corruption in government offices. The recommendations of the committee are under the consideration of the government. Decisions will be taken on these recommendations soon and implemented. With a view to providing information on the functioning of the Government required by the public, the Tamil Nadu Right to Information Act has been enacted. Rules under this Act will be notified shortly.

35. When an agreement was reached between Governments of India and Srilanka in the year 1974, it contained a clause which provided for the fishing rights of Tamil Nadu fishermen near Kachatheevu and the rights of pilgrimage to Kachatheevu for the people of the Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Government has continued to press the Government of India to enforce this clause, which has not been enforced from 1977 and find a solution to the problems of our fishermen, who are subjected to frequent harassment and loss.

36. The cooperation of the government employees, teachers, policemen and the employees of the local bodies, is essential for the proper implementation of the programmes of the government and for ensuring that the benefits of the schemes reach the beneficiaries in time, for the development of human resources and for the effective maintenance of law and order. The Officials Committee constituted to examine the pay scales given to Central Government employees based on the

recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission and to make suitable recommendations on extending the pay scales to the State Government employees has submitted its report. The decision of the Government on the Committee's recommendations will be announced during the current session.

37. Many representations have been received from the traders requesting for reduction of the rate of profession tax and removal of some of the provisions in the new Profession Tax Act enacted in 1992 by the previous Government. The receipts from the Profession tax being an important source of revenue for the local bodies, the Government has decided to appoint a Committee to review the Profession Tax Act. After receiving the recommendations of the Committee, the Government would make suitable amendments to the Act.

38. This Government has taken an important policy decision to focus on schemes which will provide basic facilities needed by the public such as food, clothing, shelter, drinking water, roads, education, public health and storm water drainage quickly rather than according priority to grandiose schemes which require many years for implementation.

39. I have outlined the important activities, achievements, future programmes and policies of this Government. The Government is making all efforts to continue and speed up the implementation of the schemes for growth and development. I conclude my address seeking your full cooperation in these endeavours.

VANAKKAM

**“WOMEN IN TAMIL NADU SHOULD COME FORWARD TO
FOLLOW THE PATH OF TRUTH - TO ACT WITH AWARENESS
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TAMIL NADU**

- The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kalaignar's message
on the occasion of the **World Women's Day**

8.3.1998 - World Women's Day. A day of thought provoking about women development who occupy nearly half of the world's population. A day of introducing many welfare schemes for the women, thereby stabilising their prestigious position in the society.

Somany conferences had been convened by **Thanthai Periyar** and **Perarignar Anna** to stress the need for Women education, widow remarriage, etc and spent their entire life for the development of women.

Since 1967, after assuming office, this Government has been implementing many important schemes for the welfare as well as for the awakening of women folk with speical care. The welfare schemes formulated for the development of women by this Government are as follows :

- ★ In 1973, for the first time in India this Government appointed Women Police.



- ★ Scheme of distributing sewing machines to the destitute women, free of cost.
- ★ Doctor Dharmambal Memorial Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme.



- ★ E.V.R. Nagammaiyar Memorial Free Education Scheme for Women for graduation from 1989.
- ★ Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ammaiyar Memorial Maternity Assistance Scheme.
- ★ 30% reservation for women in employment opportunities in Government services and private Institutions from 1990.
- ★ Orders have been issued by this Government for the appointment of teachers exclusively reserved for the women upto third standards in primary schools. Gradually this has been extended upto to Fifth standard.
- ★ In 1989 a grand scheme called “Tamil Nadu Women Development Scheme” was introduced by this Government in which poor rural women get employment opportunities and earn additional income. These schemes are being extended every year by this Government.



★ 33% reservation was earmarked for women in the elections conducted for Local Bodies in 1996. Approximately 40,000 women were given the posts of Ward Members or Mayor of the Corporation as representatives of the public, which is a magnificent opportunity offered to women by this Government.

★ This Government introduced a new scheme of sanctioning Rs.50,000 to

sanction the assistance to all the eligible women who apply for this scheme without any target.

Likewise, this Government has implemented many welfare schemes for the development of women in education, economy, thereby uplifting their status in the society.

This Government is very much duty bounded as a Mother, in providing the essentialities of life, including to those who were unaware of it.



the first generation woman entrepreneur as incentive. So far 250 such women benefitted by this scheme.

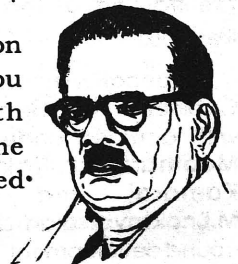
★ During this regime, more than 2600 women police have been appointed by the Government and 5000 more women police are to be appointed shortly.

★ Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiya Memorial Marriage Assistance was enhanced from Rs.5000 to Rs.10,000. During the past two years 46,145 poor brides were given Rs.10,000 each by this Government. It is noteworthy that actions are being taken to

On this **World Women's Day** I extend my blessings whole - heartedly to all women, to achieve a high status in education and employment by availing the welfare schemes of this Government and I hope that they do not rely on gossips as was said by Thiruvalluvar.

“எப்பொருள் யார்பார் வாய்க்கேட்பினும் அப்பொருள் மெய்ப்பொருள் காண்பது அறிவு”

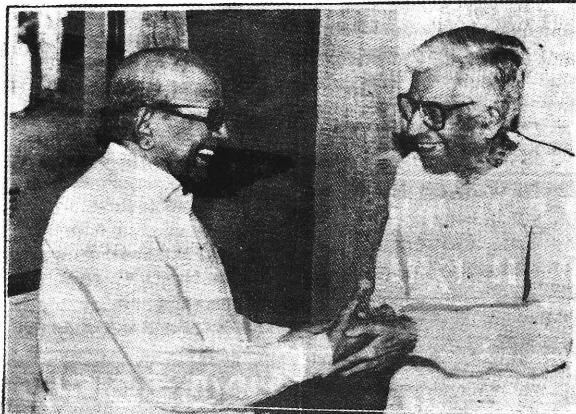
(When another person makes a statement you must accept it with caution and discover the subtle truth contained therein.)



'BHARAT RATNA' C.SUBRAMANIAM

Father of Green Revolution

Elder Statesman and former Governor of Maharashtra **Thiru. C. Subramaniam**, or 'CS' as he is affectionately known, has been awarded the nation's highest civilian award, the **Bharat Ratna**. An able administrator, Thiru. C. Subramaniam during his political career, held several posts with distinction and launched important schemes. He was the moving spirit behind **India's Green Revolution** of the 1960's. His significant contribution in the agricultural development made him the "**Father of Green Revolution**".



Noble Laureate Thiru. Norman in his message to Thiru. C. S. had said that his policy decisions helped India to come out from the grip of acute food shortage during 1965-66 and the Green Revolution brought in by him had increased the food production in India.

The multi-faceted Personality Thiru. C. Subramaniam was born on January 30, 1910 at Senguthupalayam near Pollachi in Coimbatore District. He secured his law degree from the University of Madras and became a practicing advocate at Coimbatore. His involvement in the freedom struggle brought him imprisonment. He was elected to the constituent Assembly and had a hand in the framing of the constitution of the Republic.

He became a member of the Tamil Nadu Cabinet in 1952. He handled the portfolios with acumen under the leadership of **Mootharignar Rajaji, Karma Veerar Kamaraj** and elder statesman **M. Bhaktavatsalam** and led the state to all-round development.

He became the Union Minister in charge of steel in 1962 and held portfolios of Mines and Heavy Engineering, Food and Agriculture; Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. As Minister for Food and Agriculture, he played a decisive role in the "Green Revolution", when India was facing a serious crisis on the food front. Thiru. C. Subramaniam sought the help of his experts Dr. B.P. Pal and Dr. M.S. Swaminathan and brought both of them direct into policy making levels in the Ministry of Agriculture.

He became the interim president of the Indian National Congress in 1969 and assumed office as the Governor of Maharashtra in 1990. In recognition of his contribution involving agricultural development policies and programmes he was elected to the Board of Governors of the International Rice Research Institute, Manila, and the International Maize and Wheat Research Institute, Mexico, which positions he held for six years.

As an elder Statesman, his views are often sought on political and constitutional issues. His forthright and candid opinions are always received with respect. The Government has honoured itself by honouring **Thiru C. Subramaniam** with the award of **Bharat Ratna**.

'BHARAT RATNA' Dr.A.P.J.ABDUL KALAM

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul kalam was born on October 15, 1931 to a modest family in Rameshwaram. He had his primary school education at a local school in Rameshwaram and continued his education at St.Joseph's College, Trichy, and went on to specialise in acro-engineering at the Madras Institute of Technology. He joined Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and then the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and later became director of the Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) Project. His several defence ventures are well known, especially his Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP). Dr. Kalam and his team launched the guided missile programme's components viz. the surface to Air - 'Trishul' and 'Akash'; 'prithivi', Anti-tank missile - 'Nag' and the Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile - 'Agni'. He also contributed to the India's Main Battle Tank, the Light Combat Aircraft and to the development of India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3).

Dr.Kalam, with a strong commitment to social causes has suggested ways in which technology can be used effectively for the betterment of humanity. He has used the power of missile technology for medical research, showing how even life-threatening applications of science can be used to save lives.



The DRDO, under Dr.Kalam had joined hands with the Ministry of Welfare and the Department of Science and Technology to implement the Calliper Project. The Callipers produced weighed only 400 grams instead of the 4 kg. Normally weighed for the use of polio affected children. The callipers were made of carbon composite that had been developed by DRDO that was used to build 'Agni' missile. The technology used for defence imaging system can be used for medical imagery, another value product. Dr. Kalam wishes to promote the application of indigenous technology which will contribute to the overall growth of the Nation.

This soft spoken genius is the 'Scientific Advisor' to the Defence Ministry and Director General of DRDO. Many degrees have been conferred on him. He did not seek an overseas degree and his academic career was spent entirely in India.

In his personal life he has remained a bachelor. He speaks good Tamil and writes poetry in Tamil. He loves classical music and even plays the 'Veena'.

The Technology Mission 2020 envisaged by him will transform our Nation from a developing one to a developed Country meeting the rest of the World with confidence and achievement. He advocates team spirit and hard work for attaining success.

His academic honours include; Vice-President, Astronomical Society of India; Fellow, Indian National Academy of Engineering; Fellow, Indian National Science Academy.

He has been awarded 'Bharat Ratna', the highest Civilian Award in India for his contribution to scientific research and modernisation of defence technology. India is proud of her son as he represents the hopes and aspirations of all Indians. It is only befitting that he has been awarded 'Indian (Man) of the Year'.

Dr.Abdul Kalam is the recipient of 'Bharat Ratna' (1997); Padma Vibhushan (1990); Padma Bhushan (1981); H.K.Firodia Award (1996); G.M.Modi Award (1996); Aryabhat Award (1994).



'Bharat Ratna', M.S.SUBBULAKSHMI

The World acclaimed when Sangeeta Kalanidhi Tmt. M.S. Subbulakshmi the 'doyen of music' and the 'Genius of song' was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award. M.S. had devoted her entire life for the cause of music and her performances have raised several crores of Rupees for endowing religious, educational, medical, scientific and art institutions.

The quality of her music made M.S. a legendary figure in the country and it made Mahatma Gandhi to request her to sing during evening prayers at Sabarmati.

In 1941, M.S. and her husband Thiru. T. Sadasivam on their way to Calcutta, got down at Nagpur and went to Wardha Ashram and met Gandhiji. M.S. was requested by Gandhiji to sing in the prayer which M.S. obliged by singing bajans, enthraling the audience.

In April 1944, Mootharignar Rajaji met the couple at their residence. He informed them that he was returning from the Sevagram after meeting Gandhiji and said he had assured Gandhiji that he would meet them and get their consent to perform five musical concerts for raising fund for the Kasturba Memorial Trust. Thiru. Sadasivam readily agreed.

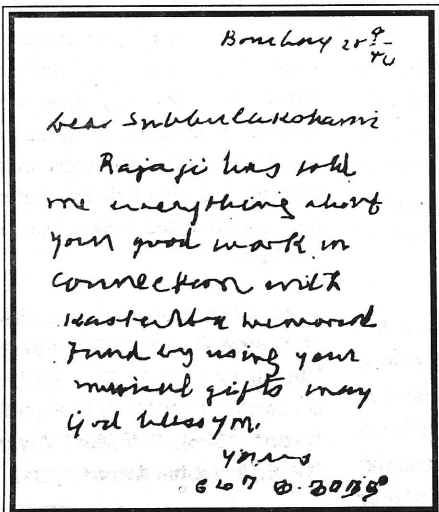
M.S. participated in various concerts organised to raise fund for schools, including for the National Poet



Mahakavi Bharathi Mandapam at Ettayapuram, Thamizh Sangam, etc.

In 1947, the All India Radio contacted Thiru. Sadasivam and asked him if M.S. could sing bajans on the occasion of Gandhiji's birth anniversary on October 2, for which Thiru. Sadasivam sent the M.S. recordings of Thulasidas, Kabirdas, Meera bajans. Kanchi Paramachariyar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mootharignar Rajai, Dr. Radhakrishnan had applauded her simplicity and in her involvement in music and social service.

Her performance as saint poet Meerabai in the 1947 film produced by her husband made her household name throughout India. She also played Naradha in the film 'Savithri'. She also won western audiences at the Edinburgh Festival in 1963, at the UN in 1966, New York, Great Britain and Soviet Union. Though she had been honoured with 'the Padmavibhushan,' the Masaysay Award, the Kalidas Samman, Sangita Kalanidhi, etc. the highest Civilian Award of India viz. Bharat Ratna crowns her glory. Her simple lifestyle is well known and she believes that it is her duty to do as much as she could to improve the lot of others. Her husband T. Sadasivam had devoted himself to guide her in her pursuit of excellence. M.S. Subbulakshmi is a fine teacher of values, kindness, of devotion and restraint. Bharat Ratna is definitely a jewel in the crown of her effortless journey in the pursuit of perfection in her musical career.



The letter written by Mahatma to M.S.

THIRUKKURAL

- THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE MANKIND

KNOWLEDGE OF THE NATURE OF MUNIFICENCE

Thiruvalluvar speaks about the positive virtue, what ought to be done by the house holder. Valluvar throughout, maintains the principle that the householder lives more for society than for himself and his family. According to this principle he emphasises the importance of munificence and points out that the householder must be fully aware of what is right munificence and what would be considered as sheer waste. Therefore correct knowledge must guide his conduct even while he helps the needy with his own resources.

கைம்மாறு வேண்டா கடப்பாடு மாரீமாட்.
டென்னாற்றுங் கெடல்வோ உலகு

*kaimmaru venda kadappadu marimat
tennatrun gollo ulagu.*

“Real help rendered to others expects no reward in return. What is the recompense that is offered by the world to the clouds?”

COMMENTARY

Here Thiruvalluvar emphasises the principle, ‘Doing duty is its own reward’. The clouds pour forth rain for the benefit of the world at large. This spontaneous help to the world is never recompensed by the people who are benefited by rain. Similarly, a noble householder is expected to help the indigent without the thought of any return.

★ ★ ★

தாளாற்றித் தந்த பொருளெல்லாந் தக்கார்க்கு
வேளாண்மை செய்தற் பொருட்டு

*thallatri thandha porulellan thakkarku
velanmai seithar poruttu.*

“The wealth that is acquired by the house holder by toil and effort must be set apart for helping those that are fit to be recipients”.

COMMENTARY

The term ‘fit to be recipients’ is interpreted to mean all the ascetics who are given priority in society to receive the help from the householder. All the other needy persons come after the holy saints.

★ ★ ★

ஊருணி நீர்நிறைந் தற்றே உலகவாழ்
பேரறி வாளன் திரு.

*Ooruni nirirain dhatre ulagavam
perari valan thiru.*

“The Wealth of that person who lives with the higher knowledge of the true nature of mankind is useful to all, like the village tank that is full of water”.

COMMENTARY

The drinking - water tank in the village supplies water to all people of the village. Similarly, the riches acquired by a house - holder who is fully alive to his duty to humanity will be at the disposal of all the fit and needy around him. The knowledge of the essential nature of man that he has to live in the spiritual and moral environment above the natural environment in which he is placed is designated as great knowledge by the author to distinguish it from the ordinary knowledge of things in the natural environment. A person who is equipped with such a great knowledge, who is alive to the heritage of man will certainly live for others also and make use of his resources to promote the general welfare.

★ ★ ★

பயன்மரம் உள்ளூர் பழுத்தற்றால் செல்வம்
சுயனுடை யான்கட் படின.

*payanmaram ullur pazhuthatral selvam
nayanudai yankat padin.*

“Wealth in the hand of such a wise man is
as universally beneficial as a fruit - tree full
of fruits in the centre of a village”.

COMMENTARY

Here Thiruvalluvar gives another
example to show how a wise-man's wealth
is useful to all. Here we also have a glimpse
of the ancient village life. How the village
as a whole had certain common rights to
enjoy fruit - trees which were kept up as the
common property of the whole village. Even
now we have in some villages such common
institutions enjoyed by all the people of the
village.

★ ★ ★

மருந்தாகித் தப்பா மரத்தற்றால் செல்வம்
பெருந்தகை யான்கட் படின.

*marundhagi thappa marathatral selvam
perunthagai yankat padin.*

“A wiseman's wealth serves as a useful
remedy for various ills of man, just as a
medicinal tree yields unfailing remedy for
man's various diseases.”

★ ★ ★

GIVING ALMS

This Chapter deals with giving alms to
the needy who come to beg at the door of the
householder.

வறியாக்ரெகான் றிவதே ஈகைமற் றெல்வாம்
குறியெதிர்ப்பை நீர துடைத்து.

*variyarkon reevathe igaimar trellam
kuriyethirpai nira thudaitu.*

“A real gift is that which is given to needy
men. All else is clever bargaining for greater
recompense’.

★ ★ ★



இன்னா திரக்கப் படுதல் இரந்தவர்
இன்முகம் காணும் அளவு.

*inna thirakkap paduthal irandhavar
inmuham kanum alavu.*

“To be in the situation of being begged is
really painful until you see the smiling face
of the satisfied beggar.”.

COMMENTARY

To have a needy person at your door
naturally evokes sympathy in you and you
yourself feel for the wretchedness of the
needy beggar. If you are able to satisfy him
by giving him something, his face indicates
his satisfaction and you feel sympathetically
the pleasure that you derive from giving.

★ ★ ★

பாத்தரண் மரிஇ யவனைப் பசியென்னுந்
தீப்பிணி தண்டல் அரிது

*Pathun marie yavanai pasiyennum
dhipini theendal arithu.*

“A person who has cultivated the habit of
first feeding the hungry before eating will
never be affected by the cruel disease of
hunger.”.

COMMENTARY

Thiruvalluvar says that he who realises
the immense potency of hunger for evil and
removes such an evil in others, will always be
free from any such pain of hunger himself and
secure the peace of mind necessary. ★

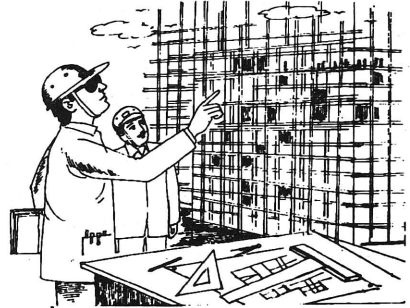
The Hon'ble Chief Minister Kalaignar, issued orders for the construction of 3527 tenements at a cost of Rs.36 Crores by the Slum Clearance Board for the sake of lower income group families

CHENNAI - Sathiamoorthy Nagar - Phase 4 - 208 tenements, Chennai - Singaravelan Nagar - Phase 4 - 201 tenements and Phase 5 - 170 tenements, Chennai - Dr.Thomas Road - Phase 4 - 96 tenements, Chennai - Gothamedu - Phase 1 and 2 - 560 tenements, Chennai - Chitra Nagar - Phase 3 - 160 tenements.

CHENNAI - Thiruvottiyur - Phase 1 - 96 tenements, Chennai - Thiruvottiyur - Phase 2 - 72 tenements, Chennai - Thiruvottiyur - Phase 3 - 72 tenements, Chennai - Thiruvottiyur - Phase 4 - 96 tenements.

COIMBATORE - Rajiv Gandhi Nagar - Phase 2 - 72 tenements, Tirupur - Chellandiamman Temple - 240 tenements, Tirunelveli - 272 tenements.

THANJAVUR - A.V.Pathi Nagar - Phase 1 - 192 tenements, Thanjavur - A.V.Pathi Nagar - Phase 2 - 180 tenements.



SALEM - Salethanpatti - Phase 1 - 240 tenements, Salem - Salethanpatti - Phase 2 - 600 tenements.

In total 3527 tenements are to be constructed. ★

**INCENTIVE PRIZES
TO THREE
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
STUDENTS
WHO OBTAIN
TOP THREE RANKS
IN THE STATE**

Government of Tamil Nadu have introduced a new prize awarding scheme to the top three rankers of physically handicapped, blind and deaf students in public examinations of 10th and 12th standards from 1996-97 academic year.

The students of 10th standard will be awarded as follows:

First rank Rs.1500, second rank Rs.1000 and third rank Rs.750 as prize amount.

Similarly in 12th standard, the student obtaining first rank will get Rs.1500, second rank Rs.1000 and third rank Rs.750 as prize amount.

The award is named as 'Tamil Nadu State Special Incentive Award' for top three ranks for the physically handicapped.

An Inquiry into Cartoons

- Cartoonist RANU (S.K.Ramanujam)

Introduction :

Who can ever hate that lively animated figure on the screen, the figure which provides entertainment, never before heard of. That's just a tiny portion of the fantasy world of cartoons. Cartoons are something rich, full, lively and are a clause of their own. They are something par excellence. While most people trace back the origin of cartoons to Walt. E. Disney, the facts highlighted below later as back even further on the machine of time. Through intensive research it has been shown that the art of cartoons was known in India, even during ancient times. Through this paper, I wish to put forth some facts before the artists' community and commoners, facts that have been gleaned through years of intensive research. Most of us attribute as associate cartoon with countries abroad. But surprisingly, what I have found through my work, relates cartoons with our own country. "Surprising!" - you may think. But I have example to show you. For instance, in the famous "Manimegalai" written about some 2,000 years ago, by Seethalai Sathanar there is a mention of Cartoon-like drawings, which gives considerable proof about the origination of cartoons in India.

Cartoon can be equalized to stick or line drawings. In fact, stick or line drawings are the basis for cartoons, for they facilitate the drawing of various movements of a body, say a man for instance.

When I approached a common man and asked him to give me an exact synonym for cartoon, he readily gave me quite a few. But, I found nothing of use to common people. So, let me

explain the forthcoming facts using the more known term CARTOON.

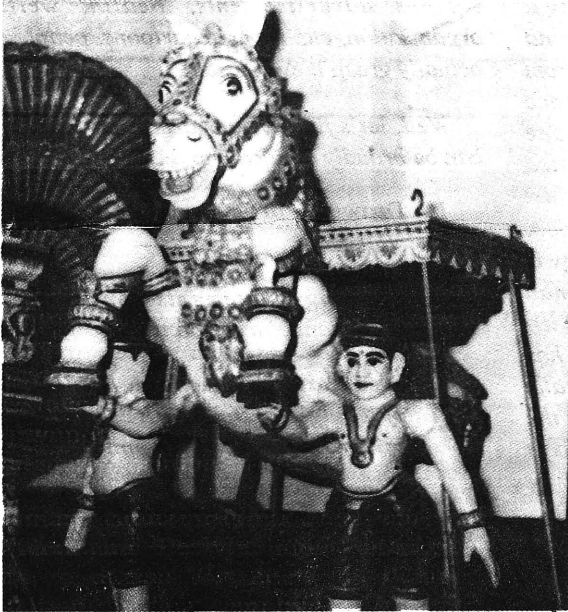
In fact, the very art of drawing and painting evolved among humans in the form of cartoons. Tracing back history, we find that even cave man's drawings are reasonable cartoons.

Observing these drawings closely, we find that they are reasonably stick or line drawings (you may recall that I have related line drawings to cartoons). So, the cave-man practised more and more of stick drawings, which paved way for more refined forms of drawings as he progressed. This triggered off his imagination which made him think that he could have some sort of fun by exaggerating cartoon feature in the drawing. So, these can be very well classified as cartoons.

DEMONS

In our temples, we find that the demons perched atop "Gopuram" have exaggerated





craftmen. Another example can be cited here.

Probably many of us have seen the representation of dragons in the old copper and bronze plates. Don't they show exaggerated features of both a lion and an elephant? Such dragon representation can be seen in many temples and Palaces such as the Kapaleeswar temple in Chennai and Thirumalai Naicker Mahal in Madurai. Thus, the art of cartooning was established in Indian temples (though in the form of sculptures) long ago, as temples were a place where the true talents of a craftsman could be exhibited.

features, say big eyes, big nose, short lips, protruding belly, etc. Similar exaggerated features are shown by the various "Vahanas" or mean of transport (usually animate) of gods and goddesses.

We also came to know that temple and its workmanship were patronized by the early rulers, thus showing the flourishing of cartoons in ancient India. In fact, it has been discovered that ancient treatises an act give procedures to draw "cartoon-like" drawings.

The various features have been exaggerated purposely to make them catchy. So, the art of exaggeration (cartooning) was certainly known to the ancient craftsmen.

SIMPLE

In spite of all this complicated history, cartooning is relatively simple! Surprising, Isn't

These works of exaggerated art can be seen even today. For example, the Vahana Garuda of Lord Vishnu, has a protruding, sharp nose. The vahana Nandi of Lord Shiva has a Cow's head with a human body. There are many number of examples that can be cited. In Mahabalipuram, certain sculptures show cartoonistic features- for example a lion's body with a man's head. The various movements of the same figure of demon suggests the present animated cartoon film sequence. These can be very well classified as cartoons too. These sculptures also show the "cartoonistic" instincts of ancient



it? We all know the time old habit of painting a face on the pumpkin (usually demon-like) and hang it in front of the house for protection from the evil-eyes of the passers-by. The face once again, show exaggerated features. And one cannot forget the scare crow's truly animated face, which definitely is a cartoon. This just shows the natural human inclination for cartoon. So, anybody who can create such drawings is called a cartoonist and as this is basic human nature, anybody (provided his or she wills it!) can become a cartoonist. Today cartooning has spring into fame due to various media especially the press. But still, some people are under the impression that this is an imparted art. This is quite wrong. As I

have already stated, cartoons origin can be traced back to ancient India. But as it was presented in a religious form, the art got stagnated. But the people, abroad used it in a different form and put it to use in children's entertainment, films, news-magazines, etc.



thereby giving it a new meaning. So, we have lagged behind. But if we progress with speed and determination, we can certainly surprise our foreign counterparts. In countries abroad, children are taught lessons using cartoons and various other forms of animation.

ANATOMY

Any good cartoonist can create a good cartoon character. But as cartoon also has got its own "anatomy" common people cannot easily do it due to lack of practice and technique. Cartoons are very much necessary in India, in

various advertisements, health, welfare organisation, etc. if put in cartoons, people can actually grasp it even better.

Well, let's finally categorise cartoons. They can be broadly divided into 3 types:

1. Drawing cartoons according to jokes, statements.
2. Framing statements on jokes in accordance to cartoons.
3. Silent cartoons, which may be in the form of a single cartoon as a series. Progressing even further "comics" can be brought about.

And of course, it is needless to mention the impact of political cartoons on the common people. A single, well-defined cartoon is powerful enough to represent a whole essay in writing.

But why cartoons? It is not a question of how to make more money; Improve

living standards. Such a powerful media as this, when put to good use, can certainly do wonders. If a famous cartoon character could actually teach children lessons they can grasp it better. Same is the case with any other important information more be imparted to people. As cartoon appeals to people of all ages and classes, it is for betterment that this be put to good use. Thus, have is an ideal art that can improve society as never before, provided it is presented in the way it should be. So, good-luck to all budding artists, has more specifically, cartoonists.



NALADIYAR

மக்கு திரைய கடற்கோட் புருமினும்
வந்துற துவாதிம் சிணுழிள்கட் சென்றுண்பர் :
செவ்வ பெரிதுவையர் ஆறினாஞ் சேட்சென்று
நஞ்சுவர் கட்டு நண.

Though men live on the curved shore of the sea with its multitudinous waves, they go and drink at the well, with its perennial fountain of fresh water from the rock; so even if those (who are neighbours) are vey wealthy, the desire (of the poor) is towards the liberal, though these may be far to seek.

The sea is great, but its water is not good even to wash in; the little runlet near affords water to drink also.

— (உரை) —

முனார்க்குழி வைத்துப் முன்னியமொ வேறே!
உணர்வ துவையர் திருப்ப, - உணர்விலா
வட்டும் வழிதவையும் போல்வாரும் வாழ்வடு
மட்டுத் துழிதும் உடுத்து

In the world surrounded by the (all) embracing sea, merit is quite an indifferent matter! Understanding ones are (poor); and even those of no understanding - who are like mere palm tree tufts and brinjals - live prosperously, clad in silks and rich garments.

— (உரை) —

அறிவுடையார் தம்மொடு நட்பார் செய்த
தீமையைப் பொறுத்துக் கொள்ளல் வேண்டும்.

பெரியார் பெருநட்புக் கோடறஞ் செய்த
அரிய பொறுப்பளன் நன்றோ ? - அரியோ -
ஒல்லென் அருவி உயர்வரை நன்னாட !
நல்ல செய்வார்க்குத் தமர் ?

Forbearance cements friendship

*Is not the reason why the close friendship of the great is sought, that they will bear even with faults hard to endure? Lord of the good land of high mountains with resounding waterfalls! - to good people are intimate friends rare? **

DO NOT BE TAKEN FOR A RIDE ARE YOUR STONES REALLY GEMS?

The Department of Geology and Mining, Guindy, Chennai - 32 has a Gem Testing Laboratory where Rough and Polished Gemstones are tested for the public. A Nominal fee of Rs.100/- is charged for ONE sample for testing and issue of certificate. Fee may be remitted by Demand Draft drawn in favour of the Director of Geology and Mining, Guindy, Chennai - 32, payable at Chennai. For further details contact the Gem Testing Laboratory of this office.

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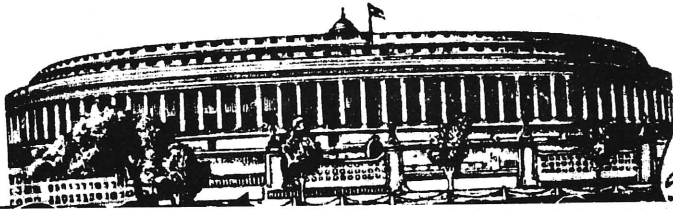
DIPR 740/ADWAVE/23.3.98



Chief Minister Kalaignar declared open the Memorial for elder statesman and former Chief Minister, Bakthavatchalam, constructed at a cost of Rs.25 lakhs near Kamarajar Memorial, Guindy on 13.3.98.

Chief Minister Kalaignar introduced the delux bus (volvo) services for the Chennai City Transport Corporation and travelled in the bus upto War Memorial on 4.3.98.





RESULTS OF TWELFTH GENERAL ELECTIONS TO LOK SABHA - 1998

1. CHENNAI NORTH

| KUPPUSAMI C. (DMK) ELECTED | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 18,80,926 | |
| Votes polled | ..... | 8,76,109 | |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 24,262 | |
| Kuppusami C. | DMK | ... | 4,01,322 |
| Sabapathy Mohan R.T. | MDMK | ... | 3,32,229 |
| Soundararajan A. | CPM | ... | 50,590 |
| Bharathi G.K.J. | INC | ... | 47,147 |
| Devanathan T. | BSP | ... | 12,085 |
| Kumarasamy S. | CPI (ML) | ... | 4,100 |
| Kalaiselvan K. | IND | ... | 1,608 |
| Ganesan J. | IND | ... | 1,331 |
| Baskar N. | IND | ... | 757 |
| Moorthy T.K. | SAP | ... | 678 |

2. CHENNAI CENTRAL

| * MURASOLIMARAN (DMK) ELECTED | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 12,06,719 | |
| Votes polled | ..... | 5,97,170 | |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 15,721 | |
| Murasolimarani | DMK | ... | 3,00,774 |
| Jayakumar D. | AIADMK | ... | 2,29,047 |
| Anbarasu R. | INC | ... | 44,061 |
| Natarajan S. | PT | ... | 1,385 |
| Sudarsan | IND | ... | 1,161 |
| Swaminathan | IND | ... | 973 |
| Sava Mustafa (Tmt) | IND | ... | 888 |
| Sivakumar V. | IND | ... | 798 |
| Sivagnana Sambandan T. | RJD | ... | 714 |
| Ranganathan S. | IND | ... | 622 |
| Loganathan V.G. | IND | ... | 493 |
| Jagannathan E. | IND | ... | 299 |
| Ramachandran S. | IND | ... | 234 |

3. CHENNAI SOUTH

| BAALU T.R. (DMK) ELECTED | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 19,36,542 | |
| Votes polled | ..... | 9,17,040 | |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 18,242 | |
| Baalu T.R. | DMK | .... | 4,32,913 |
| Jana Krishnamurthi K. | BJP | .... | 4,12,899 |
| Subramanyam M.P. | INC | .... | 44,549 |
| Nagappan M. | IND | .... | 3,294 |
| Kanakasabai N. | IND | .... | 2,012 |
| Mohanraj J. | TLJ | .... | 1,276 |
| Vivekananda S. | IND | .... | 744 |
| Srinivasan S. | IND | .... | 574 |
| Ganesan P.S. | IND | .... | 537 |

4. SRIPERUMBUDUR (SC)

| VENUGOPAL K. (AIADMK) ELECTED | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 12,66,643 | |
| Votes polled | ..... | 7,24,858 | |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 28,531 | |
| Venugopal K. | AIADMK | .... | 3,26,528 |
| Nagarathinam T. | DMK | .... | 3,02,733 |
| Jayakumar Dr. K. | INC | .... | 64,944 |
| Vyasarrajan S. | SHSP | .... | 1,345 |
| Jayaraman S.T. | IND | .... | 777 |

5. CHENGALPATTU

| KANCHI PANNEER SELVAM. (AIADMK) ELECTED | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|--|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,48,117 | |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,96,499 | |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 25,913 | |



| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|----------|
| Kanchi Panneer Selvam | AIADMK | ... | 3,29,239 |
| Parasuraman K. | DMK | ... | 3,06,323 |
| Muruganandam T.N. | INC | ... | 24,968 |
| Krishanan Parayanar M.U. | IND | ... | 5,419 |
| Jagaveerapandian K. | RJD | ... | 2,754 |
| Srinivasan S.K.P. | IND | ... | 765 |
| Ramesh M.K. | IND | ... | 588 |
| Ethiraj Brigadier | IND | ... | 530 |

6. ARAKKONAM

GOPAL C. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,72,687 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 7,20,670 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 23,592 |
| Gopal C. | AIADMK | ... 3,59,431 |
| Velu A.M. | TNC (M) | ... 3,09,943 |
| Damotharan R. | INC | ... 24,519 |
| Kandappan A. | IND | ... 1,120 |
| Natarajan S.M.N. | SHSP | ... 1,078 |
| Maniezhilan, Pulavar | SAP | ... 987 |

7. VELLORE

SHANMUGAM N.T. (PMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------------|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,01,147 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,93,560 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 19,631 |
| Shanmugam N.T. | PMK | ... 3,31,035 |
| Mohammed Saqhy T.A | DMK | ... 3,04,630 |
| Akber Pasha B. | INC | ... 18,885 |
| Padmanabhan M. | IND | ... 17,837 |
| Sathiyamoorthy J. | SAP | ... 836 |
| Dharanivasan B.S. | IND | ... 706 |

8. TIRUPPATTUR

VENUGOPAL D. (DMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,93,837 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,99,805 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 25,250 |
| Venugopal D. | DMK | 3,22,990 |
| Krishnamoorthy S. | AIADMK | 3,22,716 |
| Kannabiran R. | INC | 28,095 |
| Ajeez B. | IND | 844 |

9. VANDAVASI

DURAI M. (PMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,75,770 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,67,287 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 21,751 |
| Durai M. | PMK | 3,27,010 |
| Balaraman L. | TMC (M) | 2,61,935 |
| Krishnaswamy M. | INC | 34,827 |
| Kuppusamy (alias) | | |
| Arattavadyar R. | IND | 21,219 |
| Chandrabose G.S. | IND | 545 |

10. TINDIVANAM

RAMACHANDRAN M. GINGEE (MDMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,65,034 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,74,617 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 26,335 |
| Ramachandran M. Gingee | MDMK | 3,20,112 |
| Venkatraman, G. | DMK | 2,88,380 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Ramamurthee K. | INC | ... | 29,898 |
| Jayabalan R. | BSP | ... | 4,837 |
| Paramasivam D. | IND | ... | 1,892 |
| Ramachandran V. | IND | ... | 827 |
| Ismail N.M. | IND | ... | 640 |
| Palani P.S. | IND | ... | 575 |
| Lakshmanan G. | RJD | ... | 443 |
| Iniyadayalan G. | IND | ... | 332 |
| Mohamed Ali Jinna M. | IND | ... | 189 |
| Munusamy R. | IND | ... | 157 |

11. CUDDALORE

DAMOTHARAN M.C. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,76,136 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,58,340 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 23,596 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----|----------|
| Damotharan M.C. | AIADMK | ... | 3,09,985 |
| Venkatesan P.R.S. | TMC (M) | ... | 2,82,856 |
| Eramadass Dr. R. | INC | ... | 40,603 |
| Nambiyar K. | RJD | ... | 1,300 |

12. CHIDAMBARAM (SC)

ELUMLAI ALIAS EZHILMALAI R. (PMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,54,642 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,84,155 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 17,561 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Elumalai alias Ezhilmalai R. | PMK | ... | 3,05,372 |
| Ganesan V. | DMK | ... | 2,97,417 |
| Vallaperuman Dr. P. | INC | ... | 43,214 |
| Nagappan P. | BSP | ... | 19,922 |
| Jayaraj S. | IND | ... | 351 |
| Janakiraman V. | IND | ... | 318 |

13. DHARMAPURI

PARYMOHAN K. (PMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,75,234 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,39,529 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 18,288 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----|----------|
| Pary Mohan K. | PMK | ... | 3,41,917 |
| Theertharaman P. | TNC (M) | ... | 2,42,490 |
| Venkatesan P. | IND | ... | 14,788 |
| Pattabiraman P.K. | UCPI | ... | 10,018 |
| Jayaseelan C. | BSP | ... | 5,693 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|------|-------|
| Gopal Inamurasu A. | RJD | .... | 3,185 |
| Thiyagarajan N.R. | IND | .... | 1,222 |
| Padmarajan Dr.K. | IND | .... | 999 |
| Mehendiran D. | IND | .... | 559 |
| Manickam K. | IND | .... | 370 |

14. KRISHNAGIRI

MUNUSAMY K.P. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,15,876 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,48,144 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 25,455 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|------|----------|
| Munusamy K.P. | AIADMK | .... | 3,15,762 |
| Rajaram Naidu D.R. | TMC (M) | .... | 2,66,413 |
| Krishnamurthy AGA | INC | .... | 35,229 |
| Muniraj R. | BSP | .... | 5,285 |

15. RASIPURAM (SC)

SAROJA V.DR. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,08,243 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,06,487 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 28,103 |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|------|----------|
| Saroja V.Dr. | AIADMK | .... | 3,02,801 |
| Kandasamy K. | TMC (M) | .... | 2,48,424 |
| Thenmozhi | INC | .... | 18,178 |
| Arul Mani V. | PT | .... | 5,338 |
| Sadasivam P. | BSP | .... | 1,159 |
| Palaniappan K. | IND | .... | 928 |
| Subramani R. | IND | .... | 510 |
| Prabakaran K. | IND | .... | 360 |
| Veera Babu V. | RJD | .... | 323 |
| Ramasamy R. | IND | .... | 205 |
| Dharmarajan A. | IND | .... | 158 |

16. SALEM

RAMAMURTHY K. (IND) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,78,177 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,79,486 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 20,513 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|------|----------|
| Ramamurthy K. | IND | .... | 3,65,557 |
| Devadass R. | TMC (M) | .... | 2,29,677 |
| Thangakabalu K.V. | INC | .... | 48,027 |
| Sampathkumar P. | IND | .... | 10,311 |
| Kesavarajan S. | AJBP | .... | 2,091 |
| Padmanabhan A.G. | BSP | .... | 1,710 |
| Marimuthu P. | IND | .... | 550 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Palanisamy K. | IND | ... | 495 |
| Singaravelu C. | IND | ... | 405 |
| Periasamy T. | IND | ... | 150 |

17. TIRUCHENGODE

PALANISWAMY K. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Electorate | ..... | 14,60,247 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 7,81,520 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 22,895 |
| Palaniswamy K. | AIADMK | ... 4,14,992 |
| Ramalingam K.P. Dr. | DMK | ... 3,10,183 |
| Palanisamy P. | INC | ... 28,421 |
| Backiyam D. | PT | ... 2,442 |
| Selvam S.V. | IND | ... 1,483 |
| Thillaikkarasi Pon. S. | IND | ... 622 |
| Sengodan R. | IND | ... 482 |

18. THE NILGIRIS

MATHAN M. (ALIAS) MASTER MATHAN M. (BJP) ELECTED

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------|
| Electorate | ..... | 12,94,110 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 7,18,202 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 23,844 |
| Mathan M. (alias) | | |
| Master Mathan M. | BJP | ... 3,22,818 |
| Balasubramaniyan S.R. | TMC (M) | ... 2,62,433 |
| Prabhu R. | INC | ... 1,06,588 |
| Bhaskaran M. | IND | ... 1,416 |
| Ramesh C. | IND | ... 1,103 |

19. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM

CHINNASAMY V. K. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,21,268 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,27,372 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 24,917 |
| Chinnasamy V.K. | AIADMK | ... 3,29,753 |
| Ramasamy N. | DMK | ... 2,15,111 |
| Elankovan E.V.K.S. | INC | ... 48,531 |
| Suresh L. | IND | ... 7,836 |
| Bannari | IND | ... 615 |
| Murughan V.A. | IND | ... 609 |

20. COIMBATORE

RADHAKRISHNAN C.P. (BJP) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 14,95,355 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 8,26,652 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 22,167 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|------|----------|
| Radhakrishnan C.P. | BJP | .... | 4,49,269 |
| Subbian K. R. | DMK | .... | 3,04,593 |
| Krishnan R. | INC | .... | 40,739 |
| Kalyanasundaram S.T. | BSP | .... | 4,596 |
| Rangasamy R. | IND | .... | 1,431 |
| Krishnaswamy R. | IND | .... | 1,181 |
| Santhi C. | IND | .... | 1,091 |
| Saminathan M. | IND | .... | 666 |
| Ramaswamy O. | SAP | .... | 405 |
| Lakshmana Narayanan R. | IND | .... | 220 |
| Elangkumaran R. | IND | .... | 161 |
| Raghavendra K.S. | IND | .... | 133 |

21. POLLACHI (SC)

THIYAGARAJAN M. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,26,056 | |
| Votes polled | ..... | 5,78,887 | |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 24,612 | |
| Thiyagarajan M. | AIADMK | .... | 3,06,083 |
| Kovai Thangam | TMC (M) | .... | 2,10,682 |
| Eswaravelu R. | INC | .... | 31,967 |
| Jothiraj M. | PT | .... | 4,926 |
| Mani K. | IND | .... | 617 |

22. PALANI

GANESHAMURTHI A. (MDMK) ELECTED

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,17,611 | |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,26,656 | |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 18,606 | |
| Ganeshamurthi A. | MDMK | .... | 2,86,300 |
| Kaarvendhan S.K. | TMC (M) | .... | 2,58,863 |
| Venugopal K.S. | INC | .... | 61,089 |
| Palanisamy N. | IND | .... | 1,084 |
| Ponnusamy S. | IND | .... | 714 |

23. DINDIGUL

SREENIVAASAN C. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,43,880 | |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,11,642 | |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 18,469 | |
| Sreenivaasan C. | AIADMK | .... | 2,76,106 |
| Chitthan N.S.V. | TMC (M) | .... | 2,60,907 |
| Latha | MAIADMK | .... | 35,119 |
| Santhanakrishnan C. | PT | .... | 19,176 |
| Baskaran R. | IND | .... | 808 |
| Kalimuthu S. | IND | .... | 540 |
| Shankar P. | IND | .... | 295 |
| Palanisamy K. | IND | .... | 222 |



24. MADURAI

SUBRAMANIANSWAMY (JP) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 13,49,265 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,76,204 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 18,553 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----|----------|
| Subramanianswamy | JP | ... | 2,66,202 |
| Rambabu A.G.S. | TMC (M) | ... | 2,45,305 |
| Mohan P. | CPM | ... | 1,10,862 |
| Pandian D. | INC | ... | 17,507 |
| Rajini, Thirumathi | IND | ... | 5,485 |
| Ramachandran S. | IND | ... | 4,977 |
| Palanisamy R. | IND | ... | 4,764 |
| Seshachari R.V. | AJBP | ... | 967 |
| Soundra Pandiyan K.R. | IND | ... | 663 |
| Thalapathy Balu S.P. | IND | ... | 498 |
| Dhanasekar T. | TLJ | ... | 421 |

25. PERIYAKULAM

MUTHIAH R. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,79,256 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,16,663 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 14,422 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|----------|
| Muthiah R. | AIADMK | ... | 3,19,594 |
| Gandhimathy R. | DMK | ... | 2,48,931 |
| Mookiah C. | PT | ... | 20,217 |
| Deivendran P.V.K. | IND | ... | 5,549 |
| Veeraprakash M. | INC | ... | 4,198 |
| Murugan B. | IND | ... | 1,231 |
| Palanichamy K. | IND | ... | 1,130 |
| Murugaraj S. | IND | ... | 469 |
| Elamurugan K. | IND | ... | 252 |

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|------|-----|
| Kamatchi A. | IND | .... | 223 |
| Murugan V. | IND | .... | 200 |
| Moovendan A. | IND | .... | 147 |
| Veeraswamy R. | IND | .... | 100 |

26. KARUR

THAMBI DURAI M. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,30,361 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,75,172 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 25,292 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------|----------|
| ThambiDurai M. | AIADMK | .... | 3,27,480 |
| Natrayan K. | TMC (M) | .... | 2,83,807 |
| Shanmuga Sundaram K.P. | INC | .... | 30,157 |
| Kamaraj S. | PT | .... | 5,449 |
| Ramaswamy R.M. | IND | .... | 522 |
| Kannan P. | IND | .... | 484 |
| Sundarraaj P. | IND | .... | 474 |
| Marimuthu V. | RJD | .... | 411 |
| Murugesan P. | IND | .... | 403 |
| Manohar V. | IND | .... | 320 |
| Selvaraju S. | IND | .... | 206 |
| Asokan K | IND | .... | 167 |

27. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM (BJP) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,78,260 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,47,499 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 16,694 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|------|----------|
| Rangarajan Kumaramanglam | BJP | .... | 3,05,233 |
| Adaikalraj L. | TMC (M) | .... | 2,93,778 |
| Subbha Somu | INC | .... | 23,747 |
| Sachidanandam K. | PT | .... | 4,979 |
| Kaleel M. | IND | .... | 1,133 |
| Alagia Manavalan | IND | .... | 749 |
| Shanmuga Sundaram S. | RJD | .... | 612 |
| Azhimudeen G. | IND | .... | 373 |
| Ramu S.R. | IND | .... | 201 |

28. PERAMBALUR (SC)

RAJARETHINAM P. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,25,125 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,61,506 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 22,306 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|------|----------|
| Rajarethinam P. | AIADMK | .... | 3,41,118 |
| Raja. A. | DMK | .... | 2,80,682 |
| Subramanian P.V. | INC | .... | 16,579 |
| Selvambal Selvi M. | RJD | .... | 821 |

29. MAYILADUTHURAI**KRISHNAMOORTHY K. (TMC) (M) ELECTED**

| | | |
|----------------|-------|----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 9,90,364 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,43,835 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 17,565 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----|----------|
| Krishnamoorthy K. | TMC (M) | ... | 2,86,098 |
| Arulmozhi P.D. | PMK | ... | 2,43,642 |
| Mani Shankar aiyar | IND | ... | 72,911 |
| Thirunavukkarasu R. | INC | ... | 15,265 |
| Balu Dr. | PT | ... | 2,189 |
| Pandian K. | RJD | ... | 2,120 |
| Balasundaram S. | CPI (ML) | ... | 1,965 |
| Dhayalan A. | BSP | ... | 1,528 |
| Sheik Dawood Dr. A. | IND | ... | 552 |

30. NAGAPATTINAM (SC)**SELVARASU M. (CPI) ELECTED**

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,21,037 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,61,129 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 22,063 |

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----|----------|
| Selvarasu M. | CPI | ... | 3,75,589 |
| Gopal Dr. K. | AIADMK | ... | 2,44,286 |
| Thiagarajan M. | INC | ... | 15,837 |
| Jeevanandam G. | PT | ... | 3,354 |

31. THANJAVUR**PALANIMANICKAM S.S. (DMK) ELECTED**

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,13,609 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,45,683 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 19,603 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-----|----------|
| Palanimanickam S.S. | DMK | ... | 3,24,344 |
| Ganesan L. | MDMK | ... | 2,76,140 |
| Mathiyalagan | INC | ... | 23,109 |
| Uma S. Thirumathi | IND | ... | 1,296 |
| Sozhamannar Kanakaraja K. | IND | ... | 1,191 |

32. PUDUKKOTTAI**PARAMASIVAM RAJA (AIADMK) ELECTED**

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 11,84,609 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 7,91,405 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 18,022 |

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----|----------|
| Paramasivam Raja | AIADMK | ... | 2,88,072 |
| Siva P.N. | DMK | ... | 2,57,552 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|------|----------|
| Thirunavukkarasu S. | MAIADMK | .... | 2,26,416 |
| Chockalingam M.R. | IND | .... | 895 |
| Velappan C. | IND | .... | 448 |

33. SIVAGANGA**CHIDAMBARAM P. (TMC) (M) ELECTED**

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,76,206 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,15,492 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 21,456 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------|----------|
| Chidambaram P. | TMC (M) | .... | 3,03,854 |
| Kalimuthu K. | AIADMK | .... | 2,44,713 |
| Gowrishankaran M. | INC | .... | 34,114 |
| Santhi Udayappan Tmt. | IND | .... | 6,847 |
| Nallasamy E. | RJD | .... | 3,839 |
| Gunasekaran P. | IND | .... | 389 |
| Annadurai G. | IND | .... | 280 |

34. RAMANATHAPURAM**SAHTIYAMOORTHY V. (AIADMK) ELECTED**

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,78,503 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,13,150 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 22,328 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|------|----------|
| Sathiyamoorthy V. | AIADMK | .... | 2,58,978 |
| Udayappan S.P. | TMC (M) | .... | 2,34,886 |
| Nazeerparvin K (Tmt) Dr. | PT | .... | 53,542 |
| Rajeshwaren V. | INC | .... | 24,942 |
| Karthikeyan R. | SP | .... | 17,569 |
| Muthu Ganapathy R. | IND | .... | 905 |

35. SIVAKASI**VAIKO (MDMK) ELECTED**

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 12,03,627 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 7,81,757 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 16,840 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|----------|
| Vaiko | MDMK | .... | 3,87,694 |
| Alagirisamy V. | CPI | .... | 2,52,771 |
| Sathiyamoorthy S. | PT | .... | 1,06,726 |
| Rajendran K. | INC | .... | 9,745 |
| Mariappan K. | IND | .... | 1,922 |
| Ponnusamy C. | IND | .... | 1,756 |
| Manmathan M. | IND | .... | 1,021 |
| Thiagarajan (alias) | | | |
| Yogakannan P.L.D. | IND | .... | 793 |
| Gurusamy M. | IND | .... | 639 |
| Rajasekar A. | RJD | .... | 627 |

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Reganayagam S.V. | IND | ... | 583 |
| Kannan V. | IND | ... | 369 |
| Ramasamy R.P. | IND | ... | 271 |

36. TIRUNVELVELI

JANARTHANAN R. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,75,467 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,09,616 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 11,602 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----|----------|
| Janarthanan R. | AIADMK | ... | 2,47,823 |
| Sarathkumar R. | DMK | ... | 2,40,919 |
| Savior Selva Suresh Dr. A. | PT | ... | 86,419 |
| Edmund G.R. | MAIADMK | ... | 16,789 |
| Krishnakanthan Yadhav | IND | ... | 3,795 |
| Basker P. | IND | ... | 1,100 |
| Nagaimugan K. | RJD | ... | 821 |
| Velmurugan S. | IND | ... | 348 |

37. TENKASI (SC)

MURUGESAN S. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,14,494 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 6,62,154 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 16,663 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----|----------|
| Murugesan S. | AIADMK | ... | 2,70,053 |
| Arunachalam M. | TMC (M) | ... | 1,72,736 |
| Krishansamy Dr. K. | PT | ... | 1,23,592 |
| Selvaraj V. | INC | ... | 77,285 |
| Lakshmanan K. | IND | ... | 1,059 |
| Balanmurugan D. | IND | ... | 716 |

38. TIRUCHENDUR

RAMARAJAN R. (AIADMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,14,366 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 5,46,862 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 11,225 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-----|----------|
| Ramarajan R. | AIADMK | ... | 2,64,290 |
| Dhanuskodi Athithan R. | TMC (M) | ... | 2,17,435 |
| Kumari Ananthan | INC | ... | 38,291 |
| Packiaraj Sathai A. | IND | ... | 11,408 |
| Chandrasekaran | | | |
| Kalanithi P. | BSP | ... | 3,166 |
| Rajagopalan N. | IND | ... | 692 |
| Devadason Raja S. | IND | ... | 355 |

39. NAGERCOIL

DENNIS N. (TMC) (M) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 10,28,393 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 5,99,670 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 6,494 |

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|------|----------|
| Dennis N. | TMC (M) | .... | 2,96,611 |
| Radhakrishnan P. | BJP | .... | 2,67,426 |
| Stanislaus P.S. | INC | .... | 27,821 |
| Ayyappan A. | IND | .... | 904 |
| Nagoor Meeran | | | |
| Peer Mohammed U. | IND | .... | 287 |
| Joseph P. | IND | .... | 127 |

BYE - ELECTIONS TO TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY - 1998

| | | | |
|---|-----|------|---|
| No. of seats secured by Political Parties | DMK | | 2 |
|---|-----|------|---|

126. COONOOR (SC)

RANGANATHAN M. (DMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 1,69,753 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 99,268 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 5,140 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|------|--------|
| Ranganathan M. | DMK | .... | 47,850 |
| Karuppusamy S. | AIADMK | .... | 37,945 |
| Arumugam P. | INC | .... | 7,189 |
| Siddhan (alias) | | | |
| Guruswami Siddhan G. | ATMK | .... | 1,144 |

204. ARUPPUKOTTAI

THANGAM THENARASU (DMK) ELECTED

| | | |
|----------------|-------|----------|
| Electorate | ..... | 1,67,272 |
| Votes polled | ..... | 1,10,183 |
| Rejected votes | ..... | 7,269 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|------|--------|
| Thangam Thenarasu | DMK | .... | 40,223 |
| Panchavarnam V.S. | AIADMK | .... | 38,272 |
| Manickam P.T. | IT | .... | 12,484 |
| Palaniswamy K. | IND | .... | 9,525 |
| Chandran K. | INC | .... | 1,329 |
| Samayan A. | IND | .... | 386 |
| Palmarajan Dr. K. | IND | .... | 262 |
| Karutha pandian T.K. | IND | .... | 219 |
| Malaichamy M. | IND | .... | 99 |
| Thirunavukkarasu M. | IND | .... | 64 |
| Boominathan E. | IND | .... | 51 |

| Abbreviation | Full Name of the Political Parties |
|--------------|--|
| DMK | Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam |
| TMC (M) | Tamil Manila Congress |
| AIADMK | All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam |
| CPI | Communist Party of India |
| PMK | Pattali Makkal Katchi |
| INC | Indian National Congress |
| MDMK | Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam |
| BJP | Bharatia Janata Party |
| JD | Janata Dal |

| Abbreviation | Full Name of the Political Parties |
|--------------|---|
| CPI (M) | Communist Party of India (Marxist) |
| CPI (ML) | Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) |
| ATMK | All India Tamizhaga Munnetra Kazhagam |
| SP | Samada Party |
| PT | Pudhiya Thamizhagam |
| BSP | Bahujan Samaj Party |
| RJD | Rashtriya Janata Dal |
| SHSP | Shivsena Party |
| SAP | Samajwadi Party |

COMBINED DRINKING WATER SCHEMES AT A COST OF Rs.123 CRORES



About 6.62 lakh people will be benefited by the Combined drinking water schemes to be implemented through "Tamil Nadu Drinking Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD)"

In Coimbatore District 2 Combined drinking water scheme are proposed to be implemented. Under the first scheme the habitations in 28 rural panchayats belonging to Annur and Avinasi, 25 rural habitations of Suler Panchayat Union and 9 habitations of Muperi rural town panchayat will be benefitted.

Under the second scheme, 295 rural habitations belonging to Pollachi North, Pollachi South, Kinathukadavu and Kudiamangalam Panchayat unions are to be benefitted.

A combined drinking water scheme at a cost of Rs.6.14 crores will be implemented in Kundadam Panchayat Union of Erode District which benefit 85 habitations.

Besides these a scheme at a cost of Rs.6.8 crores benefitting 32 thousand people belonging to Nagalur, Chinnathambipalayam, Michael Panchayats of Andiyur Panchayat Union is proposed to be implemented.

To augment the water supply in Mayiladuthurai Municipality, an amount of Rs. 11 crores has been allotted.

A combined drinking water scheme at a cost of Rs.6.69 crores is proposed to be implemented in Thirunelveli District. Under this scheme, the areas of Senthamangalam, Alankulam, Manur, Melaneelithanallur, Kuruvikulam and Sankarankovil unions and Pethanadarappatti, Poolankulam and Andipatti panchayats - in total 72 habitations will be benefitted. ▲ ★



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