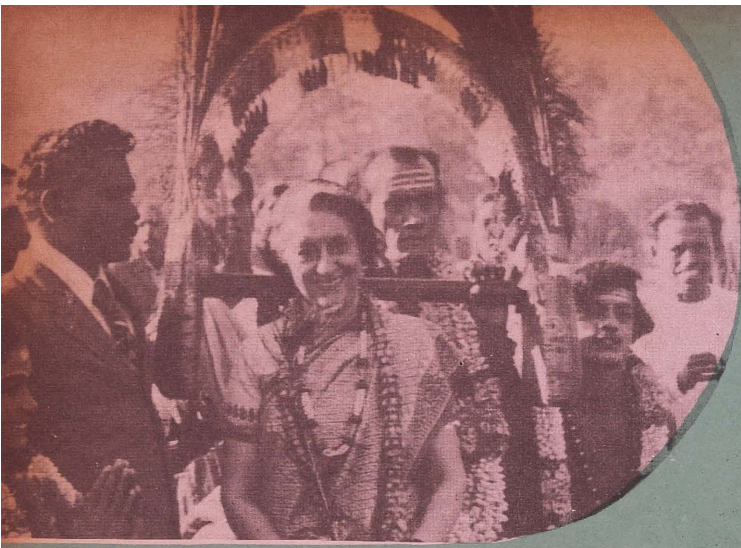


Tamil Arasu

FEB 1980 50 Ps.



**THE TAMILNADU
FOLK ARTISTES
WHO
PARTICIPATED
IN THE
REPUBLIC DAY
(26-1-'80)
AT NEW DELHI**



Tamil Arasu

VOL : X

NO:8

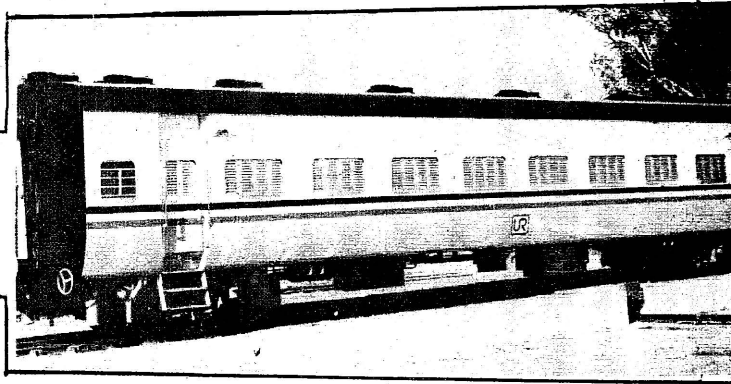
February - 1980

In this issue....

The only contingent of the Indian Army which can wear the Cheshire Regiment hats is the "Madras Sappers". In 1843, they fought very courageously and assisted the Cheshire Regiment in the battle of Mainé. The "Madras Sappers" who have won many laurels in many a battlefield is celebrating its bicentenary in February 1980.



The second largest in the world, the ICF, exports coaches to Thailand, Burma, the East Asian and African countries, will soon be celebrating its centenary.

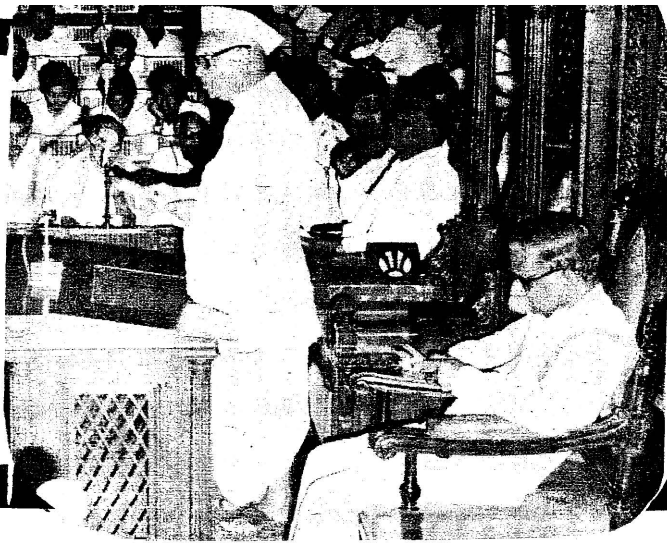


While extending all cooperation to implement the 20-point programme, the Governor in his address outlined the various steps taken by his Government for the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu.



Leather-known to man from time immemorial — this growing industry earns a large amount of foreign exchange for Tamil Nadu.





Governor's Address

Joint Session of

Tamil Nadu

Legislatures

At the outset, I would like to extend my hearty welcome to the new Government at the Centre. I am sure that the new Union Government would take steps to gain the confidence and co-operation of the States and also to help them in discharging their duties to the people. I consider it appropriate to recall here the views of the Government of Tamil Nadu expressed in the Governor's address after a new Government was formed at the Centre in 1977:—

atic socialistic, and prosperous India on Gandhian lines. At the same time, we shall take every opportunity to strongly advocate the claims of Tamil Nadu, whether they relate to political, cultural, economic or linguistic issues, with a view to ensure that the legitimate rights and interests of our State and of our people obtain due recognition and response from the Centre..... It is now being increasingly recognised that the Centre can be strong, only if the States are also strengthened. We trust that the imbalances in our federal Constitution in this regard will be rectified at an early date through appropriate Constitutional amendments and we shall support all efforts in this direc-

tion. We are also confident that with more powers we can make rapid progress in our efforts for improving the development and welfare of Tamil Nadu".

The decision of the Central Government to implement the 20-Point Programme as indicated in the President's address deserves praise. Members are well aware that the party in power in Tamil Nadu welcomed this programme even at the time of its announcement earlier and effectively propagated it among the people. In particular, the scheme was instrumental in abolishing the bonded labour in Tamil Nadu. To implement this programme in a proper manner this Government will extend

".....my Government will extend its constructive co-operation, based on Anna's philosophy, to the Centre in their efforts for building up a democ-

all its support to the Union Government.

I would like to mention with pride, the peaceful manner in which the recent Parliamentary elections were conducted in Tamil Nadu. On behalf of the Government, I express my happiness about the emergence of the desire for safeguarding our democratic traditions and for protecting the rights of the electorate.

The Government took speedy and timely measures with a sense of dedication in giving relief to the people affected by the recent heavy floods in many districts of our State. Many social service organisations and students' organisations also 'played an active role in these relief measures. Many lives have been saved on account of the proper precautionary steps and the extension of immediate relief. On our request, the Central Government sent a team to assess the quantum of assistance for relief measures. The Government of Tamil Nadu would like to thank the Government of India for announcing the Central assistance on the basis of this Committee's report. It is really commendable that the State Government acted promptly by ordering relief measures allocating substantial funds, without waiting for the decision of the Central Government on the quantum of assistance.

On account of the write-off of the Takkavi loans ordered by the State Government, 8.51 lakhs agricultural families have benefited. The Government has already given an assistance of Rs. 16 crores to the Co-operative Banks to enable them to pass on the benefits announced earlier by the Government to the ryots. The Central Co-operative Banks were not able to obtain financial assistance from the Reserve Bank of India in view of the heavy overdue positions. As a result, even those who have repaid their loans were not able to get further loans from the co-operatives. To obviate this difficulty, the Tamil Nadu Government has given an assistance of Rs. 27.5 crores to nine Central Banks. This will enable those who have repaid the loan to get further loans from the co-operatives. I am sure that the Mem-

bers will welcome this measure.

The food situation in Tamil Nadu continues to be comfortable. There is no compulsory procurement either directly from the ryots or through a levy on the traders. A number of direct procurement centres are being run by the Civil Supplies Corporation on behalf of the State Government. In these centres, paddy has been purchased from the ryots at the rate of Rs.105 per quintal, which is higher than the price notified by Government of India. All the villages have been covered under the 'one-village-one-shop' scheme of this Government and these shops are functioning well. When there was the likelihood of a sugar shortage recently, Government took immediate steps to ensure distribution of sugar for family cards throughout the State. The crisis was successfully averted in view of the timely measures taken by the State Government.

It is necessary to keep the prices of agricultural inputs under control so as to keep the cost of cultivation at reasonable levels. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure proper and steady prices for agricultural commodities. Appropriate floor prices for essential agricultural produces should also be fixed so that there is incentive for the ryots to cultivate them confidently. It is inescapable that the Government of India take steps to procure and maintain buffer stocks in many such commodities. Such an arrangement is at present available for rice and wheat. I request that the Government of India take step to extend this arrangement to cover other major agricultural commodities as well. Though it may not be possible to write-off the entire co-operative and other loans when the ryots are unable to repay them on account of the repeated failures of the monsoon, it is imperative that the Central Government evolves a National policy to give suitable relief for such agriculturists and also take steps to create necessary Fund for this purpose. At this juncture, I would like to welcome the statement of the President of India in his recent Address to the Parliament:

"It will be the Government's endeavour to ensure proper re-

munerative prices to the farmer for his produce".

It is hoped that the Central Government would take early steps to implement this policy. The State Government has drawn up a massive scheme to enlarge the facilities in the regulated market at a cost of about Rs. 100 crores so that the ryots are encouraged to increase the sale of their produce through the regulated markets. This scheme has been forwarded to the Government of India for being posed to the World Bank. Further, with the concurrence of the Government of India an amendment to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act will be brought before the House.

In this Session, a Bill will be brought forward to prohibit purchase of lands of scheduled tribes by non-tribals. Government recently promulgated an Ordinance reducing the ceiling on lands held by tenants to three standard acres from five standard acres. Government is of the opinion that by this measure, concentration of large extent of lands with some tenants will get reduced and the tenancy of lands would get distributed among the landless poor. A bill to replace this Ordinance will be brought before the House.

Speedy steps will be taken up to develop the forest wealth of this State. The Government will be vigilant in prevention of illegal felling and smuggling of trees and in punishing the offenders severely.

Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in utilising its water resources. Our State has utilised the surface water fully. The State has exploited its ground water potential to a substantial extent and in fact in certain areas there has been over-exploitation. The Government will continue to hold talks with neighbouring States on the utilisation of their surplus waters. Such utilisation will not only increase agricultural production in the country but also create employment in drought prone areas.

It is well known that only by proper industrial development, the Nation can become strong. It is seen from the particulars given

below that the Central investment in Tamil Nadu has been dwindling in the past few years as compared to other parts of the country:—

CENTRAL INVESTMENT.

	All India.	Tamil Nadu.	Percentage.
(Rupees in crores)			
Upto 1969-70	3,885	312	8
Upto 1976-77	11,451	467	4

Tamil Nadu's share of Central investment upto 1969-70 was 8 per cent, whereas it has come down to 4 per cent by 1976-77. Tamil Nadu is a State having very high percentage of population below the poverty line; the number of unemployed is also very high in Tamil Nadu. These two major problems of our State can be tackled by the Centre, increasing its direct investment and taking other appropriate policy decisions to encourage industrial development. I would like to request the Union Government to take steps to reduce regional imbalances by investing larger amounts in Tamil Nadu. The first phase of the Salem Steel Project for which the foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister should be completed speedily. Further, the other phases of setting up the Salem integrated steel plant should be expedited so as to give an impetus for industrial development in this region.

Tamil Nadu Government continues to encourage small industries and cottage industries. The Government is implementing a new scheme of capital subsidy to small scale industries to be set up in 24 backward taluks. Recently, the Government has ordered that Government departments and public sector undertakings must purchase their requirements in respect of 241 articles from small industries only. The Government has also initiated a new scheme for equity assistance to revitalise sick small industries. During this year, as against the target of setting up 2,000 match units, steps have been taken for establishing 2,600 such units. During full

production, these units will provide employment opportunities for 52,000 persons. Members may recall the decision of Government to give fillip to sericulture industry by expanding cultivation of mulberry over 8,000 acres. As against this targeted area, about 7,000 acres have been covered by November 1979 and it is estimated that by the end of the financial year 10,000 acres will be covered. As announced in my last address, active steps are being taken to establish the Soda Ash Plant by Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals Limited, which is expected to go into production by early 1982. To implement the Government's decision to produce paper from bagasse, a Public Sector Corporation has been set up and preliminary steps are being taken.

Apart from being the State capital, Madras City functions as commercial hub of and the gateway to the South. The Tamil Nadu Government has been implementing various schemes for the development of Madras Metropolitan area. Steps have been taken for the clearance for the second stage of the World Bank aided Urban Development Project at a cost of Rs. 57 crores, even while implementing the first stage of the Project. I would like to reiterate here that the Mass Rapid Transport System is the only solution to solve the traffic problem of the City. It would be my strong plea with the Union Government that the work on this scheme should be commenced at least in the coming year. I would like to point out that as years go by, apart from the problems getting complicated, the cost would also increase. The Central Government must also take steps to convert the metre gauge railway line from Madras to Tuticorin to broad gauge. Only by this step, it would be possible for the country to draw the full benefits of the Tuticorin Port and also to develop the industrially backward areas on this route.

This year, the self-sufficiency scheme for providing basic amenities in an integrated manner has been started in 5 blocks in every district. It is proposed to expand the scheme and implement it in 100 more blocks in the coming year.

The centrally assisted Food For Work Programme should be

expanded further to create more job opportunities. It is my wish that the Tamil Nadu Government which is implementing this scheme successfully, should be further encouraged by the Government of India by larger allocation of rice. Members will be happy to know that the Employment Guarantee Scheme announced by this Government is being implemented vigorously.

In this State, Mobile Medical Units have been rendering a good service. It is proposed to enlarge this scheme. Government will also set up specialities like Cardiology in hospitals of the small towns.

In Higher Secondary Schools Vocational Education is being taught in a commendable manner. The Government will take steps to raise its standard and to provide laboratory facilities and equipments to these schools. This Government considers that at the school education stage itself, students should obtain necessary work experience and that they should get trained in vocations useful to the society. To achieve this, vocational education will be introduced in high schools in stages.

The Members may be aware of the interest taken by the State Government in promoting sports activities and the setting up of a separate Directorate of Sports and Youth Services. Schemes for Physical Education will be expanded significantly in the coming year. The students will be given special training to enable them to act as protective force for the society, whenever necessary.

In my last address, I informed the House that a scheme for construction of one lakh houses in rural areas will be implemented over a period of five years. I am happy to state that this scheme is making good progress. As against the targeted number of 20,000 houses, steps have been taken for construction of 30,000 houses. Till now, applications for loans for 38,000 houses have been sanctioned. Government is taking steps to expand the scheme with necessary assistance from HUDCO and other financial institutions.



India has been the home of hides and skins and leather from ancient times and has the largest cattle population in the world. It accounts for a sizeable proportion of the world trade in leather. Leather Industry is the fifth largest employer in India. Leather industry is not only one of the important industries but also one of the oldest cottage industries of India. In the international map of leather trade, India, with about 13 percent of the world's livestock population, occupies a dominant role. A recent study of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation revealed that the world population of livestock was about 2780 millions in 1975 and India's share was estimated at 374 millions.

**IMPORTANCE OF THE
INDUSTRY TO THE
ECONOMY OF TAMIL NADU**

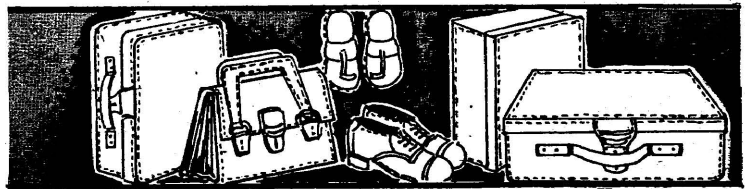
Leather industry occupies a unique position in Tamil Nadu's

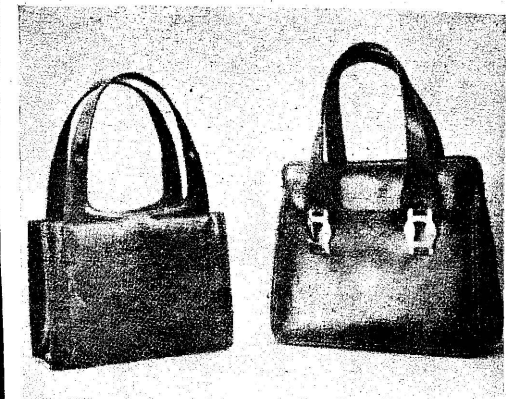
economy. This traditional industry which provides employment to weaker sections of the community is labour intensive and figure among the export-oriented industries. In 1975-76, Rs. 185 crores worth of leather and leather goods were exported from India and this rose to Rs. 330 crores in 1978-79. The share of Tamil Nadu has been Rs. 134 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 232 crores in the production of leather and leather products in India. The annexure shows the predominant position Tamilnadu occupies in leather trade. Tamil Nadu is known

C. RAMACHANDRAN, I.A.S.,
Director of Industries & Commerce

for its traditional East India tanned hides and skins.

There are about 800 tanneries in India and out of which 400 are in Tamil Nadu and they form the bulk of the leather trade in the country. The tanneries are located in a few districts of the State. The large scale and small scale tanneries are located in Madras, Chengalpattu and Tiruchirapalli Districts; Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Pernambut and Ranipet in North Arcot District; Erode in Periyar District and Dindigul in Madurai District. Every





year, nearly Rs. 200 crores worth of East India tanned hides and skins are exported from the port of Madras which works out to about 60 per cent of the total exports. During the period from April 1978 to March 1979, of the total the leather and leather products exported from the country, Bombay port accounted for 12.85 per cent, Calcutta 16.60 per cent, Cochin 0.15 per cent and Madras accounted for 70.40 per cent. There is great demand for Indian leather and leather goods in the European Market because the leather have got unique features and they are suitable for finer shades and better finish.

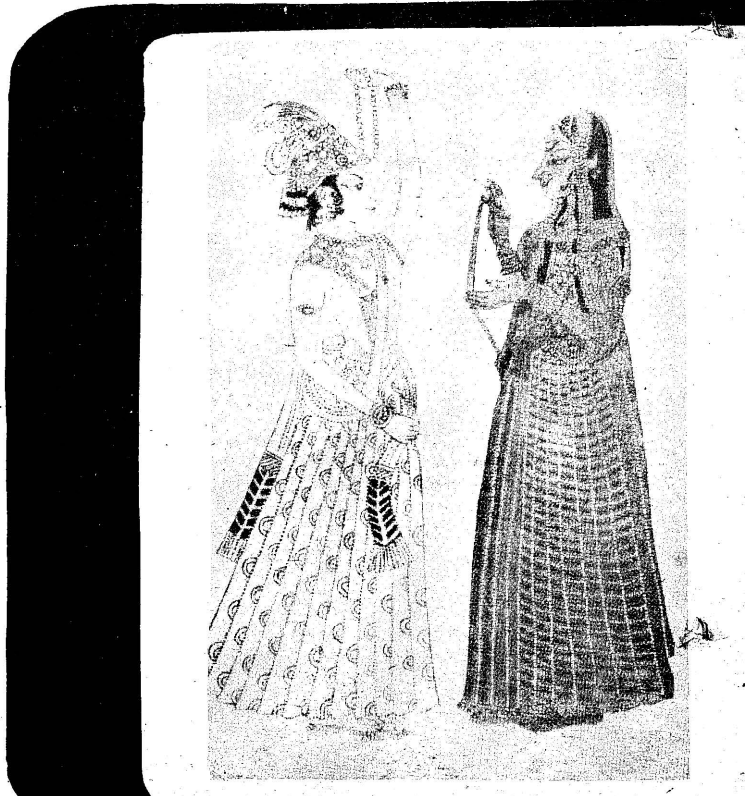
Though the availability of raw materials like hides and skins is not a problem for the Industry, the State depends on other states like Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc. for its extra requirement of hides and skins. The quantum of supply of raw hides and skins from these states may go down when leather industry in these regions are developed. With a view to increase the production of finished leather and to step up the export of finished leather and goods which may yield more foreign exchange, besides providing more employment opportunities, the Government of India have since restricted the export of E.I. tanned, wet blue leathers.

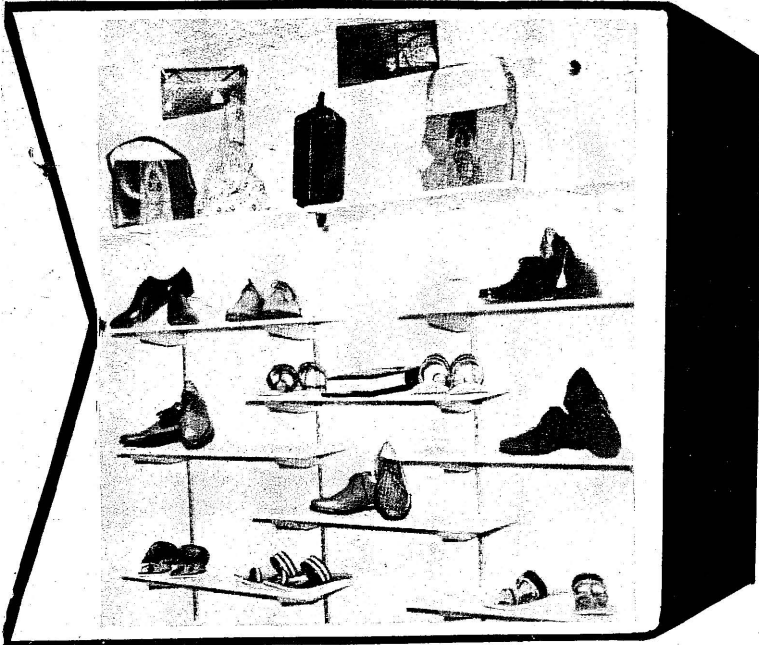
Tamil Nadu occupies the pride of place in leather industry. Besides the various infrastructure facilities available in the State, and apart from large leather exports, Madras has certain firsts in the leather field. Madras has the oldest Institute of Leather Technology in India and Madras University is the first to offer higher education in leather

technology. Tamil Nadu started the first Functional Industrial Estate, first to start wattle plantations and first to have a wattle extract plant. The Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Madras as we know, is considered to be the largest of its kind in the world. Thanks to the enlightened policies of the Government and to the well-established E.I. tanning industry, the traditional leather industry has taken to modern methods, machines and materials and rationalised the processes and products.

The State Government attach considerable importance for the development and growth of this industry. With a view to encourage small tanners to switch over to finishing of leather (from traditional tanning activities), steps have been taken up by the State Directorate of Industries to set up Leather Finishing Service Centres in the Co-operative sector and to Private infrastructure for the production of finished leather goods.

The Government of India have





contributed a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for this purpose in the form of imported leather finishing machineries which have been erected in the Vaniyambadi Leather Finishing Servicing Industrial Co-operative Society which commenced its activity in December 1978. Two such societies, one at Ranipet in North Arcot District and the other at Dindigul in Madurai District have also been organised. Two more societies one each at Pallavaram in Chengalpattu District and Pernambut in North Arcot District are expected to come up shortly. These societies will also set up servicing Centres in their respective areas by raising share capital contribution from the small tanners and load from the State Financing Institutions. The Government of India contribution will be passed on to these societies towards Government share participation and building grant.

The first Functional Industrial Estate set up in July 1964 at Madhavaram, for the development of leather industry, has now 24 small scale leather units engaged in the manufacture of finished leather, leather goods, footwear leather aids, micro cellulose rubber and sheets and rubber sole for footwear manufacture. This estate is now managed by the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation. The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation is running a finished leather unit at Vinnamangalam.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation provides liberal financial assistance for setting up leather finishing units and for the purchase of leather finishing machineries by the existing Units. The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation, sanction subsidy on capital investment for units set up in backward areas.

The prototype Development and Training Centre for leather machinery of the National Small Industries Corporation of the Government of India, supplies prototype for the manufacture of sophisticated machinery and offer training facilities to the technicians.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL LEATHER INDUSTRY

Village leather industry has taken deep roots. Flying and carcass recovery, village tannery, tanning and finishing, footwear and leather goods are some of the important disciplines which have been developed in the rural areas. The Village tanners generally cater to the needs of internal markets. The artisans in the Villages using out-moded tools and implements need technical and financial assistance, marketing facilities and reasonable price for their leather products. Necessary infrastructure facilities are provided for the growth of cottage

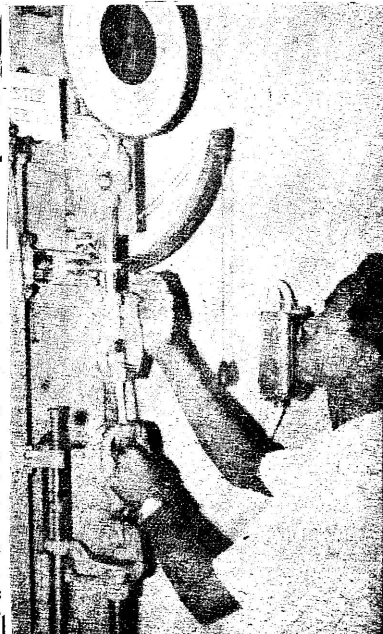
sector of leather industry in the State.

The khadi and Village Industries Commission provides technical and financial assistance to the cottage units through the Khadi and Village Industries Board in Tamil Nadu. The Board has set up flying centres, model tanneries, chrome tanning units, chrome tanning, retaining and finishing Units, footwear units and leather goods departments in various parts of the State. Financial assistance is also rendered to individual tanners and cobblers.

The Central Leather Research Institute, Madras is providing facilities for improving raw stock quality of leather improving existing processes and products; creating newer types of leather and leather goods of potential market appeal, maximising indigenous production of tanning materials and machinery; providing technical know-how for the manufacture of different types of leathers and undertaking such fundamental work as would produce buildup knowledge and paving the way for useful innovation. A branch of the National Information Centre for leather at the Central Leather Research Institute, disseminates technological information to the leather industry in the south.

PATTERN OF THE INDUSTRY— A STUDY

According to a recent study



conducted by the Department of statistics covering 208 tanneries in Tamil Nadu 107 Units were engaged in tanning of leather, 85 units in finishing and 16 units in the manufacture of leather products, representing 51 per cent, 41 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. This shows that the tanneries in Tamil Nadu were engaged in tanning and finishing of leather and a very few in the manufacture of leather products.

As on 31st March, 1978, the productive capital invested in these 208 tanneries was of the order of Rs. 5,943 lakhs. Bulk of the investment was in the units engaged in the manufacture of finished leather and leather products. The tanning units shared only about 10 per cent of the productive capital. Of total value of output to the tune of Rs. 168.10 crores during 1977-78, the value of finished leather and leather products put together was 53.8 per cent of the total production, tanned leather 40.6 per cent and wet blue chrome tanned leather was about 5.6 per cent of the total production.

The 208 leather units had provided employment to 12,480 persons of whom 7804 were in finishing units and 4676 in tanning Centres.



These statistics indicated the trend of Indian tanners who promptly switched over to the field of manufacture of finished leather in view of the changed policy announced by the Government of India in 1973 to the effect that the quota for the export of leather in unfinished and semi-finished form would be gradually reduced by allowing export of only the finished leather and leather products.

ROLE OF INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Leather industries serve the twin purpose of economic development and employment. Leather and Leather goods have attracted national and international markets which are growing quality conscious. Hence, the various aspects of the Industry demands quality control and standardisation. India, with the abundant availability of hides and skins, is eminently suited to cater to the world's demand of finished leather and leather products, provided it maintains the quality of the products. In recent years, the Government have provided assis-

tance and encouragement for producing quality finished leather and leather products to suit the sophisticated demand of foreign and indigenous markets.

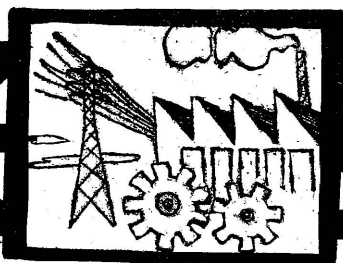
The Indian Standards Institution had laid down Indian Standards for leather and leather products. In applying the standards for maintaining the quality of the products, the interests of the large number of cottage and small scale leather units have been taken care of. There are more than 160 Indian Standards for leather, leather goods, leather processing agents, tanning materials, footwear, footwear materials, sampling and testing methods, hand tools and equipments, etc. Taking into account the latest trade trends and technical development, these standards are reviewed from time to time and revisions / amendments are brought out, wherever necessary.

With the renewed enthusiasm and emphasis, rational utilisation of raw materials and man power and adopting modern methods of production, the leather industry in Tamil Nadu will blaze new trails.

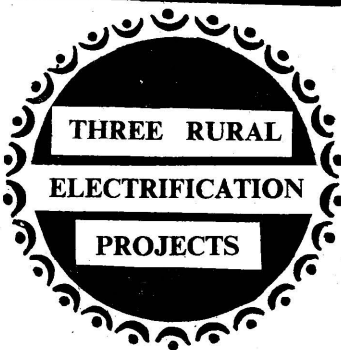
Export of Leather and Leather Products from India & Tamil Nadu

(Figures in Lakhs of Rs.)

Description	1975—76		1976—77		1977—78		1978—79	
	All India Export	Share of TamilNadu	All India Export	Share of TamilNadu	All India Export	Share of Tamil Nadu	All India Export	Share of Tamil Nadu
E.I.Tanned Hides and Skins	8044.02	7641.33	9758.54	9185.27	7044.00	6919.85	6788.94	6611.62
Net Blue chrome tanned hides & Skins	4182.05	2122.25	5285.85	831.41	5027.32	786.07	3932.14	304.56
Finished Leather	4035.40	3427.64	10,359.38	6878.90	9878.63	7419.93	18125.93	15239.75
Leather Goods	638.62	54.73	1195.98	104.54	1029.20	145.78	1461.75	373.68
Industrial Leather manufacturers	58.38	8.10	138.75	2.02	231.07	17.97	325.05	20.39
Leather Foot Wear	1197.93	12.11	3003.31	23.37	1746.73	19.08	1499.89	55.02
Foot Wear Components	56.99	20.14	456.39	199.34	793.69	369.98	836.53	636.67
Goat hair	108.58	20.63	74.96	15.19	32.76	12.31	48.65	16.41
Other products	205.86	103.19	1052.78	377.59	9.04	1.56	21.25	3.10
Total	18527.83	13410.06	31325.94	17517.63	25792.44	15692.53	33040.33	23261.20



The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned another loan assistance of about Rs. 81 lakhs for three new electrification projects in Tamil Nadu. The projects covering 147 villages envisage energisation of 1,600 irrigation pump sets in rural areas of South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Salem district. All the three projects have been sanctioned under Special Project Agriculture (SPA) programme which aims at increasing agricultural production in potential areas through large scale energisation of irrigation pumpsets. This programme is



jointly financed by REC, the commercial banks and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

With this REC has so far sanctioned more than Rs. 44.8 crores for the implementation of 169 projects in the State. On completion, these schemes covering more than 5,300 villages in the State will help energise about 75,700 irrigation pumpsets besides over 3,000 small scale industries and about 1.8 lakh domestic and commercial services and street lights in rural areas.

Children by choice, not by chance

An unwanted pregnancy can upset all your careful plans. It's happened too often with others, it's not for you to make the same mistake.

REMEMBER, prevention's better than cure. Don't leave things to chance.

USE NIRODH.

It is a simple, easy device for the male. Available at your neighbourhood chemists or the nearest Family Welfare Centre.



**NIRODH
MAKES
ALL THE
DIFFERENCE**

**A dependable device
to help the man and wife
who want a happy life**



Manufacture of Railway Passenger Coaches in India

The Indian Railways now are 125 years young and growing rapidly, particularly since Independence. Indian Railways have the unique distinction of being the largest Railway system under one management in Asia and second largest in the World.

The Indian Railways to-day have over 1,00,000 track kilometres, own approximately 11,000 locomotives, 37,000 coaches and 4,00,000 wagons. The total investment on the Indian Railways has gradually increased to 6,000 crores or 60,000 million rupees.

History of the Coach:

When the first passenger train ran in India from Bombay to Thana at a high speed of 15 miles per hour, the passenger coaches consisted of open, rectangular wooden boxes fixed to wheels and have rough wooden benches for passengers.

The coaches were connected by a primitive system of loose couplers where the passenger sat exposed to the elements receiving jolts at the time of braking and acceleration. The next stage in development was that the beautiful teak wooden bodies were built on heavy rolled sections and steel under-frames. The wooden bodies gradually gave place to the steel bodies while the rest of the design remained almost the same.

On the eve of Independence, Railways had been amputated, weary and had such overaged heavy obsolete stock. To modernise and revitalise the Railways and also achieve self-reliance, the Indian Railways looked round at the latest passenger coaches running on the advanced Railway systems in Europe and America. It was found that the most advanced design was of light-weight, all-welded anti-telescopic integral coaches. The Indian

Railways entered into a technical collaboration with a Swiss Company at Schlieren for manufacture of these latest design coaches.

The Integral Coach Factory commonly called the "ICF" was, therefore, set up at Perambur, Madras and production started on 2nd October, 1955. This factory is well-designed, spacious and well-laid-out for uniflow movement of materials. The manufacture is based on mass production techniques on six parallel lines equipped with requisite jigs, fixtures, dynamic and fatigue testing machines as well as equipment for latest non-destructive testing technique like magnetic, particle, ultrasonic and radio-graphic testing.

All-welded construction has been adopted for the fabrication of these shells, the bogieside frame and bolster are also of completely welded construction. The entire



Broad Gauge and 120 kmphs. on the Metre Gauge.

Not only this, but also ICF has now undertaken the challenging task of manufacturing Metro Coaches for the proposed Calcutta Underground Railways. The job is being undertaken for the first time in I.C.F.

The Indian Railways have not only to maintain its fleet of 30,000 coaches, but have to cater to the increasing traffic and hence require approximately 1,500 to 2,000 coaches per annum. ICF, last year, achieved a record production of 752 coaches with the help of 14,000 dedicated workers.

The balance of the requirement was met by the Indian Railways from two other public sector coach manufacturing units, located at Bangalore and Calcutta. The total production of all these units is still short of Railways' requirements and to manufacture more coaches of latest design, the Railways are planning another factory in the near future.

Since we are short of coaches, why do we export coaches? Not that we have any surplus capacity; nor do we send them for profit. We export these coaches to sister Railways and sister countries to run as messengers of good-will and friendship. ICF's first export was to Thailand in 1967.

Since then repeat orders and fresh orders have been received and so far orders for 359 bogies and 266 coaches have been executed by ICF in time for Thailand, Burma, Taiwan, Zambia, Philippines, Tanzania, Uganda and Vietnam. These coaches by their superior design, riding comfort, insignificant maintenance and low cost have earned the confidence and goodwill of all our customers so far. Almost all developing countries now have confidence and trust in India's ability to manufacture high class coaches meeting customers' specification to international standards!

No wonder ICF is going to celebrate its Silver Jubilee in the coming year and every coach has thus 25 years of expertise to back.

If and when you look at these coaches with an attractive, aesthetic pleasant decor inside, beautiful finish around and comfortable riding, we are confident they will win your appreciation and heart too!

structure is made of sheets and plates folded to shape, eliminating the use of heavy rolled beams, channels or angles. All types of electric welding, viz. spot-welding, hand-welding, semi-automatic submerged arc-welding, butt-seam welding and flash-butt welding are employed in the fabrication of shell and its components. Argon gas welding is employed for the manufacture of Aluminium details. Coiled steel springs and rubber springs are used on primary and secondary suspensions. Incorporation of hydraulic dampers/shock absorbers at the primary and secondary suspension has further ensured far more comfortable riding of these coaches.


User, Manufacturer and the Research Wing during the last 25 years. Every new prototype coach, whether built for Indian Railways or other Railways is subjected to strain-gauge testing according to international standards. After strain gauging, oscillograph tests are carried out to check riding qualities. As a result of these stringent measures and modern techniques, several new types of coaches have been designed and put into service. For example, the latest Second Class-lowest in India and called Economy Class' in other countries—has cushioned berths, fluorescent lights, oscillating fans, laminated plastic sheets, stainless steel fittings in toilets, cool drinking water facilities, etc. The latest Tamilnadu Express running between Madras and New Delhi on the BG covers a distance of 2200 kms. with 5 stops in roughly 30 hours. The train consists of 22 fully vestibuled coaches, including air-conditioned coaches, Pantry Cars, library, closed circuit television and it is almost a 5 star hotel on moving wheels! The Rajdhani Express is an entirely air-conditioned train with end-on-generation running at a maximum speed of 140 kms. per hour and covers a distance of 1400 kms. in 15 hours with only two stops in between.

During the first year of ICF's production, coaches were assembled from components imported in a knocked-down condition or 100% imported. To-day almost all the components are manufactured in ICF itself or in different industrial centres in India. The coach is almost entirely indigenous and therefore the lowest priced in the World Market.


The ICF so far, has manufactured 13,000 coaches of 70 different designs for the Indian Railways as well as for several railway systems abroad.

The Research and Design Organisation, the Manufacturer, i.e. Integral Coach Factory and the using Railways are part and parcel of one organisation, the Indian Railways. There is, therefore, the required feed back between the


On the Metre Gauge two important trains, the Pink City Express, from Delhi to Jaipur and Vaigai Express between Madras and Madurai are running with modern ICF coaches at 100 kmphs. High speed trains are in an advanced stage for speeds upto 160 kmph. on the



130th Annual flower Show



PROF. J. RAMACHANDRAN,
Honorary Secretary.



It was in the year 1835, that a few prominent Citizens of Madras keenly interested in Horticulture founded the Society with a view to promote the growth of gardens and also offer technical assistance to all interested in this field. The society since then has steadily grown to become one of the leading Horticultural bodies in India. In recent years there has been a phenomenal increase in its membership indicative of the confidence and trust, the people in the City have come to repose in it. Simultaneously many introductions of plants and improvements to the Society have been made.

Every year, the Society conducts Flower, Fruit and Vegetable show and its grandeur has been steadily increasing. This year the response from the public and in particular the school children is very encouraging. This is perhaps due to the special display of several exotic flowers and fruits and vegetables. The most outstanding feature this year is the decoration of the stage with all kinds of farm produce like grains, tubers, vegetables, fruits, coconuts, sugarcane and others by the teacher members of our Society from Polambakkam to say the least is the most remarkable and attractive exhibit. So much so it was visited by almost all who came to the show. Similar is the case with

the wonderful collections of Bonsai plants though few, but the most beautiful and attractive. The grandeur of the Double petunias, pleasing and colourful Ageratum, the giant size Holly Hock, attractive Cocks comb, Celosia, the pretty Roses and Asters are a few of the many which add colour to the Show. Another notable exhibition is the hybrid of Brinjal and Tomato along with the giant size capsicum. The exhibition of a large and rare collection of stamps by Mr. S.K. Patham, on various themes specially meant for children is one of the Star attractions. The Giant Lily (*Victoria Regia*) which is very rare and found only in this Society is in fact the prized possession of the Society has been exhibited with considerable amount of pride. The number of entrants- individual and institutional members to the various competitions conducted during the Show has been steadily rising and this has given added impetus to the Society to organise on still a grander scale in future.

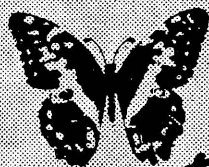
The area under the Banyan tree has been utilised for displaying in full all varieties of shade loving plants. The Banyan tree itself, needless to state, is quite old and huge and can compare favourably with the world famous one at Adyar.

The visitors to the state have not been confined only to our Nationals, but on the otherhand, it has been attracting a large number of foreigners drawn from different countries. These persons come not only to see the exhibits but also collect some for propagation and introductions in their areas.



it's time for a beautiful change
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Wipe-Easy Towel

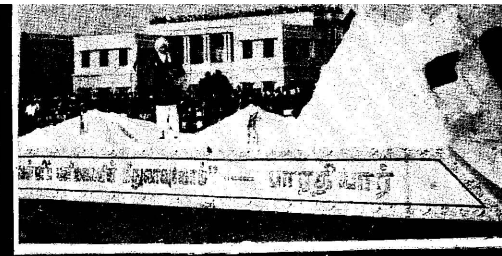
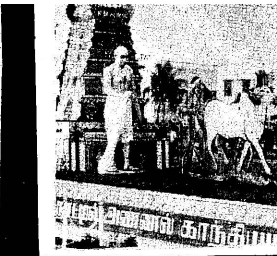
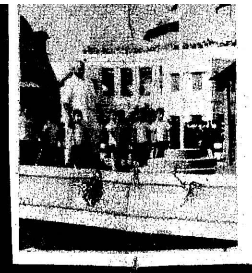
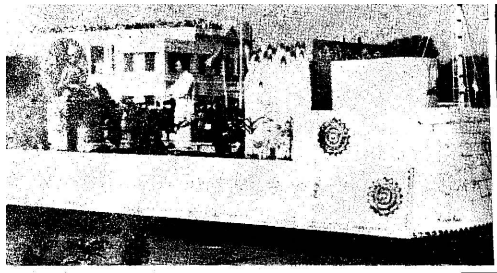
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Co-optex
HANDLOOMS

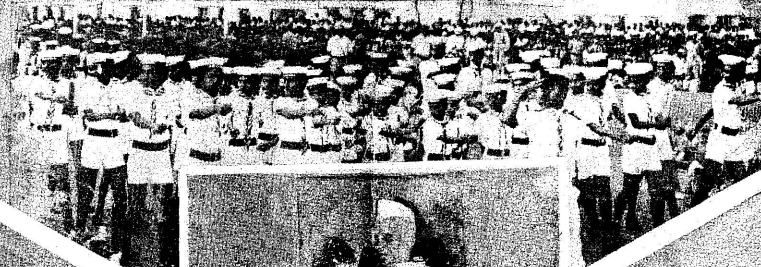
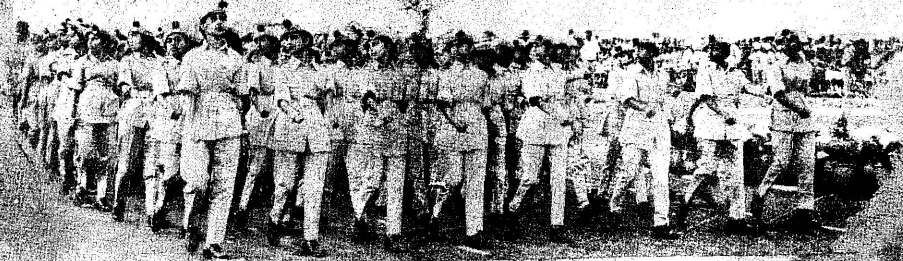


*Tamilnadu N.C.C
Stand out again*



REPUBLIC DAY

26.1.'80





Elite BANANA SUCKERS

A 1,200 acre fruit farm at the Kalrayan Hills in Salem district and a 400-acre orchard in the Sirumalai Hills in the Lower Plains would be utilised mainly to produce and supply 'elite' disease free banana suckers to the growers in that region.

Seedlings of hill and sub-tropical fruit trees would be raised in these orchards. Pineapple exclusively for the production of slips (planting material) would also be grown there.

There is already a 1,000 acre orchard at Vallathirayankottai in

Pudukkottai district, where choice varieties of mango grafts have been planted in large numbers.

There are also two elite banana gardens' for the supply of healthy banana suckers, in the State. One is at Navlock, North Arcot extending over 100 acres, and the other, a 50-acre garden, is at Mudalipatti, in Tiruchi district.

The two banana gardens get technical expertise from the banana experimental Stations at Aduthurai in Thanjavur district and Virunchi-puram in North Arcot district.

The Tamil Nadu Government has proposed to establish two new giant orchards, in Salem district and in the Lower Palani hills of Madurai district.

DUCK FARM IN CITY PLANNED

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Corporation (TAPCO) proposes to set up a duck farm at Madhavaram

Milk Colony in an area of 26 acres. The primary objectives would be popularisation of improved

variety of ducks, and their rearing and management on modern scientific lines, supply of hatching eggs, ducklings and drakes (male birds) at subsidised cost to the duck farmers.

The parent stock of ducks and equipment for hatching and incubation are likely to be imported under arrangement with the overseas Development Agency of U.K.

The establishment of the farm was contemplated in consultation with a duck expert from U.K. and Director, Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta.

Kaki Campbell the breed chosen for popularisation are good table ducks and capital egg layers averaging 300 a bird per year. They are not difficult to rear as swimming water is not required for laving birds and supply of fresh drinking water is enough.



Tamil Nadu N.C.C Bags award

"The onus for preserving the country's freedom and independence rests on you. I am confident you will do your job well" Thirumathi Gandhi told the cadets of the NCC.

She was speaking to the assembled cadets at the Prime Minister's rally, an annual feature that marks the conclusion of the NCC's Republic Day camp.

The proceedings began with a fanfare sounded by 31 buglers. Tmt. Gandhi arrived at the Garrison Parade ground at the Delhi Cantonment. She then inspected a guard of honour commanded by Senior Under Officer I.S. Sahadev of the Jammu and Kashmir Directorate.

Twelve hundred school children with coloured ribbons in their hands gave a precision display of physical training to the time of music played by the Jat Regimental Centre.

This was followed by the Prime Minister's presentation of awards for the competitions held during the three-week camp. The Inter-Directorate championship banner went to Tamilnadu.

Sr. Under Officer, Saranjit Singh received the banner on behalf of the Directorate. Senior under officer Sharda Ramachandran (Tamil Nadu) was declared the best cadet among senior division girls and Sergeant Anita Hariharan of the

same directorate the best cadet among the junior division girls, Cadets Sargeant Major M.A. Ravi was declared the best cadet among junior division boys.

Cadet Under Officer P. K. M. Sirajuddin (Tamilnadu) received a scholarship of Rs. 1200 for being the best cadet of the Air Force Wings.

The 79-member NCC Contingent (from Tamilnadu and Pondicherry which won the Inter-Directorate Championship banner for the ninth time were each awarded Rs. 1,000 by the state Government.

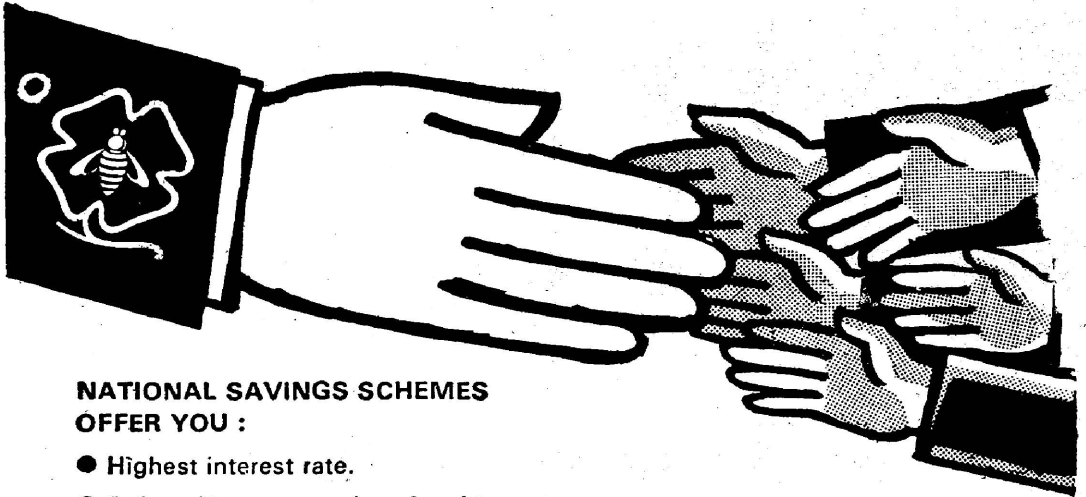


BONDS OF PROSPERITY

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MADRAS

SAPPERS

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF GLORIOUS SERVICE

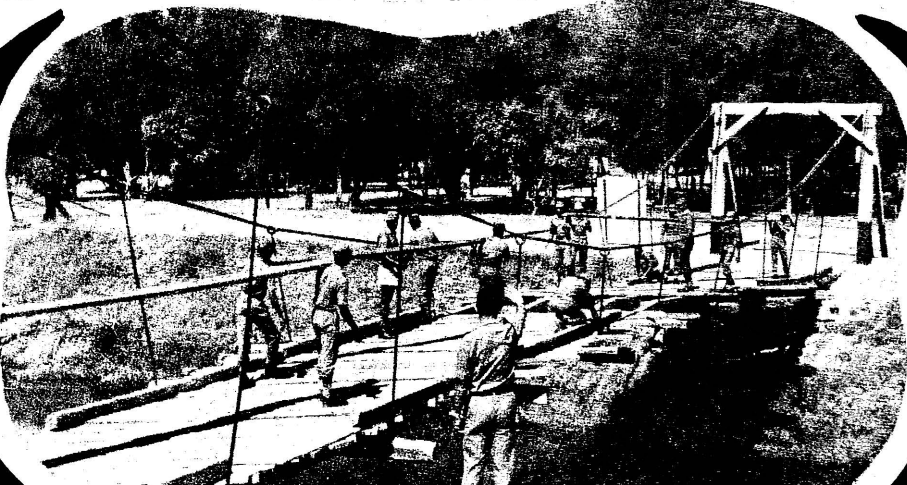
Mettupalayam-Coonoor-Ootacamund narrow guage railway line is one of the few connecting a hill station in the country. People from all parts of the country and abroad travel on this line. But many may not know that in the construction of the line between Coonoor and Ootacamund Madras Sappers were employed. This line was constructed in the year 1907. But the Sappers were involved in the construction of railways as early as 1855 in the Suakin-Barber Railway in Egypt. They were employed in the construction of railways in Abyssinia, Burma

and the North West Frontier Provinces. This is only a fraction of service rendered by them if their two hundred years history is unfolded.

Their history is a saga of glory. It began in the year 1780 when the Madras Engineers Group, popularly known as Madras Sappers was raised in the Dhowlaishwaram in the then Madras Presidency. At that time they were called the Corps of Madras Pioneers. From that day, the Sappers have grown in strength and won many laurels.

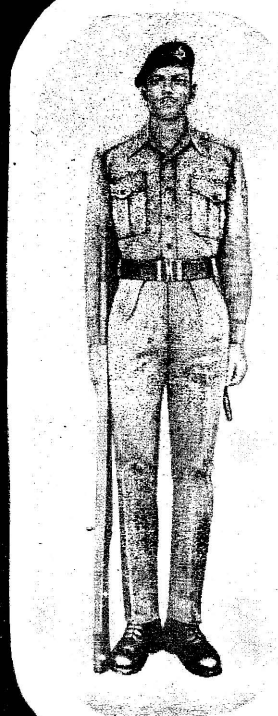
To begin with, as the name indicates, the Madras Engineers Group was the exclusive monopoly of the old Southern States of Madras Hyderabad, Coorg, Travancore and Cochin. After the attainment of independence this restriction was lifted. The Headquarters of the Group was shifted from time to time till 1865 between Dhowlaishwaram, Madras, Bangalore and Mercara. In March 1865, it was permanently established at Bangalore.

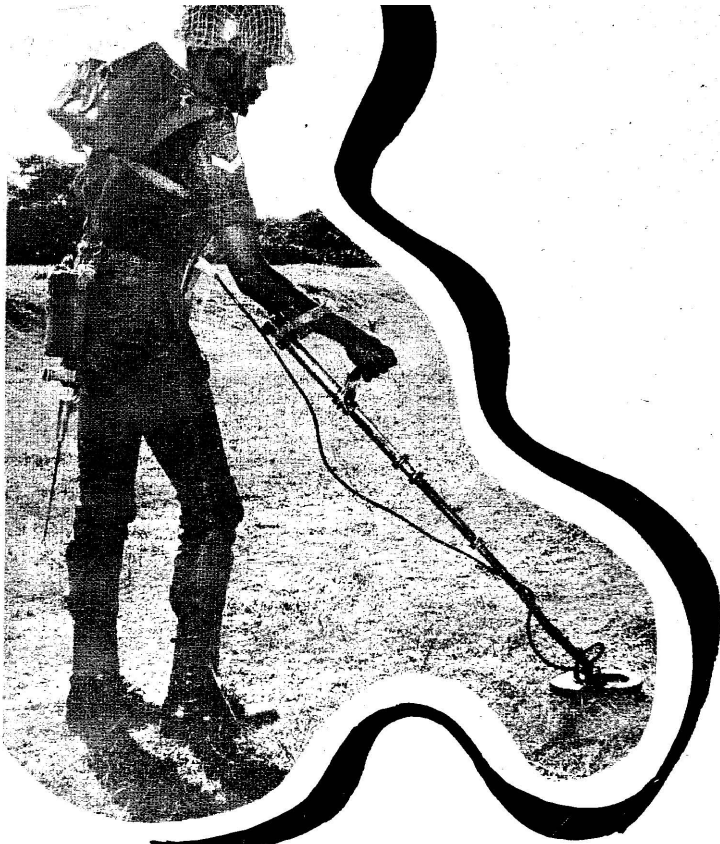
The history of Madras Sappers is almost identical with that of the



Indian Army. They have taken part in numerous campaigns both within the country and abroad. Their battle and theatre honours till date number over sixty-five.

The first overseas section in which Madras Sappers took part was in Egypt in the year 1801. In this campaign they won the battle honour EGYPT with the emblem 'Sphinx'. Subsequently they were in action in Eastern, Middle East and European theatres and earned many battle honours. In the year 1843, in the battle of Mianee, they fought very courageously and assisted the Cheshire Regiment. In recognition of this valour, the men of the Cheshire Regiment took off their hats and gave it to the Sappers. The hat remains to this day with the Sappers linking them with the past, with some modifications in the form of DOOPTA. They wear this hat on ceremonial occasions. The Sappers also assisted in quelling





was awarded this medal for act of great heroism and most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger. In MIGNANO in Italy on 24th February 1944 Subedar Subramaniam who was operating the mine detector flung himself over a live-mine to save his colleagues. In this act though Subedar Subramaniam died of injuries sustained from the blasted mine, one officer and five others were saved.

Madras Sappers also distinguished themselves in many wars after the country attained Independence. The first Mahavir Chakra was won by them in 1947-48 in Kashmir Operations. Civilian Dhobi Ram Chander of the Sappers was awarded maha Vir Chakra for evacuating and saving the life of an officer under heavy enemy fire. The Sappers also received Battle Honours for constructing a tank track across the 10,000 ft. Zojil Pass during the same operations in November 1947. The Sappers were in action in the India China War. of 1962. It goes to their credit that they extended and maintained the Cheshul airfield during the winter months of October and November braving severe cold in below freezing point temperature. In 1965 and 1971 Indo-Pak Wars Madras Sappers took active part.

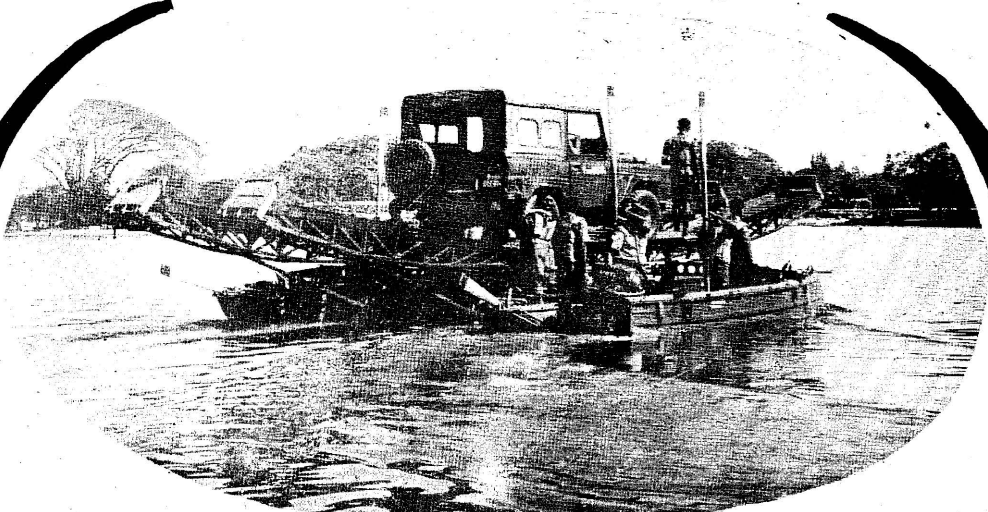
the Boxer Rebellion in China in the year 1900.

The First World War saw them in action in France, Egypt, Mesopotamia and Persia. In the year 1912 they developed a system called the Bangalore Torpedo to destroy wire entanglements. This system remains

known even to this day in military circles world over. They fought the Second World War in North Africa, Europe, West Asia and Far East.

Madras Sappers were the first to get a 'GEORGE CROSS' in the Indian Army. Subedar Subramaniam

In the 1971 war, they won their second Maha Vir Chakra Major Vijay Rattan Chowdhry was awarded posthumously this award for exemplary devotion to duty. Major Chowdhry was clearing a mine field at Chakra on the Western Front when he was killed by the enemy fire.

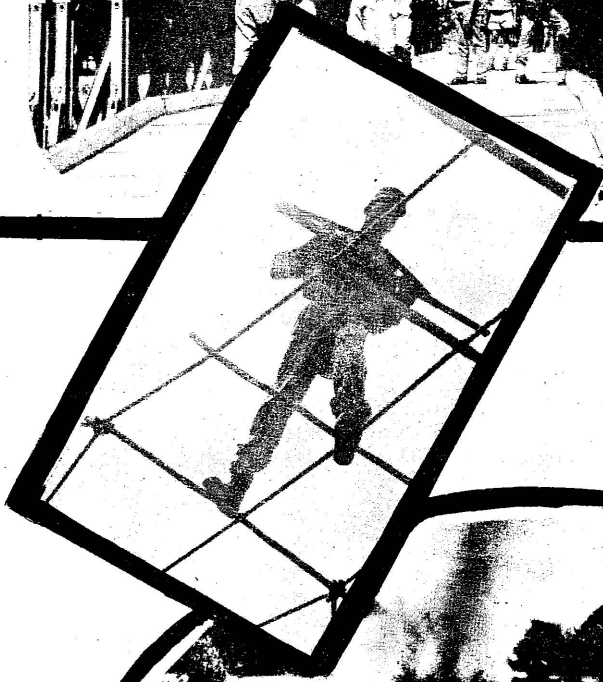
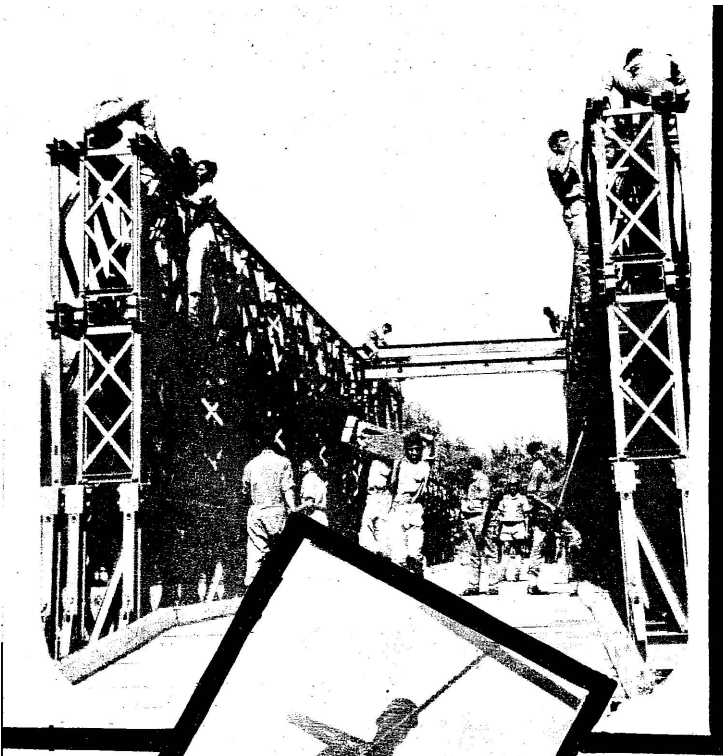


The Sappers have also helped the United Nations and its peace keeping operations in Indo-China Gaza and Congo. Since Independence they have won over hundred gallantry awards including two Maha Vir Chakras and ten Vir Chakras.

Peace has not kept the sappers away. They have helped the civil authorities on various State Governments on a number of occasions in the maintenance of law and order and at the time of natural calamities, like floods, drought, earthquake etc. They have also assisted in maintaining essential services, during strikes. In 1935 Quetta earthquake and in 1958 Cyclone floods they rendered commendable assistance. They were also employed in the construction of air field in Nepal in 1956.

Madras Sappers whose motto is 'SARVATRA' ensure that new entrants are given solid training to translate this motto into action. In the Training Centre located at Bangalore, for the first week the new entrants are taught to become trained soldiers. Then they are inducted to field engineering. This broadly covers Watermanship, Mine Warfare and bridging. They are also taught to become a builder, repairer of equipments, and manufacturers of various components. The training which spreads over two years makes a Madras Sapper a true soldier, a master field engineer, a master builder and master improviser.

With this training, the Sapper joins his seniors to serve the nation, be it peace or war, true to the motto 'SARVATRA'.



LOK SABHA POLL

Results

6 JANUARY

1980





1. MADRAS NORTH

	Electorate ..	7,39,196
	Votes Polled ..	5,27,126
	Valid Votes ..	5,18,531
	Invalid Votes ..	8,595
Lakshmanan, G.	DMK ..	2,97,268
Abdul Khader, M.S.	AIADMK ..	1,97,950
Indra Kumari (Tmt).		
Pulavar, R.	Ind. ..	16,378
Ramiah	Ind. ..	681
Govindarajulu <i>alias</i>		
Jagajothi	Ind. ..	778
Selvaraj, T.V.	Ind. ..	236
Seman, Thalapathi,		
Dr. C.V.	Ind. ..	478
Balasubramaniam S.	Ind. ..	200
Manivarma, N.M.	Inc (U) ..	2,065
Mank Chand Nahar, B.	Ind. ..	195
Mariappan, A.S.R.	Janata (S) ..	722
Varada Desigan, O.A.	Ind. ..	884
Warrior, Dr. N.K.	Ind. ..	186
John P.	Ind. ..	375
Zainuddin, Dr. A.K.	Ind. ..	135

2. MADRAS CENTRAL

	Electorate ..	7,26,953
	Votes Polled ..	4,93,806
	Valid Votes ..	4,87,409
	Invalid Votes ..	6,397
Kalanidhi, M.D. Dr. A.	DMK ..	2,90,199
Rajagopalan Thookumedai	Inc. (U) ..	6,172
Shankar Giri, V.	Ind. ..	1,134
Chandran K.	Ind. ..	1,623
Zainuddin, A.K. Dr.	Ind. ..	1,676
Manakchand Nahar	Ind. ..	666

Ramachandran, P.	Janata ..	1,85,150
Loganathan, C.P.	Ind. ..	789

3. MADRAS SOUTH

	Electorate ..	8,11,849
	Votes Polled ..	5,52,796
	Valid Votes ..	5,44,980
	Invalid Votes ..	7,816
Venkataraman, R.	Inc. (I) ..	3,28,836
Raghavan, D.	Ind. ..	666
Sadagopan, A.	Ind. ..	1,930
Sulochana		
Sampath, E.V.K.	AIADMK ..	2,08,474
Seman Dr. C.V.	Ind. ..	1,510
Mohan Nair, Dr. G.	Ind. ..	1,344
Valliappan, V.	Ind. ..	1,188
Jagannathan, E.	Ind. ..	1,032

4. SRIPERUMBUDUR (S.C.)

	Electorate ..	7,20,766
	Votes Polled ..	4,51,190
	Valid Votes ..	4,41,945
	Invalid Votes ..	9,245
Nagaratnam, T.	DMK ..	2,53,912
Ulaganathan, M.S.	Ind. ..	803
Emperuman, V.	Ind. ..	6,017
Moorthy, M.	Ind. ..	6,317
Varadarajan, T.	Ind. ..	1,347
Jaganathan, S.	AIADMK ..	1,71,135
Jayabarathy, D.	Inc. (U) ..	2,414

5. CHENGALPATTU

	Electorate ..	6,73,832
	Votes Polled ..	4,84,102
	Valid Votes ..	4,73,014
	Invalid Votes ..	11,088
Anbarasu, Era,	Inc. (I) ..	2,83,163
Kandaswamy, P.S.	Ind. ..	8,150
Dharmalinga Mudaliar, C.	Ind. ..	5,097
Mohanarangam, R.	AIADMK ..	1,73,147
Veerappa Gounder,		
V. T. R.	Ind. ..	3,457



6. ARKONAM.

Electorate ..	7,01,433
Votes Polled ..	4,68,113
Valid Votes ..	4,57,858
Invalid Votes ..	10,255

Velu, A.M.	Inc. (I) ..	2,78,516
Ragunathan, A.M.	AIADMK ..	1,61,155
Kanthappan, A.	Ind.	3,255
Krishnan, K.	Ind.	7,904
Periasamy Reddiar, A.M.	Ind.	4,153
Janakiraman, A.	Janata (S) ..	2,875

7. VELLORE

Electorate ..	7,00,222
Votes Polled ..	4,30,318
Valid Votes ..	4,21,976
Invalid Votes ..	8,342

Abdul Samad, A.K.A.	Ind. ..	2,32,567
Ganesan, P.S.	Ind.	1,983
Kamalkannan, G.	Ind.	5,339
Warrant Officer Seshan	Ind.	4,120
Dhandayuthapanai, V.	Janata ..	1,53,021
Tamilmani, M.J.	Janata (S) ..	16,007
Loganathan Naidu, Chicha	Ind.	8,939

8. TIRUPATTUR

Electorate ..	6,86,891
Votes Polled ..	4,44,712
Valid Votes ..	4,36,395
Invalid Votes ..	8,315

Murugian, S.	DMK ..	2,74,210
Pandurangan, M.	AIADMK ..	1,58,855
Rasheed, A.A.	Ind.	3,322

9. WANDIWASH.

Electorate ..	7,14,275
Votes Polled ..	4,68,035
Valid Votes ..	4,57,870
Invalid Votes ..	10,165

Pattuswamy, D.	Inc. (I) ..	2,85,545
Sadagopan, A.	Ind.	3,384
Natarajan, R.A.	Inc. (U) ..	5,327
Murugesan, K.	Janata (S) ..	5,221
Venugopal Gounder, C.	AIADMK ..	1,58,395

10. TINDIVANAM

Electorate ..	7,17,265
Votes Polled ..	4,55,048
Valid Votes ..	4,42,840
Invalid Votes ..	1,12,208

Ramaswamy		
Padayatchi, S. S.	Inc. (I) ..	2,90,069
Rajamani, S.	Ind.	9,160
Bhuvanaragamurthy	Ind.	10,440
Munuswamy		
Thirukkuralar, V.	AIADMK ..	1,33,171

11. Cuddalore

Electorate ..	6,92,583
Votes Polled ..	4,54,244
Valid Votes ..	4,42,319
Invalid Votes ..	11,925

Muthukumaran, R.	Inc. (I) ..	2,62,694
Abdul Wahab, P.	Ind.	1,984
Aravinda Bala Pajnor	AIADMK ..	1,54,043
Ramamoorthy, L.	Janatha (S) ..	4,959
Ramalingam, A.	Ind.	4,970
Rajalakshmi, Selvi	Ind.	6,359
Kanagarathinam, T.	Ind.	5,786
Narasimhan, T.R.	Ind.	3,524



**12. CHIDAMBARAM (S.C.)**

Electorate ..	6,94,357
Votes Polled ..	4,87,049
Valid Votes ..	4,75,735
Invalid Votes ..	11,314

Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.	DMK	..	3,02,523
Mahalingam S.	CPM	..	1,63,798
Duraiswamy R.N.	Ind.	..	5,984
Duraivelavan, D.	Ind.	..	3,430

13. DHARMAPURI

Electorate ..	6,91,267
Votes Polled ..	3,84,635
Valid Votes ..	3,77,330
Invalid Votes ..	7,305

Arjunan, K.	DMK	..	2,09,603
Ganesan, C.	Ind.	..	5,020
Kandhan	Ind.	..	2,525
Sivaraj, Dr. M.P.	Ind.	..	1,468
Thangaraj	Ind.	..	2,188
Nallasamy K.	Janata (S)	..	13,794
Bhuvarahan, G.	Janata	..	1,42,732

14. KRISHNAGIRI

Electorate ..	6,56,225
Votes Polled ..	3,62,269
Valid Votes ..	3,53,525
Invalid Votes ..	8,744

Ramamurthy, K.	Inc. (I)	..	2,22,839
Rajagopal, V.	AIADMK	..	1,22,328
Swaminathan, K.M.	Ind.	..	3,552
Nambiraj	Inc. (U)	..	4,806

15. RASIPURAM (S.C.)

Electorate ..	7,34,962
Votes Polled ..	4,41,588
Valid Votes ..	4,32,588
Invalid Votes ..	9,000

Devarajan, B.	Inc. (I)	..	2,36,112
Anbalagan, S.	AIADMK	..	1,76,240
Kandaswamy K.	Inc. (U)	..	5,018
Kandaswamy S.	Ind.	..	4,903
Kamaraj, M.	Ind.	..	6,106
Natesan, K.	Ind.	..	1,620
Rangaswamy P.	Ind.	..	2,589

16. SALEM

Electorate ..	6,91,389
Votes Polled ..	4,70,633
Valid Votes ..	4,60,108
Invalid Votes ..	10,525

C. Palaniappan	DMK	..	2,33,971
Kangani C.N.	Ind.	..	953
Kannan P.	AIADMK	..	2,07,713
Kandasamy, P.	Ind.	..	918
Gandhinathan, M.	Inc. (U)	..	5,381
Sambalingam, T.	Ind.	..	3,327
Thambi (Sakkarai Gounder) S.C.	Ind.	..	440
Balasubramaniam, P.N.	Ind.	..	3,007
Ramaswamy, M.	Ind.	..	1,864
Vadivelu, B.	Ind.	..	1,092
Vasanthi Muthu	Ind.	..	1,442

17. TIRUCHENGODE

Electorate ..	8,89,296
Votes Polled ..	5,47,419
Valid Votes ..	5,35,881
Invalid Votes ..	11,538

Kandaswamy, M.	DMK	..	2,76,015
Kulandaivelu, R.S.	AIADMK	..	2,54,797
Swami R.G.	Ind.	..	3,777
Narayanan, E.M.S.	Ind.	..	1,298

18. NILGIRIS

Electorate ..	7,34,760
Votes Polled ..	4,88,097
Valid Votes ..	4,78,505
Invalid Votes ..	9,592

Prabhu, R.	Inc. (I)	..	2,73,614
Adolfas Mayson	Ind.	..	916
Selvaraj, J.	Ind.	..	2,461
Thippiah, T. T. S.	Janata	..	1,87,871
Bojarajan, M.	Ind.	..	1,970
Raju, K.P.	Ind.	..	2,846
Venkatachalam, G.S.	Janatha (S)	..	8,827

19. GOBICHETTIPALAYAM

Electorate ..	6,78,003
Votes Polled ..	4,34,266
Valid Votes ..	4,22,452
Invalid Votes ..	11,814

Chinnasamy, C.	AIADMK	..	2,10,808
Shanmugam M.K.	Ind.	..	4,326
Sidha Gounder, E.	Ind.	..	10,385
Thiruvenskadam, N.R.	Inc. (I)	..	1,96,933



20. COIMBATORE

Electorate ..	7,85,260
Votes Polled ..	5,18,780
Valid Votes ..	5,10,166
Invalid Votes..	8,614

Ram Mohan alias Era Mohan	DMK	..	2,76,975
Parvathy Krishnan, Tmt.	CPI	..	2,20,866
Ramalingam, N.	Inc. (U)	..	4,219
Gopal. A.	Ind.	..	1,920
Natarajan N.	Ind.	..	865
Shanmugam	Ind.	..	1,555
Rajagopal <i>alias</i> L.G.B. Rajan	Ind.	..	3,166
Anwar Hussain T.M.S.	Ind.	..	600

21. POLLACHI

Electorate ..	7,05,793
Votes Polled ..	4,64,211
Valid Votes ..	4,53,721
Invalid Votes..	10,490

Dhandapani, C.T.	DMK	..	2,33,261
Nagarajan, K.	Ind.	..	2,934
Natarajan, M.	AIADMK	..	2,17,526

22. PALANI

Electorate ..	7,62,601
Votes Polled ..	4,40,801
Valid Votes ..	4,31,997
Invalid Votes..	8,804

Senapathy Gounder	Inc. (I)	..	2,30,733
Appan	Ind.	..	2,107
Karvendan	Ind.	..	21,925
Lakshmiopathy Raju	Janatha	..	1,71,165
John Peter	Ind.	..	6,067

23. DINDIGUL

Electorate ..	7,57,333
Votes Polled ..	4,81,438
Valid Votes ..	4,72,487
Invalid Votes..	8,951

Maya Thevar, K.	DMK	..	2,44,669
Rajan Chellappa	AIADMK	..	2,17,923
Krishnan	Janatha (S)	..	2,552
Sudalai Muthu Pillai, M.	Ind.	..	1,227
Subramanian, K.	Ind.	..	1,220
Muthukrishnan	Ind.	..	3,506
Musthapa; P.M.	Ind.	..	1,390

OUT



24. MADURAI

Electorate ..	7,87,564
Votes Polled ..	5,33,277
Valid Votes ..	5,26,182
Invalid Votes..	7,095
Tendered Votes	62

Subburaman	Inc. (I)	..	2,92,380
Uthayanan	Ind.	..	662
Karuppiah Chettiar	Ind.	..	897
Kamaraj	Ind.	..	1,424
Krishnan	Ind.	..	2,588
Sundararaj Thevar	Ind.	..	5,046
Balasubramaniam	CPM	..	2,23,185

25. PERIAKULAM

Electorate ..	7,35,390
Votes Polled ..	5,06,263
Valid Votes ..	4,97,460
Invalid Votes..	8,803

Natarajan, Cumbum	DMK	..	2,55,204
Ramasamy	AIADMK	..	2,35,322
Surulivelu	Ind.	..	6,934



26. KARUR

Electorate ..	7,62,973
Votes Polled ..	5,14,544
Valid Votes ..	5,06,788
Invalid Votes..	7,756

Dorai Sebastian

Inc. (I) .. 2,81,149

Appavoo, M.

Ind. .. 5,250

Elamaran, P.M.

Janatha (S) .. 11,215

Kanagaraj, K.

AIADMK .. 2,07,015

Marimuthu, V.

Ind. .. 2,159

27. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Electorate ..	7,22,379
Votes Polled ..	5,19,651
Valid Votes ..	5,12,709
Invalid Votes ..	6,942

Selvaraju B.E.N.

DMK .. 2,78,485

Rathinam, S.

Ind. .. 898

Selvanathan M.J.

Ind. .. 1,204

Periyannan S

Ind. .. 2,004

Ranganarajan, T.K.

CPM .. 2,04,886

Lalgudi Rajendran, B.A.

Ind. .. 23,133

Vijayarangan, N.

Ind. .. 986

Velu, C.

Ind. .. 1,113

28. PERAMBALUR (SC)

Electorate ..	6,94,116
Votes Polled ..	4,90,148
Valid Votes ..	4,80,175
Invalid Votes..	9,973

Mani, K.B.S.

Inc. (I) .. 2,82,767

Ayyakkannu, M.

Ind. .. 4,012

Karmeham, K.

Ind. .. 3,504

Kumaravel, K.

Ind. .. 4,812

Thangaraju, S.

AIADMK .. 1,83,595

Vadivel, P.

Ind. .. 1,485

29. MAYURAM

Electorate ..	6,76,693
Votes Polled ..	5,20,978
Valid Votes ..	5,09,810
Invalid Votes..	11,168

Kudanthai Ramalingam

Inc. (I) .. 2,91,625

Govindasamy

Janatha .. 1,99,620

Malavai Singaravelan

Ind. .. 4,822

Mayuram Sundaresan

Janatha (S) .. 13,743

30. NAGAPATTINAM (SC)

Electorate ..	6,84,297
Votes Polled ..	5,53,290
Valid Votes ..	5,46,448
Invalid Votes..	6,842

Karunanidhi Thazhai, M.

DMK .. 2,78,561

Murugaian, K.

CPI .. 2,67,887

31 THANJAVUR

Electorate ..	6,60,633
Votes Polled ..	5,12,635
Valid Votes ..	5,06,949
Invalid Votes..	5,686

Singaravadiel, S.

Inc. (I) .. 2,68,382





Ganapathy, T.M.	Ind.	..	1,498
Subbiah			
Ambalapattu, K.	Ind.	..	8,867
Sethumadhavan, A.			
Freedom fighter	Inc. (U)	..	4,359
Thangamuthu, K.	AIADMK	..	2,23,843

32. PUDUKOTTAI

	Electorate	..	7,43,763
	Votes Polled	..	6,00,327
	Valid Votes	..	5,89,914
	Invalid Votes	..	10,413
Swaminathan	Inc. (I)	..	2,94,494
Suriyanarayanan	Ind.	..	6,486
Chelliah	AIADMK	..	2,78,395
Dhandayuthapani	Ind.	..	6,389
Ramanujam	Janata (S)	..	4,150

33. SIVAGANGA

	Electorate	..	7,25,576
	Votes Polled	..	5,14,079
	Valid Votes	..	5,04,428
	Invalid Votes	..	9,651
Swaminathan, R.V.	Inc. (I)	..	3,06,748
Alagappan, R.M.	Ind.	..	2,186
Seenipulavar, N.N.K.	Ind.	..	3,073
Subramaniam, M.	Ind.	..	17,705
Somasundaram Udayar	Ind.	..	2,529
Pandian, D.	CPI	..	1,72,187

34. RAMANATHAPURAM

	Electorate	..	7,36,600
	Votes Polled	..	4,94,332

	Valid Votes	..	4,85,422
	Invalid Votes	..	8,910
Sathiyendran, M.S.K.	DMK	..	2,75,049
Appan, G.A.	Ind.	..	3,913
Anbalagan P.	AIADMK	..	1,90,916
Kalyandas Matadipahi	Ind.	..	4,108
Balaraman, Dr. S.	Ind.	..	8,300
Mani, A.	Ind.	..	1,093
Muthusamy			
Bharathy, N.	Janata (S)	..	558
Vadive Thevar	Ind.	..	1,485

35. SIVAKASI

	Electorate	..	7,56,211
	Votes Polled	..	5,17,475
	Valid Votes	..	5,09,343
	Invalid Votes	..	8,132
Soundarrajan, N.	AIADMK	..	2,34,654
Appan, G.A.	Ind.	..	2,455
Arulraj Devar, S.	Ind.	..	1,174
Raju, S.P.	Ind.	..	12,422
Kaliappan, K.	Ind.	..	806
Shanbagamoorthy, S.P.	Inc. (U)	..	2,402
Santharam, V.N.	Ind.	..	570
Sooriyanarayanan, R.	Ind.	..	1,856





Rajan, S.	Ind.	..	670
Lakshmana			
Subbarayulu, S.	Ind.	..	526
Veeraputhira Nadar, V.S.	Ind.	..	909
Vellaichamy <i>alias</i> Appu			
Reddiar	Ind.	..	709
Jaganathan, A.	Ind.	..	991
Jayalakshmi, Tmt. V.	Inc. (I)	..	2,28,042
Sriram, R.M.	Ind.	..	21,157

36. TIRUNELVELI

Electorate	..	7,02,603
Votes Polled	..	4,75,645
Valid Votes	..	4,67,531
Invalid Votes	..	8,114

Sivaprakasam, D.S.A.	DMK	..	2,56,626
Arunachalam, V.	AIADMK	..	1,96,664
Subbanaicker	Ind.	..	1,156
Chellasamy, P.	Ind.	..	1,256
Gnanasundaram Pillai, Z.	Ind.	..	840
David Nadar	Ind.	..	857
Pandian	Ind.	..	2,026
Murugesan, S.	Ind.	..	7,614
Ramasamy Reddiar, P.	Ind.	..	492

37. TENKASI (SC)

Electorate	..	6,79,386
Votes Polled	..	4,47,808
Valid Votes	..	4,36,204
Invalid Votes	..	11,604

Arunachalam, M.	Inc. (I)	..	2,72,260
Rajagopalan, S.	Janata	..	1,63,944

38. TIRUCHENDUR

Electorate	..	7,04,399
Votes Polled	..	4,45,880
Valid Votes	..	4,39,140
Invalid Votes	..	6,740

Kosalram, K.T.	Inc. (I)	..	2,27,395
Harihara Iyer, N.	Ind.	..	1,666
Azhagappan, P.	Ind.	..	2,200
Kanagasabai <i>alias</i> Moses	Ind.	..	3,390
Kumari Anandan	Ind.	..	75,020
Shanmugavel, E.	Ind.	..	965
Soundarapandian, N.	Janata	..	1,13,576
Dura'swami Nadar, N.	Ind.	..	822
Pillai	Janata (S)	..	14,106

39. NAGERCOIL

Electorate	..	6,63,322
Votes Polled	..	3,70,796
Valid Votes	..	3,64,605
Invalid Votes	..	6,191

Dennis, N.	Inc. (I)	..	1,87,111
Duraiswamy Nadar, N.	Ind.	..	1,850
Poomedai Lakshmanan			
Pillay, S.	Ind.	..	4,656
Ponraj, S.	Ind.	..	1,536
Wilson, A.	Ind.	..	18,137
Vijayaraghavan, P.	Janata	..	1,48,703
George, A. J.	Ind.	..	2,612





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Stop the third

