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  "  September 1971
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  "  7th October, 1917
  "  28, December 1917
  "  30, December 1917
  "  5, June 1923
  "  13, June 1923
  "  23, August 1933
  "  11, March 1958
  "  24, January 1968
SYMBOLS OF THE DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM
LEADERS OF THE DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM

PERIYAR

C.N. ANNADURAI
KALAIGNAR KARUNANIDHI

NEDUNCHEZHIYAN WITH KARUNANIDHI

XIII
ANBALAGAN

ARCOT VEERASAMY

XIV
D.M.K. GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

UZHAVAR SANDHAI

PERIYAR SAMATHUVAPURAM
1 Kg Rice = Rs. 1

FREE GAS
ILAVSA ROOF HOUSE

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE BENEFITS FOR DIFFERENTLY
SEMMOZHI MANADU

LOGO

XXIII
APPENDIX - I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Newspaper / Journal</th>
<th>Editor / Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dravidan</td>
<td>N.V. Natarajan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dravidanadu</td>
<td>C.N. Annadurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Land (English)</td>
<td>C.N. Annadurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Rule (English)</td>
<td>C.N. Annadurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanchi</td>
<td>C.N. Annadurai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaimani</td>
<td>B.S. Ilango (CNA 1949 – 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manram</td>
<td>C.N.A.; R. Nedunchezhiyan; C.P. Chitrarasu; Era Chezhiyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murasoli</td>
<td>M. Karunanidhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muththaram</td>
<td>M. Karunanidhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nam Nadu</td>
<td>C.N.A.; R. Nedunchezhiyan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thambi</td>
<td>Thillai Villalan</td>
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<td>Thani Arasu</td>
<td>A. V. P. Asaithambi</td>
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<td>Thendral</td>
<td>Kannadasan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thennagam</td>
<td>K. A. Mathiazhagan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note : List inexhaustive
### APPENDIX – II

**IMPORTANT DMK STATE CONFERENCES AND CULTURAL PROGRAMMES (1949 – 1967)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date &amp; Year</th>
<th>Venue and Nature of the Conferences Held</th>
<th>Cultural Programmes held in the Conferences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 September, 1949.</td>
<td>Madras : Inauguration of the DMK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 – 16 December, 1951</td>
<td>Madras, First DMK Provincial Music and Dramas Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Madras First General Election propaganda Conference.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11, July, 1954</td>
<td>Chittoor DMK Conference</td>
<td>Dramas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22, August, 1954</td>
<td>Shencottai DMK Conference</td>
<td>Dramas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13, February, 1955</td>
<td>Bangalore – Karnataka State DMK Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20 May, 1956</td>
<td>Tiruchirapalli Second DMK Provincial Conference</td>
<td>Music &amp; Dramas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 February, 1957</td>
<td>Madras Second General Election Propaganda Special Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April, 1958</td>
<td>Bangalore – Karnataka DMK Conference</td>
<td>Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18, 19 April, 1959</td>
<td>Karaikkal – DMK Muthamil (Tamil) Conference</td>
<td>Music and Drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td></td>
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<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 August, 1960</td>
<td>Hindi Opposition Conference (All Districts)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13 – 16, July, 1961</td>
<td>Madurai - Third DMK Provincial Conference</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16 – 17, December, 1961</td>
<td>Madras, Third General Election Special Conference (All Districts)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 August, 1963</td>
<td>Salem Hindi Opposition Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 August, 1963</td>
<td>Thanjore Hindi Opposition Conference</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22 September, 1963</td>
<td>Tirunelveli Hindi Opposition Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 December, 1966</td>
<td>Madras – IV DMK General Election Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 1 January, 1967</td>
<td>and Provincial Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Election Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paying homage to Dr. Anna, who gave us the gospel 'Duty, Dignity and Discipline,' Who was "one of the eponymous heroes of modern Dravidian Culture," Who was acclaimed as "the greatest Tamilian of the 20th. century," who founded the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam as an encampment echoing the call for rights of the people in order that the land may live and be cleared of ills, on the basis of the creed "Vox Populi Vox Dei", who shaped this young movement into the Ruling Party of Tamil Nadu within a short period of 18 years and who, having accomplished all this entered eternal rest leaving us all adrift in the flood of tears; the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam places this Election Manifesto before the people, by way of recapitulating the steps taken so far to translate into action the policies framed by him and the dream dreamt by him and by way of giving concrete shape of future efforts towards the same end.

Embarking on its career in the year 1949 against the evolved background of service towards Social Reform and Cultural Development, the D.M.K., even as Opposition Party, conducted many a valiant Struggle for its principles, was subjected to repression of unprecedented cruelty, offered up numerous heroes at the altar of sacrifice and willingly suffered imprisonment again and again, with the song of challenge on its lips, "The Prison house where they seek to lock us up, is but the equivalent of a flower-garden".

With this record of Struggle and Sacrifice, the D.M.K. was orged into a weapon of self-defence by the people of Tamil Nadu; and it is an event, noteworthy and grand, in the history of Tamil Nadu, that at the last General Elections in 1967, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was placed by the power of the people in a position to achieve the ideals for which, as Opposition Party, it had been engaged in Struggle, and to fight with the Central Government to safeguard the interests of Tamil Nadu.

It is indeed a matter of just pride that the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has been able to fulfil a large part of the earlier Election Manifesto which it had placed before the people, are assuming the responsibilities of office in the year 1967 by way of submitting itself to their verdict.
To see the assurances of the manifesto, duly fulfilled later, is indeed rare in the world of politics and so it deserves to be pointed out that the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has carried out many of its election promises.

The Election Manifesto of 1967 had held out the solemn assurance that the D.M.K. would fight Hindi Imperialism tooth and nail. A Resolution to the effect that there is place only for Tamil and English in Tamil Nadu and that Hindi has no place whatsoever in the schools of the State, was passed in the Legislative Assembly and duly implemented.

In accordance with its announcement that the D.M.K. shall ever strive for the welfare of the Tamil language, the Government formed by the D.M.K. is proving eminently successful in its mission to spread the fragrance of Tamil everywhere.

The D.M.K. had been insisting that Tamil Nadu should be called "Tamil Nadu" and not continue to be "Madras State". This has been carried out by the D.M.K. Government.

Not retreating from its determination to check prices, the D.M.K. has succeeded to some extent in its effort to control prices.

The assurances in the Election Manifesto of the D.M.K. to the effect that the Party would strive for the Salem Steel Plant, the Highway along the East Coast, the Kalpakkam Atomic Plant, the scheme for drinking water for the City of Madras, the deep seaport at Tuticorin and many other projects of industrial potential, were not allowed to evaporate. On the other hand, the objectives have been realised by the Government in a most satisfying manner.

In accordance with the assurance that steps would be initiated for the nationalisation of Banks and Bus-routes, the D.M.K. Government has a record of creditable success in this, stage-by-stage.

The Kazhagam had argued that only those should be taxed who are able to bear the taxes. Accordingly, the D.M.K. Government has brought about tax-exemption not only for wet lands and dry lands but also for other categories.

The D.M.K. had stated in its Manifesto that the land ceiling should be reduced from 30 standard acres to 15 standard acres. The D.M.K. Government carried out this task.
The D.M.K. had stated that it would seek to remove those controls and permits that are of a purely harassing nature. Accordingly, food control was abolished. Also, the system of permits in many fields have been removed, stage by stage.

In accordance with the determination of the D.M.K. that the Handloom Industry has got to be saved, the D.M.K. Government has been of steady assistance to that Industry in all manner.

The D.M.K. had stated that a separate Department of the Government would be created to look after the welfare of the Backward Communities. In the D.M.K. Government there is not only a separate Department but also a Minister for that Department. A Commission was also set up for the welfare of the Backward Communities. The Report of the Commission was submitted a few days back and it is under the scrutiny of the Government.

The D.M.K. had set out in its Election Manifesto that it shall formulate plans for the advancement of the Depressed Classes and for the eradication of Untouchability. Apart from granting numerous concessions to the people in these categories, prize-giving and felicitation functions are also being held under the auspices of the Government, for couples of inter-caste marriages and this is being done on the basis that a change of heart is what is essential for the eradication of Untouchability.

The D.M.K. in its Election Manifesto, had expressed determination to provide a permanent place of habitation and a peaceful life for the slum-dwelling people. Today a scheme is in operation under the Slum Clearance Board to clear all the slums and to construct solid houses in their place within a period of 7 years in Madras City and in stages throughout the State.

The zeal of the D.M.K. for a Drinking Water and Drainage Scheme did not stop with its Election Manifesto. Blue-prints have been drawn up for implementing the scheme for the whole of Tamil Nadu before the year 1973; a Water Board has been created for the purpose, and the Government is bestowing active attention on the subject.

In accordance with the promise of the D.M.K. that it would devise ways and means for the direct election of the Chairmen of Panchayat Boards by the people, the D.M.K. Government initiated the procedure for such direct election.
Not forgetting the commitment of the Party to enact a law validating 'Self-Respect marriages', it is a point of pride for the D.M.K. Government that this promise has been kept.

No one would deny that besides all these, the D.M.K. Government has carried out many a good task, not listed in the Election Manifesto even.

The D.M.K. Government has declared official holidays on hiruvalluvar Day, Meelad-Un-Nabi and May Day.

By way of demonstrating that days such as the Independence day, the Republic Day, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday and Nehru's birthday do not belong to any one Party but are occasions of national festival, the D.M.K. Government has arranged for a Grand celebration of these days, by inviting leaders of all Parties.

In contrast to the time under Congress rule, when only about 100 Congress martyrs were drawing monthly pension, the D.M.K. Government has sanctioned monthly pension to more than 6,000 Congress martyrs during the last four years.

On the occasion of Anna's Birthday, every year, the Government has instituted the award of the Chief Minister's Medal for outstanding performance of duties by the Police Personnel and apart from this, there are also cash-awards of 6,3,000, Rs.2,000 and Rs.1,000.

By spending Rs. 18 crores for drought relief in thousands of villages, the D.M.K. Government prevented from invading these places; and by increasing food production through the Green Revolution, the Government put a definite end to scarcity of rice.

Taking up the proposal that had been shelved, regarding the sharing of the Parambikulam-Aliyar waters, the D.M.K. Government discussed the Agreement with the Kerala Government and arrived at an amicable settlement. Apart from the fact that many lakhs of acres of land are benefited, the Siruvani-scheme of Drinking Water for Colombo City also gets implemented as a result.

During these four years, sanction has been accorded for more than 10 dams and the works have also commenced.

A Commission was set up for the welfare of the Backward Classes, another Commission for redressing the grievances of the Police and a Pay
Commission for Government Employees. The Recommendations of these Commissions have been received.

In accordance with the Recommendation of the Pay Commission, pay-increases have been sanctioned to Government Employees to an extent of expenditure of over Rs.20 crores, in a manner Unprecedented in the history of Tamil Nadu and surpassing other States in many aspects.

The secret file system has been done away with, for Government Employees, and a new system of open character-rolls has come to take its place.

The welfare-measure to sanction a marriage-loan of fe.2,000 for Government Employees was instituted by the D.M.K. Government.

Allowances and amenities such as House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance and free Medical Treatment have been granted to Teachers for the first time, only by the D.M.K. Government.

The Salem Steel Plant of l&.one hundred crores,

In Alangulam, the Government Cement Factory, of fe.6 crores has already commenced production:

A Cast Iron Plant, of Rs.7 crores, is to come up in Arakonam;

The Fertilisers Factory of Rs.52 crores in Tuticorin, A Factory for manufacturing nylon fishing nets,

A Tyre Factory, these are but a few examples to show that Industrial potential is expanding, under the Government formed by the Kazhagam.

Free education and many concessions up to the Pre-University Class is an achievement of the D.M.K. Government.

The Government is also considering a proposal to extend, stage, by stage, the concession of free education right up to the Degree level.

It was the D.M.K. Government that came forward to abolish the higher grade salary that was being given to 12,500 secondary grade teachers and sanction in its place the 'secondary grade' salary befitting their educational qualification.

Pension for retired teachers.
By way of increasing employment-opportunities in proportion to our capacity at the level of the State, arrangements have been made under a revolutionary scheme for giving employment, to 6,500 teachers and 2,400 diploma-holders in engineering, during this year.

The expenditure under the head of account 'Education' which was only to the extent of Rs.44 crores in the year 1966 has been raised to Rs.70 crores from the year 1967 onwards, by the D.M.K. Government.

In the year 1966, the amount of expenditure under Public Health was Rs.16 crores. The D.M.K. Government has now raised it to Rs.25 Crores.

Apart from stipulating fixation of wage for the Agricultural Workers of Thanjavur District, the D.M.K. Government also initiated necessary action for the preservation of peace in the Agricultural sector in that District, and increased production.

The Government has drawn up a scheme for the functioning of the ‘Agricultural University’ with effect from the coming year.

Granting pattas to lakhs of landless and homeless people during these four years, the D.M.K. Government has derived supreme joy from the smile of these poor people.

Taking the pledge that there shall be no villages without electric-lighting in Tamil Nadu, by the year 1972, the Government is actively pressing onward with this task, at an expenditure of several crores of rupees.

Securing permission for the construction of as many as 18 Railway Over bridges, the D.M.K. Government has inaugurated the work. This is indeed an unprecedented achievement.

The D.M.K. Government has devised ways and means to ensure that the Green Revolution florishes, through establishment of Land Development Banks all over the state and to enable Agriculturists with one or two acres even, to secure loan-facilities on the cooperative basis through the Cooperative live Irrigation Society and thereby develop their lands.

‘Organising Agriculturists’ Seminars, the D.M.K. Government took note of the difficulties and grievances expressed by the Re-preventatives of Agriculturists and then initiated prompt remedial action.
Exemption from Sales Tax was only up to Rs.10,000 previously but the Government announced the concession of raising the limit to Rs.15,000.

Apart from raising the ‘compound’ system from Rs.50,000 to Rs.75,000, the D.M.K. Government is actively studying proposals to afford further concession in this.

Manu Needhi Scheme, under which Government officers go from village to village on the 5th of the every month, collecting petitions and taking decisions on the same, then and there.

Construction – works like laying roads, raising buildings and maintenance-jobs at low cost, being done by the ‘Prosperity Brigade’ comprising service-minded persons desirous of contributing their labour for the good of the society.

Method devised to distribute, before the year 1972, to the poor, all poromboke lands and also those places designated as forests but are actually not forests.

Scheme at an expenditure of Rs.40 lakhs to solve the beggar problem by building homes for the beggars and rehabilitating them.

The change in nomenclature of ‘Akashvani’ to ‘Vanoli’.

‘Dalmiapuram’ turned into ‘Kallakudi’.

Countless, precious achievements such as these, present themselves as the manifestations of the undimmed zeal of the D.M.K. Government, during these four years.

If we took at the change that have come about in Indian politics during the period between the General Elections of 1967 and the Elections of 1971, the noteworthy events happen to be the division into two of the Indian National Congress, the abandonment by the Congressmen functioning under Thiru Nijalingappa’s leadership, of even the lip-sympathy they had been showing towards the progressive programme known as the “ten-point programme” and replacing it with the one-point programme of ousting and individual person form power, thereby openly identifying themselves as the enemies of Socialist Policies, and the emergence, in several parts of India, of ‘Naxalites’ who have no faith in the gradual evolution of social and economic changes brought about
through the method of the ballot but who, on the other hand, are enamoured of the method of the bullet.

In the circumstances, it is the assessment of the D.M.K. that the ship of Society has to be saved from the storm of Extremism and the submerged rocks of Reaction that act as impediments from time to time, so that the vessel may be steered onward.

It shall be the goal of the D.M.K. to establish a Socialist Society suited to the Scientific Age. And the D.M.K. will cooperate with like-minded forces in Tamil Nadu and in India.

At the same time, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the fact that the people of Tamil Nadu have come to consider the D.M.K. as their dependable bodyguard, as their devoted servitor and as the lamp lighted in their very home, is a historic responsibility that has fallen on its shoulders.

“The Tamil tradition has a renown of having lived in a manner to attract acclaim from the entire world! Long before other countries had demarcated their frontiers, long before they had tackled the threats to those frontiers, long before a Government as such had been established there, long before they had evolved the principles of State and at a time when the people of those lands were roaming the forests, Tamil Nadu shone in splendour, having acquired a political code of its own that instilled respect in the heart of the world itself. It would take a minimum of 50 years for us to prepare ourselves in a manner befitting that Tamil tradition. What has to be impressed deep in our hearts is the thought and feeling, born of duty-consciousness, that our Party is not here to practice politics or to form the Government in 1967 but that, even after 1967, our mission shall continue for period of at least 50 years. Only because the present rulers are interfering in a manner to be a hindrance to the growth of that Tamil tradition are we indulging in politics” – these words that issued forth with thundering force from our revered leader and Preceptor Anna in the course of his presidential Address at the Virugambakkam Conference on 30th December 1966 are still ringing in our ears.

We would like to affirm, in categorical terms and with abiding pride, that the words of our dear Elder Brother to the effect that we should protect and nurture the Tamil heritage, the Tamil language and the Tamil tradition, shall form the gospel of the D.M.K. and the command issued to us by him.
But, at the same time, we believe that Indian integration is not a mould made out of a conglomeration of different languages, Arts and cultures beaten into shapelessness; on the other hand Indian integration would be strengthened only if the distinct factor are allowed to grow in a healthy atmosphere, in their own habitat without any hinderances or impediments. We would like to underline the fact that it is ‘Union’ that shall contribute to the emergence of a strong India and not “Uniformity” concocted out of an amorphous mixture of the several languages, Arts and Cultures.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the language-policy of the D.M.K. shall be such as to keep Tamil and English together in a manner to be useful and fruitful. It is in pursuance of this policy, that the two-language formula, laid down in the unanimous Resolution passed by the legislative Assembly-the formula removing Hindi and retaining only Tamil and English has been implemented in the Educational Institutions under the direct administration of the Government. Whatever be the opposition, there shall be no change in this two-language policy and there shall be no place whatsoever for Hindi.

Considering the fact that what is sought to be achieved by Hindi domination is not India but “Hindia”, we are of the opinion that necessary amendments have to be incorporated in the Indian Constitution, to provide for the continuance of English. Such a step alone would mark the foundation raised by those of the present generation, for a strong India.

Although the Indian Political system is described as ‘Federalism’, because the scales happen to be weighted in favour of the centre and there are impediments in the way of the States functioning effectively in the spheres of Administration and Finance, we are of the opinion that without in anyway impairing the objective of an India strong, only such powers should be entrusted to the Central Government as would enable it to function in those spheres necessary to ensure a strong India. The rest of the powers should be passed on to the States and in order to bring about this position, the Constitution should be suitably reviewed and amended.

With this object in view and after receiving the Report of the Experts’ Committee appointed by the Government, the D.M.K. shall undertake the mission of gathering support for the movement for State Autonomy, on an all – India basis.
We would like to make it clear that the demand that the States should have more powers in the political sphere and in the sphere of Finance is not impelled by the desire that those in the States should enjoy more powers; on the other hand, our demand for State Autonomy arises because the State Governments are closer to the people and only after the State Governments take over these powers from the Centre, would they be able to serve the people in a manner expected of them.

While stating that our ideal is to establish a Socialist Society suited to the Scientific Age, we would like to point out how our economic police and our social policy are interlinked with this objective. A feudal society replete with differences on account of caste, is nothing but fetters placed on our development. The achievements scored in the fields of social emancipation by our Movement, which may be considered as the largest Social Reform movement in Asia, are by no means ordinary. And so, our work shall continue in the field of Social Reform and we are of the opinion that it is the way to create a Society suited to the Age of Science.

Just because our ideal is a Socialist Society, it does not mean that our objective is to destroy fundamental rights and distribute poverty among all.

The D.M.K. shall strive steadily to brighten the life of the poor, to achieve and consolidate Social Justice, to translate Socialism into action and that, without impairing those property rights that are the basis of the life of the individual.

Such an ideal cannot be fulfilled by merely increasing production and productivity. Suitable and cautious measures have to be undertaken to ensure that the production does not fill the coffers of a few only, and to ensure that the fruits of the production are distributed to all.

It was during the period preceding the last world war that productivity in Japan reached such proportions as never before seen in history. But what was it that they offered as the price for stepping up productivity in this manner? Workers were compelled to be on their job for over 14 hours in a day; and even aged people and children were subjected to forced labour. Similar was the position in the Nazi Germany too!

It is a fact of history that although production in Japan was boosted them in this fashion, its fruits were enjoyed by five big family groups only.
The Nazis too, grandiloquently described their system as “National Socialism”

And so it is clear that welfare will not come to the people of the country through that increase in production which only fills the coffers of a few individuals.

Increase in production has to be such as not to impair the initiative of the individual. Social Justice should be achieved in such a manner that it can be distributed to lone and all.

These principles shall form the pillars of our Ideal of a Just Society.

We would like to implement the system of the Joint Sector for certain large and medium scale Industries. In the Joint sector it is possible to utilise those good features that are to be found in the Private Sector, and the Government can come in to safeguard the interests of the public. Though the medium of this Joint Sector, a threefold-partnership could be created, consisting of the Government (and through the Government the interests of the public), the Private Sector (and through that the special features of efficiency that they have evolved) and the Workers. We would like to give a fair trail to this system.

The system of Planning in India is wholly in contradiction with the concept of federalism and as such we would like to remedy this situation.

The planning Commission which was created by a Resolution of the Parliament is functioning as an instrument opposing even that system of minimum federalism enshrined in the Constitution; and as a unitary system, imposing decisions from above. Because of this, we see how even the due needs of the States are disregarded.

Inasmuch as the rapid development of the States is synonymous with the rapid development of India, it is necessary that Planning originates from the Slate only.

No one sets about constructing the roof, before laying the foundation. Likewise, the system of Planning from above has not yielded adequate results. And because of this, we are of the opinion that a separate Planning Commission should be set up in every State. This Planning Commission shall investigate and assess the wealth of raw materials and resources in our State and it shall suggest
ways and means to develop that wealth. And this. Planning Commission shall also draft a Ten-Year Plan for the future prosperity of Tamil Nadu.

No one need be afraid that a Centre-State conflict will arise as a result of this. We would like to point out that such a contingency will not come about, since the subject 'Planning' happens to be in the Concurrent List.

It is clearly stated in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution that "Economic and Social Planning" comes under the jurisdiction of the Centre and the States.

But the Central Government set up a Planning Commission only for the purpose of Economic Planning whereas Social Planning continues to be a neglected sphere. The Commission which we have in mind for the State would be a Social and Economic Planning Commission.

We would like to point out that the Licensing System of the Government of India is cited as the classic example for delay!

We are of the opinion that the only way to help the Industrial Development of the State is for the Central Government to set apart the share of the State and the foreign-exchange component, retaining with itself only the coordinating function in so far as it affects the All-India aspect of the Industry, and transfer to the States the powers of the licensing system.

It is the desire of the D.M.K. to set up an Agricultural Productivity Council, on the model of the existing organisation for looking after industrial Productivity.

The D.M.K. also desires to establish an Industrial Marketing Society in order to be of assistance to Small Scale Manufacturers, on the model of the existing organisation helping the marketing of agricultural products.

We are of the opinion that the Fourth Plan should be revised and recast in a manner to eradicate the problem of Unemployment in the country.

We are of the opinion that besides Major Industries, it is the development of Small Scale Industries that would help solve the problem of Unemployment in the rural areas to a larger extent.

Although excellent opportunities are there for starting Small Scale Industries, many people have not come forward to avail of these opportunities,
the reason being non-availability of adequate financial facilities. It is with a view to redressing this grievance that the Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries Corporation has been created. In order to intensify this work, we propose to set up a Committee in each District.

Helping to start small shops and small trades would also mitigate the problem of Unemployment. We have a definite proposal to create a Board for extending Assistance to Small Shopkeepers and Tradesmen so that those persons who are desirous of engaging themselves in such occupations may be enabled to have adequate monetary facilities.

In establishing a Socialist Society suited to the Age of Science, those attracting our special attention are the Backward Classes and the Depressed Classes of people at the bottom most layer of the society, lacking opportunities and facilities. The entire country is aware of the efforts of the D.M.K. Government to uplift these people.

We do feel that even those belonging to the upper strata of society would agree with what John Fitzgerald Kennedy said on 20th Jan. '61 in the course of his inaugural address as President of the United States of America:

"If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich".

Therefore the D.M.K. has taken a pledge to be of aid to the afflicted people of the slums and villages that are spread over a large part of the country; and to continue that aid for as long a number of years as is required.

The D.M.K. shall have friendly relations with all those Parties that subscribe to the faith that all the people of the country are rulers of the country. The friendship might not be in the form of electrol alliance but it shall certainly be an alliance on principle and policy.

The D.M.K. feels that it is nothing short of a sacred struggle on its part to put to rout those reactionary forces which have scattered principle to the four winds, which hold the point of view that not all people but only 200 individuals are “Princes” and which have set before themselves the sole objective of capturing of power through opportunist alliances.

The D.M.K. feels that checking Hindi domination and developing Tamil is a reason and purpose of its very birth.
While desiring Indian integration and friendship with neighbouring States, the D.M.K. is steeled in its determination to oppose the construction of dams such as ‘Hemavathi’ that have the effect of adversely affecting the interests of Tamil Nadu; and the D.M.K. is firmly resolved to assert its just position in this regard.

The D.M.K. takes a solemn pledge to provide increased facilities, in stages, to the peasants toiling till their sweat drips to the earth, the industrial workers, the hair-dressers who are engaged in their occupation even without adequate means, the laundry-workers and other sections of the proletariat, and those who are suffering at the lower strata of society and the people of the middle class.

Whether it be a workers' agitation, or an agitation by students or an agitation by agriculturists, the salutary policy the D.M.K. desires to continue is that it is the cause of the agitation that is to be considered; and having done so, to lend a receptive ear to the demands, without standing on false prestige; and to come forward to do what is fair and just, without hesitation.

Having discharged, in a sincere and capable manner, during the last four years, the duties and responsibilities of the Government which you had entrusted to its care, the D.M.K. is waiting to be of further service to you by continuing the tasks already commenced and by entering upon new tasks, in anticipation of your affectionate support. Do command us! The D.M.K. is only an encampment of the sons of your own home.

The D.M.K. is the servant of the Society and the D.M.K. is a lamp up to your home!

So that service may triumph and so that the light from the lamp may remain in effulgence,

DO BLESS US,
STRENGTHEN OUR HANDS
AND EXTEND TO US YOUR ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT
TO ACHIEVE VICTORY
SO THAT WE MAY ALL MARCH ONWARD
TOWARDS STILL GREATER GLORIES!

Published by Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Arivagam, Madras – 13.

*Editorial in National Herald of January 1, 1970

** Comment by a Ceylon Tamilian.
### Party Position in Madras State / Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1957–1971

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| **Congress**   | 204        | 139        | 49         | 5         |
|                | 45.3%      | 46.1%      | 41.2%      | 48.58%     |
| **Won**        |            |            | 41.2%      |            |
| **% of Polled**|            |            | 74.9%      |            |

| **D.M.K.**     | 124        | 50         | 134        | 184       |
|                | 14.6%      | 37.1%      | 56.4%      | 54.99%     |
| **Won**        |            |            |            |            |
| **% of Polled**|            |            |            |            |

| **C.P.I.**     | 59         | 2          | 2          | 8         |
|                | 7.4%       | 7.7%       | 1.3%       | 2.32%      |
| **Won**        |            |            |            |            |
| **% of Polled**|            |            |            |            |

| **C.P.I. (M)** |            |            |            |            |
|                |            |            |            |            |

| **P.S.P.**     | 25         | 21         | 4          | 4         |
|                |            |            | 80.7%      | 80.7%     |
| **Won**        |            |            |            |            |
| **% of Polled**|            |            |            |            |

| **S.S.P.**     |            |            |            |            |
|                |            |            |            |            |

| **Swatantra**  |            |            |            |            |
|                |            |            |            |            |

| **Independents** |            |            |            |            |
|                 |            |            |            |            |

| **C.P.I.** (M)  |            |            |            |            |
|                 |            |            |            |            |

| **C.P.I.**      |            |            |            |            |
|                |            |            |            |            |

| **D.M.K.**      |            |            |            |            |
|                |            |            |            |            |

| **C.P.I.**      |            |            |            |            |
|                |            |            |            |            |

| **Congress**    |            |            |            |            |
|                |            |            |            |            |

| **C.P.I.**      |            |            |            |            |
|                |            |            |            |            |

| **P.S.P.**      |            |            |            |            |
|                |            |            |            |            |

| **S.S.P.**      |            |            |            |            |
|                |            |            |            |            |

| **INDEPENDENTS** |            |            |            |            |
|                 |            |            |            |            |

| **PARTY AND OTHERS** | 482       | 700        | 270        | 250        |

| **% of Polled** |            |            |            |            |
| **Won**        |            |            |            |            |

| **Contested**  |            |            |            |            |

APPENDIX - V

RE - NAMING OF THE MADRAS STATE INTO TAMIL NADU

On 18th July, 1967 Dr. C. N. Annadurai, the Chief Minister moved the following Resolution:-

"That this House declares its firm opinion that the name of this state as mentioned in the constitution of India shall be changed as "Tamil Nadu" and recommends that steps be taken by the State Government for securing necessary amendments to the constitution.

APPENDIX – VI

TWO LANGUAGE FORMULA

On 23rd January, 1968, Hon. Thiru C.N. Annadurai, the Chief Minister moved the following Resolution:

- "That the serious situation created in the state as the result of the passing of the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967 and the connected Resolution by the Parliament of India, be taken into consideration. This House resolves.

- "WHEREAS the adoption of one of the regional languages alone as the Official Language of India in a land of different languages, culture and civilisation will, disrupt the unity and integrity of India and results in the domination by a region of one language over the regions of other languages.

- Tamil and other National languages should be adopted as the official language of the Union and the Constitution should be amended accordingly. Till such time as this is achieved English alone should continue as the official language. The House urges that the relevant Chapter of the constitution on Official Language shall be suitably, amended.

- WHEREAS this House is of the opinion that the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967 by the Parliament does not serve to achieve the above object, but will lead to the division of India and cause among those connected with the administration of government two divisions with mutual confusion and frustration. This House resolves to strive continuously to realise the above objective of the right of every national language.

- In as much as the resolution on the language policy passed along with the Official language (Amendment) Act, causes injustice, advantage and additional burden to the people in the non-Hindi regions and, in accordance with the unanimous opinion expressed by several political parties that the said Resolution should not be enforced. This House urges that the Union Government shall forth with suspend the operation of the said Resolution and device ways and means to see that the people in the non-Hindi regions are not subject to any disadvantage or additional burden.
This House resolves to request the Union Government to convene a high level conference of leaders of all political parties to re-examine the language problem and device a method to remove the hardship caused by the Language Resolution passed along with the Official Language (Amendment) Act, 1967.

The House is of opinion that the said Resolution by insisting on the enforcement of the three language formula, aims to impose Hindi on the people of non-Hindi regions with the ultimate object of making Hindi alone as the sole official language.

This House refuses to accept the scheme of the Union Government for the imposition of Hindi.

In accordance with the intention of this Government not to implement the Language Resolution of the Union Government and in deference to the views expressed by the people and students of Tamil Nadu. This House resolves:-

That the Three Language Formula shall be scraped and that Tamil and English alone shall be taught and Hindi shall be eliminated altogether. From the curriculum in all the schools in Tamil Nadu.

That in the National Cadet Corps, The "Hindi" words of command shall not be used, and if the Union Government refuses to accept this, such National Cadet Corps shall be disbanded.

APPENDIX - VII

STATE AUTONOMY AND RAJAMANNAR COMMITTEE REPORT

On 16th April, 1974, Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief-Minister moved the following resolution:

"The House, taking into consideration the Tamil Nadu Government views on State - Autonomy and the Rajamannar Committee Report" and the Report of the Rajamannar Committee:

Resolves that, in order to secure the integrity of India with people of different languages, Civilisation and Culture, to promote economic development and to enable the State Government having close contact with the people to function without restraints, and in order to enable a truly federal set up with full State Autonomy, the Central Government do accept the views of the Tamil Nadu Government on State Autonomy and the recommendations of the Rajamannar Committee Report and proceed to effect immediate changes to the constitution of India."

Madras Legislative Assembly Debates - Vol. LVI No.1 dated 16 - 4 - 74; P.35.
APPENDIX - VIII

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHAKAS - LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

On 15th April, 1974 Thiru. M. Kannappan, Minister for Religious Endowment moved the following resolution:

"Whereas there has been widespread public criticism against the system of hereditary appointment of Archakas, Pujaries and other ulthurai servants in Hindu Religious institutions on the ground that the system of appointment is on the basis of caste, creed, sect or group:-

And whereas the committee on untouchability, Economic and Educational development of the Scheduled castes has in its report suggested that hereditary priesthood in Hindu Society should be abolished and that the system should be replaced by an ecclesiastical organisation of men possessing requisite educational qualifications who might be trained in recognised institutions in priesthood and that the line should be open to all candidates irrespective of caste, creed or race.

And whereas under the existing provisions of the constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court, the appointment of archakas and pujaries has to be made from a specified denomination, sect or group in accordance with the directions of Agamas governing the temples and that the failure to do so would interfere with the religious practice.

And whereas this House is of opinion that as a measure of social reform, appointment of archakas, pujaries or other ulthurai servants in Hindu Religious institutions should be made from among qualified persons possessing Hindu religion irrespective of caste, creed or race of such persons.

And whereas, to enable the State Legislature to enact a law for the above purpose, the constitution has to be suitably amended.

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Debates; Vol. LV. No.1 dated 15.04.74, P. 564.
APPENDIX – IX

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

LAW DEPARTMENT MADRAS ACT NO. 15 OF 1967

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS OCCUPANTS OF
KUDIYIRUPPU (PROTECTION FROM EVICTION) ACT, 1961.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Eighteenth Year of
the Republic of India as follows:–

1. SHORT TITLE.- This Act may be called the Madras Occupants of

2. AMENDMENT OF SECTION 1, Madras Act 38 of 1961.-” In sub-section
(3) of section 1 of the Madras Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from
Eviction) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 38 of 1961), for the words "for a period
of six years" the words "for a period of nine years" shall be substituted.

(By order of the President of India)

APPENDIX –X

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS LAW DEPARTMENT

MADRAS ACT NO. 21 OF 1967

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE HINDU MARRIAGE ACT, 1955, IN ITS APPLICATION TO THE STATE OF MADRAS.

WHEREAS it is necessary to render valid SUYAMARIYATHAI or SEERTHIRUTHTHA marriages;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Central Act 25 of 1955), in its application to the State of Madras, for the purposes here in after appearing;

BE it enacted by the legislature of the State of Madras in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as Follows :

1. Short title and extent. (1) This act may be called the Hindu Marriage (Madras Amendment) Act, 1967.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

2. Insertion of new section 7-A in Central Act 25 of 1955. After section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Central Act 25 of 1955), the following section shall be inserted, namely :-

“7-A. SPECIAL PROVISION REGARDING SUYAMARIYATHAI AND SEERTHIRUTHTHA MARRIAGES. (1) This section shall apply to any marriage between any two Hindus, whether called SUYAMARIYATHAI marriage or SEERTHIRUTHTHA marriage or by any other-name, solemnized in the presence of relatives, friends or other persons.

(a) by each party to the marriage declaring in any language understood by the parties that each takes the other to be his wife or, as the case may be, her husband; or

(b) by each party to the marriage garlanding the other or putting a ring upon any finger of the other; or

(c) by the tying of the thali.
(2) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, but subject to the other provisions of this Act, all marriages to which this section applies solemnized after the commencement of the Hindu Marriage (Madras Amendment) Act, 1967, shall be good and valid in law.

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 7 or in any text, rule or interpretation of Hindu law or any custom or usage as part of that law in force immediately before the commencement of the Hindu Marriage (Madras Amendment) Act, 1967, or in any other law in force immediately before such commencement or in any judgment, decree or order of any court, but subject to sub-section (3), all marriages to which this section applies solemnized at any time before such commencement shall be deemed to have been, with effect on and from the date of the solemnization of each such marriage, respectively, good and valid in law.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to

(a) render valid any marriage referred to in clause

(b) of sub-section (2), if before the commencement of the Hindu Marriage (Madras Amendment) Act, 1967,

(i) such marriage has been dissolved under any custom or law; or

(ii) the woman who was a party to such marriage has, whether during or after the life of the other party there to, lawfully married another; or

(b) render invalid a marriage between any two Hindus solemnized at any time before such commencement, if such marriage was valid at that time; or

(c) render valid a marriage between any two Hindus solemnized at any time before such commencement, if such marriage was invalid at that time on any ground other than that it was not solemnized in accordance with the customary rites and ceremonies of either party there to;
Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any person liable to any punishment what so ever by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by him before such commencement.

(4) Any child of the parties to a marriage referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) born of such marriage shall be deemed to be their legitimate child:

Provided that in a case falling under sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (a.) of sub-section (3), such child was begotten before the date of the dissolution of the marriage or, as the case may be, before the date of the second of the marriages referred to in the said sub-clause(ii).”

(By order of the President of India)

Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary on the January 17, 1968
APPENDIX - XI

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
LAW DEPARTMENT
MADRAS ACT No. 22 OF 1967.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS LAND REFORMS

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Eighteenth
Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title. This Act may be called the Madras land Reforms (Fixation

2. AMENDMENT OF SECTION 59, MADRAS ACT 58 of 1961. In
section 59 of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961
(Madras Act 58 of 1961), for the words "six years" in the two places where they
occur, the words “eight years" shall be substituted.

(By order of the President of India)

Fort St George Gazette on the March 13, 1968.
APPENDIX - XII
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
LAW DEPARTMENT
MADRAS ACT No. 23 OF 1967.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1959.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Eighteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title This Act may be called the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1967

2. Amendment of Section 97, Madras Act 22 of 1959.


(a) in sub-section (1),

(i) after the words "Common Good Fund" the brackets and words "(here in after in this section referred to as the said Fund)", shall be inserted;

(ii) for the expression "buildings and paintings and for the promotion and propagation of tenets common to all or any class of religious institutions" the expression “buildings and painting”, for the promotion and propagation of tenants common to all or any class of religious institutions and for any of the purposes specified in sub-section (1) of section 66” shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely;

"(I-A) The Commissioner may, on a direction from the Government, transfer to the said Fund, any surplus or such portion there of, as may be specified in the direction, remaining in the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Fund after the repayment of the amounts specified in sub-section (2) of section 12 and sub-section (2) of section 96”.

(By order of the Governor)


xxix
AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE TAMIL NADU PROHIBITION ACT, 1937.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Twenty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1970.

(2) It shall come into force on such date at the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. Insertion of new section 17-B in Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) (here in after referred to as the principle Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely:

"17-B. Licence for manufacture of potable liquor. The State Government or subject to their control, the Collector may issue licence to any person or any institution whether under the management of Government or not, for the manufacture of liquor for human consumption for purposes of export, for the export of such liquor and for the purposes permitted under this Act."

3. Amendment of section 21, Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937. In section 21 of the principle Act, for the words, figures and letter "section 6-A. 18, 19 or 20", the words, figures and letters "section 6-A, 17-B, 18, 19 or 20" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 22, Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937. In section 22 of the principle Act, for the words, figures and letter, "section 6-A, 18, 19 or 20", the words, figures and letters "section 6-A, 17-B, 18, 19 or 20" shall be substituted.

(By order of the Governor)


An Act to suspend the operation of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Tamil Nadu in the Twenty-second year of the Republic of India as follows :-

1. Short title and commencement :  (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Act, 1971.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th.

2. Suspension of operation of Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937: (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Tamil Nadu, Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu X of 1937) (hereinafter referred to as the Prohibition Act), the operation of the whole of the Prohibition Act (including sections 1, 3 and 6) is hereby suspended in so far as the Prohibition Act relates to matters mentioned in entries 8, 51, 64, 65 and 66 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and in respect of which the State Legislature has exclusive power to make laws under Article 246(3) of the Constitution.

(2) The provisions of section 8 of the Tamil Nadu General Clauses Act, 1891 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1891), shall apply as if the provisions of the Prohibition Act of which the operation had been suspended have been repealed by a Tamil Nadu Act.

3. REPEAL OF TAMIL NADU ORDINANCE 7 OF 1971. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Ordinance, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 7 of 1971) is hereby repealed.

(By Order of the Governor)

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TAMIL NADU PROHIBITION (SUSPENSION OF OPERATION) ACT, 1971.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. short title. This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Amendment Act, 1973.

2. Amendment of section 2, Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1971. In sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1971) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act, for the expression "is hereby suspended", the expression "is, subject to the provisions of section 2-A, hereby suspended" shall be substituted.

3. Insertion of new section 2-A in Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1971. In the principal Act, after section 2, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

"2-A. Revival of Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937 in respect of toddy. Not with standing anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 2, the provision of the Prohibition Act except clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 4, in so far as it relates to consumption of toddy; and (ii) section 4-A shall in so far as they relate to toddy, stand revived and the provisions so revived shall apply to toddy accordingly. Explanation. For the purpose of this section, "toddy" means toddy as defined in clause (19) of section 3 of the Prohibition Act.

4. Repeal. (1) The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Amendment Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1973), is hereby repealed.

(2) Not with standing such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by this Act, as if this Act had come into force on the 1st September 1973.

(By Order of the Governor)


xxxii
APPENDIX - XVI

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

LAW DEPARTMENT

TAMIL NADU ACT NO. 28 OF 1975

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE TAMIL NADU PREVENTION OF BEGGING ACT, 1945.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging (Amendment) Act, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. Amendment of section 4, Tamil Nadu Act XIII of 1945. In section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 (Tamil Nadu Act XIII of 1945)(here in after), referred to as the principal Act), the following portion shall be added at the end, namely:-

"and the provisions of sections 10-A, 12-A and 23 shall apply if the State Government have notified any leper asylum appointed under section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (Central Act III of 1898) as special home under clause (2) of section 2."

3. Amendment of section 6, Tamil Nadu Act XIII of 1945 In section 6 of the principal Act, after the expression "section 12", the expression "or section 12-A" shall be inserted.

4. Amendment of section 10, Tamil Nadu Act XIII of 1945. In section 10 of the principal Act, for the expression "finds that the person", the expression "finds that the person (other than a person who is a leper )" shall be substituted.

5. Insertion of new section 10-A in Tamil Nadu Act XIII of 1945. After section 10 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

"10-A. Powers of Magistrate to order indefinite detention of lepers. (1) IE the Magistrate finds that the person in respect of whom and enquiry is made under section 7 is guilty of an offence under section 3 and has attained the age of eighteen years and is satisfied on a certificate issued by a qualified medical officer, that such person is a leper, the Magistrate may instead of sentencing him under section 3, order him to be detained indefinitely in a leper asylum appointed under section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (Central Act III of 1898) and notified to be a special home under clause (2) of section 2 until he is released in the circumstances stated in sub-section (2)."
(2) The leper detained under sub-section (1) may be released on any one of, or more of the following grounds namely.

(i) If a qualified medical officer certifies that the person detained has been fully rehabilited;

(ii) if any person, whom the Magistrate considers suitable, execute a bond with or without sureties, as the Magistrate may require making himself responsible for the housing, medical treatment and maintenance of such person and for preventing him from begging or being used for the purpose of begging;

(iii) on such other ground as may be prescribed.

(3) The certificate referred to in sub-section (1) or clause (i) of sub-section (2) shall be in such form and shall be issued within such time as may be prescribed."

6. Amendment of section 11, Tamil Nadu Act XIII of 1945. In section 11 of the principal Act, for the expression "cr 10" the expression "10 or 10-A" shall be substituted.

7. Insertion of new section 12-A in Tamil Nadu Act XIII of 1945. After section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

"12-A Power of Juvenile Court to order indefinite detention of juvenile lepers. Now withstanding anything contained in section 12, if the Juvenile Court finds on that any person brought before it under sub-section (1) of that section has not attained the age of eighteen years and is satisfied on a certificate issued by a qualified medical officer that such person is a lepor, the Juvenile Court may, instead of dealing with him under sub-section (1), (2) or (3), as the case may be, of that section order him to be detained indefinitely in a leper asylum appointed under section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898 .(Central Act III of 1898) and notified to be a special home under clause (2) of section 2, until he is released in the circumstances stated in sub-section (2) of section 10-A."

8. Amendment of section 23, Tamil Nadu Act XIII of 1945. In section 23 of the principal Act, in sub-section (4), for the words "under this section" occurring at the end, the words, figures and letters "under section 10-A or section 12-A or under this section, as the case may be "shall be substituted.

(By order of the President of India)

Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary on the September 27, 1975.
AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ABOLITION OF WAGERING OR BETTING ON HORSE RACES IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title. This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Horse Races (Abolition of Wagering or Betting) Act, 1974.

2. Amendment of Tamil Nadu Act VII of 1949. In the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act. 1949 (Tamil Nadu Act VII of 1949), in section 1,

(1) in sub-section (2), the portion commencing with the expression "and sections 2 and 4" and ending with the expression "appoint", shall be omitted;

(2) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

(3) "Sections 2 and 4 shall come into force on the 31st March 1975, notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or in any notification or order issued by the Government."

3. Certain order to cease to have effect. The orders issued by the Government in G.O.Ms .No. 1570, Home Department, dated the 7th June 1973 shall cease to have effect with effect from the date of the publication of this Act in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

(By order of the Governor)