CHAPTER - II
HISTORY OF SALEM: AN OVERVIEW

Located in the tropics, Salem was a forestland. It has witnessed a succession of human settlements from Paleolithic times to the present. The long and, for the most part, unclear history of this district can be broadly divided into the following periods: Prehistoric, Sangam, Buddhist-Jain, Hindu, Muslim, British, and Indian.

Some archaeologists believe that this region must have been a part of the home of early man in South India. There are reasons to believe that Paleolithic human occupation did exist in the mountains, forests and river valleys of Salem and this human occupation must have formed part of a broader Paleolithic culture system of South India. As if to prove this hypothesis, a few Paleolithic hand-tools were discovered in 1990 in Krishnagiri taluk, which was part of the larger undivided Salem District. The present Salem district is certainly one of the principal neolithic regions of South India. The mountains of Servarayan, Bokhi Malai, Kalrayan and Kolli Malai have yielded a number of neolithic implements.

The Iron Age in South India is usually associated with the pandukal (popularly known as the “megalithic”) culture. Salem has a large share of these remains and a variety of iron tools and implements have been unearthed from them. Since Salem is demonstrably richer both in pandukals and iron ore than
any other area of prehistoric importance in South India, it is very probable that iron technology and *pandukal* culture had a beginning here earlier than anywhere else in India. Some historians think that this culture is in some manner connected with the megalithic culture of the Mediterranean and Western Europe; exactly how is still uncertain.

Around the beginning of the Christian era, the region of Salem was sparsely populated but highly cultured as can be gleaned from the extant Sangam literature. Arts and literature flourished, patronized by the rulers of the hills and plains. Avvaiyar and other Sangam poets of Salem were renowned and well respected. It was a time of great prosperity in Romans came to Salem to buy mountain and forest products such as sandalwood, spices, and peacocks. The silver coins of the emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero (37-68) discovered in Koneripatti in 1987, along with some golden jewelry of the Sangam period, are hard evidence to the existence of a culturally and economically advanced society in Salem two thousand years ago.

Beginning with about the seventh century, Salem along with the rest of the Tamil country enjoyed in general a period of political stability and local administration. Government patronage made temples into powerful religious and social institutions. This process reached its climax during the Chozha period, which began about the middle of the ninth century. At the end of the twelfth century, the Chalukya empire was broken up and the Mysore region (including parts of Salem) came under the rule of the Hoysalas strengthened their hold on Salem. Anarchy followed after Malik Kafur marched through Thoppur Ghat.
Twenty five years later, the Vijayanagar kingdom was established and Salem enjoyed once again the benefits of an orderly and well administered government. It lasted for nearly two and a half centuries until 1565 when the kingdom collapsed.

During the Vijayanagar rule, a form of feudalism began to crystallize in the region of Salem. Farmers handed over a share of their produce to the ruler who owned the land. The control over land tenure was maintained by levying of tribute by the king from petty rulers and chieftains known as palayakarar, or through small intermediaries who collected taxes locally, passing on a portion of this to the feudal hierarchy.

The shape and extent of the "district" of Salem, originally carved out of the area conquered by the British in 1792, have changed many times with the introduction of numerous administrative reforms. The present Salem District dating form 1965 is the result of a post-Independence administrative bifurcation of the earlier and much larger Salem district.

SAGO RESEARCH LABORATORY, SALEM a testing facility for the starch and sago industry. It was established in 1963 for conducting tests prescribed by the Indian standards institution. It also advises sago manufactures how to improve the quality of their products the laboratory, which also doubles as the mineral testing laboratory, conducts tests on such material as ores, minerals, water, cattle feed, insecticides, and fertilizers. It may soon be upgraded as a regional testing laboratory.
SAINIGA MITHRAN (1940s) “friend of the seniyar,” a Tamil monthly devoted to the cause of the seniyar caste, edited by R. K arangasamy.

SALARAMA GIRL, Namakkal. “Salaframa mountain”, a Sanskrit name for the namagiri. Namagiri, according to the local legends, is the enlargement of a salagramam brought by hanuman of the ramayana. He left it at the water pool of kamalalayam of Namakkal for performing his morning ablutions. The namgirin is named “salagrama” on account of its shape resembling the sacred salagramams. Salagramams are actually fossils of ammonite, an invertebrate of marine cephalopod. They have been formed more than 150 million years ago and are found imbedded in black shale.

Their different sizes, shapes, markings and colors lend to a variety of legendary interpretations. A salagramam is sacred because it is believed to be the sperm of lord Vishnu, and is the vaishnave counterpart of the saivite lingam. Its sacredness is also attributed to its coils which represent the chakra (discweapon) of vishnu. Each stone with a particular shape and colour has a name referring to an aspect or incarnation of Vishnu Achyutham, anantham, athirutham, balaramam, dhamodharam, gopalam, hayagrivam, hiranyakarpam, janarthanam, kalkim, krishnam, kurmam, lakshmi narasimham, lakshmi narayanam, Madhusudhanam, matsyam, padhmanabham, Parasuramam, Prthyumnam, Ramam, Rrishikesam, Santhanagopalam, Sridharam, Sudharsanam, Thatgopalam, Thathivamanam, Thirivikrama Narashimham, Upendhram, Vaishnavam, Vamanam, Varaham, Vasudhevam and Venugopalam.
Vaishnavites collect and keep them in their home-shrines. To touch it and drink the water in which it has been washed is to receive absolution from all sins and to be assured of a place in the Vaishnativ parasite.

**SALAPATHY NAYAKAN (1624 - 1659)** a palayakarar of Salem. His name was derived probably from a title selapathy meaning the lord of Salem. He was indifferent to Robert de Nobili when the missionary visited Salem, but his brother became a follower of de Nobili.

**SALEM (Hebrew, shalom)** “Peace” the term is also pronounced and spelled variously as in shalem, selim, solomon, shalman, shalmanesar. The term is abbreviation used for JeruSalem, the house of peace or the house of the god of Salem. Salem is also the unidentified kingdom of melchizedak (bible.genesis 14.18)

If palasteine was an ancient tamil colony of “pallithanam ” as a writer climbed, JeruSalem could have been “tiruseelam” (holy way of life) despite these speculations it appears to be no mere coincidence that this hebrew word and the tamil “Salem’ have the same spelling.

**SALEM** the name of the city and district. The etymology of the word Salem has led to much ingenuity speculations and controversy. The word offers a good example of a philological wild goose chase. As a result the word has several competing meanings and origins. The chief among them are the following five terms cheram, sailem, salaya, seylai and seelam.

The word cheram (or cheralam or keralam or seram) indicates that this was the “land of the “ Chears. “It also means “toddy” for which potent drink this
area was rightly famous from ancient times the presence of several hills and mountains surrounding the city lend support to the Sanskrit word Saliem meaning "mountain". The word salya, (itself a corruption of the Sanskrit original shalika) means "weaver" which emphasis the antiquity of Salem as a weaving centre. Most of the weaving in Salem is still concentrated in producing saeylais (the tam: word for sari) the one -piece garment worn by women; therefore Salem is supposed to mean the place where saeylais are produced

Le Fanu remarked thus "this unfortunate name is continually undergoing changes. The yethapur sasanam spells it shalya. buchanan writes Saliem, and it is generally written Salem; but the matter Has now been finally disposed of and all further controversy obviated as Dr Hunter directs that in future it is to be written Salem". Of course this bureaucratic fiat did not have any lasting effect.

All these claims, suggestions and etymologies are not satisfactory and have severe limitations. Considering the history and culture of this region the word seelam (a Tamil word of a gain Buddhist origin meaning "moral conduct") seems to be the most appropriate root words the land and people of this area appear to have been hospitable to the two creeds from the beginning, the area came to be known as seela Nadu, the land of seelam consider the examples of Taxila and Bihar. Tactile is a corrupted version of Taikisha seela named after Taikisha who is said to have first conquered gandhara the state of bihar derives its name from the fact that it contained many budhist monasteries-viharas.

The presence of many Buddhist and Jain shrines, status and religious in almost all parts of the district, the existence of the bodhi malai (Mountain of
Enlightenment), the location of the city of Dharmapuri (Dhamma Puri) on the north of the servarayan malai (which itself maybe a corruption of Seelarayan, malai), the presence of a town named Chinna Salem (a corruption of the original Jina Silam) in the neighbouring district, and the occurrence of the word seela in many place and personal names (Such as seela karadu and seela Nayakan) throughout the district strongly support this speculation.

**SALEM, S** the major city and capital of the district. It is centrally located in the state of Tamil Nadu in Relation to the other chief cities of south India. It is situated on both sides of the Thirumanimutthuaru in a valley between the servarayan malai and jarugu malai. it has grown larger by assimilating a Number of surrounding villages.

The eastern part is Salem proper and the southern section is gugai, well known for its handloom products. The western side comprises of Salem kottaai (fort) and sevvoypettai, the market Centre. The northern part contains hasthampatti, the fairylands, and the new fairylands. The big bridge Across the river connecting the eastern and western Salem is the official central point of the city, once marked by a zero milestone. The city includes the former villages of Ammapettai, Aannadhanapatti Arisipalayam, Gugai, Hasthampatti, Karunkalpatti, Kitchipalayam, Kumarasamypatti, Maravaneri, Netthimedu, Sanjivirayan Pettai, Senkalpatti, and Thathagapatti.

Salem is known in legends as pavanasapuram (City that Destroys Sins) during the First Age (Kretha Yuga). It became pattisvaram during the second age (dhvapara yuga), Nagesvaram (abode of the lord of cobras) during the third age.
(Thretha yuga), and sukavanam (parrot or green forest) during the present fourth Age (kali yuga).

Salem is believed to have been established by cheraman peruman, a kongu chera, who wanted to bathe daily in the thirumanimuthu aru and worship sukavana isvarar. Thus established, it received the name of cheralam, the "place of the chera." Sukavanam is a Sanskrit name for Salem. The word sukavanam is the Sanskrit name for Salem. The word sukavanam is the Sanskrit version of the Tamil kili kadu or kili vanam, which probably was derived from the name of killipurai poraiyan, a kolli malai ruler who may have founded the city.

Salem never was a place of any political or military strength; but its geographical position made it the scene of frequent fighting in the last three hundred years. It was captured (and subsequently lost) by the company from Hydher Ali in 1768 and became the garrison of the company's army in 1792 during the third Mysore war. After the war, from 1799 to 1801, it was the headquarters of the southern Division of the newly created district of "baramahal and Salem." From 1816, the troops of the company were increasingly stationed at Salem and finally the sankagiri field commandant was transferred to Salem in 1823.

From them on, Salem gained military as well as political importance. The 1835 census shows an increase of 871/2% population since 1801 which was attributable to immigration. The presence of the company's army, government, and the commercial residency attracted many artians, farmers, weavers and other settlers. After repeated moving, the peripatetic capital of the district came to
be permanently located in Salem in 1860. As the military presence became less and less important, Salem became wholly civilian in 1861. The growth of Salem during the second half of the nineteenth century is generally attributable to the business activities of the Fischer and foulkes families who managed the Salem zamin.

The city contains two major temples dedicated to sukavana isvarar and soundhararaja perumal, both on the Right Bank of the river. A number of Mari Amman and kali Amman temples are found in almost all parts of the city. A stone statue of the Buddha with broken neck in the kottai area is worshipped as Thalaivetti muni appan. In the main bazaar street are temples dedicated to kannika paramesvari, Ekambara isvarar kamakshi Amman, and putthu ankala Amman in the chinna kadai street are the shrines dedicated to dharmaraja, dhrupathi Amman, and ellai Amman. The city also contains the district central library, the district records centre, many schools and colleges, and a government Museum. It is the administrative headquarters for: Salem district, Salem division, Salem taluk, and Salem panchayat union.

During the takeover of the city by the company in 1800, Salem was "a large, populous, and beautiful village". It is now overcrowded, extremely noisy, and lacks minimal communication water and sanitary facilities. The beautiful river that once ran through the city has now become an open sewage ditch. A number of lakes and reservoirs in and around the city have either become dry or been developed into residential areas which contribute to the city's acute water shortage and other problems. Area 3.51 square miles (prior to 1924), 5.45
square miles (1924), 7.89 square miles (1941). Pop. About 10,000 (1801), 19,021 (1835) approximately 35,000 including the suburbs (1845), 45,000 (1866), 50,012 (1871), 50713 (1881), 67,710 (1891), 70,621 (1901), 59,153 (1911), 52,244 (1921), 102,179 (1931), 129,702 (1941), 189,474 (1945-46), 202,335 (1951), 249, 145 (1961), 308,716 or 308,303 (1971), 361, 394 (1981). See also SALEM MUNICIPALITY.

SALEM CIRCLES one of the two local government administrative divisions of the Salem district (OLD) created under the provisions of the local funds act of 1871. The circle comprised of all the area of the present district plus Utthankarai and Thiruppatthur, which are now in the neighboring Districts.

A local fund board for the circle was constituted consisting of official and non-official members. It was presided over by the collector. The local fund was dependent upon a cess levied on land holdings and on the financial aid received from the provincial government. The money was spent on schools, markets, choultries, and traveler's bungalows in addition to roads and sanitation. The board of the Salem circle found the existence of two circles for the district in convenient and unnecessary, and wanted their amalgamation into one. In 1884, the provincial government abolished the circle system and in its place, a system of District boardwalk Boards, and panchayat Union Board were introduced under the provisions of a new Local Boards Act.
SALEM DISTRICT one of the twenty two constituent administrative units of the present state of Tamil Nadu (On April 1, 1937 the Madras Presidency was made an autonomous province which, in 1950, became the Madras State. In 1969, the name of the state was changed into Tamil Nadu).

The present district was created in 1965 when the Salem District (Old) was bifurcated to create the present Salem and Dharmapuri districts. The district consists of ten taluks, 11 municipalities, 35 panchayats, 729 village panchayats, and 1089 revenue villages. It is divided into four administrative divisions: (1) Mettur Division (Mettur & Omalur taluks); (2) Namakkal Division (Namakkal, Paramatthi- Velur and Rasipuram taluks ); (3) Salem Division (Atthur, Salem & Yercadu taluks); and (4) Sankagiri Division (Sankagiri & Thiruchengodu taluks). There is a proposal to divide the district again into Salem and Vazhappadi districts.


SALEM DISTRICT (Old) (1792-1965) an administrative division of the British territories in the Madras Presidency. It came into existence first as the district of "Baramahal and Salem" when the company acquired Thalaghat ceded by Thippi Sultana in 1972.
The Salem part included the following seven taluks: Salem, Namakkal, Sankagiri, Atthur, Paramathi, Omalur, and Sendhamangalam. The Article 4 of the Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded on 17th March 1792 demarcated the district thus:

Whatever part of Namakkal, Sankagiri, Salem, Caveripoor, Atthur and Parmutthy are comprised within the Division ceded to the Company shall be situated to the Northward and Eastward of the River Cauveri, or if there shall be any other Taluks situated as above described they shall belong to the Company.

Alexander Read, the first Collector, divided the district into three administrative divisions: (1) Northern (pop, 167,660, fourteen taluks, headquarters Krishnagiri). (2) Central (pop. 192,993, twelve taluks, headquarters Dharmapuri) and (3) Southern (pop. 160,282, ten taluks, later increased to twelve, headquarter Salem). Thirupatthur was the chief headquarter of the district.

Reads three assistants, J G Graham, Thomas Munro, and William Macleod were in charge of the Division. The Southern Division consisted of the following taluks: Ananthagiri (Atthur), Belur, Cheenagiri, Kattuputthur, Namakkal, Paramatthi, Rasipuram, Salem, Sendhamangalam, and Veeraganur. Kattuputthur taluk was abolished in 1795.

In 1796, the taluks were reorganized and their number reduced to the following twentyfive: Atthur, Belur, Chenngari, Dharmapuri, Edapadi, Kammenallur, Kangundi, Krishnagiri, Kunnathur, Mallapadi, Namakkal, Nangavalli, Omalur, Paramatthi, Pennagaram, Rasipuram, Salem, Sankagiri, Dhurgam, Sendhamangalam, Thenkarai Kottai, Thiruchengodu, Thiruppatthu,
Vaniyampadi, Veerabhadhra, Dhurgam, and Veeraganur. By the Partition Treaty of Mysore in 1799, the Balaghat (i.e. Hosur taluks) was added to the district making it the largest in the province, extending 129 miles north-south and 93 miles east-west.

Prior to 1800, the district was composed of three district regions (Thalaghat, Baramahal and Balaghat) and was collectively known as "Salem, the Baramahal and the Balaghat" or "Salem and the Baramahal". In 1799, when Read and Munro left the district, it was divided into two, Baramahal and Thalaghat, with headquarters at Krishnagiri and Salem under the charge of Graham and Macleod. When Macleod was transferred to Malabar in 1801, the district was again rearranged. David Cockburn was the first collector of the new district. At that time the present area of Salem district contained the following fourteen taluks: Atthur, Belur, Chennagir, Edapadi, Namakkal, Nangavalli, Omalur, Paramatthi, Rasipuram, Salem, Sankagiri Dhurgam, Sendhamangalam, Thiruchengodu, and Veeraganur. In 1803, when the permanent Settlement was completed, the number of taluks were reduced to seven: Atthur, Namakkal, Omalur, Paramatthi, Rasipuram, Salem, and Sankagiri Dhurgam.

During the administration of E R Hargrave in 1808, a new district with the simple name of "Salem District" was constituted by combining the Southern and northern divisions of Balaghat and Baramahal. The new district contained the following twenty seven taluks: Adhiyamankottai, Atthur, Dharmapuri, Harur, Javadi, Kallavi, Omalur, Paramatthi, Parandapalli, pennagaram, Royakottai, Salem, Sankagiri Dhurgam, Sendhamangalam, Singarapettai, Thenkarai Kottai
Thirupathur, Vaniyampadi, and Veerabadhra Dhurgam. In 1819, at the time of retirement of Hargrave, the district contained the following eleven taluks: Atthur, Dhamapuri, Rasipuram, and Sakagiri. In 1822, the number of taluks was raised to the following fifteen: Atthur, Denkanikottai, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Mallapadi, Namakkal, Omalur, Paramatthi, Rasipuram, Salem, Sankagiri Dhurgam, Thenkarai Kottai, Thiruchengodu, and Thirupathur.

The district capital was first located at Dharmapuri. In 1830, John Orr moved it to Salem following the scandal on the treasury at Dharmapuri under Narasa Aiyar. Two years later, it was shifted to Hour where the collector had bought a bungalow for his residence. It remained there until 1860 when the provincial government insisted on moving the headquarters to Salem. During the 1860 reorganization, the number of taluks were reduced to the following nine: Atthur, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Salem, Thiruchengodu, Thirupathur, and Utthankarai.

In 1910, the taluk of Namakkal was transferred to Thiruchirapalli district and the taluk of Thirupathur to North Arcot district. By the 1918 redistribution of taluks, the Namakkal taluk (sans Thathaiyangarpettai) was transferred back to Salem. At that time the district contained the following eleven taluks; Atthur, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Mettur, Namakkal, Omalur, Rasipuram, Salem Thiruchengodu, and Utthankarai.

The district was bifurcated in 1965 into two new districts, Salem and Dharmapuri, leaving all the taluks north of the Servarayan mountain in the new Dharmapuri district. See also BARAMAHAL.
Area: 7051.2 square miles (1792), about 8,000 square miles (1853), 7,604 square miles (1871), 7,483 square miles (1881), 7,529 square miles (1891), 6,912 square kilometers (1921), 7,051 square miles or 18,262 square kilometers (1951), 7,028 square miles or 18,203 square kilometers(1961).

Pop. 520,935 (1798), 612,871 estimated (1800), 905,190 (1835), 1,185,376 or 1,19,365 (1850) 1,983,410(1901), 2,061,240 (1911), 2,135,997 (1912); 2,433,972 (1941), 3,371,769 or 2,279,383 (1951), 3,804,108 or 2,471,857 (1961)

SALEM DISTRICT, Books on a number of geography books, mostly test book in English and Tamil have appeared, especially during the last years of the nineteenth century. The following is a partial and chronological list of them:

S.P Narasimhalu Nayudu, the Geography of Salem District(1873)
T.S Manikka Mudhaliyar, Salem Mavattathin Bukolam (Madras; Srinikethan Press, (1875)
M.S.P Society, Salem Mavatta Bukola Puthakan (Madras; C V E Society,1876).
M.S.P Society, Salem Mavatta Bukolam (Madras; C K S Press, 1884)
V.K Ranga Rao, Salem Mavatta Adippada, Bukolam (Thiruppather : Chinnia Nadar, 1889)
M.S.P Society Salem Mavattam Surukkam (Madras : Albanian Press, 1890).
Map of the Salem District (Madras : G Faxon Sakk Lithographic Press, 1892).
SALEM GAZETTE a Tamil and English bilingual weekly published every Saturday by the Salem Collectorate. For sometime, it was also issued under the title Salem District Gazette. It was similar in scope and contents to the Madras Gazette (1792) and the St George Gazette (1792) and the St George Gazette (1832), both issued from Madras by the Company. It was essentially a compilation of government orders, announcements, circulars and notices.

Although begun in 1857, it was discontinued briefly for the first year probably on account of the Sepoy Mutiny and/or the uncertainty in locating the district headquarters. It became a fortnightly in 1873 and a monthly in 1881. It is now issued under the title Salem Mavatta Arasu Ithazh mostly in Tamil language. A complete file of it from 1860 is in the Record Room of the Salem Collectorate.

SALEM JUNCTION, Suramangalam the chief railway station of the City on the broad gauge line connecting Madras City with the west coast. The Salem Town and Salem Market stations in the City were linked with it in 1911 and 1917.

SALEM KOTTAI the fort section of the City while is perhaps the oldest part of the city. Traces of the fort (kottai), which was built of mud and stone by Chinnappar, are now completely gone. It was abandoned under the Company rule and was in ruins by 1845. The area now contains the Chinna Mosque, the Soundhararaja Perumal temple, and remnants of the Mahal which is said to have fort under Hydher Ali.
SALEM MUNICIPALITY in 1857 the sanitary association of Salem village consisted of sixteen members. It was changed into and incorporated as the Salem Municipal Council on November 1, 1866 with twelve nominated members, of whom four were officials. As a municipality, its boundaries were expanded in 1867 and again in 1870 to include the villages of Ammapettai, Annadhanapatti, Gugai, and Kitchipalayam. In 1871, the villages of Kumarasamypatti and Hasthampatti were brought within the municipal limits. The city limits extended again in 1924 and once again in 1941. More extensions were contemplated in the late 1980s.

In 1871, the municipal council was renamed as Salem Town Improvement Trust. It was changed back into Salem Municipal Commission in 1872. The Commission consisted of official and nominated members, and was presided over by the collector. Each commissioner was assigned a section of the city and was expected to superintend the working of the municipality in that section. The number of commissioners was raised to twenty in 1871-72 of whom ten were officials. In February of 1882, the ward system of elections was formed. A paid secretary served the Council from 1898 until the post was abolished in 1916. In 1913, the strength of the Council was raised to twenty four, the proportion of elected councilors fixed at ¾ of that number. The Chairman was at first nominated by the provincial government and from 1888 he was elected from among the Councillors. The municipal elections were not held for political
reasons for a period of sixteen years from 1969. In the 1985 elections, the
Chairman was elected by the entire city electorate.

SALEM, Oregon the capital city of Oregon state in the United States of America.

During 1959 and 1960.

SALEM TALUK one of the present ten constituent administrative divisions of the
district. It was one of the seventeen divisions of baramahal in 1760 and one of
the twenty seven taluks ceded by thippu sulthan In 1792. Under a read, it
became one of the twelve taluks of the southern division baramahal and Salem.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the taluk contained the
following nine zamindhari Estates: annadhanapatti, azhagapuram, kannankurichi,
karukkalvadi, karuppur, mooduthurai, Salem, selanadu, And thirumalaigiri. A new
revenue settlement of the taluk was completed in 1872.

The omalur taluk was added to and removed from Salem taluk a number
of times since 1815. In 1891, Salem taluk included All of the present yercadu
yaluk and parts of the rasipuram taluk. The present shape resulted in 1910 when
all the taluks of the district were reorganized. it now comprises of 190 villages
grouped into five blocks of panchayat unions of ayodhya pattanam,
panaimarathupatti, Salem, vaxhapadi, and veerapandi.

Area 993 square miles (1871), 1,033 square milles (1881), 1,071 square miles
(1891), 522 square miles (1921) 377 square miles or 975.4 square
kilometers(1921), 377,784 (1867), 393,805 (1871), 317,456 (1878), 326,781 or
299,664 (1881), 349,669 (1891), 246,601 (1921), 337,047 (1931), 521,220
SALEM TALUK BOARD a local government body. It was responsible for self-government of the non-panchayat villages of the athur and Salem taluks, created under the local boards act of 1884. It was presided over by the revenue divisional officer, Salem. It was abolished in 1934 and its functions transferred to the Salem District board.

SALEM TIMES(1934-1935) a Tamil socialist weekly. It was edited by thomas balaiya and published By S.C Rangasamy. It discussed and criticized the workings of local government bodies. It also aimed to improve the Social conditions of the depressed people.

SALEM THIRUPUGAZH a small collection of fifty one Tamil songs by S V Sethuraman of Thanjavur, a disciple of Sachidhanandha Swamy. They were sung in praise of Murugan during a visit to Salem city in 1954, at the temples of Kariyaperrumal temple, Siddhesvara Swamy temple of Kanjamalai, Rajaganapathy Temple, Soundhararaja Perumal temple, and Sukavana Isvarar temple. it was published (with a commentary by P K C Sukavanam Sivaprakasam) by Anatthur Venkataraman on the occasion of the sixtieth year celebration of the Kanniga Paramesvari Amman temple, Salem.

SALEM TOWN, S a railway station in the meter gauge line connecting Salem Junction with Viruddhachalam in the neighbouring district. It was originally constructed by the Salem District Board in 1917 and was transferred to the Government of India in 1828. The Salem - Viruddhachalam line, opened in 1931, begins here and runs eastwards thorough Minnampalli, Peddhanayakanpalayam, athur, and Thalaivaasal.
SALEM ZAMIN the zamindhari of Salem was first purchased from the Company by Kandhappa Chettiyar in 1802 for an annual assessment of 5000 star pagodas (17500 rupees). It included, besides Salem Kasba (village centre), the villages of Adhikarapatti, Ammapettai, Erumapalayam, Kumarasmypatti, Periyeri, and Udaiyapatti.

Kandhappa died in 1820 and his wife, Nainammal, inherited the estate. In 1831 Nainammal fell in arrears of revenue amounting to 9,715 rupees; each year the arrears grew and Nainammal decided to sell the estate. G F Fischer bought it in 1836 for an amount of 12,038 rupees, two annas, and five paisas. The purchase made Fischer the first and only English zamindhar in India.

His daughter, Jessie, inherited it in 1867 and later it came into the possession of her son, G F F Foulkes. The development of Salem city during the last quarter of the nineteenth century was greatly influenced by the fortunes and misfortunes of this zamin.

SALTPETER a compound of potassium nitrate used in gunpowder, fertilizers, and preservatives. The process of manufacturing it was simple. It consisted of leaching the soil containing the nitre and concentrating the solution by continued boiling. It was manufactured widely in the Namakkal taluk. George Fischer had the monopoly and he conducted the business by and another settlement implemented in 1905. The hills and mountains of the district were outside the settlement. They were brought under the revenue system by employing middlemen for tax collecting which was, in effect, a modified version of the zamindhari system.
SEVVOYPETTAL, SALEM “Village of the Tuesday market.” It is now the western part of Salem city, on the west bank of the Thirumanimuthu Aru. It gets its name from the weekly market held every Tuesday. It was also known as mangala maapuri in the sanskrit version for the name of Tuesday.

Originally, the market was located in the Salem kottai area but was shifted by the taluk board in 1889 to the present location for sanitary and space reasons. In 1872, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the residents of gugai to relocate the market in their area.

The extreme western part is known as the chitthira chavadi, so named after an old mantapam which, as the name suggests, may have contained mural paintings (chitthiram). It is now a murugan temple. The Northeast part, known as chinnamuthu street, is inhabited chiefly by the tillage dhevangar most of whom are involved in the manufacture of silver jewelry. The southeast portion, adjoining gugai Across the river, is the muslism section, containing the sevvoypettai mosque which was the focus of the hindu-muslim riots of 1882. In the central area is the main bazaar crowded with banks, timber depots and hardware shops.

It also contains a very popular mari amman temple in the main bazzar and a vishnu temple dedicated to prasanna venkataramana swamy. A wooden temple car belonging to the dhraupathi amman kovil has remained stuck to the ground in appu chetty street for more than fifty years. Its six wheels are partly sunk into earth and its sculpted panels have been heavily vandalized. An unsuccessful attempt to roll it out was made in the 1960s.
STEEL PLANT, SALEM a much discussed but ever-receding project to exploit the rich magnetite —quartzite deposits of the kanjamalai. The nineteenth century attempts to establish an iron factory failed for want of inexpensive, reliable, and steady supply of charcoal.

In the early twentieth century, the absence of coal nearby made it economically impossible to start a full-fledged iron and steel industry. The discovery and mining of lignite inneyveli in the 1950s revived hopes for the project. In 1960, the state government initiated a proposal and the government of India Obatained a project report in 1964 from a consulting company. The project envisaged the establishment of a plant using of limestone from the surrounding region and reductant in the form of lignite char from neyveli of south arcot district. The project report conclusively established the technical feasibility and economic viability of the plant it recommended the setting up of the plant at kanjamalai with an initial production capacity of one and a half million tons a year which could be extended to three million tons in stages. The estimated capital investment was ninety five crore (950 million) rupees.

The report was studied and endorsed by the japan consulting institute of tokyo which concluded that the proposal was in every way feasible and profitable. It also said that even a lower initial capacity of a quarter million tons a year would in no way affect the economy and profitability of the plant. The encouraged state government carried out in 1969 a detailed field survey for preparing a master plan for setting up A concentration and pelletization Plant.
But the government of India deflected the proposal by establishing the present steel under the steel Authority of India to merely process imported stainless steel rolls. The cold-rolling mill began receiving limited quantities of hot-rolled stainless steel coil from the Rourkela plant. Since then, the Salem plant has been completely dependant on high cost imports which included an average Of 100% ad valorem duty. The 32,000 tons-per-year capacity plant has been producing only about 7,000 Tons per year because of customer resistance to the high price.

The dreams of J M health, the efforts of the east Indian steel and iron company, and the desires of the people of Salem for a genuine iron and steel industry still remain unrealized and unfulfilled. The present steel plant is not what they desired or dreamed of. however, from the environmental point of view, it is good that the mountain of kanjamalai remains unravaged and the atmosphere around it unpolluted. if those dreams and desires ever come to be realized, the ancient magic of kanjamalai will go up in smoke, Dust, and noise.

STOKES, SIR GABRIEL. Acting district and sessions judge of Salem, 1889. Collector, Salem district, 1889-1895; Acting collector, Thanjavur district, 1895; chief secretary, government of madras, 1898. A multipurpose Hall of the Salem muhammedan education association was named after him in memory of his generosity towards the association in granting lands and money he served as the president of the Salem literary society (1889-1895) whose main building was named in his honour in 1912 in grateful memory of his granting the land for the society.
STOKES, HENRY EDWARD Acting collector of Salem (1879-1881) and president of the Salem municipal commission. He took charge while he was still serving as the district and sessions judge of south malabar, at a time when C. T. Longley, the Salem collector, went away on other duty. Stokes became full time collector of Salem during 1881 and 1882. He is said to have compiled a volume containing copies of a number of Inscriptions in the district; its present whereabouts are unknown.

SUBBARAYA AIYAR, M DHEVARAJA a Brahmin lawyer of Salem. He resigned the job of a public prosecutor for political reasons. He visited Europe twice. He was interested in sports, industries and architecture. He organized and promoted the Salem dye works and the Salem building society.

SUBBARAYA CHETTIYAR, T a Tamil scholar of Sevvoypettai. He contributed poems of appreciation to the thiruvenkata mummani kovai by thimmappa aiyar.

SUBBARAYA KAVUNDAR (OF RASIPURA NADU) a veliya clan kongu vellala chieftain. He is said to have founded the village of belukurichi.

SUBBARAYA KAVUNDAR, NANJAIYA a kongu vellala of thuran clan of thiruchengodu. his son Paramasiva kavundar (d 1898) was adopted by his brother, kailasa kavundar, the xamindhar of Kumaramangalam. A printing press in his name, probably the first in the district, was owned by T.A Muthusamy konar.

SUBBARAYA KAVUNDAR, pazhanivel (1874-1928) a veliya clan kongu vellala tamil scholar And zamindhar of belukurichi. he was the great grandson of subbarayan of rasipura nadu and was Popularly known as “periya thambi
kavundar.” He studied tamil under kazhiyanna patronized. His Unpublished writings include a small tamil language dictionary in poems and another small work of poems on the mathematics of music. His mastery of the tamil classic, kalladam earned him the title of kallada vidhwan.

**SUBBARAYAN, Mrs Kudmul Radhabai (1891-1960)** an educationist and wife of Dr. P. Subbarayan. She was the daughter of rai sahib kudmal ranga Rao, a brahmin nationalist of mangalore. She went to England with her husband in 1912. On return to India in 1918, she became a close associate of her husband in his Political career. She herself was deeply interested and actively participated in politics.
PROFILE OF BURN STANDARD COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY PROFILE

Magnesite was discovered at Salem by an English man, Henry Turner in the year 1890 marking the beginning of the Basic Refractory industry in India.

Open cast mining of Magnesite began and the first wood-fired kiln for calcimine Magnesite was put into operation and the calcimined magnesia was exported to the U.K.

Subsequently, the company became a unit of the famous martin Burn house who established facilities for dead burning Magnesite and manufacture basic refractory bricks to cater to the nascent steel industry in India and assay material for export.

The company registered further growth after Government of India took over the plant in 1976 and put through a programmer of modernization and Expansion in order to meet the growing demand of high quality Basic refractory of the modern steel plants of the private sector steel processors, non-ferrous, cement and glass industries, registering phenomenal growth.

The present facilities at the command of the company include captive miner of high quality deposits of low silica Magnesite using modern earth moving equipment, 150 TPD Rotary Kilns for dead burning Magnesite, high capacity hydraulic Brick process and 1750 Deg. C high temperature, High Tech Tunnel Kiln with complete range of support facilities. The activities are guided by a vibrant R&D set – up to keep pace with the rapid changes taking place worldwide in the field of refractory.
The current phase of our export consists of light calcined magnesia, cupels and allay materials to countries like Japan, Gulf countries, Egypt, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The country's new economic policy has given us the scope and impetus to expand our export effort. We are now fully geared to meet the challenging opportunity of catering to a much large market both inland and overseas.

**PROCESS**

Beginning with open cast mining of Magnesite (Mg Co3) and hand picking of pure grade crude Magnesite, the process of transformation into the best refractory follow the stage of preparations and processing as below.

The selected grade of Magnesite is sized by primary crushing, screening and washing before being fed into the high temperature Rotary Kilns (100 TPD and 50 TPD). The DBM (Dead Burn Magnesite) obtained is further sized to requisite fractions and suitable composition prepared to the standards set by our R&D.

These meticulously formulated compositions are pressed into a variety of shapes and size in an array of process including computer controlled high capacity hydraulic presses.

The bricks are dried and fired in state-of-the art high temperature tunnel kiln from where they are sent for finishing, testing/inspection and packing before being forwarded to a wide range of thoroughly satisfied customers across the country and abroad.
MARKETING

The result oriented marketing plan of Burn Standard has established liaison centers to facilitate availability of application and other relevant expertise at refractory consumption centers. The trained application engineers of the company are available to the users to provide not only technical advice and installation guidance, but also for trouble shooting and cost reduction campaigns to optimize refractory consumption.

The company believes in achieving lowest cost per tone output for ensuring flow of orders from valued customers.

An expertise team provides application wise selection parameters and technical know-how. They are the two-way channels between our customers and R&D team.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

The R&D effort at the plant is a close liaison between the vibrantly advancing Steel, Glass, Copper, Cement industries etc., and the production lines aimed at constantly reducing the gap between the users' 'a ream' Refractory and the producers best efforts.

The R&D programme for quality assurance at every stage from raw materials to finished products is carefully carried out to ensure that the best of basic refractory products reach the highly cost & quality conscious customers.

The revolutionary method has so far yielded strikingly positive results and is set for initiating a quantum leap in the magnesite industry.
TRAINING

In the light of the fact that manufacturing modern refractory is becoming sophisticated by each passing day is respect of equipment used, control systems, testing methods etc., updating of skills and information available to the work force is of paramount importance.

Therefore at Burn Standard training for men at all levels is an on going programme regularly exposing them to fresh ideas and new discoveries in the field of refractory.

Since the primacy of manpower in any organization is emphasized around the world we adopt our training plans to build a committed team of skilled work force with ability to achieve excellence in every area of endeavour to benefit the customer.

ECOLOGY

1. Share the global concern for cleaner environment and adopt techniques to control dust pollution at out plant and mines.

2. Adequately compensate ecological imbalance caused by open cast mining by on – going a forestation efforts for greening the over burdened dumpsites.
ORGANISATION

The Burn Standard Company Ltd., Salem is located 13 K.M away from the steel city of Tamil Nadu on the way to Omalur. This location has been selected because factors of production such as land labour, capital and organization are available. In addition to it the company has good home market also proper transportation facility is also available to transport the products. The features related to the location of the plant shows the proper location of the plant and stands as a symbol of proper location.


The Burn's works located at Salem, Howrah, Raniganj, Durgapur, Ondal, Gulfabari, Jabalpur and Niwar. Its head office is located at Calcutta.
PRODUCT PROFILE

In this company there are manufacturing three types of products. They are,

1. Light calcined Magnesite products.
2. Basic refractory bricks.
3. Monolithics (Ramming mass, Gunning mass)

I. LIGHT CALCINED MAGNESITE PRODUCTS

Under this we have
Calcination process

1. G-grade-Slightly brownish in colour
2. LC-grade-pure white in colour.

Uses.
It is used for emery stones polishing, granites stone polishing.

II. BASIC REFRACTORY BRICKS

It is divided into

1. Magnesite bricks
2. Magnesite chrome bricks.
3. Chrome Magnesite bricks.
4. Chemically bonded bricks (unburnt)
5. Direct bonded bricks.
7. Refractories for electric arc furnace.
8. Refractories for electric arc furnace EBT (UHP)
9. Refractories for Lf/uD and uAD ladle.
10. Refractories for ADD.
11. Refractories for VOD.
12. Refractories for BOF.
13. Refractories for open-hearth furnace.
14. Refractories for Hot Metal mixer.
15. Flad bricks.
16. Refractories for Glass industries.
17. Refractories for Cement industries.
18. Refractories for Copper industries.
Such are demand products, because they are manufacturing according to the customer's demand. So these are not seasonal products.

There is no chance for failure. If it so it is less than 10%.

DEMAND

The annual Demand for the following items,
1. Basic Refractory Bricks – 1,25,000 tonnes / annum.
3. Ramming & Gunning mass – 50,000 tonnes / annum.
4. Light calined Magnesite – 25,000 tonnes / annum.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS

I. Steel Authority of India Limited
   1. Bhilai Steel plant (Bhilai)
   2. Bokaro Steel plant (Bokaro)
   3. Rurkala Steel plant (Rarkala)
   4. Durgapur Steel plant (Durgapur)
   5. Alloys Steel plant (Durgapur)
   6. Indian Iron and Steel company Limited (Burnpur)
   7. Visuesvaraya Iron & Steel plant.

II. Hindustan Company Limited
   1. Kheprinagar (Rajastan)
   2. Ghatsila (Bihar)

III. New Customers
   1. Rastitriya inspat Nigam Limited.
   2. Visagapattinam Steel plant.
COMPETITORS

The major competitors of the company:

1. Associated ceramics Limited.
2. Orissa industries limited.
3. Valley Magnesite company.
4. OCL India Limited.
5. Valley Refractories Limited.
6. Maithan ceramics (P) limited.
7. Tata Refractories Limited.
8. Shri Nataraja ceramic & chemical industries limited.
9. VRW Refractories.
11. Roasi Refractories Limited.
12. SKS Refractories Limited.
13. Sarvesh Refractory (P) limited.