Chapter - VII

Conclusion
Since the aim of the study is to speak about the service of a contemporary personality generally the merits have been dealt with. There are also some lapses which are mentioned in this conclusion. Regarding the anti Hindi agitation in which Kalaignar Karunanidhi involved himself in order to protect the Tamil language no body could doubt his sincerity and devotion. But there was certainly some failures in the schemes like the Veeranam project and the Cooum scheme. In both the schemes his intention and execution was good but due to some inherent defects in the schemes these did not succeed.

In his political service of protecting Tamil from the clutches of Hindi he has certainly succeeded. Though regarding the state autonomy nothing real could be achieved due to the attitude of the central govt. the ground work has certainly been done. By nationalising some of the bus routes he established that DMK was certainly on the socialistic path. His humanitarian mind was revealed by his social schemes like beggar rehabilitation, free eye camp and donating cycle rickshaws for the hard rickshaw pullers.

Kalaignar Karunanidhi started his public life by participating in the anti-Hindi agitation at the age of 14 itself. When the justice party was transformed into Dravidar Kazhagam he designed the party flag. He went to Pondicherry and enacted the drama Palaniappa. But when he attended the D.K. meeting the congress men attacked. He was severely beaten and thrown into the ditch. Periar who was aged 72 wanted to marry Maniammai aged 26 and so C.N. Annadurai was forced to start the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
The Hindi imposition continued and it was decided that the Hindi names should be erased. Kalaignar Karunanidhi erased the Hindi words in the name board of the Theppakulam Post office for which he claimed on the shape of the building by crawling. When C.Rajagopalachariar brought the 'Kalakkalvithittam' by which a person could pursue only the hereditary profession, 14th July, 1953 was announced as the day of agitation. Another agitation was for changing the name Dalmiapuram into Kallakkudi and for this Kalaignar Karunanidhi lay down infront of the rail engine and was jailed. In the D.M.K. conference of 1956 at Trichy it was decided to contest in the 1957 election by the voting procedure. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was given the Kulithalai constituency and won. The D.M.K party men stood in 112 places and won in 15 constituencies. In the 1950 constitution itself it was decided that English should be replaced in 15 years (i.e) within 1965.

When the elections were held for 53 municipalities congress lost in 34. Election was held for the Chennai corporation also. There were 100 seats and the D.M.K. stood in 90 places. C.N. Annadurai the founder leader of the D.M.K. party was afraid of the winning chances and thought that it was enough if 20 to 30 candidates were fielded. But Kalaignar Karunanidhi insisted in fielding for 90 seats and the D.M.K. won in 45 places. C.N. Annadurai was quite happy and he presented Kalaignar Karunanidhi with a ring. When the election was held in 1962 he stood in the Tanjore constituency and won. The D.M.K. party men won in 50 constituencies. The Congressmen were worried about the growth of the D.M.K. party so the anti-session act was passed and the Congressmen thought that the D.M.K. party would be destroyed. But C.N. Annadurai forsook the anti-secession policy and decided to demand state autonomy.
It was decided that picketing should be resorted to as a part of anti-Hindi imposition. It was expected that the central government would be serious in disposing Hindi from the republic day of 1965. The students participated in the anti Hindi agitation on a large scale. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was arrested on the night of 16th February 1965 under section 30(1) of the defence Act and was taken to Palayamkottai jail in the far south. But he was released in April 1965 suddenly. He decided to collect the fund of Rupees 10 lakhs before 15th September 1966. He also explained that the important policies of the party were. 1) Equality and rationalism in Society 2) Equality in economy and 3) Democracy in politics.

C. Rajagopalachariar was very much determined in defeating the Congress in 1967 election and he decided to give full support to the D.M.K. for the same. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was vigorous in collecting the election fund. He made a tour of the Coimbatore district and collected Rupees 41,500 by speaking in 150 meetings. The Congress party had touch with the big businessmen and collected a donation of Rupees 1 crore. There were agitations for the food grains and there was also police firing. Kalaignar Karunanidhi went on a tour of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Tamils of Maharastra gave an election fund of Rupees 12,000. In Gujarat he collected Rs. 11,500. A very grand conference was held at Virugambakkam in which the procession was for a length of 7 miles. It started at 3.30 p.m. and ended at 9.30 p.m. The election manifesto was cooperative which assured opposing Hindi imposition, Tamil development, checking the price rise, nationalisation of buses and banks, land reformation and looking after the welfare of the backward and scheduled castes. The suppression during the Hindi agitation, the rice scarcity and a strong alliance against the congress made a change in the government.
In 1967 a revolution took place and 20 years of Congress rule came to end in Tamil Nadu. There was a possibility of a great change in the centre state relations. The D.M.K. manifesto at the time of the 1967 general election emphasised the need for the preservation of the states rights without infringement by the centre. Socialism was one of the important ideals of the D.M.K. party and so Kalaighar Karunanidhi decided on the nationalisation of as many bus routes as possible and as early as 17th June 1968. From that date onwards the nationalisation continued so that to day almost all the bus routes have been nationalised. This was one important achievement of Kalaighar Karunanidhi in the goal towards socialism. Again the government orders issued in this respect stated that the operation by the state transport undertaking should be to the exclusion of the other persons (i.e) to the complete exclusion of the other persons in respect of permits covering the entire route.

Though C.N.Annadurai was the Chief-Minister and Kalaighar Karunanidhi worked only as a minister both had the feeling of developing Tamil language. The government order in this regard instructed the government officers to use Tamil in all the official communications. Kalaighar Karunanidhi announced the reduction of bus fare from 6 paise to 5 paise per kilometer. One important achievement of the D.M.K. government was solving the rice problem. For this compulsory procurement was resorted to. The anti-social elements who illegally stored grains and illegally smuggled the same were arrested. This chapter explains one important trait of Kalaighar Karunanidhi and that was the quick decisions he made when the occasion demanded. Thus when he attended a welcome function by the bus workers at Trichy, they put forward 22 demands.
His opinion was if the demands were genuine and could be implemented immediately then there was no use in rejecting or delaying them. So he accepted 14 demands on the spot and his quick decision surprised many.

But Kalaignar Karunanidhi did not get much success in the two schemes which were inaugurated during this period. Both were very important schemes in their purpose but were not quite successful due to practical difficulties. One was the Veeranam scheme by which water was to be brought to Chennai through large pipes from the Veeranam lake. Another was the Cooum scheme by which the Cooum water was to be cleaned and the bad smell to be removed. The Central Government tried to impose Hindi as usual and the same was opposed by the D.M.K. government. The Central Government assured that the promise by Jawaharlal Nehru, the former Prime Minister gave an assurance and it was thought that it would be made into law. For this the constitution should be amended and there was no use in just making some law. 100 MPs gave a memorandum to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi demanding that Nehru’s assurance should be brought into law. One Hindi fanatic Seth Govinda Doss stated that army would be sent to Tamilnadu if necessary. One important achievement of the govt. was the one which abolished the Hindi imposition. The official language amendment bill was passed in December 1967 in the Parliament. By this act it was clear that as regard Hindi speaking people it was enough if they learnt Hindi alone. But regarding the non-Hindi speaking people they should learn Hindi as the official language apart from their mother tongue. They should learn English also as the link language and thus there was gross indiscrimination. The second world Tamil conference was held in the first week of January 1968. Kaviavangam, Karuthavangam, Pattimanram' and exhibition were arranged. statues of
On 23.01.1968 an emergency meeting of the Assembly was held and C.N. Annadurai brought the historical Hindi abolishing resolution which stated that the Assembly refused to accept the central government's Hindi imposing plan. It was decided to abolish the three language formula and there would be only Tamil and English in the schools and Hindi had been removed. In the N.C.C. and other such organisations Hindi words must be removed and if the central government refused to accept the same then the N.C.C. itself was to be removed.

Since opposing Hindi and at the same time working for Tamil are the important ideals of Kalaignar Karunanidhi incidents related to this policy are traced in IV Chapter eventhough C.N. Annadurai was the Chief-Minister and was greatly instrumented in this matter. The political events of this period of 1967-69 are also traced to have a clear understanding of the political atmosphere. (The Congress government at the centre not attuned to the idea of non-congress parties ruling in the states tended to create all manners of obstacles for them and to topple them by any means. Naturally the opposition parties demanded more powers for themselves with a view to ensuring their survival if not to challenge the domination of the centre) The Prime-Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi adopted different policies towards different states and as regards Tamil Nadu she decided to be friendly with the D.M.K. without much thought on its effect on her routed party. The congress announced in its election manifesto that the education would be made free upto the Pre University course (PUC). But this was actually done by the D.M.K. government. When the Congressmen demanded that the D.M.K. party should
leave the government Kalaignar replied that the party was started in 1949 among
the rain and tears, supported the progressive parties in the 1952 election, got 15
and 134 seats in the 1957 election. So the development was gradual but steady and in such a situation it could not leave the government. The
D.M.K. party was very much concerned with the Salem Steel Plant and the Tuticorin Port Scheme. There were agitations throughout Tamilnadu to insist on these scheme, Morarji Desai the Deputy Prime Minister announced that the Salem Steel Plant could not be started and only the Bokaro Steel Plant would be extended. The economic development during the congress regime was not impressive and the average daily income of the people was only 35 paise and this was the situation after the three 5 year plans.

C.N. Annadurai insisted on more powers for the states and Y.B. Chawan the minister for Home Affairs refused to accept the same. He stated that a strong central government was necessary and there was no necessity to analyse the centre - state relations. When the discriminatory office language bill was passed in December, 1967 in the parliament the students got infuriated and began to damage the central government properties. So when a large crowd gathered infront of the Central Railway station, Kalaignar Karunanidhi boldly went there and explained to the students about the danger of the anti-social elements mixing with the crowd and indulging in sabotage. The central government could use this situation to dismiss the state government. The students understood the situation and dispersed.

C.N. Annadurai stated that the students should understand the politics but should not involved themselves directly. But K. Kamaraj while talking about the
congress conferences stated that the students could go to their studies since the conference had ended. Before 1967 there were many police firings and at that time C.Subramaniam stated if the policy were put into trial for each and every firing then no person would come forward for police service. But after 1967, the congressmen demanded judicial enquiry for each and every police firing. Wherever other state chief ministers or the central ministers came to Tamilnadu they appreciated the generocity and the administrative ability of the D.M.K. government, Karuthiruman the congress party leader criticised this attitude of the congressmen in the Jaipur conference of his party. He stated if the congressmen wanted some development in the Tamilnadu congress they should stop appreciating the D.M.K. government. The long pending Tuticorin port work was started during this period. The central government which did not accept the Salem steel plant at least accepted to include it in the 4th plan. In the initial stage 23 crores of rupees was allotted. Both these two schemes were the achievements of the D.M.K. government during this period.

After the passing away of C.N.Annadurai, Kalaignar Karunanidhi was elected as the chief minister by the D.M.K. men. He continued to follow the ideals of the D.M.K. party like nationalisation, socialism and other economic reforms. He was also steadfast in the policy of autonomy and anti-hindi imposition stand. He was sympathetic in solving the workers problems and was responsible in solving the cotton mills problem. Regarding the political situation Kalaignar Karunanidhi maintained good relationship with the Prime-Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. When there was a misunderstanding between Mrs. Gandhi and the Senior Congress leaders like K.Kamaraj and Nigalingappa as regards the election to the President
Kalaignar Karunanidhi supported the Prime Minister so that V.V. Giri was elected as President.

Kalaignar Karunanidhi issued many government orders so that as many bus routes as possible were nationalised. He even declared the number of services and the number of buses to be maintained in a particular route. When he attended that national development council meeting, he stated that the time had come for analysing the centre - state relations. Whenever a report was sent by the state government to the central government then the central government sent its officials for preparing a new report and thus there was repetition of work.

The Tamilnadu congressmen were not worried about the welfare of the Tamils. Thus when the state government demanded famine relief from the central government since the monsoon failed for two consecutive years C. Subramaniam stated that the situation was not quite bad. So after touring the Tamilnadu the Prime - Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi also repeated the same statement. The net result was while all the other states were given substantial amounts Tamilnadu was allotted only 3 crores of rupees.

The popularity of the D.M.K. government did not diminish as shown by the results of the municipal elections. The D.M.K. party was able to win in 47 municipalities. One important problem during this period was the problem of the cotton mills of Coimbatore. There was a possibility of thousands of workers losing their jobs if the mills were closed. So a textiles corporation was created the production tax by the central government the increase in the price of the cotton and the stagnation of the thread were some of the major reasons. The central government gave some concessions which were not enough finally most of the
sick mills were taken over by the textiles corporation. One important achievement of Kalaignedhar Karunanidhi was the Parambikulam Aliyar Project. 50 crores of rupees had already been spent over this project and there was no agreement between the Tamilnadu and the Kerala governments. Talks were held and an agreement was signed so that an additional 1 lakh acres of land came under cultivation. This agreement showed that Kalaignedhar Karunanidhi was able to not only maintain good relationship with the neighbour states but also able to sign beneficial agreements. The water problem of the Coimbatore city was also solved simultaneously.

Though K. Kamaraj talked about socialism he was not really interested in it. He stated if the land was to be given to the tiller then the train should be handed over to those who travelled in it and the houses were to be given to those who built them. But Kalaignedhar Karunanidhi implemented socialism in practice. When he reduced the land ceiling from 30 standard acres to 15 acres he announced it suddenly and even though the bill was passed in April 1971 effect was given from February 1971 so that the government was able to get surplus land. The one example which showed that the south was being neglected was the Salem Steel Plant. The Prime-Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi stated that the Salem Steel Plant could be implemented only after considering the functioning of the existing mills. K. Kamaraj criticised the D. M. K. Government saying that it was not a good government. But actually the country did not improve even after the 3 five year plans. India was requesting for loan from all the European and other Western Countries.

Senior congress leaders like K. Kamaraj, Morarji Desai and Nijalingappa wanted to have power in their hands. But the Prime-Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi
wanted to get released from their hold and this power struggle was reflected in the election to the President. While the senior leaders supported Sanjiva Reddy as the official candidate Mrs. Indira Gandhi supported V.V. Giri and Karunanidhi played a decisive role in this same plan. His support made V.V. Giri to win and there afterwards Mrs. Indira Gandhi got released from the clutches of the senior congress leaders. Thus Karunanidhi got a diplomatic victory. He supported Mrs. Indira Gandhi since she was implementing the progressive measures like the nationalisation of banks.

Kalaignar Karunanidhi did not forget that the police department played a vital role in the administration. So he made arrangements to present awards and medals to the meritorious policemen of the lower categories. The Hindi imposition continued in one way or the other. The state government succeeded in removing the Hindi words in the N.C.C. When the central government insisted on using Hindi words N.C.C. itself was abolished. At last the central government agreed to permit Tamilnadu to use English words. The relationship between Kalaignar Karunanidhi and the Prime-minister was cordial and this was clearly shown by her action of opening the two pictures of C.N. Annadurai, one in the Assembly and another in the Rajaji Hall.

Kalaignar Karunanidhi constituted the Rajamannar committee to consider the ways of bringing the state autonomy. Apart from this he also constituted the Pay Commission to analyse the demands of the 7 lakhs state government employees. Dearness Allowance was merged with pay and another demand of abolishing the confidential file was also conceded. The Police Commission was also constituted which recommended pay revisions to the policemen and the same
was accepted. A backward class commission was appointed which recommended an increase to 31% from 25% for the backward class people. Similarly, the reservation quota for the scheduled caste men was increased to 18% from 16%.

Kalaignar Karunanidhi did not forget the social reforms advocated by Periar. He brought the Archekar Act by which a person belonging to even the scheduled caste could become an archakar. But the Supreme court put restrictions over this act so that it practically became invalid. Periar described the situation that the operation was successful but the patient died. Kalaignar Karunanidhi issued a postal stamp on the first death anniversary of C.N. Annadurai which had the picture of C.N. Annadurai with his signature in Tamil. Kalaignar Karunanidhi expressed the major policies of his party and the government as to create a society without domination to oppose the Hindi imposition to eradicate poverty without resorting to violence and to work for the federation at the centre and autonomy in the state. He did not forget Tamil development and announced that hereafterwards, the song, 'Neerarum Kadaludhutha' would be used as the prayer song in all the government functions.

The Tamil Nadu government was careful in preparing the budget and the 1970-71 budget was also without tax. Separate amounts were allotted for the Harijan welfare and the welfare of the backward class. The reduction in the land ceiling from 30 acres to 15 acres was announced along with the budget. But even before this land reformation act as much of land as possible was acquired as shown by some of the government orders. The Salem Steel Plant was a long pending demand and at last the Prime Minister accepted to include it in the 4th plan. Kalaignar Karunanidhi had complete control over his partymen. When the
elected. All the D.M.K. candidates who stood in the election won. But C. Subramaniam stood as the congress candidate and did not win. The congressmen thought that some D.M.K. legislators might vote. But since Kalaignar Karunanidhi was having proper hold no cross voting occurred.

After the D.M.K. government came to power in 1967 nearly 2,30,000 acres of land were allotted to the landless persons. House plots were given to 94,472 persons. When some of the European countries invited Kalaignar Karunanidhi to visit their countries he used the occasion to get economic cooperation from such countries. He also discussed about the industrial atmosphere in Tamil Nadu with the officials of those countries. The congress R had a bitter attack on the congress O complaining that the reactionary forces like Swatantra and the Communal forces like the Jan Sangh were making a common front with that party. At the same time the Swantantra party which was supporting D.M.K. in Tamilnadu did not like its continuous support to Congress R.

Kalaignar Karunanidhi always maintained discipline in the administration of the government as well as the party. There were some charges on some of the ministers and at the same time Kalaignar Karunanidhi wanted to strengthen the party. So Mathialagan, Muthusamy and Vezhavendan the three Ministers in his ministry resigned their posts and accepted the work for strengthening the party. He had the opinion that whenever a minister made a mistake the Chief Minister should be able to take action against him. For this he himself should be above any error or mistake. Likewise when there were charges on the Chennai corporation the opposition party men asked whether any action would be taken on the erring
persons. Even though the D.M.K. party was ruling the corporation Kalaignar Karunanidhi took action and dissolved the corporation.

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi decided to remove the concessions and the privy purse enjoyed by the former rulers. A presidential ordinance was issued which abolished the concessions and privy purse of the former rulers. The rulers filed a suit in the supreme court. The judgement issued over this suit declared the Presidential ordinance as invalid. So the Prime Minister decided to dissolve the Parliament. It was dissolved on 28th December. Kalaignar Karunanidhi also decided to dissolve the Assembly so that the elections were held simultaneously.

Though this chapter covers a short period of years many important achievements have been traced in this period. He continued the work of nationalising more and more bus routes by issuing more and more government orders. All these government orders were comprehensive and gave exclusive rights to the government transport undertaking. Since socialism was an important ideal of the D.M.K. party Kalaignar Karunanidhi did this as the Chief Minister though this work was started when he was the Transport Minister in the ministry of C.N. Annadurai. Another important achievement was the reducing of the land ceiling from the 30 standard acres to 15 acres. Though the Act was passed only in April 1970 the effect was given from February 1970 so that the big land lords did not have enough time to change the ownership of the lands to their close relatives. The government was able to acquire nearly 2,30,000 acres of land.
imposition. He maintained a good relationship with the Prime Minister. He had his party in his control and he did not hesitate in taking action against the erring minister and the corporation itself. His decision to hold the Assembly election simultaneously with the parliamentary elections was also a wise one.

Similarly Kalaignar Karunanidhi did not forget to demand more and more rights to the states. His slogan was 'Federation at the Centre and Autonomy in the state'. Even while attending the National Development Council meeting he spoke about the states rights. He appointed the Rajamannar Committee to analyse the ways and means of bringing autonomy to the states. He did not forget the welfare of the backward class and the scheduled caste including the scheduled tribe. The reservation quota both for the backward class and scheduled caste along with schedule tribe was increased. Since the police department was essential in maintaining the law and order he appointed a police commission and increased the pay scales of the different cadres. At the same time the II pay commission looked after the demands of the government servants.

The VI chapter traces the service of Kalaignar Karunanidhi both as a politician and an administrator Kalaignar Karnunanidhi continued to have a good rapport with Mrs. Indira Gandhi during this period also. But the local congress leaders like C. Subramaniam and M. Bakhvatchalam expected too much in the seat sharing of 1971 election and so the talk was broken. But Mrs. Indira Gandhi talked over phone and Kalaignar Karunanidhi accepted to give 10 parliamentary seats. In Tamilnadu the D. M. K. won in 184 seats out of the 234 seats. As regards the parliament Mrs. Indira Gandhi was able to get 342 seats. Kalaignar Karunanidhi formed the ministry in Tamilnadu and in his radio talk he clearly stated that his
government was for the ordinary people. He would bring equality in the society in a scientific world. Whenever there was an agitation by the students or the farmers the government would fulfill the reasonable demands.

For the first time in India the State Planning Commission was appointed. He also declared that though he believed in rationalism he would not hinder the activities of the devotees. He continued the Tamil development activities. It was decided to give stipend to those who studied in Tamil. For reducing the unemployment problems 6500 teachers and 2400 engineers were appointed. During every birthday Kalaigfar Karunanidhi decided to implement some social welfare scheme. On 3rd June 1971, in his 48th birth day for the leprosy affected persons. A rehabilitation home was constructed in every district. Likewise he arranged for free eye camps so that all people got free eye treatment.

To trace the administrative ability of Kalaigfar Karunanidhi industries has been taken as the sample. He established 24 industrial estates in which 492 factory units were allotted to different persons. 108.79 lakhs of rupees was allotted for the private and co-operative industrial estates. Upto March 1971. Tool and die design training school was set up at Guindy along with glass training centre. Likewise ceramic training school was set up at Virudhachalam. So the production increased to 1.15 lakhs of rupees in 1971-72 from 0.7 lakhs of rupees in 1970-71. Attention was paid to the agro based industries in Coimbatore and Dharmapuri districts. Mulberry cuttings were supplied through Nurseries and financial aid was also provided by way of loans. 3000 cart loads of mulberry cuttings were supplied to 1000 social tourists and 200 kilogram of silk was produced in 1971-72. In 1967-68, 60 industrial co-op societies produced and sold goods worth rupees 401
lakhs. But in 1971-72, 125 industrial co-operative societies produced and sold goods worth 564.33 lakhs.

Proper attention was given to the rural industries. Training programmes, common facility centres, departmental production units, developmental schemes and issue of loans were some of the highlights of the government's efforts. In 1971, 3012 small scale units were registered. But up to March 1972, 26,789 small scale units were registered which was an enormous increase. During 1972-73 the number of industrial training schools increased considerably along with the testing facilities. Agriculture was encouraged in Salem, Dharmapuri, Niligiris, Coimbatore and North Arcot Districts. The total area of cultivation was 3501.40 hectares and 10,000 families were involved in it. Mulberry cuttings were supplied freely to these families. The number of factory units increased from 492 to 523 in the 24 conventional industrial estates. Industrial sheds were established in Salem, Nammakkal, Dharmapuri and Thiruvannamalai. Additional sheds were also constructed in the original estates. Apart from the 24 government owned industrial estates, there were also 2 private and 5 co-operative industrial estates. Till the end of March 1973 an area of 3137.9 acres of land was acquired for creating developed plots in Salem, Arakkonam, Tuticorin, Manali, Kanchipuram and in the G.S.T. Road of Tambaram to Chengalpet. During 1972-73 the total sugar cane crashed was 40.08 lakh tons and the total quantity of sugar produced was 3.31 lakh tons.

Small scale industries development corporation also called SIDCO was converted into a public limited company. It constructed work sheds and allotted them. Special concession was given to the educated unemployed persons. The
Tamilnadu industrial development corporation also called TIDCO was fully owned and undertook by the government of Tamilnadu. It set up new industries in the public sector promoted joint ventures and also assisted the existing units. Cement unit at Alankulam of Ramanad District and steel coasting plant at Arakkonam were its achievement and both were public sector units.

The government encouraged the joint sector ventures also. Proper attention was paid to the handloom and textiles. During 1973-74 also more attention was paid to the small scale industries and there were 336 small scale industries. As regards the industrial co-operative societies there were 20,383 members. There were 1122 synthetic gem cutters. As regards the agriculture the total area of cultivation increased from 3501.40 hectares to 3983.72 hectares intensive and extensive mineral exploration was done over an area of 17,000 square kilometers so that iron ore deposits at Thiruvannamalai along with pyrochlor deposits.

The distribution of iron and steel increased from Rs.417.89 lakhs to 7576.10 lakhs. The authorised capital of TIDCO increased from 10 to 15 crores. The investment in the Tamilnadu cements was 597.27 lakhs of rupees and in the Tamilnadu steel the investment was 747.16 lakhs of rupees. Cement plant at Ariyalur and sponge iron project were some of the achievements of TIDCO. 20 lakhs of people were involved in the handloom industry and there were 5.56 lakhs handlooms. A village and khadi industries board was set up. Technical libraries were established to provide information to the industrialists and entrepreneurs. Libraries were set up at Guindy, Madurai, Pettai, Ambattur and Katpadi. In 1974-75, 13 new industrial co-operative societies were registered. During 1974-75 the number of industrial estates increased from 24 to 30 and all these were transferred
to SIDCO with effect from 1st July 1974. There were 14 units in the ancillary industrial estates. There were 187 units in the private and co-operative industrial estates. There was a general increase in the production of the various products though some registered a decrease. This could be clearly understood by looking at the production tables of the various years. As regards the Tamilnadu cements and the Tamilnadu steels the performance was below the expectations.

Kalaiginar karunnanidhi created the slum clearance board and its aim was to construct 40,000 flats at 250 places for the use of 6 lakh persons in 7 years. When Pakistan attacked India the D.M.K. party men decided to collect Rs.10 crores for the defence fund and to observe 26th December 1971 as the defence day. Kalaiginar Karunanidhi announced cash awards and lands to the families of the Tamil soldiers who died in the Indo-Pakistan war. Though the relationship between the D.M.K. party and the Indira Congress was cordial at the time of the 1971 election it deteriorated in due course. The central ministers Mohan Kumaramangalam and C.Subramaniam whenever visited Tamilnadu strongly criticised the state government. The D.M.K. party men resented this attitude. In order to oppose the reactionary forces the progressive parties had an alliance in the 1971 elections. The aim of this alliance was to create a socialist society without economic imbalances. But the attitude of these central ministers was against the alliance sentiment. General elections were held in nearly 16 states and Indira Congress won in 14 states. So Indira Gandhi on 1972 was stronger than Indira Gandhi 1971.

The Prime - Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi wanted to strengthen her party in Tamilnadu. For this she wanted to weaken the D.M.K. party so
M.G.Ramachandran the treasurer of D.M.K. was indirectly encouraged to start a separate party. Regarding the state autonomy Mrs. Indira Gandhi described it as dangerous. The party men belonging to congress indulged in violence in the name of farmers agitation. The central government continued the policy of Hindi imposition. C.Subramaniam was the Industries Minister but he acted as the Hindi development minister. He stated that Hindi should be made compulsory in all the states. Since G. Ramachandran criticized the D.M.K. ministry in public meeting instead of discussing his grievance in the party executive meeting he was removed from the party. He had already decided to leave the D.M.K. party and he prepared a list of corruption charges with the help of the central minister Mohan Kumaramangalam and submitted the same to the governor K.K.Shah. Since he stated that the same would be submitted to the chief minister they took back the file and gave the same to the President.

One important food item which played an important role in those days was rice. During 1965-66 the rice production was 35.24 lakh tons. In 1972-73 it increased to 55 lakh tons. Like wise another economic service of Kalaignar Karunanidhi was the increase in the electricity production in 1966-67 the hydro-electric power availability was 21 lakh units. But in 1971-72 it had increased to 37.49 lakh units. The thermal power production also increased from 40.50 lakh units to 54.5 lakh units in 1971-72. By comparing the production tables from 1971-72 to 1974-75 it is clear that production increased regarding most of the products except a few.