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AVANA AMUDHAM



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CHENNAI, MADRAS-600 008.

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EDITOR'S PAGE

We wish to reiterate that our aim of publishing "Arana Southan" is to inculcate archival consciousness in the readers, researchers and scholars.

This issue contains an article from Dr. Yechu Bhaktan on the "Pre-formation phase of working class Movement - The case of Peralbar Riot of M.S.R. Railway". He has strained every nerve to portray "inter-alia", how the Railway Companies harassed the working class of Indian Origin in pre-Independence era and how the insufficient nourishment, over work and continuous night duties added to their illhealth. The ill treatment by European officials and the way in which they forced the workers to sign an agreement imposing certain service conditions of their taste against the will of the workers depict the sorry state of affairs prevailed in Railway Administration in those days.

In his article 'Students' participation in the Home Rule Movement in Tamil Nadu and the Response of the Press, Dr. S. Thomas has taken pains to describe, among other things the role played by Mrs. Annie Besant with a view to strengthen the movement for getting early constitutional reforms from the English. He has highlighted as to how Mrs. Annie Besant, as President of Home Rule League, carried on continuous abjective propaganda to the people on the necessity of Home Rule for India and tried to convince the British to grant Home Rule for India.

Extract of the C.O. dated 4.4.1957 taken by Sri C. Manalathu, describes the measures to be taken for shielding of Forest Wealth from government, is interesting. Bit bits from other authors are all informative.

In the Tamil Section, we have an account from M. Senthuranan, as to how Kanchi town obtained this name and also extract from the history of Thiru Prathaba mugdhar.

There are other regular features also on the activities of the Madras Archives. List of Books of Research, extract from the Madras Legislative Council debate etc.

We earnestly welcome interesting historical notes and articles of high order from the readers to improve the journal.

M. GOPALAKRISHNAN

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.. 1 ..

THE PRE-FORMATION PHASE OF WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT:
THE CASE OF PUNAMUR RIOT OF MDR RAILWAY.

By Dr. V. Yasubhaktan.

Even prior to 1914 when there was no workers Union stoppage of work in consequence of any dissatisfaction with the conditions of employment were common feature in the Madras Presidency. The workers expressed their discontent and dissatisfaction in the form of strikes or riots. This paper deals with the major riot of the Purnamur workshop workers of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in 1913. The general working and living conditions of the railway workers, the cause of the riot, the mechanics of mobilization in the course of struggle, and the response of the railway company and the Government are discussed in detail in this paper.

The establishment of British rule in India, while bringing about the ruin of the self-contained rural village economy, initiated the development of modern capitalist economy. This was not an organic development. The failure to overthrow the previous socio-economic formation in a thorough manner led to the development of modern economy in a stunted and distorted way. The main reason for the deformed development is the British colonial rule in India. One important consequence of British rule in India was the introduction of Railway which was to influence the socio-economic and political developments of the country. First Railway building in India was undertaken by two private British companies, the Great Indian Railway Company, and the Great Peninsular Railway, founded in London in 1845. They laid Railway lines for twenty miles in 1853, and 200 miles in 1857. Large-scale construction began only after the great revolt of 1857 when the colonialists fully grasped the significance of communication to maintain their domination.¹ By 1914, Madras Presidency contained two Railway systems, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company Limited was originally known as the Madras Railway Company and at the expiry of the contract on 31 December 1907, the lines owned by that Company were purchased by the Secretary of State. On 1 January 1908, the then Madras Railway, with some slight alterations in certain sections, was made over to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.² The headquarters of the Company were situated at 91, York Street, Westminster, London. By 1914, the length of lines opened for traffic was 3,112.83 miles.³

The major workshop of the Railway was situated at Perambur which was on the outskirts of the city of Madras and about four miles from it. Between the years 1858 and 1860 steps were taken with a view of establishing works of a more permanent character and towards the close of the year 1863, a portion of the engine erecting and other machine shops were built. Extensions of the workshops were carried out in 1870, 1877 and 1881, but in the year 1900 a very comprehensive scheme was prepared. By 1914, about 5,500 workers were employed in the workshops.⁴ Two smaller workshops were situated, one at Arkonam and another at Khabli. By 31 March 1930 about 55,915 staff including 107 officers were employed in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.⁵

The railway labourer, unlike the labourers in other industries in India, reflected a heterogeneity in the social composition. The complex process ranging from the loco staff to workshop employees and the maintenance of the tracks (gangers) hailed from different walks of life and the mode of recruitment varied markedly from place to place and section to section. But one thing that ran through the entire recruiting policy, like the red thread, was the racial discrimination against the 'Natives' a clear instance of an important aspect of the policy of colonial state and the capitalist class.

Practically most of the managing and supervising staff were recruited from the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians. The running staff and all the unskilled drivers

were directly recruited by the Board of Directors from England. Many of the special grade drivers were also Europeans. Thus about fifteen per cent of drivers were Europeans. Such racial discrimination was institutionalized and it could be found in other departments too. About twenty per cent of the signal inspectors were Europeans.⁶ In the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway there were about thirty I.T.S.'s (Intervalling Inspectors of Accounts) who received pay upto Rs.450/- and their duty was to check station accounts. It should be noted that there was not even a single Indian I.T.S. although there were many experienced Indians having a good knowledge of railway accounts. None of them was promoted as I.T.S.⁷

As far as the recruitment in the workshops is concerned, young boys were taken raw and then trained for a particular work. This was not accompanied by any adequate course of scientific training or general knowledge. During the apprenticeship period, they were paid a pittance and a whole day's work was extracted from them.⁸

As far as lower grades are concerned, the artisans were directly recruited from the apprentices trained by the railway. The only unsatisfactory feature in the permanent employment of apprentices was the undue discrimination which affected the prospects of the workers; also the status of regular workers was not given immediately after the contract was over. For instance, in Hubli and Arakonam apprentices even after they had finished the course were not absorbed in the railway service.⁹

The workers were paid miserably low wages. In the 1920, for unskilled labour the rates of wages varied from six annas to ten annas per day. The gangman started his career on rates ten and eight annas per month with an annual increment of four annas. The workshop worker was paid eight annas per day at Bangalore and Hubli, while at Arakonam he was paid only six annas. The increment depended neither on his service nor on his faithful discharge of duty, but on vacancies that might arise in the next higher grade.

The semi-skilled labour, or when he was employed on daily rate, was paid at the rate of ten annas to thirteen annas per day. If paid on monthly rate, he was paid from rupees fifteen to twenty five.¹⁰

Even in the workshops, racial discrimination was rampant. The Anglo-Indians were recruited directly to the supervisory grades, though they did some clerical work as store keepers and tools keepers. Their work was styled differently to justify the higher pay, while Indian drivers and fitters were paid miserably, the Anglo-Indians doing the same work were paid very handsomely.

Such unwholesome labour conditions, excessive toil and mere hours of work reduced the lot of the workers to a very miserable condition. Hours of work varied from department to department as stated below:

- i) Eight hours of work in the workshop and running sheds. It was fixed at ten to twelve hours per day for others.
- ii) Normal eight hours and over time ten hours were allowed for workshop and running shed staff.
- iii) At any time of 24 hours all workers in the running sheds and transportation were liable to be called on duty.¹¹

The Railway Administration had provided as many as eighteen types of quarters for all classes. The houses provided for the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians were quite in conformity with the sanitary rules and it was a pity that the houses allotted for the Indians were almost a contrast to the above. The quarters for Indians were very small, and were without proper ventilation. In most cases there was no provision for direct lighting in the railway colonies. Conservancy arrangements were inadequate. Rent was fixed at 7.5 per cent on the capital cost of building per year or ten per cent on the monthly pay. Rent for the houses outside the railway quarters was comparatively low.

The staff occupied the houses in the *colonnade* due to scarcity of houses near the station of work. But at Porabur, practically all the quarters remained vacant because, the nature of accommodation was unsatisfactory.¹² The European guards and drivers were provided with spacious bungalows whereas the Indian guards and drivers were provided with poor accommodation.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration had made proper arrangements for the education of the children of the Europeans. There were seventeen schools for the education of the children of the European employees, while there were only five schools for the children of the Indian employees. This was grossly inadequate. The amount spent on an Indian was about rupees twelve, while the corresponding figure for the Europeans was rupees seventy five.¹³ There was no educational facilities worth mentioning for adults.

Welfare work was provided by the railway co-operative stores, co-operative credit society, recreation and sports club. Welfare work in regard to Indian employees was both inadequate and very unsatisfactory. On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, out of the thirty one institutes maintained by the railway, there were only seven for the Indians. While the institutions for the Europeans were commodious and well equipped most of even the seven Indian institutions were being "superannuated condemned carriages". The existence of separate institutions for Indians and Anglo-Indians and Europeans tended to strengthen the rivalry and social prejudice.

The general health of the workers was none too good. Insufficient nourishment, over work, continuous night duties added to this ill-health. At important railway colonies the railway companies maintained dispensaries where lower paid employees were given free medical treatment.

The railway workers did not want the unfair conditions lying down. Their protest against these injustices, unfair conditions of work, meagre wages and miserable living conditions took different forms, sometimes individual

and sometimes collective action. Unrest in railways could be traced even in the absence of workers' organisations in a formal sense. Many minor strikes and labour riots, took place off and on. Due to lack of proper source materials on the subject, it is very difficult to discuss these disputes in detail. However, most of the early strikes seem to have been very short lived ones.

After the old Madras Railway had merged with the southern Madras Railway, the first recorded strike was the Driver's strike in 1907.¹⁴ Another labour protest took place in 1910 or 1911, when the Locomotive staff particularly at Joharpet junction struck work.¹⁵ These protests were mainly against their working conditions. Again during May-June 1913, the traffic staff of the Madras and Southern Madras Railway struck work for about a fortnight.¹⁶ The Perambur workshop workers also went on strike in sympathy with the traffic staff on 4 July 1913, but resumed work on 7 June 1913. This strike was mainly against victimisation of two Anglo-Indian workers and it was alleged that it was brought about mainly due to the agitational activities of Amalgamated Association of the Railway Servants.¹⁷ Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, supported the Railway Company to suppress the movement. The Madras Government issued orders to Collectors authorising them to warn the villagers adjacent to the line which were affected by the strike, that they would be held responsible for the safety of the line.¹⁸ In this strike, the strikers were replaced by prisoners, coppers and signallers from the army, which compelled the workers to return to work and submit to the provisions under the railway officials.¹⁹

Immediately after the strike of the traffic staff in 1913, the railway authorities issued an order to the workmen that they should sign a service agreement.²⁰

The Railway authorities said that there was nothing new in the agreement that it was exactly similar to the one signed by all employees of the Madras Railway from

1905 to 1908. After the extension to the Company's system in 1900, the agreement signed by workshop employees were reported to have been destroyed and no agreement had been signed by workmen on appointment until 1913. Again, they said that orders regarding the signing of the agreements were issued in February 1913, with a view to regularise the services of permanent employees. The railway authorities further added that they had no intention to impose any new conditions on their employees or to make any change in the rules in regard to their provident fund, retiring gratiation or private work.²¹

There was a friction between the European section of the workmen and the Indian section, when the former accepted the terms of the agreement and the latter refused²². It was contended by the authorities that the workers refused to sign the agreement only due to the machination of the office-bearers of the Amalgamated Association of the Railway servants. The Amalgamated Association succeeded in impressing upon the workers, through series of meetings, that the agreement was thought of by the railway administration only after the May-June 1913 strike and this was introduced to punish the workers for having struck work and to prevent them in future from joining any other strike. In the Service Agreement there was a clause dealing with strikes, which proved to the workers that the contention of the Amalgamated Association about the agreement firm was by and large

correct. Again the clause which was objected was the one which had the provision for the stoppage of pay and the deductions of fines from salary or from money standing at the workmen's credit in the hands of the Company.²³ The workers thought that the Railway Company might utilize the provident fund for the purpose. By another condition the workers were forbidden to do any independent night work. If they violate the provision they should pay the penalty in addition to the forfeiture of their wages.²⁴ So the workers looked upon the agreement with great disfavour and refused to sign the agreement. Even though the loco-totive and carriage Superintendent issued instructions

to the works Manager and the Foreman that the workers should not be pressed to sign the agreement, the latter compelled the workers to sign it. On 9 June 1913, the Amalgamated Association sent telegrams to the Chairman of the Railway Board, emphasizing Governor's intervention.

The Amalgamated Association was informed that the Government did not intend to intervene in the dispute between the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and their employees. From June to November 1913, many telegrams sent to the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the Chairman of the Railway Board, etc. by the Amalgamated Association praying for the early redressal of the grievances of the workers and for an enquiry. But these telegrams remained unacknowledged by the authorities.

In the last week of November 1913, about 100 workmen of the carriage building-shop were asked to sign the agreement which they refused. Immediately forty three workmen were served with twenty four hours notice. Their demand for pay was unheard of. Consequently, about 700 workmen went on strike on 28 November 1913. After heated exchanges of words between officers and the workmen, the workers pelted stones on officers. In the midst of the commotion, the Locomotive Superintendent and Works Manager appeared on the scene and having ascertained the cause of the trouble cancelled the notices and allowed the workers to return to work.

After this trouble, the Locomotive and carriage Superintendent invited delegates of the workmen to get them to formulate their grievances. Accordingly, ten workmen waited on the Locomotive Superintendent on 1 December 1913 but the meeting futile. Then the Locomotive Superintendent urged the workmen to select the representatives to discuss the grievances. But the workmen declined to meet him again, perhaps, because of the fear of dismissal. On 2 December 1913, the Agent received the petition from some of the workmen of the erecting shop, but no action was taken to rectify their grievances by the railway authorities.

The strained relations were further aggravated by the introduction of a new rule on 13 November 1913, which curtailed to fifteen minutes instead of half-an-hour time allowed for the workmen to pass through the gang way both in the morning and noon. The Railway Company contended that the rule allowing them fifteen minutes was practically an old rule²⁷ which was not enforced for the past few years. The workmen contended the fifteen minutes was too short a period to enable all the 7,000 workmen in the shops to pass through the gangways without over-crowding. They further complained that the curtailment of the time resulted in the men being marked late even though they reached the time office several minutes before 7.00 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. Those who did not succeed to get into the shop before 7.00 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. were marked late and fined half-an-hour's pay.

There was a rule which allowed the workmen five minutes time to reach their respective shops from the time office. Until November, the Foremen of the shops were not enforcing this rule with rigour, but allowed some grace time according to the distance of the shops from the time office. In some instances they allowed for about eight minutes. Unfortunately, the Foremen too began to enforce this rule, just from the time, the fifteen minutes rule was introduced. Thus, the workmen lost half-an-hour's pay by going to the shops later, though they might have succeeded in getting through the time office, in time. Thus, the workers thought that for no fault of theirs, in spite of their being at the time office in time, many men had to lose an hour's pay solely owing to the curtailment of the time allowed for passing through the time office and by the rigorous enforcement of the five minute rule. The workers thought that these rules were purposely revised to force them to accept the terms of the agreement without objection or as a punishment for refusing to sign it. It was mere coincidence that the agreement form including a clause regarding strikes was introduced just after the previous strike. The refusal to sign the agreement was followed by the dismissal of forty-one workers, by the reduction of the time allowed for the workmen to enter the shops and by the rigorous enforcement

of the five minutes rule.²⁸ These events following one another in quick succession gave considerable credence to the belief of the workmen that it was solely intended to force them to sign the agreement.

There had been much dissatisfaction among the workmen in the Foreman's workshop in general and the carpenters of the carriage building shop in particular, whose shop was situated at least a couple of furlongs from the gate. Apparently there was a movement of the workmen to get their wages revised, but the authorities were ignorant of this. It was said that the workmen in the carpentary section, who constituted the largest number among the artisans at the workshops, had come to an understanding among themselves that they should not return to work on time. Following this a notice was put up in the shops in the effect that no one should return to work at the appointed time. On 19 December 1913, when the workmen returned to their shop at 12.30 p.m. they did not put their tickets in the box in time. When questioned by Walker, the Foreman, pointed out the impracticability of the whole body of them reaching the shops punctually to the minute on account of the insufficiency of the interval time. Some correspondence passed in this connection between the Foreman and works Manager. About 2.30 p.m. the workmen learnt that the whole shop, except a few men who placed their tickets in time in the box, were to be fined an hour's pay.²⁹ This news spread like a wild fire among the workmen and it served as an immediate cause for a riot. Although the fining of a large number of carpenters was the immediate cause of the riot, the treatment they received from the upper subordinate officers also had contributed much to evoke such a violent outburst.³⁰

On 19 December 1913, one of the workmen approached the authorities and represented their grievances. The worker was assaulted severely by Finch, an Assistant Foreman. On hearing this, a number of workmen rushed to the spot and attacked the Assistant Foreman.³¹ Walker, the Foreman, ran to give an alarm signal to secure help.

but he was surrounded and assaulted by the workmen. Then the workmen blow whistles which served as a signal for the whole workshop to revolt. It took a serious turn after the other workmen joined the rioting. The rioters armed themselves with anything they could lay their hands on bricks, bolts, nuts, iron bars, planks, etc. Meanwhile, Bonford, the Works Manager who had been informed of the trouble came to the scene, but he was surrounded by a number of workers and was seriously assaulted. He was stoned and beaten with sticks and he received several wounds on the back of his head, but managed to escape to his office. The crowd then entered into the erecting shop, broke open a box containing hundreds of sledge hammer handles, armed themselves with them and chased away the European officers. They broke many glass windows and furniture and surrounded the office of the Works Manager. The rioters were prevented from entering into the office by Norton, the watch and ward inspector. They attacked him and he was compelled to protect himself by using his revolver. He fired seven shots without causing any casualties. Eventually, he had to retire to the stores behind the Works Manager's Office.

It was apparently after Norton's retreat, Protecus, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent and Fowle, Personal Assistant to the Locomotive Superintendent, appeared in front of the Works Managers Office and faced the threatening crowd. As matters were becoming very serious, it was evident that the disturbances could not be stopped without the assistance of the officers and staff, the Deputy Locomotive Superintendent decided to call out the volunteers.³² He himself obtained two revolvers (Vobley 450) and ammunition, and went along the outside wall of the work shop to the Locomotive Superintendent's Office. There he met Fowle, and heard that Bonford had been wounded. Protecus gave Fowle another revolver and they entered the workshop opposite to the Works Manager's Office. There they immediately faced the crowd of rioters.

As a result of the firing on the workmen, one Natesh Kudali who received a shot on the forehead fell down and died on the spot, four others were injured. This had the desired effect and the rioters started running for shelter. On 23 December, Sirkani, another workman, who was seriously injured, died in the General Hospital, Madras.³³

Considerable damage was caused to the shops by the rioters. Doors, windows and office furniture were smashed and everything that they had come across was broken. Four while, on the receipt of information about the disturbances the Policemen from the Sembier police station, were sent with arms and ammunition, but they could reach the place only a few minutes after the firing. A number of volunteers assembled and with the assistance of the police, the workshop was cleared. Telephone messages were given from the Sembier Police Station to the Commissioner of Police, to the Deputy Commissioner, Northern Range, to the adjoining Fort Barracks Police Station, to the District Superintendent of Police at St. Thomas Mount and to the District Magistrate of Chingleput. Soon the Commissioner of Police and the Railway Police Superintendent rushed to the workshops. At night security and safety measures were taken with the help of the available reserve police of the Mount, and the city reserve. A strong reserve police force was kept around the workshop in order to prevent further trouble.³⁴ A Dublin Battalion, and the military contingent, were brought from the Fort St. George to render assistance if necessary but their services were not required as the railway authorities decided to close the workshops until further notice.³⁵ However, the workshops were reopened on 2 January 1914.

A case of rioting under Section 143, Indian Penal Code, was registered in the Sembier Police Station. As a result of the investigation, fifteen workmen were arrested on 2 January 1914 and after the workshop reopened, few more arrests were made in this connection.³⁶

The Police Inspector, Sembier, registered a case under sections 302 and 326, Indian Penal Code, against Porteous.

Powls, Foster and Hampton for causing the death of Kalsoo Madali and Sivalpa and grievously hurting Kallapuri Gangadharan and Madurai by shooting at them with revolvers during the rioting at the Perambur workshop on 19 December 1913. The police justified the action of the European Officials and stated that they resorted to use the fire arms only as the last resort. The District Magistrate of Chingleput concluded that it was impossible to say which officer was responsible for the fatal shots.

The Nationalist press demanded an independent enquiry into the riot and firing. But, Government turned it down.* after the reopening of the workshop on 2 January 1914, the Locomotive Superintendent cancelled the order reducing the half-an-hour into fifteen minutes and reverted to the old rule. He further informed the workmen that the check-boards in the different shops would be closed at the times stated below:†

Paint shop	: 7-10 A.M. and 12-10 P.M.
Carriage Building and Carriage Repair	: 7-10 A.M. and 12-30 P.M.
Machine shop and Tyre Wheel shop	: 7-6 A.M. and 12-35 P.M.
All other shops	: 7-5 A.M. and 12-35 P.M.

The workmen were further informed: "The Agent is prepared to continue the investigation begun by the Locomotive superintendent and to cancel or modify those clauses which have been represented as being against the interests of the Workshop Employees so far as may be found desirable. Until this has been decided, the present agreement form will not be issued to employees of the Perambur workshop and the eight annas already deducted for the stamp will be refunded to all employees who have not signed the agreement."³⁸

These actions of railwaymen even before they had organised themselves formally, and the response of the company and the Government broadly indicated the line they adopted subsequently. The spontaneity of these actions, the hostility of the company, the allegation that these tests were engineered by agitators, and the hands off attitude of the Government which was merely interested in preserving law and order, all blocked the future developments.

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8. Ibid., p.570
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10. For details see ROL Vol. VIII, Part-I & II
11. Royal Commission on Labour in India, Vol. VIII, Part-I, p.856.

12. Royal Commission on Labour in India (Oral Evidence) Vol.III, Part-2, pp.524-525.
13. Evidence by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union, Royal Commission on Labour in India, Vol.VIII, Part-2 p.554.
14. The Madras Standard, 5 January 1914
15. G.O.No.561, Public, 7 September 1920
16. G.O.No.1276, Judicial, June 26, 1913.
17. It was formed in the year 1907. It had been an organisation of conventional European staff and Anglo-Indians employed on the railways. The organisation was more a mutual insurance society than a trade union.
V.B. Karnik, Indian Trade Unions : A Survey (Bombay, 1978), p.10
18. G.O.No.561, Public, September 7, 1920
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STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION IN THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT
IN TAMIL NADU AND THE RESPONSE OF THE PRESS

Dr. C. THOMAS,

The Home Rule Movement was spearheaded under the leadership of Mrs. Annie Besant who, with her supporters, tried to carry on the political propaganda to the students in order to strengthen the Movement for getting early constitutional reforms from the English. The instigation given by the Home Rule organisers together with the patriotic sentiments of the students encouraged their participation in political activities. The attempt of the English to separate the students from political activities had negative effect. The students' role in politics was commented by the newspapers in different ways. This paper is an attempt to analyse the factors that led to students' participation in the Home Rule Movement, the consequence of the government policy and the response of the press to students' role in politics. Scholars like Washbrook, Irfan, Raj Kumar and H.P. Owen who had worked on Home Rule Movement did not highlight adequately this significant development. Hence this study seeks to highlight certain neglected areas of these studies.

1. Home Rule League and Propaganda among students

Annie Besant and B.G. Tilak decided to bring the two groups of the Indian National Congress, the moderates

* This paper has been read in Fifty-first session of the Indian History Congress, held in the University of Calcutta, from December 28-30th 1998.

* This study has been done based on the primary sources available in Tamil Nadu Archives and Theosophical Society library, Madras.

and the extremists, and also the Muslim League together to work against the English domination. Owing to their effort, the Indian National Congress with the consent of the Muslim League at a Session held at Bombay in 1915 took a resolution for constitutional agitation to achieve home rule.¹ The concept of home rule implied that India should have right to manage her affairs based on universal franchise and under the suzerainty of the British Crown.² Then, under the new era of reform, India and Britain would co-operate with each other with a fraternal feeling for the upliftment of the Indians.³ With this in view Annie Besant established the Home Rule League at Madras on 1st September 1916.⁴ Annie Besant was elected as the President of the Home Rule League, G.S. Arundale as Organising Secretary, C.F. Mansel as one of the General Secretaries and B.P. Wadia as Treasurer.⁵ The objectives of the League were to carry on continuous objective propaganda to the people on the necessity of home rule for India and continue law-abiding and constitutional activity in the process as well as on the platform to convince the British to grant home rule for India.⁶ The Home Rule League spread throughout Tamil Nadu and its branches were established in different places.

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1. New India, Madras, dt. 29 January 1917, p.3 (Theosophical Society Library, Madras).
 2. Bipin Chandra Pal, Why I Advocate Home Rule for India, The Commonwealth Office, Madras, 1918, p.11.
 3. New India, dt. 9 October 1916, p.3.
 4. Annie Besant, National Home Rule League, why founded and how, The Commonwealth Office, Madras, 1916, p.1.
 5. New India, dt. 4 September 1916, p.11.
 6. Organisation of the Home Rule League, (pamphlet), The Commonwealth Office, Madras, 1916, p.3.
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The Home Rule organizers sought the support of the students in order to popularize the Movement. G. S. Arundale said that the youth was of the age of violent enthusiasm, and giving knowledge of the nature of the English administration and the reality of India would gradually temper the violent enthusiasm of the youth by the wisdom of maturity, thereby they would work for the welfare of the masses. Annie Besant felt that imparting the political propaganda in the minds of the students would help them to inculcate patriotism, more courage and sincerity of purpose so as to enable them to serve the country after completing their studies.⁷ However, both Arundale and Annie Besant did not want the students to be involved in the violent and violent activities. They felt that if the students could indulge in disorderly activities the government would find fault with them.⁸

Annie Besant and her supporters launched political propaganda through newspapers, pamphlets, lectures and Home Rule classes to inculcate patriotism among the students. At Madras, special Home Rule classes had been arranged twice in a week in the hall of Young Men's Indian Association.¹⁰

7. George S. Arundale, "Indian Students and politics", Home Rule and the Republic, No. 44, The Commonwealth Office, Madras, 1916. P. 1.
8. New India, dt. 9 May 1917, p. 3
9. Government Order (G.O.), No. 873, Public (Confidential) dt. 30 June 1917, (G.O. of Madras Newspaper Reports (E.S. & L.S. History of Freedom Movement Madras (H.V.M.) and Foreign News Reports (F.R.) have been referred from the Tamil Nadu State Archives, Madras).
10. L.S. dt. 17 November 1916, 1916-1917, p. 85

attacking the backwardness of the English educational system in India, Annie Besant declared that the English government discouraged the higher education by making the curriculum hard and allotting a negligible amount.¹¹ Except forcing the Indian students to study the contribution of the English to India, she viewed, the English educational system did not offer them any chance to learn anything about the condition of the people of India.¹² She contended that Education to the pupil was not a serpent of wisdom that would give life to the pupil but it was like a serpent of evil that stings to death the patriotic aspirations of the Indians.¹³ G.S. Arundale said that the Indian students though superior to the European students, their apparent inferiority in certain respects was due to the defects of education imposed upon them by the English.¹⁴ They concluded that the Home Rule was the only solution to the alarming deadlock in the educational system.¹⁵

Aimed at imparting the patriotic spirit among the students, the Home Rule organisers exposed the importance of the Indian cultural heritage and civilization. Through an article in

11. Annie Besant, "District Work", Home Rule series pamphlets No. 3, The Commonweal Office, Madras, 1916, p.13.

12. New India, dt. 3 October 1914, p.7.

13. L. Davidson, Secretary to the Government of India dt. 25 June 1917, H.P.M., Vol. 64, P.359.

14. Ibid., dt. 10 August 1917, H.P.M., Vol. 64, p.475.

15. Ibid., pp.469-475.

New India dated 2nd April 1916, Annie Besant explained that India had possessed very old civilization and the heritage of freedom. But the English suppressed the liberty of the Indians.¹⁶ In another article, she wrote that all men were created equal and they were endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights of liberty and pursuit to happiness. When the government became despotic, it was the right of the people to abolish the government and to establish another liberal government. She added that if the American Colonies could get freedom from the English, it would not be difficult for the Indians to get home rule from the British. She urged the students to rise like the young people of Italy and Russia, ready for sacrifice to achieve the constitutional reforms for India.¹⁷ Besides, the Boy Scouts and the Home Rule Volunteer Corps were formed by Annie Besant with the primary purpose of taking up social service and help to the poor.¹⁸ Besides, the students were asked to pray at noon every day for achieving home rule for India, they were provided with printed prayer pamphlet with the content that India should have Home Rule and they wished it with their hearts.¹⁹ Thus, the Home

16. New India, dt. 2 April 1916, p.13.

17. Annie Besant, "District Work", op.cit., p.12.

18. E.R., dt. 1 January 1915, 1914-1917, p.94.

19. E.R., dt. 16 February 1917, 1914-1917, p.101.

Rule organisers and supporters tried to convince the students that the lack of freedom prevented them from obtaining the knowledge on the people of India and cultivating the spirit of patriotism. Therefore, the home rule reform was essential to rectify their grievances. Though they encouraged the students to support the Home Rule Movement, they did not like the students involving in riotous activities.

Political activities of the Students

Long before, the students began their agitation for Home rule. They distributed the pamphlets in vernacular and created disturbances.²⁰ On 11th September 1916 when P. Jivaswami Ayyar, the Vice-Chancellor of Madras University and the supporter of British rule gave a talk at Presidency College, the students interrupted him and abused him.²¹ During the meeting at Pachaiyappa's college, Madras, the students snatched away the cap of a CID Sub-Inspector.²² At St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli, and the Government College at Coimbatore, there appeared wall-posters with the words "Kill the English" and "worship Mrs. Beant",²³ In an attempt to bring the students of Madras and Mysore Universities together a Convention of students was held at Gokhale Hall in Madras from 27th to 31st December 1916. It provided opportunity for frequent discussions among the students on social and educational problems.²⁴

20. P.M., dt. 18 December 1916, 1916-1917, p.91.

21. G.O.No. 873, Public (Confidential), dt. 30 June 1917.

22. Idid.

23. P.M., dt. 17 November 1916, 1916-1917, p.86.

24. Convention of the Madras Students' Convention
The Kambala Press, Madras, pp.1-2

The English felt that the participation of the students in the Home Rule Movement would enhance the sinister influence of Mrs. Annie Besant over them. They contended that if it was not stopped, it would pose a threat to their security in India.²⁵ Therefore, the English administration decided to separate the students from the political movement. On 1st May 1917, Governor Portland issued an order directing the students not to participate in political meetings, or political association or political movement.²⁶ Defending the Government, the English argued that the students were still in "Stata Pupillari"²⁷ and that the government's resolution was to protect the academic interest of the students and their future.²⁸ As the administration wanted to avoid any conflict between the police and the students, in implementing the order, it entrusted the responsibility to the Principals of the Colleges.²⁹ Thus, the English tactically wanted to prevent the students from involving the necessary in the political affairs of the country.

In spite of the Governmental order the students could not be prevented from involving political activity. At Trichiseppalli, 300 students organized a public political meeting which was addressed by T.V. Sankaratha Sastriyer,

25. L. Davidson to the Secretary to the Government of India, - dt. 23 June 1917, M.F.M. Vol. 64, p. 349.

26. G.O.No.559, Home (Education), dt. 1 May 1917.

27. *Ibid.*

28. G.O.No.86, Home (Education), dt. 21 January 1916.

29. G.O.No.1531, Home (Education), dt. 3 December 1917.

Deobhankar and Chingawani. At this meeting, the students took a vow not to obey the government's order and decided to continue the agitation against the English.³⁰ At Poona, thousand students assembled between September 10th and 12th and protested against the governmental order.³¹ Guided by the leaders of the Home Rule Movement, they took out procession carrying the Home Rule placards and burnt the European ties and caps.³² At Kanbarkona, a meeting was organised by the Literary Society and discussed the ways and means of obtaining home rule.³³ At Thirunelveli, 200 students at a meeting decided to continue the struggle for the achievement of home rule.³⁴ At different places, the students made collections for the "Boycott Status Fund".³⁵ Thus, the attempt of the government to prevent the students from the political activities resulted in a large scale students' protest against the English and anarchism in the educational institutions.

Suppression of the Newspapers

The decision of the government to isolate the students from political activity had its reaction from the press. The anti-British and the pro-Home Rule Movement papers

30. Swadesamitani and Hindu Magan, Madras, dt. 25 August 1917; Hindu Magan and Dravida, Madras, dt. 27 August 1917, S.S.R.S., August to October 1917, p. 2259.

31. New India, dt. 13 September 1917, p. 6.

32. P.R., dt. 17 July 1917, 1914-1917, p. 131.

33. Dravida, Madras, 12 September 1917, S.S.R.S., August to October 1917, p. 2304.

34. Kistnapatrika, Manipalagan, dt. 4 September 1917, S.S.R.S., August to October 1917, p. 2328.

35. P.R., dt. 18 September 1917, 1914-1917, p. 146.
Till 13th September 1917, the students along with others collected Rs. 52,307 including Rs. 854 of last day's collection.

criticized the government policy. On the other hand, the pro-British and anti-Home Rule Movement papers welcomed the action of the government. Criticizing the government's intervention, the New India, published from Madras, wrote that the Home Rule leaders tried to train the students into patriotic soldiers, able law abiding citizens, sincere teachers and patriotic leaders to fight against social injustice, poverty, ignorance, disease and intemperance. Students' mutual association with the older generation would be essential for the conduct of smooth public life.³⁶ The paper concluded that when the English allowed the students of England to take part in politics, they denied the same privilege to the Indian students.³⁷ Thus, the order was unreasonable and aimed at curbing the very little freedom given to the young men.³⁸ The Indian Express and the Madrasmitran, published from Madras, wrote that the governmental order was to prevent the students from knowing the worldly affairs through attending meetings and discussions which had not been taught in the classroom. Hence, the English decided to stunt their progress and reduce their enthusiastic desire about service to the motherland.³⁹ The

36. New India, dt. 9 May 1917, p.8.

37. Ibid., dt. 15 September 1917, p.6.

38. Ibid., dt. 2 March 1917, p.7.

39. Ibid., dt. 9 May 1917, p.8.

40. Indian Express, Madras dt. 7 December 1917, E.I.P.S., October to December 1917, p. 2842; Madrasmitran, Madras, dt. 7 October 1917, E.I.P.S., August to October 1917, p. 2511.

Al-Azhar, published from Calicut, argued that the policy of the English was calculated to prevent the students' struggle for the liberation of the country. On the other hand, it tried to make them "fit only to be slaves of those imperialists who have enslaved their country".⁴¹ The Hindu and the Desabandhan, published from Madras, wrote that the order was the most degenerate and mischievous one because it not only cut at the very root of the life of the civilized world but spoiled the future career of the students.⁴² The New India and The Hindu declared that the calculation of the English went wrong.

Instead of preventing the students from taking part in politics, the governmental order created a sense of solidarity among the students, inculcated patriotism and excited a greater curiosity.⁴³ The New India added "Repression has not succeeded with elders, and it failed even more miserably with the younger generation."⁴⁴ It warned the government that if the order was not withdrawn it would finally turn Madras Presidency into another Bengal.⁴⁵

The Desabandhan, published from Cuttack, wrote, "If the Indians had self-government such orders would never have

41. Al-Azhar, Calicut, dt. 23 December 1928, N.S.P.S., January to February 1929, p.42.

42. The Hindu, Madras, dt. 7 May 1917, N.S.P.S., Vol.61, 1917 pp.411-412; Desabandhan, Madras, dt. 24 February 1920, N.S.P.S., 1920, Vol.32, p. 299.

43. The Hindu, dt. 8 May 1917, N.S.P.S., Vol. 61, 1917, p.416
New India, dt. 9 May 1917, p.8.

44. New India, dt. 13 September 1917, p.6.

45. Ibid., dt. 9 May 1917, p.8.

passed."⁴⁶ The Dashabhukta called upon the students to muster courage and to cultivate the art of sacrifice and continue the struggle either long till the Mother Bharat would be granted home rule.⁴⁷

On the other hand, the anti-Home Rule Movement and pro-British papers welcomed the order. The Justice, published from Madras, argued that the Home Rule Movement was reactionary, for it was led by a handful of selfish oligarchy who tried to spoil the development of the country by taking the administration into their hands with the support of the students.⁴⁸ The Non-Brahmin, contended that the so called Home Rulers in the name of Mother Country told the young students the cock and bull stories, inculcated them with the spirit of hating and animosity and spoiled their careers. Therefore, the order was essential to protect the young and upstart students from the cowardly and irresponsible politicians.⁴⁹ The Samaj Abhivadan, published from Mysore, the Madras Daily Review, published from Trichirapalli and the Cochin Argus, published from British Cochin, wrote that the students were responsible citizens

46. Dashabhukta, Guntur, dt. 9 September 1917, N.N.P.S., August to October 1917, p. 2304.

47. Dashabhukta, dt. 24 February 1920, H.F.N., 1920 Vol. 32, p. 289.

48. Justice, Madras, dt. 27 November, 1917, N.N.P.S., October to December 1917, p. 2748.

49. Non-Brahmin, May 1917, H.F.N., Vol. 61, 1917, pp. 420-423.

of the future. On account of their participation in the political movement, they had least concentration in their studies and indulged in unrest in several places. Therefore, the order was essential to protect their studies and build their future career.⁵⁰

In fact, the newspapers responded to the government action from different angles. The pro-Bose Rule Movement papers argued that the intervention of the Government was aimed at preventing the students from acquiring knowledge and reducing their aspiration of serving the country. They also argued that the order was motivated to reduce students' power against the English policy. However, it cannot be denied that the pro-Bose Rule newspapers dismissed the evil effects of students' participation in political activities. On the other hand, the anti-Bose Rule Movement papers contended that the order was essential to protect the future career of the students and to liberate them from the evilious politicians who attempted to make use of the students for their own benefits.

CONCLUSION:

Participation of the students in Tamil Nadu in the agitation for Bose Rule for India marked a turning point in the history of the National Movement in South India. Annie Besant and her supporters tried to establish a constitutional government under the suzerainty of the English through constitutional agitation. In order to strengthen the

50. Amal Abhinava, Mysore, dt. 27 September 1917 I.M.P.M., August to October 1917, p.2433; Madrasian Review, Trin-chinopoly, dt. 3 October 1917, I.M.P.M., August to October 1917, P.2507; Dechirai, dt. British Cochin, dt. 19 May 1917, I.M.P.M., Vol.10, 1917, pp.426-428.

Home Rule Movement, they gave training to the students and, at the same time, they wished to keep them away from disorderly activities. But the note of their training together with the patriotic enthusiasm of the students led them to engage in riotous activities against the English.

The English attempted to prevent the students from participating in political meetings, discussions and debates. But politics being a branch of social activity, students could not be separated from it. Their participation and discussions regarding social and political developments were calculated to find a solution for acute problems of the day and to acquire knowledge so that they would become good citizens.⁵¹ The mingling of the students with the elders appeared essential for the preparation of the students for the political life. Therefore, political life of the students should begin during their educational career.⁵² On the other hand, the government's decision to deprive the students of opportunity for acquiring political experience was intended to suppress the strength of the younger generation against the British. Though students' participation in the Home Rule agitation could not bring any immediate reform, the political life of India appeared to experience a massive transformation from conservative to that of radical

51. George B. Arundale, *op.cit.*, p.15.

52. *Ibid.*, //18-19.

SHIELDING OF FOREST WEALTH FROM GOAT MENACE.

One of the important measures for achieving soil conservation is by clothing barren land with vegetation of some type or other. Even grass in many cases achieves soil and water conservation to an appreciable extent. But in any measure of vegetation, the problem of goats has to be reckoned with, as some goats not only browse the leaves but even consume the tender shoots, thereby destroy all traces of vegetation.

Thus, goats are a menace to forest wealth. If the soil on the hills and forests are to be conserved and reserved for posterity the grazing of goats in hills and forests should be strictly prohibited.

Of course all types of goats are not enemies to the soil. Only a particular type of goats are the real enemies of soil conservation.

In 1956, the subject of 'Management of Goats from the point of soil conservation' was taken up for discussion by the Madras State Soil Conservation Board. The erstwhile Board of Revenue suggested that penalties might be made very heavy for impounded goats and that they could be taxed similarly but the Government in the Revenue Department felt that the existing rate of fine levied on an impounded goat was very high (i.e. in 1956) viz. Rs.0-75-0 compared to that of an impounded sheep, which was only Rs.0-3-0 and that there was, therefore, no valid ground for increasing the rate further.

The Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture desired to know how the goat problem was tackled by other countries of the World so that the same could be examined for adoption in this State. Accordingly, the Chief Conservator of Forests furnished a note and commended the adoption of legislation on the lines of the Goat Law of Cyprus. His note reads thus:-

In England no one recommends throwing open forests to grazing though the demand for grazing is immense. This is met by farming on up-to date lined with regular pastures on which cattle are allowed to graze at certain seasons of the year and during non-grazing season the

pastures receive considerable attention. These are managed according to modern farming methods and given rest to recuperate.

In France entry of goats in the forests is strictly prohibited by the French Law notwithstanding any title to the contrary. The same restriction is placed on sheep.

In Germany goat grazing has never been tolerated in the forests of the State.

In Switzerland grazing of any kind is prohibited under protection forests i.e., forests which are maintained on the hill slopes to conserve soil and moisture. The conservation of soil and its produce has become the axis of the management of the Swiss shepherd. As he has abundantly realized that any abuse of these lands will result in his disaster, no grazing is allowed in any forests under any circumstances. No forest land has been assigned for grazing. No reports of goat grazing in either the private or the State owned forests can be traced. In Russia grazing of sheep and goat is strictly prohibited by law in all the State forests. In Greece, goats are being confined to houses as domestic animals for the sake of their milk to replace that of the cow.

Australia seems to be a happy country because apparently there are no goats resorting to the State forests. There the forest officers object to even other animals grazing in their forests. According to their experience a well-fed milch cow that will not touch coarse grasses will graze off species to such an extent as to taint the milk.

In Cyprus there has been constant endeavour to keep off goats from the forests as they cause considerable damage to the tree growth in the Island. As a result of public opinion growing against goat grazing in 1913 the Goat Law was passed. The aim of this enactment was to enable any village by vote of property owners including

those possessing 25 sheep or goats, from being kept within the village boundaries. It has been regarded that within 13 years of their passing of the enactment, out of a total of 641 villages, 143 had ballotted against the keeping of goats within their village lands. It has been generally accepted that there has been a great improvement in the villages where the goats have been excluded especially from areas where fruit trees of different varieties are grown. The procedure adopted is as follows:-

If some of the inhabitants of the village wish to exclude goats from being pasture on the lands included within the village boundaries, a petition signed by the not less than 10 property owners is addressed to the Commissioner of the district. In case the Commissioner is satisfied that this petition represents the genuine wish of a number of the inhabitants, a ballot is arranged when everyone of proper age is supposed to vote. After the ballot is taken and the votes counted, it is ascertained whether the villages are in favour or against keeping the goats; if the latter, then within fifteen days all the goats have to be removed from the village. The law provides that if any goats are left after the specified date, the State will purchase such goats at the prevailing market rates.

Sometimes the goats from such a village are sold to the residents of other villages where rearing of goat is not prohibited. Goats for immediate slaughter alone are brought into a prescribed village and no other goats are allowed to be kept. Some institutions and large firms are exempted from the operation of this law much to the annoyance of the more enlightened inhabitants who always feel that they are not getting the full benefit of the law. And generally there is no doubt a great improvement in the economic of agriculture and horticultural position of a village which has ceased to keep goats roaming within the village lands. After the 1914-18 war, the position deteriorated and many permits had to be refused but this was followed by threats. In the past,

It was assumed that the goat-herds only raised goats for their own use, but nowadays this is quite a rare exception. The majority keep these omniverous goats simply as a business proposition which according to them is a poor man's cow and rich man's nest.

Attempts to recall the goat-herds from their new professions were not of any avail as they demanded 2s.6d. per day to make up lucrative business of keeping goats at Public expense. According to the 1927-28 census taken in Cyprus, it has been estimated that goats cost the State at least 1s damage per head. In Cyprus they have observed that goat browsing effected the water regime. The soil becomes dry. With the drying out of the soil, useful bacteria, worms and other plant helping agencies either move on or are killed with the result that the remaining soil is not in a fit physical or chemical condition to fulfill its functions towards the modest requirements of young or old trees. Although trees are often found growing on rocky places, yet they do not grow as tall, straight or large as in a deep good soil. Thus, if the humus and surface soil is washed away, the trees do not grow nearly as fast or to such dimensions as under normal conditions. Once the damage to the Forest soil is done, it cannot be repaired without endless expense far beyond the resources of any Forest Department. Once the soil is lost, it is not long before the subsoil—which may be fairly deep in cultivated lands, but uncommonly shallow in the forests of this country will also be lost.

I strongly commend for the earnest consideration of the Government the Goat Law of Cyprus for adoption in the State. Unless something drastic is done, that too speedily, in this matter, I am afraid the prosperity of the State will be at stake. At present many people are under the impression that it is possible to have good and beneficial effect from the forests and yet, at the same time, they manage somehow to denude the forests or overgraze

it with impunity. If such a policy possible consistent with the principles of forestry, I am sure the officers of the Forest Department would be the first to welcome it and afford every facility to the public in the matter of grading requirements of timber, fuel, water and other forest produce. Bad forestry takes time to show itself and even after 15 to 20 years there may not be any perceptible difference. Whatever it may be, a trained and conscientious Forest Officer advising a modern State cannot be a party to such a short-sighted and suicidal policy which in its wake will bring famine and misery to the State. It is high time that the authorities and the public realize that the Conservation and proper utilization of forests is a prime essence of a good Government in any country. Without it there is no real prosperity; with it there is ample timber, fuel, water and other amenities of life."

At the Centre, an Adhoc-Committee appointed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture discussed the question of the damage caused to vegetation by goats in the light of the notes prepared by the Animal Husbandary Commissioner, Director of Soil Conservation and the Inspector General of Forests. The Committee made the following recommendations:

1. Operations for breeding improved varieties (for milk, mutton etc.) of goats should be intensified, so that owners would be induced to take greater care of the (better breed) animals and not allow them to stray and browse indiscriminately.
2. Progressive reduction in numbers of goats (their replacement by sheep necessary.) should be planned in areas where they are providing a source of considerable damage to vegetation, such as in the dry areas of Rajasthan. In such areas, stress should be laid on sheep breeding on an increasing scale.

3. One way of bringing about the progressive reduction of numbers of goats would be to introduce a tax on goats maintained in excess of a reasonable minimum level and the limit it would refer to, would be for local determination.
4. Goats must be completely excluded from vulnerable areas on steep slopes and from all such sites liable to soil exposure and erosion.
5. Measures must be devised urgently to put an end to the evil habit of topping avenue trees for food for goats.
6. It is recognized that goats are but one aspect of damage to vegetation from browsing or grazing by livestock in general and therefore, the picture should also be studied in an overall manner.

These recommendations were forwarded to the State Government along with the views expressed by the Commissioner, Animal Husbandry.

The Commissioner, Animal Husbandry, was in general agreement with the observation of the Committee in regard to the habits of the goats, and the harm done to the vegetation and their number should be reduced and the goat had a definite place in the economy of the country and the emphasis should be laid on its development, instead of dismissing it as a pest and the animals should not be legislated out of existence.

It was further suggested that the proper solution seemed to lie in the prevention of indiscriminate grazing by all species and if possible, by compelling the owners to keep their animals within their premises and still feed them. It was also suggested that cattle also accounted as a pest to unprotected fields and the only way in which

destruction could be avoided was on the one hand by the owners of the property protecting themselves by fencing and other adequate means and on the other, by the Government exercising more effective control on trespass. Apart from these suggestions the Government have not taken any steps to ask the State Governments to take any further action, at no stage was there any proposal to liquidate the entire population of goats in North India.

It may be stated that in the light of researches and observations made in India and abroad the case against goats had been built on allegations not supported by experimental and scientific study. The experiments conducted abroad and the observations made after over 30 years of legislative restrictions placed on grazing of goats and camels in certain areas, now in Pakistan, had led to the conclusion that elimination of goats alone could not protect forest or improve soil conditions. On the other hand, there were concrete facts in support of the economic value of the animal, the Goat was considered merely as the scape goat to cover the faults of man, as the destruction was primarily caused by man by cutting forest and felling trees and over-stocking and over-grazing of land.

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(G.O.Ma.No.1073, Food & Agriculture Department,
dated. 4.4.1957.)

SWIMMING BATH.

K. G. PALANI.

Rajah Rameshwar Ranganath Bahadur, Zamindar of Kallalappudi & c. Estates, Ettimilli, has made a gift of Rs. 21,000/- for the provision of a Swimming Bath for the City, and the Corporation has accepted the gift.

It is the Rajah's wish that the Bath should be named after His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and also if possible opened by His Royal Highness at the time of his visit to Madras.

The Rajah wishes the Bath constructed somewhere on or near the Marina and if no suitable site is available there, in some central place in the city. The Special Engineer who was asked to select a site, was of opinion that the most suitable place on the Marina was the Wenlock Park and that the next best place was the People's Park which was more centrally situated.

As the provision of public bath/odds to the amenities of the city, the Government were moved to accord sanction to alienate in favour of the Corporation an extent of 140' by 105' in the Wenlock Park for the construction of the Bath. The Government were accorded sanction to the creation of the Bath in the People's Park only. The land was already vested in the Corporation for the purpose of a Park.

Accordingly, the Government passed orders as follows in G.O.No.1928 Local Self Government Department dated 3.10.1921.

"The Government are unable to alienate any portion of the Wexlock Park to the Corporation for the proposed Swimming Bath. They have however, no objection to the construction of the bath in the People's Park".

"Accordingly, the swimming bath was constructed for the public use. The bath was last rebuilt in the year 1949. The swimming bath has not been ^{put} ~~not~~ to use for various reasons, for the past 20 years.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY.

List of books received during 1.4.92 to 30.6.92.

Sl.No.	Received from	Title
1.	T.N. Electricity Board	Statistics at a Glance 1990-91.
2.	T.N. Co-op. State Land Development Bank W.S.S.	Administration Report and Balance sheets July 1987-June 87.
3.	-do-	-do- July 1987-June 1989.
4.	Standard Fire works Rajaratnam college for Women, Sivakasi.	Magazine Vol.22 June 1991.
5.	J. Even geline sheela	Bell. History of the Economic development in the Madras State under the First Five Year Plan 1951-56.
6.	A. Gov. Gopal Venugol	a. a. - - - - - 1987.
7.	The Hindu, Mount Road, Madras-2.	The Hindu India Oct 1991.
8.	Sub-Collector, Marur	Madras Treasury, Code Vol. I 1953.
9.	-do-	Madras Financial Code Vol. 2. 1963.
10.	-do-	Madras Municipal Manual 1903.
11.	-do-	Madras Loans Taxation Manual 1951.
12.	-do-	Madras Stamp Manual 1958.
13.	-do-	Village Officers and Ryots Manual 1958.
14.	-do-	Land Acquisition Manual 1961.
15.	-do-	District Office Manual 1961.
16.	-do-	1961 (4 parts)
17.	-do-	Manual of Election Law
18.	-do-	4th edition 1961 2 copies
19.	-do-	General Administration Manual Tamil Nadu 1971.

1.	2.	3.
20.	Sub-Collector, Karur	Tamil Nadu Loans (Takkari) Manual 1963.
21.	-do-	Tamil Nadu Stamp Manual 5th Edn. 1973.
22.	-do-	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue Vol.2 1958.
23.	-do-	-do- Vol-3
24.	-do-	Part St.George Gazette Part IV Statutory Rules orders etc.
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26.	Selvi S. Uma Selva Rajni	" "	"Children's Stories" 1971 - 1990	23.4.92	7.5.92
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28.	Thiru A. Sreedara Rajan	" "	"Commercial Viability of the Tourist Infrastructure developed in T. T. D. C" 1960 - 1990	23.4.92	7.5.92
29.	Thiru V. Sreedarayalan	" "	"The French Colonial Adminis- tration in India" 1970 - 1994	21.5.92	20.5.93
30.	Thiru L. Sarasa Manikandan	" "	"Second World War and Madras" 1900 - 1960	16.4.92	15.4.93
31.	Tat. Jaganthi Richard	" "	"Contribution of Foreign Customs to Tamil Nadu to Western Education and its impact" 1970 - 1981	16.4.92	15.4.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Solvi P. Koralavelli	Ph.D.	"Socio-Economic Development of Madurai" 1900 - 1932	8.5.92	7.5.93
33.	Thiru B. Maragumandas	M. Phil.	"The Ports of North Arcot District" 1701 - 1951	27.4.92	28.4.93
34.	Thiru A. Venkatesan	M.L. Dissertation	"Article 370 of Indian Constitution" 1948 - 1950	29.4.92	13.5.92
35.	Thiru J. Pandharavan	M.L.	"Conventible Institutions and Endowments" 1570 - 1990	4.5.92	3.5.93
36.	Thiru D. Boosaranagiah	Write a book	"Origin and development of Kibbeyats in Andhra Pradesh"	30.4.92	14.5.92
37.	Thiru A. Palaniyandy	Writing an article	"Education in Tamil Nadu" 1900 - 1952	5.5.92	4.5.93
38.	Thiru C. Periasami	Ph.D.	"The East-Coast Tamilagam Social and Cultural Development through its Ports" 1600 - 1900	19.5.92	18.5.93
39.	Thiru S. Kanasakopan	"	"Freedom Movement in Tamil Nadu" 1835 - 1947	2.5.92	1.5.93
40.	Solvi B. Parvathan	"	"Industrial Development in Tamil Nadu with special reference to textiles" 1870 - 1947	28.5.92	27.5.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	Thiru S. Arunchelaperumal	Ph.D.	"Social History of Tamil Nadu" 1900 - 1960	5.5.92	4.5.93
42.	Thiru S. Veerarasu	"	"History and Excavation" 1920 - 1961	7.4.92	6.4.93
43.	Selvi K. Rajeswari	"	"Status of 24 Kasesa Telugu Chettiar Women in Madurai District" 1800 - 1955	7.5.92	6.5.93
44.	Tmt. Meera Abraham	For Public- ation.	"Missionary Education, Women and Medical Education" 1900 - 1961	8.5.92	22.5.92
45.	Thiru D. Rajendran	K. Ph.D.	"Emergence of SC & ST in RA Districts" 1800 - 1964	8.5.92	22.5.92
46.	Thiru T. V. Man	"	"Inauguration Development of Back- ward class South Arcot District" 1947 - 1967	8.5.92	22.5.92
47.	Thiru S. Kothiresan	K.L. Discussions	"Indian Constitution with River water Rights" 1900 - 1961	8.5.92	22.5.92
48.	Thiru Seeni Viswanthar	for Publication	"Life History of Bharathiyar" 1857 - 1956	4.5.92	3.5.93
49.	Thiru P. Sekar	K. Ph.D.	"Monuments at Arcot" 1801 - 1990	8.5.92	22.5.92
50.	Thiru K. Babu	"	"A study of Handicraft in N.A. Districts" 1901 - 1960	8.5.92	22.5.92
51.	Thiru A. Sathyasrayana	Project work	"Tand, caste and dominions in Andhra Pradesh" 1880 - 1960	8.5.92	22.5.92
52.	Thiru D. Manakrishnan	K. Ph.D.	"D.M.I. and the question of National Integration" 1967 - 1973	8.5.92	22.5.92

53.	Thiru K. Karagiob	Ph.D.	"Christians Education in Tamil Nadu" 1947 - 1960	829.92	7.5.93
54.	Thiru M. Rengaswami	"	"The Growth and Decline of the Minority System in Tamil Nadu" 1970 - 1955	8.5.92	7.5.93
55.	Thiru Michael Bruce Mc Farland	"	"Recent History in Madras Presidency" 1760 - 1950	16.5.92	15.5.93
56.	Thiru K.S. Thomas	"	"Jaini Systems in Kerala" 1801 - 1900	9.4.92	8.5.93
57.	Thiru S. Krishnamany	"	"Biographies and Autobiographies of Surgeons for the South - a New History of Tamil Nadu" 1900 - 1961	16.4.92	15.4.93
58.	Thiru N. Rama Devi	"	"Intellectual awakening in Andhra with special reference to Christian Missionaries" 1897 - 1920	26.4.92	27.4.93
59.	Thiru P.K. Venkateshwar	M. Phil.	"Labour Policy in Madras Presidency" 1900 - 1961	7.5.92	6.5.93
60.	Thiru Soob Ali Khan	"	"Muslim League" 1857 - 1960	27.4.92	26.4.93
61.	Thiru Subhulal Redj	M. Phil.	"History of Mysore" 1670 - 1961	12.5.92	11.5.93
62.	Thiru S. Krishnamoal	Ph.D.	"Legislations and the status of women in Tamil Nadu" 1947 - 1961	11.5.92	10.5.93
63.	Thiru C. Dattagovulu	Publishing a book	"Hindu & Ayurvedic Medicines" 1820 - 1950	14.5.92	13.5.93

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64.	Thiru R. Anthony	Project work	"Watch Industry in India" 1701 - 1900	13.5.92 27.5.92
65.	Thiru N. Raja Pandian	B.Phil.	"Art-Architecture and Iconography of Chidambaram Divyagopala's Temple" 1001 - 1900	13.5.92 27.5.92
66.	Ent. Neeraja Collumudi	"	"Temple Architecture" 1000 - 1900	13.5.92 27.5.92
67.	Selvi M.R. Srinia	"	"Temple Architecture with special Reference to Pancha temple (Vandara) 1000 - 1900	13.5.92 27.5.92
68.	Selvi G.J. Pragas	"	"Cost Benefit Study on School Education" 1991 - 1991	13.5.92 27.5.92
69.	Thiru J. Subraman Rao	Ph.D	"Fesina in Madurai District" 1001 - 1900	15.5.93
70.	Selvi P.V. Sridharani	M.Phil	"Madai Nadu Govt's Policy Towards Linguistic Minorities" 1947 - 1961	15.4.93
71.	Dr. M. Suresh Babu	Ph.D.	"Women Movement in Tamil Nadu" 1947 - 1961	4.5.93
72.	Selvi P. Thennathi	M.Phil	"Irrigational and Agricultural Development in Tiruchirappalli District" 1950 - 1961	11.5.93
73.	Thiru I. Ashok Kumar	"	"Prohibition of Drinks in Madurai District" 1857 - 1961	11.5.93
74.	Thiru V. Venkatesan	Ph.D.	"Prescribed Vernacular Political Literature" 1905 - 1937	13.5.92 12.5.93

75.	Thiru A. Parameswaran	Ph.D.	"Local Revenue Administration in South Madra under the East India Company"	1790 - 1855	13.5.92	12.5.93
76.	Thiru K. Chandramoorthy	Writing a Book	"Ladies Improvement in Tamil - Madra"	1900 - 1947	15.5.92	20.5.92
77.	Thiru G. Subramani	M.Phil.	"Varugur" - A Study	1900 - 1947	14.5.92	20.5.92
78.	Thiru B. Suresh Babu	" "	"Defeatistory activities of Christian Missionaries and Colonial settlement of Stuartperary Bentoor Mat; 1900 - 1950	1881 - 1900	16.5.92	17.5.93
79.	Thiru Sasivara] D. Akka	Ph.D.	"Municipal Administration in Princely State of Mysore"	1850 - 1956	7.5.92	6.5.93
80.	Thiru K.P. Prabhakara Panicker	" "	"Mats in Madras Presidency 1805 - 1947	1805 - 1947	19.5.92	18.5.93
81.	Thiru M. Rajendran	Post Doctorate	"Socio Economic and Political condition of Tamil Nadu"	1750 - 1950	16.5.92	15.5.93
82.	Thir. V. Subbulakshmi	Ph.D.	"Economics Irrigation in Dayalasees"	1858 - 1980	21.5.92	20.5.93
83.	Thiru P. Sornakani	" "	"Depressed classes and National Movement in Tamil Nadu"	1885 - 1947	21.5.92	20.5.93
84.	Thiru P. Jothi Packian	" "	"The British Madras Administration in the Madras Presidency"	1670 - 1947	20.5.92	19.5.93

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85.	Dr. J. Manjima Begum	Ph.D.	"Education of Muslim Women" 1947 - 1951	11.5.92 10.5.93
86.	Dr. K. Gundhimathi	"	"History of Coimbatore" 1870 - 1947	21.5.92 4.6.92
87.	Dr. S. Chinnaiyan	"	"Social Life under the Marathas of Tanjore" 1875 - 1876	21.5.92 30.5.92
88.	Dr. P. Eswaran	"	"Self Respect Movement in Madras Presidency" 1920 - 1970	21.5.92 4.6.92
89.	Dr. B. Thirupathi	M.Phil	"Educational Policy of Kharaj" 1950 - 1964	23.4.92 22.4.93
90.	Dr. V. G. Karamath	Ph.D.	"Balk Talca - Mythology"	25.5.92 8.6.92
91.	Dr. M. Elizabeth Bignay	"	"Maroon Construction of Pondi Tranbar" 1801 - 1960	3.6.92 2.6.93
92.	Dr. K. Balambraoni	"	"Political Parties in Tamil Nadu" 1900 - 1961	26.5.92 25.5.93
93.	Dr. D. Geesh Das	"	"Socio-Economic Background of Settlements in Tamil Nadu" 1800 - 1950	26.5.92 25.5.93
94.	Dr. V. J. Raja Sakthidevan	Ph.D.	"Struggle of Madhachari" 1800 - 1950	27.5.92 26.5.93
95.	Dr. P. Sreenaga Sundaram	Ph.D.	"Law and Order in the Madras State" 1937 - 1961	28.4.92 27.4.93
96.	Dr. D. Brinivasan	"	"Urban centres in Governmental Districts, Madhachari" 1870 - 1880	28.4.92 27.4.93

97.	Selvi S. Kalai Selvi	Diploma in Folklore	1954 - 1955	25.5.92	10.6.92
98.	Mrs. L. Lalitha Lakshmi	M. Phil.	Position of Benganda Madhavi women in Kerala. 1960 - 1960	11.5.92	10.5.93
99.	Thiru S. Thiruvayarkaran	Ph. D.	"Bambakulam Municipality" 1866 - 1961	13.5.92	12.5.93
100.	Thiru C. Joseph Baranbas	"	"Emigration Studies" 1933 - 1962	15.6.92	9.6.93
101.	Thiru F. S. Sivakolundu	Project work	"Public Life of Hamba - S. Subramaniam" 1952 - 1962	5.5.92	4.6.93
102.	Sdru C. Srinivas	Post Doctorate	"Economic condition in the Carnatic" 1710 - 1801	3.5.92	2.6.93
103.	Mrs. Premakumari Rajasekaran	Ph. D.	"Social Welfare Administra- tion in Tamil Nadu" 1900 - 1961	25.5.92	25.5.93
104.	Thiru V. Rajagopalan	Publishing a book	"Early Technology in Tamil Nadu 1700-1950"	2.6.92	16.6.92
105.	Thiru C. S. Krishna	Writing a book	"Festivals and workers in Tamil Nadu" 1889 - 1957	13.5.92	12.6.93
106.	Thiru S. Nathirajan	M. Phil.	"Congress role in Tamil Nadu" 1954 - 1961	5.5.92	4.5.93
107.	Mrs. Lucia Simon	Ph. D.	"Madras Port Trust Labour Movement" 1900 - 1961	27.5.92	26.5.93

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108.	Thiru G. Gollan Var	Project work M.A. Degree	"Marine Zoology-Coastal -Evaluation" 1973 - 1982	28.5.92 27.5.93
109.	Dr. A. Sreedharan	Post Doctorate	"Justice Party" 1916 - 1960	5.6.92 11.6.92
110.	Thiru B. Dorraj	Ph.D.	"Standard system in South Orissa" 1766 - 1936	4.6.92 3.6.93
111.	Thiru E. Kathasarasam	"	"Political, Social & Economic condition of Madras Presidency" 1885 - 1959	8.6.92 7.6.93
112.	Selvi B. Sankari	M.Phil.	"Education and Status of Women workers in English Industry Tamil Nadu" 1927 - 1947	26.5.92 25.5.93
113.	Dr. B. Padas	Ph.D.	"Zangwara, Chaitra" 1860 - 1900	8.6.92 22.6.92
114.	Thiru Haruka Venugopalan	For subli- cation	"Ecotourisml Changes in Villages in Thruchirappalli District" 1800 - 1950	3.6.92 2.8.93
115.	Selvi T.B. Krishnaveni	M.Phil.	"Irrigation and Agricultural development in Kanyakumari District" 1950 - 1961	26.5.92 25.5.93
116.	Selvi Sujatha Parashasthman	Ph.D.	"Sociology of Education" 1947 - 1961	10.6.92 24.6.92
117.	Selvi A. Saritha Lakshmi	"	"Naturalogy" 1947 - 1961	10.6.92 24.6.92

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118.	Thiru B. Karthikeyan		"Government Revenue Settlement in Tamil Nadu" 1800 - 1857	8.6.92 7.6.93
119.	Thiru A. Karasiahanswamy	"	"History of the Dharmapuran State" 1570 - 1960	11.5.92 10.5.93
120.	Thiru U. V. Subbu Iyengar	"	"Bacon Migration and Slave Trade by Portuguese, Dutch and English" 1857 - 1947	11.6.92 10.6.93
121.	Selvi K. Latha	M. Phil	"Socio-Economic upliftments of scheduled castes" 1957 - 1967	11.6.92 25.6.92
122.	Selvi S. Selvi	"	"Dr. Malabar Adichachchi 1910 - 1930"	11.6.92 25.6.92
123.	Thiru T. Sridharan	Ph.D.	"Role of Commercial Banks and Rural Development" 1952 - 1959	11.6.92 25.6.92
124.	Thiru Solomon Phillips	M-Phil	"History of the St. Thomas Mount and Pallavaram" 1701 - 1961.	1.6.92 30.5.93
125.	Thiru Nicholas B. Marib	Teaching	"Colonialism and Antiropo-Logia South India" 1840 - 1961	17.6.92 16.6.93
126.	Selvi S.G. Latha	Ph.D.	"History of Tamil Nadu" 1870 - 1961	18.6.92 17.6.93
127.	Thiru J. Raja Mohamed	"	"Painting notations of the Marikayars of Coromandel coast" 1701 - 1960	27.6.92 26.6.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
128.	Thiru Mohanand Kustafa	Ph.D.	"Iron cottonment in Madras Fertilisency" 1800 - 1875	18.6.92	17.6.93
129.	Thiru V. Subramanian	Forfeited Ph.D.	"Sri Varadachari Temple Basal - a Study" 1901 - 1990	19.6.92	3.7.92
130.	Th. S. Jagdishan	Ph.D.	"Jeweller Architecture in Madurai" 1670 - 1949	20.5.92	19.5.93
131.	Thiru V. Sundarajan		"A History of the Gardens of Jodhpur" 1670 - 1800	20.6.92	21.6.93
132.	Th. Kankalatha Mahend	Post Doctorate	"Merchants of Orissa" 1650 - 1954	25.6.92	25.6.93
133.	Thiru C.S. Subramanian	Project M.F.S. Leherya - a study of work his wife and times as part ICSSR of the early	1650 - 1954	26.6.92	25.5.93
134.	Thiru B. Zandappan	M. Phil	"The Municipal Administration of Kanchipuram" 1940 - 1961	26.5.92	25.5.93
135.	Thiru B. Doravann	Ph.D.	"Social Side Legislative Council" 1937 - 1961 1952 - 1986 (printed books)	26.6.92	25.6.93
136.	Sd. vi K. Latha	M. Phil	"Socio-Economic Difficulties of Scheduled Caste in Tamil Nadu" 1967 - 1977 (only printed book)	28.6.92	23.6.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
156.	Thiru Balakrishna Satyanthy	Post Doctorate	"For future of the Occams Seminary struggle for the Restoration of Hindu Raj to the State of Goanar" 1961 - 1966	17.4.92	26.4.93
157.	Dr. C. Vijayalaxmi	M.Phil.	"Perceptive of Isthern church and its impact on women" 1950 - 1957	3.6.92	2.6.93
158.	Thiru N. Viswanathan	-	"Growth of Textile Industry" 1951 - 1962	9.6.92	8.6.93
159.	Thiru A.M. Subban	Ph.D.	"Trade relationship between India and Malaysia" 1960 - 1964	24.6.92	23.6.93

1933 - 34-ம் ஆண்டு

செ.சீ.பா.க.க.க., செ.சீ.,

வினாக்கள்

புதுவைகள் மெய்யுறுப்புப் பெற்ற மதுரைக் "காட்டு மெய்யுறுப்பு" பற்றியும் அதில் உள்ள மெய்யுறுப்புக்கள் எழுத்துக்களின் (Spelling) திருத்தம் யாத்திரைக்காகப் பற்றியும் அதற்கும் சம்பந்தமாக சில வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படுகின்றன.

புதுவைகள் மெய்யுறுப்பு

செ.சீ.பா.க.க.க. பெற்ற மதுரைக் "காட்டு மெய்யுறுப்பு" பெற்ற மெய்யுறுப்புக்கள் மெய்யுறுப்புக்கள். இவைகளில் சில பெயர்களில் திருத்தம், சிலரை சீரமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப்படுகிறது.

செ.சீ.பா.க.க.க. பெற்ற மதுரைக் "காட்டு மெய்யுறுப்பு"

இந்த மெய்யுறுப்புக்கள் 'காட்டு', 'காட்டு', 'காட்டு' போன்ற பெயர்களில் உள்ளன.

'காட்டு' (Madras) என்ற மதுரை மெய்யுறுப்புக்கள் இவ்வாறு என்ற பெயர்களில் உள்ளன. இவைகள் சீரமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப்படுகிறது.

இவ்வாறு சீரமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப்படுகிறது. இவைகள் சீரமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப்படுகிறது.

1. Vide:- Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency in illustration of the Records of the Government and the yearly Administration Reports Published in 1893 - P.450.
2. Vide: Madurai Municipality's R.Dis.No,4667/50 dated 19.3.50 p.53.Cf.

செய்தல் பெயர் " NADURA " : தலை யாற்றல் " MATHURAI "

குடியரசு அரசின் தலை பெயர் திருத்தல் : NADURA
என்பது அமைக்கப்பட்டது. அதை பின்னர் மறுபடி நடை சம்பவம்
தொகு பெயரை தயவு செய்து செய்தல் திருத்தல்
: MATHURAI : மற்ற (முன் நடை) மாற்றுவதற்காக
நிர்வாகம் தலைநகரம் திருத்த செய்தல் 1950-ல் நடை பெற்றது.

செய்தல் திருத்தல் தலை யாற்றல் செய்தல்

• NADURA : பெயரை : MATHURAI : மற்ற
மாற்றல் பின்னர், இது செய்தல் பின்னர் மறுபடி : மறுபடி
செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல்
செய்யப்பட்ட பெயர் மட்டும்தான் செய்தல் செய்தல்
: MATHURAI : மற்ற செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல்
(Identical) செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் :
செய்யப்பட்ட செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல், செய்தல்
செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல்
செய்தல் செய்தல் : MATHURAI : மற்ற செய்தல்
மாற்றுவதற்கு மறு செய்தல் செய்தல் 4-1-1950-ல்
செய்யப்பட்ட செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல்
செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல் செய்தல்.

3. Vide: Madurai Municipality's R.Dis.No.67453/50-
dt. 7-3-1951 p.15,CF.
Co No. 119 dated 19.3.50
4. Vide Copy of Letter in the Madurai Municipality's
R.Dis.No.4867/50 dated 19.3.50 p.1,CF.
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விவர உத்தேசங்கள்

மேலும் பிறகுள்ளே உள்ளவை மதரை மாவட்டத்தில்
உள்ள மதரை நகரமாவட்டம் அமைப்பதில் நகரமாவட்டம் எந்த
மாவட்டமும். MADURAI நகரம் MADURAI
என்ற இரண்டு மாவட்டங்களாக வகுத்துக் கொடுத்த
என்ற கருத்தை மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரை மாவட்டமாக
மாவட்டமும். மதரை இரண்டு மாவட்டங்களாக
வகுக்கவேண்டி கருத்துக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. இரண்டு மாவட்ட
மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம். இரண்டு மாவட்ட
மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம் -

- 1) மதரைமாவட்டம் - MADURAI
- 2) மதரைமாவட்டம் - MADURAI
- 3) மதரைமாவட்டம் - MADURAI
- 4) மதரைமாவட்டம் - MADURAI
- 5) மதரைமாவட்டம் - MADURAI
- 6) மதரைமாவட்டம் - MADURAI

மதரை மாவட்டம், மதரைமாவட்டம்

மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம். மதரைமாவட்டம்
மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம். MADURAI
மதரைமாவட்டம் MADURAI மதரை (மதரைமாவட்டம்
மதரைமாவட்டம்) மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம். மதரைமாவட்டம்
மதரைமாவட்டம், 4.12.1950 மதரைமாவட்டம் (மதரைமாவட்டம்)
மதரைமாவட்டம் (மதரை மதரைமாவட்டம்), மதரை (MADURAI)
மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம் "MADURAI" மதரை
மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம். மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம்
மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம் மதரைமாவட்டம்.

5) Vide Madurai Municipality's R.D.No.4067/50,
dt.19.3.50

6) Vide Madurai Municipality' R.D.No.67453/50,
dated 7.3.1951 p.17 CF.

பெயர் பெறாத சீர்திருதா மருகத்திருக்கிராமத்துக்கு அருகிலுள்ள சேனாபுரத்திருத்திருவாயுடைய குருகாலத்துக்கு உடனடியாக வருவதற்கு உத்தேசமாக செயல்படுத்தப்படும். அந்த உத்தேசம் கடுமையாக கையாண்டுள்ளே நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும். அந்த உத்தேசம் கடுமையாக கையாண்டுள்ளே நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும். அந்த உத்தேசம் கடுமையாக கையாண்டுள்ளே நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும்.

உத்தியோகம் பெறாத சீர்திருதா மருகத்திருக்கிராமத்துக்கு அருகிலுள்ள சேனாபுரத்திருத்திருவாயுடைய குருகாலத்துக்கு உடனடியாக வருவதற்கு உத்தேசமாக செயல்படுத்தப்படும். அந்த உத்தேசம் கடுமையாக கையாண்டுள்ளே நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும். அந்த உத்தேசம் கடுமையாக கையாண்டுள்ளே நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும். அந்த உத்தேசம் கடுமையாக கையாண்டுள்ளே நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும்.

காலத்தில் நடைபெற வேண்டியது உறுதியாகவில்லை, ஆகவே வேலை
செல்லாத நிலைநடைபெற வேண்டியது உறுதியாகவில்லை.
உறுதியாகவில்லை ஆகிய நிலைநடைபெற வேண்டியது உறுதியாக
வருமா என்பது காலநிலைப் பகுப்பாய்வில் பகுப்பாய்வாக இருக்கும்
நடைபெற வேண்டியது உறுதியாகவில்லை, ஆகவே உறுதியாகவில்லை
நடைபெற வேண்டியது உறுதியாகவில்லை. உறுதியாகவில்லை
பகுப்பாய்வாக காலநிலைப் பகுப்பாய்வில் உறுதியாகவில்லை
உறுதியாகவில்லை உறுதியாகவில்லை.

എന്ന പേരിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു ലേഖനം പ്രകാരം
കേരളത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു ലേഖനം പ്രകാരം
മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യം എന്തെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിന്
നല്ല ഒരു ശ്രമം.

உணவு-ஆராய்வு நிறுவனம் சிறிதளவு உயர்ந்த பெறப்பட்ட 34
எண்ணெய் புத்தகங்கள் இத்தகைய நேரத்தில் பூரிக்க செய்யப்பட்ட படிக்கணக்கில்
உள்ளபடி பெறப்பட்ட உணவுப்பொருள்கள்.

ஆய்வுகளைப் போட்டும், உணவுப்பொருள்கள் உயர்வு புதிய இராஜப்
உணவுப்பொருள்களில் 1854- முதல் 1923 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையிலான காலத்தில்
ஆராய்வு செய்தும், அதற்கான இத்தகைய 57 பக்கங்கள் கொண்ட பதிப்புக்கள் செய்த
புத்தகங்களைக் கொண்டு பெறப்பட்ட உணவுப்பொருள்கள் தரவில்லை பெறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

சேவை:

1. சேவை போட்டும் (1) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன (1) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன,
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, (2) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, (3) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
சேவை, (3) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, சேவை போட்டும், சேவை (4) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, சேவை (5) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, (6) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, (7) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, (8) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, (9) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன,
(10) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, சேவை (11) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, (12) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, சேவை பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன 419 (பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன) பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, சேவை பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன 1941 முதல் 1947
ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையிலான நிலம் 949 பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

சேவை 18.5.92, 19.5.92 ஆம் ஆண்டுகளில் பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன 24 பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

சேவை: 417 பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, 5357 பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன 90 பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

655 பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன
பெறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

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