GAZETTEER OF INDIA

TAMIL NADU STATE

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

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DHARMAPURI

Editor :
P. PULNEY ANDY SENJI

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CONTENTS

	Pages.
Introduction	i
Preface	iii
CHAPTERS—	
1 General	1
2 History	130
3 People	157
4 Agriculture and Irrigation	293
5 Industries	376
6 Banking, Trade and Commerce	419
7 Communications	451
8 Miscellaneous Occupations and 9 Economic Trends	457
10 General Administration	483
11 Revenue Administration	491
12 Law and Order and Justice	525
13 Other Departments	547
14 Local Self Government	569
15 Education	595
16 Medical and Public Health Services	623
17 Other Social Services	649
18 Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations	673
19 Places of Interest	685
Selected Bibliography	710
Glossary	714
Index	717
Errata	737

INTRODUCTION.

The importance of District Gazetteers was realised in this State as early as 1954, when the work was entrusted with Dr. B. S. Baliga, the then Curator of this Archives. To this tireless scholar, we owe four district gazetteers, prepared by him in six years with a great sense of urgency and devotion.

The Dharmapuri District Gazetteer is the eighth in the Post-Independence series of District Gazetteers in this State.

The project of revision of District Gazetteers had slowed down a little in the middle, for want of a regular, steadfast officer to function as Editor (Gazetteers). The work of compilation of the Dharmapuri District Gazetteer had been taken up in 1976. A few special studies were also done afterwards. But the work of collecting the materials gathered and finalising the chapters called for the services of an officer, who can complete it in the light of his experience and understanding of the administrative system of Government. Thiru P. Pulney Andy Senji, D puty Collector, the present Editor (Gazetteers) picked up the thread at the right point and has finished the work within a year.

All that is written in this book bears my approval, obtained chapter after chapter as the Editor works under the supervision of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research. The Editor, however, wrote them so well that the occasions for my contribution were not many. I can, therefore, say that the Gazetteer is *de jure* the Commissioner's but *de facto* the Editor's. It, therefore, rightly issues in his name.

The completion of the Dharmapuri District Gazetteer is certainly more than completion of a single enterprise. This is a reassurance to ourselves about the possibility of quick production of other District Gazetteers ; this is a proof of competence of a regular officer of Government in such a new area. I am sure that other District Gazetteers pending to be taken up will follow with equal perfection but with greater speed in the coming years.

Tamil Nadu Archives, Madras-8,
30th December 1986.

S. RANGAMANI,
Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research, Madras

PREFACE

Dharmapuri area attained the status of a district in 1965 and this is the first Gazetteer to be brought out about the district. Earlier, Dharmapuri district area was part and parcel of Salem district. Le Fanu in 1883 brought out a manual and it was followed by the Salem District Gazetteer by Richards in 1918. Subsequently in 1967 another edition was brought out by Dr. A. Ramaswami which is an updated version made relevant to Post-Independence period.

Looking back at the Galaxy of Editors, who were men of learning, naturally their works turned out to be classics. So, I had a twinge of doubt whether I will be equal to the task. But the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research, Thiru S. Rangamani, I.A.S., by his encouragement and guidance inspired me steer through, for which I express my deep sense of gratitude to him.

Dharmapuri District till 1965 was comprised in Salem district. On 2nd October 1965 the Dharmapuri area attained the status of a district with Headquarters at Dharmapuri. As on date, there are three revenue divisions, viz., Dharmapuri, Hosur and Krishnagiri and the taluks in all are eight.

This District borders Andhra Pradesh on the Nort and Karnataka on the North and on the West. Therefore, the influences of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are still seen in Dharmapuri district and to be specific more in Krishnagiri and Hosur areas. Even speaking about the climate it is more so like Bangalore and Mysore in Karnataka. The Cauveri which originates in Karnataka enters our State through a place near Hogenakkal and from there it reaches several places. Dharmapuri district

is known for its salubrious climate which is a main factor in attracting industries. One can see the tremendous pace Dharmapuri has made in the development of industries, e.g., Hosur which at one time said to be dreary is a bee-hive of activity now and there is scope for more development.

Historically also Dharmapuri has its illustrious antiquity. It was the seat of Adiyaman one of the last seven patrons and Avviyar was very much patronised by him. But however, subsequently it was the battle ground for the Anglo-Mysore rivalry and the Forts Fortresses and dilapidated palaces bear testimony to the glory of the past.

In the text proper I have made an attempt to give a detailed presentation which I hope will be to the satisfaction of the readers.

This book has been prepared with reference to the pattern formulated by the Central Gazetteer Unit, Delhi. The pattern envisages 19 chapters. As for Chapter-8 "Miscellaneous Occupations", it has been dealt combined with the Chapter on "Economic Trends" (Chapter–9) for editorial convenience as permitted in the frame work prescribed.

The spade work for this book have been made by my esteemed predecessors, Thiru Gopalkrishna Gandhi, I.A.S., Dr. K. D. Swaminathan and Thiru M. Shafiullah Khan. But the work, however, did not make much headway due to various factors. In the present Gazetteer an attempt has been made to make it more modern than its original meaning (i.e.) a geographical dictionary.

At the instance of Thiru M. K. Gomethagavelu, I.A.S., former Commissioner, Tamil Nadu Archives, Special studies were undertaken to highlight the special features of the district regarding Flora, Fauna and the water which

is available in the District especially at Theerthamalai. In this context, I wish to express my thanks to Thiru P. Venkatakrishnan I.A.S., former Collector of Dharmapuri who rendered all help for conducting the special studies.

Another special feature of the Book is the linguistic survey conducted which finds place in the chapter on "People".

I express my whole-hearted thanks to the Specialists, Thiruvalargal Dr. V. Krishnamurthi, R. Duraiswamy. R. Marimuthu, J.C. Daniel, Prof. M. Rajendran, Prof. Sultan A. Ismail Dr. Paramasivam, Dr. Agesthialingam and the King Institute, Guindy, for their contributions.

I also owe my thanks to the successive Collectors of Dharmapuri right from 1976 till date. I am equally grateful to the various Heads of Departments, undertakings and the Heads of Offices in the District, Local Scholars in the District who have rendered their valuable assistance and remarks for compiling this Book.

I am happy to place on record my appreciation for the hard work and co-operation extended by my staff in accomplishing this task.

In publishing the gazetteer literature, we are not only recording the growth of the district but also trying to project the trend of growth which in this fast changing world is a continuing phenomenon and so gazetteer literature will have to keep pace with the changes. So suggestions for improvement will be gratefully received and used for the preparation of gazetteers in future.

Tamil Nadu Archives, Madras-8.
30th December 1986.

P. PULNEY ANDY SENJI,
Editor-Gazetteers.

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DHARMAPURI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

CHAPTER—1

GENERAL.

1.1. *Introductory:*

1.1:1. *Origin of the name of the district.*—The district has been named after its headquarters, Dharmapuri. Literally Dharmapuri means the abode of Dharma[1]. There is another view that Dharmapuri got its name from a local ruler, Dharmaraja[2]; but nothing is specifically known about this ruler. It is said in the Salem District manual[3].

Regarding the etymology of the name Dharmapuri it is said to be so called after Dharmaraja who reigned there while Adaman Raja had his headquarters at Adamankottai. About half a mile north of Dharmapuri is a village called paraya (old) Dharmapuri, where Dharmaraja's temple stood. In the time of Jagadeva Raya the present town of Dharmapuri was called Thagadur (தகடூர்) which was improved by him and named Dharmapuri.

Le Fanu also describes a Shasanam[4] relating to Virupakshipuram a part of present Dharmapuri which mentions of Immadi Jagadeva rayalu (Jagadevarajalu II).

Tagadur was the capital of Adiyaman Neduman Anji ; one of the seven philanthropic chieftains of the Sangam age. This name was popular even in the days of Sundarar, the great exponent of Saivaitism[5]. The inscriptions of the Chola period also vouch for the currency of the term Tagadur Nad.

1.1:2. *Location, general boundaries, total area and population.* Situated in the North West of Tamil Nadu, Dharmapuri district is contiguous with Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. It is located between latitudes N 11° 47' and 12°53', and longitudes E° 77°28' and 78°45'. It is bounded on the north and northwest by the Mysore Plateau , on the east by the Javadi hill range and on the south by the Chitteri and the Shevaroy hill ranges.

The total area of Dharmapuri district is 9615.89 sq. kms., ie., 7.4 per cent of Tamil Nadu. Dharmapuri district has a total population of 19,97,060 of which 18,09,876 persons live in rural area and 1,87,184 live in urban area. The district has a dominant rural population of 90.6 per cent. As per 1981 Census there are 949 females in the district for every 1000 males.

1.1:3. *The history of the district as an administrative unit.*—Tagadur Nadu was a political entity in the Sangam period which status it enjoyed during the Chola period as well. But it had always been a centre of conflict. Surrounded by powerful kingdoms on all sides, Tagadur Nadu had to face frequent political ups and downs. As a result, the chieftains of Tagadur were never allowed to become very powerful. As a patron of the famous poetess Avvaiyar and an ally of the Thond a

man of Kanchi, Adiyaman Neduman Anj became very popular and strong. He promptly attracted the attention of the Chera King, Perumcheral Irumporai. The Chera King defeated Adiyaman and established his superiority over Tagadur Nadu. Thereafter there is no reference to Tagadur Nadu as an independent political unit.

Tagadur Nadu had always been a battleground, either for territory or for personal glory. Its location made it an ideal battleground for the neighbouring states. This area formed part of *Nigarili Cholamandalam* (நிகரிலி சோழமண்டலம்). The title "Lord Takata" of Tagadur is mentioned in the "tirumalai" inscription, (near Polur) relating to the 'Twentieth' year of Kulothunga III (c. 1198 AD)[6].

After the Cholas, most of Tagadur Nadu was ruled by the Hoysalas who seem to have had Kundani as their headquarters. However, after the Vijayanagara empire weakened, many chieftains emerged and number of palayams like Denkanikotta, Ratnagiri and Alampadi rose to prominence.

In the modern period also, Dharmapuri area has manifested its rule as 'cockpit of South India'. Many battles were fought here between the Mysore forces and the British. Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri Kaveripatnam, Denkanikotta, Royakottah, Toppur, Karimangalam and many other places in the district have been battle-grounds, during this period. In 1792, the British gained strength and the entire area of Baramahal[6a]. and Salem passed on to their hands. In 1799, the Hosur Taluk also came under their rule.

Very soon after Baramahal and Salem were conquered, captain Alexander Read was appointed first Collector of Salem. Munro, who was one of his assistants had Dharmapuri as his headquarters.

The status of district headquarters is, however, not new to Dharmapuri. In the year 1808, it was made district headquarters by Hargrave. In 1820, Cockburn retransferred headquarters to Salem. But between the years 1830-1832, during the period of Orr, it was district headquarters. From 1911, Dharmapuri enjoyed the status of a revenue division under a Deputy Collector[7].

After Independence, the role of administration underwent a remarkable change. The need for the coordination of developmental activities at district level was increasingly felt. Heavy districts had to be divided into smaller ones in the interest of administration. Salem was the first district to be taken up for bifurcation[8]. Thiru S. Krishnaswamy, I.A.S., was appointed [9] Special Officer for bifurcation of Salem district in July 1962, for drawing a detailed scheme of bifurcation of Salem district. He submitted his report to Government on 31st October 1962. But in view of national emergency, the scheme had to be deferred.

The people of native Salem area and the percent district were pressing for the bifurcation. Thiru M. Bakthavachalam revived the proposal in 1964, when he was the Chief Minister. Thiru G. Thirumal, I.A.S. was appointed Special Officer for bifurcation.[10] Based on his recommendations, the Salem district was divided into two, following the natural boundaries, viz., the Thoppiar river and the eastern ghalts Accordingly, Dharmapuri district came into existence from 2nd October 1965, consisting of Hosur, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Hosur taluks[11].

1.1:4. *Sub-divisions, taluks.*—Dharmapuri district now stands divided into thru revenue divisions, namely, Dharmapuri, Hosur and Krishnagri Dharmapuri division consists of Dharmapuri, Pennagaram and Harur taluks. Hosur division consists of Hosur and Denkanikotta taluks, Krishnagiri division consists of Krishnagiri. Palakodu and Uttangarai taluks.

1.2. *Topography ;*

1.2:1. *Natural divisions, elevation, configuration, etc.*—On the basis of natural features, Dharmapuri district may be studied as two main divisions, viz., the Balaghat and the Baramahal.

The Balaghat refers to the part of the Mysore table-land in the district Most of the Hosur taluk and large portions of Krishnagiri and Denkanikotta taluks are included in this division which has a marked resemblance of Mysore plateau. With a series of rocky hills, interminable undulations, picturesque peaks and verdant valleys, the Balaghat presents a lovely topography. The general elevation of this region is about 900 metres. Though the surface, highly undulating and full of massive rock-shoots the Balaghat area generally slopes towards the river Cauvery in south-west. The first major drop in elevation is noticeable about five kilometres south of Denkanikottai. The next one at Kunthukottai is even more noticeable. We come across a series of rapid descents between Anchetty and Pennagaram (via. Natrampalayam), with vast plains. intervening them before we reach the lower country.

The Baramahal area is an extensive basin land which lies to the south and east of the table land referred to above and to the north and west of the hill ranges known as "lower ghats". The lower ghats include the hills of the Jawadis, Theerthamalai, the Chitteris, the Shevaroys and the Manukondamalai.

The Baramahal means either "twelve palaces" or "twelve districts." The popular tradition is that Jagadeva Raya who ruled this country divided it into twelve administrative divisions and assigned them to his twelve sons. To this apocryphal partition, its description as "twelve purgunas" mentioned by Colonel Miles in his *History of Hyder Naik* seems to be preferable. The list of these twelve places differ from one another.[12] In the light of frequent disturbances faced by this tract of land the administrative divisions could never have been the same for long.

The general elevation of the Baramahal area is about 400 metres.

A little caution is, however, necessary in grasping the connotations of the terms Talaghat, Baramahal and Balaghat. It is generally understood that Talaghat refers to the present Salem district, Baramahal refers to the Dharmapuri district, excluding Hosur and Denkanikotta taluks ; and Balaghat means Hosur and Denkanikotta taluks. A great extent of Krishnagiri taluk is actually Balaghat, while a part of Hosur taluk is below that ghats. As regards Baramahal also, the Kanguni zamindari was part of the original Baramahal. There is no accurate list of the twelve places which the Baramahal is supposed to have been Comprised of. In regard to Talaghat also, it should be remembered that Salem and Athur and a part of Namakkal are above that ghats. This classification of the area proves to be convenient for a general understanding.

1.2.2. *Hills, plateaus and plains*.—Dharmapuri district is full of natural charm. The credit for this goes mainly to its various lofty hills and plateaus. The generally dominant rugged features of the district are alternately punctuated by hills and plains. This physical factor of the district also gave the district a strategic importance, particularly when hill-forts played a vital role in military defence. Several hill-tops of the district offer splendid panoramic views. The *coup d'ovil* of surrounding regions presented by the Dog's back of Jawlagiri is impressive. The Melagiri hills and a number of hill-forts in the district provide highly enjoyable sights. In Balaghat, two notable hills are Devarabetta (1,025 metres) and Pagoda Hill of Hosur (950 metres). As one moves southwards, the remains of several hill-forts may be seen dotting throughout the approach to upper Ghats from the plateau. Important among these hill-forts are Shoolagiri, Tiyarana-durgam (893 metres) Anchettidurgam (973 metres), Menesvara Konde (909 metres), Nilagiri (931 metres), Hude-durgam (970 metres), Ratnagiri (855 metres) Mallikarjuna durgam (913 metres) and Kundukottai konde (1012metres). Though it may appear to be veryincongruous now, these hill-forts did command great strategical importance in thwarting invasions from the Baramahal plains, just hundred and fifty years ago.

The upper lines of ghats bordering the Baramahal area on north and west has been broken by the Sanat kumaranadhi (also known as Chinnar), the Ponnaiyar and the Markandanadhi. The intersection by these three rivers has divided the upper ghats into four main parts, viz., Melagiri hills, Rayakota group, Ankusagiri group and Maharajagadai.

The Melagiri hills are located in the broken country between the Sanatkumaranadhi and the Cauvery. Between Anai-biddahalla and the Cauvery are five valleys of which three are important. They are the Anchetti valley, the Natrapalayam basin and the Urigam basin.

Two streams drain the Salivaram plateau of which one descend bythe Kundukotai and the other with rises near Jawlagiri and flowsthrough Pani and Mariyalam. That two unite to form the Anchetti valley with Mariyalam hill (1,151 metres) in North-east, Chikkar betta (1,023 metres) in south and Manchi plateau in east, the Anchetti valley, however, allows easy access in west to Urigam (via Tagatti), in south to Billigundulu via Natrapalayam) and in south-east to Pennagaram (via Geratti and the Anebidda-halla valley).

The Natrapalayam basin is smaller than the Anchetti valley. Its general level is 520 metres. It has Chikka-betta in west, Chellappan betta (959 metres) in south and a ridge (884 metres) in east. There is a good opening in north-east towards Geretti.

The Urigam basin is only about fifty sq. km. It is bounded by a lofty ridge and the 'Hundred and one Swami Hill' in east. A similar ridge running from Pillikallu village (936 metres) to Tatakani (887 metres) borders the basin in west. The Chakkabetta (1,133 metres) the western extreme of the district lies beyond this ridge.

The culmination point of the massive mountainous ridge running utmost parallel to about half of the western boundary of the district if the summit of the Guttirayan (1,396 metres) in Pennagaram taluk.

The Guttirayan [13] is about five kms. from Kodiyur. The west flank of Guttirayan is drained by the Ane-bidda halla. Proceedingfrom Ayyur, we may see the fine forest tract in west of Betamugalalam Plateau, Ane-bidda halla, and Tirumalavadi ravine, and reach Kodiyur. From Kodiyur it takes a steady climb through dense evergreen forest for five kms. to reach the Guttirayan.

The Melagiri fort and the old Glenshaw estate are in the plateau of Betamugalalam. This plateau is in north of a ravine flowing towards east. The Betamugalalam is surrounded by a chain of hills of which the points of Jenkal-betta(1,265 metres) and Ijalhatikal (1,246 metres) are worth mentioning. Further south of the ravine is situated Morappur valley having the Guttirayan mountain mass and Kavilai-durg Kagalmalai (1,078 metres) in west, the Uchikal (1,190 metres) and the Erimalai (1,070 metres) in north, and the hamlet of Kottaiyar (c. 900 metres) in east.

The Toluvu-betta plateau (1,319 metres) and the Manchi plateau (900 metres) border the western side of the Ane-bidda-halla ravine. The Pikkili hills, the southern part of which is marked by three notable peaks, viz., the Thambirayan (1,026 metres), the Kuklimalai (970 metres) and the Addamalai (947 metres) are situated in the south-west of the Morappur valley.

The second line of the Upper Ghats is known as the Rayakota group mountains. The notable apexes here are the Rayakota durgam (987 metres) the Veerabadra durgam (926 metres) and the Bole Timmaraya durgam (1,033 metres).

The Ankusagiri group of hills represent a number of southward thrusts of the Mysore plateau deep into the Baramahal plains. They present themselves with numerous valleys and ridges, due to the age-long work of the Markandanadhi, the Mattur nadhi and the Bargur nadhi.

The ridge of Adakonda or Adara-Konda splits the markanda nadhi valley into two parts ; as the Tirtam basin in west and the Veppanapalli vlley in east. The Balakondaraya durgam (928 metres) the Ankusagiri (926 metres) and the Kundanimalai are in the western side of the Markandanadhi valley and in north of the Ponnaiyar. The Malappakonda hill (1,097 metres) forms the beginning of the ridge which bounds the Markanda nadhi valley. This ridge merges with a group of hills of which the Geddi Konda (738 metres) the Melakonda (704 metres) and the Boggulu-Konda (762 metres) are noteworthy.

As the last division of the Upper Ghat, the Maharajagadai hill (1031 metres) to the east of which the Bargur river takes rise in three small valleys deserves mention.

The Baramahal area is also rife with hillocks of varied eminence. The Gaganagiri or Periyamalai (1047 metres) the Tattakkal (801 metres) the Jagadevidurgam (807 metres) the Nagamalai, the Pumalai (north) of Mallappadi (792 metres) the Mallappadi hill (721 metres) and the Krishnagiri Fort Rock (734 metres) are acctually the outliers of the Mysore Plateau.

The line of ghats in south and east of the Baramahal area is divided by the passes of Toppur, Mallapuram, Manjavadi, Kottaipatti and Chengam into six section.

The Maddala-pallam and the Perumbalai valley lie between river Cauvery and the Toppur pass. The Biyanur malai (850 metres) & the Koppumalai (801 metres), the Kadriappan malai (895 metres) and Segelamalai (661 metres) are situated in the ridge running between the Maddala-pallam and the river Cauvery. Nearer to the river Cauvery is seen a less eminent ridge in which the Karalamalai (490 metres) and the Karungal (465 metres) are the notable points.

The Toppur river cuts across the hills between the Toppur pass and the Mallapuram ghat. The Manukonda malai (964 metres) is the notable point in the southern part of the chain of hills.

The hills situated between the Manjavadi pass and the Kottaipatti Tumbal valley, are commonly known as Tenandamalai. It comprises of three natural divisions, viz., the Theerthamalai in north, the Chitteri plateau in centre, and the Aranuttumalai in south (Salem district).

The Kambutukki and the Velimadurai valleys divide the Theerthamalai hills (981 metres) from the Chitteri plateau. The Kottaipatti valley drains the Theerthemalai ridge in east; in west it is the Vaniyar. The Ponnaiyar and the Chengam pass divide it in north from the Javadi hills.

The Chitteri plateau has two remarkable peaks, one near the village of Tongaluttu (1206 metres) and another three kilometres in south-west the Samimalai (1217 metres). The plateau is a tangled mass of high land and ravines.

Between Mallapuram and Tenkanaikottai, there is an irregular group of hills, which stretch for almost fifteen kilometres. This is called the Kavaramalai. This is actually an outlier of the Shevaroys, separated from it by the Bairanatham valley. The highest peak in this group is the Kaveramalai itself (913 metres).

1.3 *River System and Water resources :*

1.3:1. *Main rivers and tributaries.*—Two river systems are there in Dharmapuri district. One is the river Cauvery and its main tributary, the Sanatkumaranadhi (the Chinnar). Another is the Ponnaiyar (Ten-Pennai).

The river *Cauvery* enters Dharmapuri district at the south-west corner of Tenkanikottai taluk. It skirts the district along its south-western boundary. From the point of entry, the river Cauvery proceeds almost straight towards east till it reaches Hogenakal and then towards south. It falls from a height of 21.3 metres at Hogenakal into a deep chasm and impinges on an opposing rock. From here it flows towards the Mettur dam.

The *Sanatkumaranadhi* is also known as the Chinnar. (There are not less than four rivers in the district each of which is called '(Chinnar)'. This river rises in the hill of Devara-betta, near Thalli. It rises from a *Jonai* orspring. Sanatkumara is a legendary sage and a son of Lord Brahma. The traditional belief is that he constructed the *jonai*. The river has been named after him. It flows through Thalli proceeds towards east and passes Kelamangalam within two kilometres in south. Directed towards south by the Hudedurgam it flows south to the Pikkili hills. But for the Pikkili hills, this river would have proceeded eastward to join the river Ponnaiyar, instead of joining the Cauvery, as it does now. After the deflection, the river takes a south-westerly direction.

The Sanatkumaranadhi forms a semi-circle from Devara-betta to Hogenakal, both ends planted in west. It traverses nearly one third of the district. After turning south-west near Tirumalaivadi forest, it runs through Kesaragull, Pikkilimalai and Pennagaram reserved forest areas, forming a deep trench. It joins the Cauvery just below the Hogenakal water-falls.

It addition to the Sanatkumaranadhi, there are a few rivulets which join the Cauvery, before Hogenakal water-falls, of which three may be noticed here. From Kestur extension reserved forest area a stream gathers itself and runs through Billikkal reserved forest. It is called the *Sathan muthu Halla.* [14] It joins the Cauvery about fifteen kilometres after its entry in the district. Next, the *Badakur Halla* comes from Urigam forest and joins the Cauvery about five kilometres further on the east. Comparatively a bigger one is the *Doddahalla* river. It is formed by the union of two streams one of which descends from the Melagiri hills in Denkanikotta taluk into the Kundukota ghat and drains the Salivaram Plateau ; and the other rises near Jawlagiri and flowsvia. Pani and Mariyalam. After enclosing the Anchetti valley, the steams unite and the united river flows south ward, receives some streams from the Miladik and Tagatti valleys on the right and from the Manchi Plateau on the left, runs for a length of ten kms. through a deep ravine and finally joins the Cauvery. This river flows mainly in Denkanikotta taluk.

The *Nagavathi* river better known as the Palar or Pambar, rises from the Indur tank of Dharmapuri taluk. It flows in a south-westerly direction through Perumbalai. It runs between the Toppur pass and the Cauvery and joins with the Thoppiar, a few kilometres above the later's confluence with the Cauvery.

We may close our account on the Cauvery river system after noticing the Thoppiar also known as the Toppur river and Veppadiar. It rises on the Shevaroys near Mulavi. It runs towards Mallapuram in north-east. Near Mallapuram it turns west. There it runs along the southern border of Dharmapuri taluk. After passing through the narrow valley, between the Reddihalli and Manukondamalai, and also Toppur, it receives the Nagavati river (Palar). It joins the Cauvery at Solappadi.

The *Ponnaiyar* river system is more relevant to and elaborate in the district. It traverses the district from its north-western corner to near south-eastern corner. The most important irrigation project in the district is the Krishnagiri dam across this river, near Periya Muthur of Krishnagiri taluk. This river feeds and links several tanks and spring channels with its impressive net-work.

The *Ponnaiyar* rises in Chenna Keshava hill, east of Nandidurg in Karnataka State. Here, it is called southern Pinakini.[15] It is known in Tamil as 'Ponnaiyar' (பொன்னையாறு) or as Ten-pennai (தென் பொன்னை). From Nandidurg, it takes a circuitous southern course, for about 90 kilometres through Bangalore district, collecting redundant water from a number of tanks on the way. It enters Dharmapuri district about five kilometres north-west of Bagalur. From here, its flow is generally in south-eastern direction though its curves and turns are marked in several places. Near Rayakottah, it turns east and enters Baramahal area. Till it reaches the Baramahal, its bed is so rugged that there is no scope for using it for irrigation. It runs for about 300 kilometres in Tamil Nadu before falling into the Bay of Bengal two kilometres north of Fort St. David.

The first river joining the Ponnaiyar in Dharmapuri district is the *Chinnar* coming from north of Begaipalle. Near Alur this small river joins the Ponnaiyar from western side.

The *Shoolagiri Chinnar* drains the Shoolagiri estates and Berikai reserved forest area and joins the Ponnaiyar near the trijunction of the Denkanikotta, Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks, i.e., in west of Sembada muthur.

The *Markandanadhi* (also called the 'Chinnar') also rises in the northern parts of Berikai reserved forest area. It passes through the Tirtam and Veppanapalle valleys. The Nochikuppam nadhi and the Veppanapalli nadhi join the Markanda nadhi, a few kilometres north of Marasamudiram. It moves further in southern direction before it joins the Ponnaiyar near Sembadamuthur in east.

The *Pulampatti river* flowing from the neighbourhood of Palakodu in south-eastern direction and the Semmandakuppam river flowing from the region west of Dharmapuri in north-eastern direction join together near Kambainallur in west. From here, it flows a few kilometres in north-east and joins the Ponnaiyar.

The *Pambar* rises from the Jawadis and the Yelagiris of Tiruppattur taluk wise. From there it flows south ward in Uttangarai taluk. The *Mattur river*, and the *Bargur river*, join near Kunnathur. This combined river and the Kanar join the Pambar, west of Govindapuram. From there the Pambar flows south ward and joins the Ponnaiyar, west of Puliyampatti.

The *Kallar* river comes from the neighbourhood of Basavapuram, the *Varathar* coming from the Tenandamalai area and the *Vani river* coming from south beyond Venkatasamudhram join near Achalavadi in Harur taluk, and proceeds as Vaniyar north east. Another Varathar from Thambakal forest joins the Vaniyar near Harur. Then the Vaniyar flows in north-eastern direction to join the Ponnaiyar in the border of Puvampatti forest area.

From the Kottapatti reserved forest area the *Kovilar* flows towards north and is joined by the Kallar before merging with the Ponnaiyar river. This is the parting gift the Ponnaiyar before it leaves the district and enter South Arcot district.

There are a number of small rivers and jungle streams in the district. The local names are at times confusing. There are atleast four rivers named as Chinnar, two rivers named as Varathar, two rivers named as Kallar and so on. The same river is also called by several names, as they are usually named after the places they pass through. For example, a rivulet running in Ammapalayam reserved forest is called *Palayam river*.

Lakes and Tanks :—There are more than a thousand small tanks in the district. Many of them are inter-connected by jungle streams. The surplus water of a few tanks also gives rise to small rivers.

1.3:2. *Tanks.*—[16] The following may be mentioned as major tanks in the district:—

(i) Badethalav large tank	..	Krishnagiri taluk.
(ii) Barur Big tank	..	Krishnagiri taluk.
(iii) Penugondapuram tank	..	Uttangarai taluk.
(iv) Attipalam tank	..	Uttangarai taluk.
(v) Sogattur Tank	..	Dharmapuri taluk.
(vi) Kadagattur tank	..	Dharmapuri taluk.
(vii) Mademangalam tank	..	Dharmapuri taluk.
(viii) Annasargaram Eri	..	Dharmapuri taluk.
(ix) Jertlarv tank	..	Palakodu taluk.
(x) Alapuram tank	..	Harur taluk.

1.3:3. *Wells.*—Generally the water-table in Dharmapuri district is so low that the wells are comparatively fewer. The depth of water-table ranges from six to fifteen metres.

1.3:4. *Underground water resources* .—After the formation of the Directorate of Groundwater in 1970, systematic geohydrological studies have been carried out in the district. Water-table flutuations are observed throughout the district. There are 116 shallow observation wells in which water level reading is done in the first week of every month. Automaticwater level recorders are fixed in dugwells for studying the fluctuations of water tables and for assessing the ground water increment and decrement. The chemical characteristics of the groundwater are also studied though the samples collected once in six months from those wells. Owing to the recharge of rainfall, water level is the highest in December. Stoppage of flow in rivers, extraction of groundwater and evapotranspiration cause the lowest level in June.

Three important geological formations have been identified in the district. They are, Charnockite, Hornblend gneiss and Granitic gneiss. The wells dug in granitic gneiss, in the Panchayat unions of Palakodu, Kaveripatnam, Krihnagiri, Kelamangalam and Thalli yield ten to hundred gallons per minute. Only a poor yield of five to thirty gallons per minute is obtainable from the wells in charnockite formation, in Dharmapuri, Pennagaram, Nallampalli and Papireddipatti Panchayat unions.

In Dharmapuri district which is covered by hard rock, the occurrence of groundwater is limited to weathered, fractured and faulted zone and deeply crushed zones. Aerial photogeological surveys, and satellite imageries are also used to study the underground water source available. In short, no stone is left unturned to bring out the ground water hidden in the deep bowels of earth.

1.4. *Geology* [17] :

1.4:1. *Geological antiquity*.—The geological formations of the district belong to the pre-Cambrian age and the area has been undergoing only uplift and erosion since the Proterozoice. The Quaternary period is marked only by narrow stretches of fluviatile sediments along the valley flats in the form of buried channels and river terraces. The Recent is marked by river alluvium and soil.

1.4:2. *Geological Formation of the District*.—The district is constituted of rocks of diverse origin and metamorphic assemblage. The formation belong to the oldest geological period of rocks viz. The Archaean.

The rock types met with in the district have been broadly classified as follows in the order of increasing age :—

Alkaline Corbonatite group of rocks, basic dykes, granite, Kolar Schist group of rocks, Peninsulargnlissic complex, high grade schists of Satyamangalam Group, migmatites, charnockitis group of rocks and older metasedimentary rocks.

Metasedimentary rocks such as quartzite and quartz granulite and the charnockitic suite of rocks occupy the southern part of the district and are followed in the north by hornblende biotite gneiss and garnetiferous quartzo-folspathic gneiss. The rocks of the Peninsular gneissic complex such as fenitised gneiss, pink migmatite, and grant oid gneiss which due to joints and weathering present the typical upheaval boundry landscaps occupy a major portion in the northern part of the district. Minor patches of high grade schists occurring as small enclaves of quartzite and sillimanite-kyanite schist, etc. occur northwest of Krisnna giri close to Karnataka-Tamil Nadu State boundary. Rocks of the green schist facies such as amphibolites, banded ferruginous quartzites and meta acid volcanics occur as three major bands at the nothern border of the district in the area north and east of Veppanapalli. Lenses and pods of schistose formations also occur in the gneissic country in the eastern part of the area near Andhra Pradesh State border. They all from the southern extension.

of the Kolar schist belt. Three sets of basic dykes, of dolerite and gabbro composition pass through the entire extent and breadth of the district and there is a younger set of syenite porphyry dykes, which however, is restricted to the areas in the vicinity of the Karnataka border. Syenite carbonatite and ultrabasic complexes form the youngest suite of rocks in the central and eastern parts of the district and are responsible for some of the minor occurrences of minerals like corundum magnesite Pyrochlovre apatite vermiculite and molybdeite and the Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd., is explaiting the vermiculite.

1.4:3. *Mineral wealth.*—Among the mineral resources of the district, worth-mentioning is the indicated continuation of the Kolar gold belt of Karnataka into the Maharajagadai Reserve Forest area in the Krishnagiri taluk of this district. The belt extends over 6 km. and has a width of 1 km., in the north and tapers down southwards. Gold mineralisation is noticed within the metachert associated with banded iron formation metaberies and within silicified zones in the Champion gneiss. The Champion Gneiss is a micaceous quartzo-felspathic gneiss. The department of Geology and Mining Government of Tamil Nadu and the Geological Survey of India (GSI) on corrying out explorationworks for gold in this area. On the basis of results obtained by detailed trenching, investigation by drilling has been commenced within the Champion gneiss by GSI. Six mineralised zones have so far been indentified, with incidence of gold ranging from 0.1 to 5.6 g/t. The possible potentiality of the area is being investigated.

Investigation for molybdenum and other sulphides was carried out around Velampatti and Kil Morappur Reserve Forest areas near Harur. The Velampatti area comprises epidote-hornblende gneisses with conformable bands and lenses of quartzo-felspathic gneiss, granulites and metagabbro, traversed by highly fractured and limonitised, quartzed veins. Granules and fine flakes of molybdenite occupying hair-line fractures, stringers of galena and chunks and pockets of pyrite with rare chalcopyrite are seen in the quartz veins exposed in the trenches. The drilling revealed that the quartz veins vary in thickness from 2 to 3 m. and carry sporadic disseminations of molybdenite associated with streaks of galena and pyrite. Analytical results gave rather poor Mo values between 0.03 to 0.04 per cent and Pb. 0.4 to 0.5 per cent. The iron ore in Occurrences in Theerthamalai area of Harur taluk have been estimatedtocontain 60 million tonnes upto a depth of 76 metres with an iron content ranging from 27.36 to 43.5 per cent. The ore consists of granular magnetite. The quartzites containing magnetite form persistent bands having a width of about 35 m. Minor occurrences of iron ore are also reported from Sittilingi, Paduvalavi, Suriyagudi and Elavambadi Reserve Forest areas of Harur taluk.

Apatite occurrences are observed in the Hosur taluk at the western flank of the hill, 2.4 km., to the north of Uttamalai and in the nala sections at Annaibilla Hala, 0.8 km., to the NNE of an abandoned Forest Rest House (12°14' : 77°44'). Disseminations of reddish and greenish coloured apatite are seen in carbonatite. Apatite is a phosphatic mineral which finds use in fertiliser industry.

Corundum, a mineral utilised as a high grade abrasive and refractory, is sparsely distributed in lenses and pockets of fenitised charnockite intruded by syenite in a 10 km., belt between Palakodu and Papparapatty

in Dharmapuri taluk. Similar occurrence of corundum is also reported in syenitic rocks from near Kanjamur and Rayakottah.

Minor Kankar deposits usable for lime burning are reported from near Dasampatti R. S. in Krishnagiri taluk.

The reserve of vermiculite deposits from Onnakkarai near Samalpatti in Krishnagiri taluk is estimated at 20,000 tonnes. Vermiculite can be used as an insulating material in houses, ovens and driers and in refrigerators, for protection against high temperature in refractory surfaces, and in low temperature industrial equipment.

Indications of copper ore are reported from Kottapatti in Harur taluk. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, azurite and malachite are seen in the sheared gneisses and phyllonites along a prominent shear zone.

Dolerite dyke rocks from various parts of the district and the granites near Krishnagiri are extensively quarried and exported ornamental for purposes by private entrepreneurs and Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd.

Limestone and Kankar : Workable deposits of limestone (Carbonatites) occur in a structural basin near omalpatti, Tippampatti and Gummanur, Bargulapatti, Onnakarai, Rangampatti of Uttangarai taluk.- The occurences can be traced discontinuously for a distance of 1.5 Kilometre, ranging in width from 10 to 100 metres.

Kankary limestone also occurs in South of Samalapatti, Kanjanur podar and Olaipatti villages of Uttangarai taluk.

Apatite : A triphosphate of calcium is located within Carbonatite rocks in Pathesulakarai, Mottisulakarai areas near Samalpatti of Uttangarai taluk, and in Uttamalai hills near Hogenekkal. The Carbonetite with apatite disseminations occurs as irregular, discontinuous and small lensoid patches. Apatite forms about 5 to 10 percent of the rock. The reported occurrences are very small.

Limenonitile with Niobium :

Tabular black crystals of Ilmenorutile have been identified in the carbonetite complese of Samalpatti. The crystals range in size from 5 to 17 per cent of niobium oxide. The economic significance is yet to be assessed.

Magnesite : Magnesite occurs in durite rocks around Samalpatti. However, the magnesite is siliceous and of impure grade. It cannot be used in refractory industry.

Quartz : High grade Quartz as fracture fillings with sio, contents ranging between 99.6 per cent and 99.98 with Fe 2° 3 less than 0.3 per cent is found near Binnamangalam, Ulumarthapalli and in Panchapalli reserved forest about 12 Km. S. E. of Denkanikottah. In addition to these, occurrences of Quartz are noticed in Ramakondahalli village of Perinagaram taluk, A. Velampatti village of Harur taluk.

Wollestonite : Wollestonite is located as a lenticular body in the syenite rocks in the hill 1,816 near Olaipatti village. Another small body occurs near Garigalpatti.

1.4:4. *Earthquakes.*—[18] The occurrence of earthquakes generally depends on the geotectonic conditions of the region. Seismicity is associated with the zones of weaknesses, such as shear zones, fractures, faults, thrust-blocks and so on.

One of the significant tectonic features in Tamil Nadu is the Cauver lineament, the northern and southern blocks of which have different trend lines and distinct lithological assemblages. In the east-west trending Bhavani river valley the rocks show intense shearing. A number of basic and ultramafic bodies are traced in this area. In the zone between the Shevaroys, Chitteri and Kalrayan hills in the north, and the Pachaimalai and the Kollimalai hills in the south, the rocks are intensely sheared and migmatised. The lineament running roughly parallel to the east coast and marking the crystalline-sedimentary contact, is well-defined.

Krishnagiri-Dharmapuri-Vellore area marks the contact between granite-greenstone terrain to the north and high grade granulitic terrain to the south. In this zone several carbonatite occurrences have been reported. A system of deep, main faults are identified in this area and block faulting is suggested to have taken place.

The Seismic behaviour of a region can be understood only with the help of reliable and instrumentally recorded seismic data, supplemented by other geophysical data such as gravity, sagnitude and geothermal data over large periods. The seismic Array Station of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, located in an adjoining area near Gaunibidanur in Karnataka, consisting of highly sensitive seismometers has been recording cost of the small tremors down to magnitude 4.0 from Tamil Nadu region from 1968 onwards.

As per the Indian Standards Seismic Zoning lap of India IS: 1893 revised in 1975, barring a small area near Coimbatore which is in Zone III, the entire Tamil Nadu is in seismic zone II, where he likely maximum intensity of associated earthquakes is VI on Mercalle's.

The non-instrumentally located events have been assigned an epicentral intensity on the Modified ercalli Scale based on available descriptive information. About 23 tremors of MM Intensity (MMI) ranging from V to VI are reported upto 1972 from all over the State. Of them the one that occurred near Coimbatore in February 1900 had an intensity of all corresponding to magnitude 6.0 on Richter's scale and the epicentre is in the Charnockitic region. Majority of the epicentres of the tremors are distributed in Salem, North Arcot districts (Tirupattur, Shevaroy hill, Palar hill regions), while some area spread along Madras, Pondicherry, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.

Gauribidanur Seismic Array (GBA) has located instrumentally about 120 tremors from Tamil Nadu between 1968 and 1978. Except

in a few cases where the magnitude ranges from 4.0 to 4.8, most of the tremors had magnitudes less than 4.0. Majority of epicentres of these tremors were from the sheared and faulted regions between Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Tirupattur, Vellore, Mattur and Salem while sporadic occurrences of small tremors were recorded along the east-coast and occasionally from Coimbatore-Bhavani-Kodaikanal regions. But nevertheless they were all weak events to assign any magnitude for them. In the recent years some tremors were recorded at CBA from Attur in Salem district (1979), Kodaikanal region (1981) and from Dharmapuri/North Arcot districts (1984).

Recently minor earth tremors have been reported from the western part of Dharmapuri district. (Sourc. GSI.)

An earthquake of 4.7 magnitude in the Richter's scale was experienced around 4.15 p.m. I.S.T. on 20 March 1984 in parts of Dharmapuri district and adjacent areas in Karnataka and was recorded by many of the Seiamographs Stations in India. The even tappears to have been recorded for about 5 minutes and from this it is considered to be a multiple event. After-shocks were also recorded during the night of 20th March 1984. Detailed field investigations indicated that the area around Thalli (12° 33' : 78°43'—57 H/10) in Dharmapuri district could be the epicentre. Here the felt intensity on the M.M scale appears to be of the order of 5.5to 6 and this assessment is based on development of cracks in some buildings, development of ground fissure, falling of plastor and cracking up a horizontal charnockite beam in a local temple. The areas of Hosur and Bangalore are assigned isoseismal+[14].

Earth tremors of the magnitude of 3.6 to 4.2 on the Richter's Scale occured in Tiruppattur and its civinity in Dharmapuri district between 26 November 1984 and 12th December 1984. A tetel number of 106 shocks (fore and after shocks) including minor ones, were recorded by the Seismic Array Station of the Baba Atomic Research Centre at Gauribidanur, 80 Kms. north of Bangalore and felt by the people in Dharmapuri and North Arcot districts. The intensity of of the tremors recorded were of low (vi on the Mercall's scale) magnitude only and hence, there was no cause of anxiety.

1.4:5. *Geomorphology and Land use* (Sourc.GSI.)—Geomorphological studies carried out come handy in guarding the developmental activity with minimal environmentaldegradation. The area around Hosur is endowed with a fairly thick ferruginous soil on the plain and brown granitic hillock on a widespread plateau land. Geomorphological investigation has also brought to light the pressence of a broad terrace above the flat level which can now be turned green with the water drawn from the Kelavarapalli reservoir across the Ponnaiyar river.

With the work already carried out, an erosian appraisal map of the district has been prepared. Similarly land use potential maps of some areas have been attempted taking into consideration the field date on nature and thickness of soil, the type of natural vegetation and crops grown, the availability of surface water and ground water in the area and also the type of distribution of rocks and minerals on nature of economic value.

Geomorphologically, the area is an upland plain occurring at an elevation of 2250—2400' (682-727m.) bordered on the east and the north by residual hills rising upto 3,000 (909 m). The rest of the area is marked by inselbergs, stricke ridges and wide valley flats. In the northern part of the district, the three major group of residual hills around Maravadi, Tattakallu and Maharajagadai are undergoing physical weathering with a very poor development of soil which can support only scrubby natural forests with low shrubs of poor timber value. However, the Maharajagadai hills have a better vegetation cover and sandal wood is a speciality here.

Two erosional levels have been recognised at elevations of 2,450' —2,250' (742-682 m) and 1,500'—1,300' (454-394m) and these have been named as the Royakottah and Dharmapuri pediplains. The foot hill zone is characterised by older alluvial terraces which are being actively eroded by deep gullies with vertical walls. one kilometre wide buried channel has been identified east of Palakodu. Palace-channel-fills have been identified in the Vaniar,Veppanapalli aru and Turingihalli aru. The filled channels are underlain by deeply weathered gneiss with possible potentiality for ground water. In the Kallavi R.F. area, the presence of a zone of active sheet wash and rill erosion has been noticed. Suitable areas for pasture land development have been located east of Neriyanakuppam.

1.5. FLORK [19].—

1.5:1. *General.*—Dharmapuri district is rife with hills, plateaus, valleys and forests. A hard rock country, as Dharmapuri is, does not yield much easily to human artifice. The rivers and streams of the district. no doubt, carry considerable quantum of water but untamably most of them pass through unapproachable ravines and rugged grounds. Gradually, attempts to harness the resources are being made with an increasing degree of sucess. But, for the 'man of Dharmapuri, it may, however, take long to achieve that high level of comfort which only a fully grown technology and industry can give. And, now that what the bounteous Nature ungrudgingly offers even to artless men, sustains human life in this 'backward' district. In a tract where the desired crops cannot be cultivated, man looks for 'what' can be cultivated, and if nothing can be 'cultivated', then what grows there on its own becomes the mainstay ofhis life. For Dharmapuri, its flora is bound to be specially important for several decades to come.

Dharmapuri is mostly dependent on seasonal rains, allowing cultivation of only dry crops of cholam, kambu, samai, and ragi,. In river valleys and ayacuts of tanks with assured water supply paddy or sugarcane is cultivated. In some places wells also support wet cultivation. Corianders, turmeric, ginger, common vegetables like brinjal, ladies finger, drumstick, bitter-gourd, snake-gourd, and cucumber, onion, greens like spinach, athi, pulses like red-gram, black-gram and green-gram, gingelly, chilies, etc., are raised to supplement food crops. Groundnut, coconut and tamarind are favoured as good remunerators. Among the fruits produced in the district, mangoes get a place of pride; then grapes, banans, lemon and papaya deserve mention. Generally from the forest lands, elandaipazham, navalpazham, eachampazham vilampazham and Nelli are obtained.

Dharmapuri is generally deprived of lush vegetation, due to rocket surface and limited precipitation. The thin layer of soil over several mountainous regions could support only a shrubby vegetation. The shubabul trees are grown in vast areas for fodder and timber.

1.5:2. *Acquatic and semi-acquatic flora.*—The colourful lotuses and lilies flourish mostly in temple tanks. Grass reeds, locallty called *Korai* (கோரை), grow along the shores of major irrigation tanks. Flagrant screw-pines, better known as *Thazambu* (தாழம்பூ) is very familiar along the banks of rivers and channels.

1.5:3. *Theerthamalai herbs*.—Dharmapuri is also noted for medicinal plants. All forests have the reputation of having some medicinal plants. The Theerthamalai hills are particularly noted in this respect. The herbs of these hills are spoken of very highly by the local people. There are five fountains in the Theerthagiriswarar temple located on a side of these hills. The people of the surrounding areas resort to these fountains for their medicinal efficacy, Which is attributed to the presence of valuable herbs of Theerthamalai. Owing to this special feature of Theerthamalai a detailed botanical survey of Theerthamalai area was organised specially for this book, in 1976-77. Dr V. Krishnamurthy conducted this survey with the assistance of Tvl. R. Duraiswamy and R. Marimuthu. Elaborate field work has been done in this connection, as the names of plants in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada have been ascertained; and the medicinal uses also have been described, wherever possible. The report on Survey of Flora of Theerthamalai is given as Appendix 1.

1.5:4. *Analysis of Water Samples from the Theerthams in Theerthamalai Hills and Hanuman Theertham*:

There are five theerthams (springs) in Theerthamalai of Harur taluk They are Agasthiyar Theertham, Agni Theertham, Gowri Theertham, Rama Theertham and Kumara Theertham. Hanuman Theertham is located about 11 kms. away from Theerthamalai in Uttangarai taluk.

Chemical analyses of the water in Hanuman Theertham alone had been made earlier and the details of the results as furnished in the Salem District Manual (1883) are as follows :

Total solids	gms. per litre	0.77
Volatile solids	Do.	Not determined.
Sodium chloride	Do.	0.1404
Free Ammonia	Do.	0.0016
Albuminiod ammonia	Do.	0.0040
Nitric anhydride N_2O_5	Do.	0.0019
Sulphuric anhydride SO_3	Do.	0.03261
Magnesia (Mgs)	Do.	0.03784
Lime (Ca0)	Do.	0.0950
Iron Oxide $Fe_2 0_3$	Do.	0.0105
Alumina ($AI_2 0_3$)	Do.	0.0040
Copper	Do.	0.0009
Total hardness .. .. (Clarks' scale)	Do.	$13^0.65$
Permanent hardness	Do.	2^01

Water samples from Agasthiyar Theertham, Agni Theertham, Gowri Theertham, Rama Theertham, Kumara Theertham in Theerthamalai Hills and Hanuman Theertham were collected in April 1977 and a detailed physical, sanitary, chemical, mineral, bacteriological and biological analyses were carried out by the Chief Water Analyst, King Institute, Guindy, Madras. A special field unit was deputed to the above spots to conduct a survey, do spot tests and collect samples of water from the various theertham for detailed analysis.

The Report of the Field Investigation and results of analyses furnished by the Chief Water Analyist, King Institute may be seen in Appendix-2.

1.5:5. *Forests.*—Dharmapuri district is rich in forest wealth. The extent of reserved forests in the district is 2,62,815 hectares. Moreover, 38,938 hectares of reserved land is also available in the district. The percentage of forest area to the geographical area is 31.36 in the district. [20]

The forests of the entire Salem district were managed by a single District Forest Officer till 1902. The Salem forest district was bifurcated in to Salem South and Salem North forest districts[21] SalemNorth forest district consisted of the ranges of Anchetti,Denkanikotta,Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Cauvery and Salem West. [22] After the formation of Dharmapuri district in 1965, Salem North division was renamed as Dharmapuri divivsion. Hosur continued to be its headquarters, [23] For administrative convenience, this was bifurcated as Hosur division consisting of Hosur, Anchetty, Denkanikotta and Krishnagiri ranges; and Dharmapuri division consisting of Dharmapuri, Palakodu, Morappur and Harur ranges.[24]

The distribution of forests among the taluks of the district is as follows[25] :—

	(HECTARES).
Dharmapuri	26,026
Pennagaram	9,167
Palakodu	21,493
Krishnagiri	60,764
Uttangarai	27,426
Harur	66,374
Hosur	50,343
Denkanikotta	64,774
Total ..	3,26,367

The extent of classified and non-classified forests in Dharmapuri and Hosur divisions may be seen in Table 1.1. The geographical area of Dharmapuri district is 7.4 per cent of Tamil Nadu. But, the forest area of the district is 14.3 percent of that of Tamil Nadu. [27]. Generally forests in this district are concentrated along the borders of Karnataka State and Salem forest division..[28].

The area under different plantations in the forests of Dharmapuri district may be seen in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.1.

EXTENT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED FORESTS DHARMAPURI DISTRICT [26].

Description.	*Dharmapuri division Sq. km.*	*Hosur division Sq. km.*	*Total Sq. km.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Classified.—			
Class I..	1,308.836	1,043.167	2,352.003
Class IV	177.940	15.333	193.273
Unclassified.—			
Ex-estate	118.921	298.230	417.151
Unreserved	23.270	..	23.270
Total ..	1,628.967	1,356.730	2,985.697

TABLE 1.2.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT PLANTATIONS IN THE FORESTS OF DHARMAPURI DISTRICT (1976—77).

Serial number and name of plantation.	*Hosur division.*	*Dharmapuri division.*
(1)	(2) (IN HECTARES).	(3)
1 Fuel tree generation areas	..	3,100.00
2 Soil conservation plots	2,003.00	..
3 Soft wood plots	656.75	..
4 Gross plots	1,822.00	..
5 Teak plots	283.47	138.90

Serial number and name of plantation.	Hosur division.	Dharmapuri division.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(In hectares.)	
6 Bamboo plots	1,511.94	522.70
7 *Dalbergia sussoo*	38.00	..
8 *Schleichera trijuga* plots	115.00	..
9 Cane plots	9.50	..
10 Lantana control plots	60.00	..
11 Casuarina plot	18.75	..
12 *Morus alba* plots	36.75	..
13 Cashew plots	591.00	167.00
14 Miscellaneous plots	257.00	..
15 Special production and improvement plots.	300.00	..
16 Eucalyptus plots	805.40	370.00
17 Sandal propagation	285.00	..
18 Farm forestry	3,231.83	1,963.00
19 Forest rehabilitation	1,261.00	..
20 Sandal wood	215.40	140.50
21 Miscellaneous forest products plots ..	733.29	538.40
22 *Bursera delpachina*	31.20	..
23 Canal plots	27.30	..
24 *Eucalyptus citriodora*	94.91	..
25 Raising fuel trees	55.46	..
26 Dividivi (Experimental)	3.88	..

Based on the trees which are dominent in an area the forests of the district may be divided into the following categories. [30] :—

The Sandalwood Type Forests include —

Santalum album—Sandalwood (Sandhana maram).
Erythroxylon monogynum—Bastard Sandal (Devadharu).

Chloroxylon swietenia—Yellow wood (Purasu).

Memecylon edule—Iron wood (Alli).

Memecylon gracile—Bilberry (Usikkaka).

Acacia Leucophloea—White Babool (Velvelam).

Wrightia tinctoria —Rosebay (Palai maram).

Pongamia binata—Indian Beech (Pungamaram).

Elaeodendron glaucum—Deccany Olive wood (Kanniramaram).

Diospyros melanoxylon—Coramandel Ebony (Karumithumbai).

Canthium dicoccum—Hatchet treet (Inburuttan).

Pittosperum floribundum—(Nankunrai).

Diospyros montana— Mottled Ebony (Vakkanai).

Bauhinia racemosa—Mountain Ebony (Mandharai ; Aarai).

Feronia lininia—Wood Apple (Vilamaram).

Zizyphus xylophora—Jujuba (Kottai Elandhai).

Sapindus emarginatus—Soapnut tree (Kookkottaimaram).

Strychnos potatorum—Clearing nut tree (Thothankottai).

Strychnos nux vomica—Strychnine tree (Etti).

Cassia fistula—Pudding pipe tree (Sarakkonrai).

Ixora parviflora—Torch tree (Kozhundhu).

Buchannania lanzam—Forest mangoer (Saarai).

Givotia rottleriformis—(Kottai thanakku).

Dichrostachys cinerea—(Mavilandham).

Butea monosperma—Bastard Teak (Palasu).

Olea dioca—Indian Wild Olive (Edalai).

Commiphora berryii—Balsam tree (Kiluvai).

Terminalia paniculata—Winged myrobalam (Pillamarudhu).

Terminalia tomentosa—Black myrobalam (Karimarudhu).

Semicarpus anacardium—Fireface tree (Sindhooram).

Emblica officinalis—Gooseberry tree (Nelli).

Tectonia grandis—Teakwood (Thekkumaram).

Bambusa arundinacea—Bamboo (Perumoongil).

Dendrocalamus strictus—Bamboo (Kalmoongil).

The forests of this type are found in the Hosur plateau. Of late, many areas in these forests have been invaded by the Lantana bushes, which are normally seen along the banks of streams everywhere.

The Bamboo Type Forests include.——

Bambusa arundinacea—Bamboo (Perumoongil).
Dendrocalamus strictus—Bamboo (Kalmoongil).

Many of the trees associated with the Sandalwood type of forests are also found here. The Dendrocalamus strictus is generally confined to the banks of streams and swamps.

The Lac Tree Forests include.—Shorea roxeburghii—Lac tree (Kungiliyam) These trees grow above an altitude of 1,000 metres. They are generally stunted and misshappen and consequently the timber is of little value. However, they are suitable for the culture of the lac insects, which produce the material for making sealing wax.

Many other types of trees found in other areas are also common in these forests. These forests are seen mostly at altitudes of over 3,000 feet.

The Anjam Type Forests include.—Hardwickia binata—Anjam (Aacha maram). These trees occur in vast areas on the slopes draining to the Cauvery, Chinnar and Anaibiddahalla. These are capable of resisting forest fires and hence still remain in blocks.

Albizzia amara—Washing tree (Arappu maram).
Anogeissus latifolia—Axlewood (Namai).
Bosewellia serrata—Salai (Kungiliyam).
Sapindus emarginatus—Soapnut tree (Kookkottai maram).
Dichrostachys cinerea—(Mavilandham).
Acacia sundra—White cutch (Karungali).

The Superior Deciduous type Forests include—

Tectonia grandis—Teakwood (Thekkumaram) grown in vast areas.
Pterocarpus marsupium—(Vengaimaram).
Dalbergia latifolia (Eetti).
Terminalia tomentosa—Black winged myrobalam (Karimarudhu).

These trees grow in small patches and their size is also small.

The Shola Type Forests are found in the Guthirayar reserve at the foot of the Guthirayandurg.

They include :
Memecylon edule—Ironwood (Alli).
Memecylon gracile—Bilberry Ucikkaca (Tamil).
Diospyros and Litsea species.
Actinodaphne semecarpifolia Cannamon—Kanaipprandai (Tamil).
Pleurostylia wightii—Karikkuvagai (Tamil).
Alphonsea soler carpa—Nutmeg.
Ardisia.

The Inferior Deciduous Type Forests.— cover all the remaining areas in the district and consists mainly of dry shrubby and thorny bushes. They also contain large open spaces covered with dry thorny herbs and runners. The few trees which are found are all stunted and misshapen. In places where outcrops of "kankar" (Limestone nodules) occur the following trees are found.

Mangifera indica—Mango (Mamaram) are grown in all the parts of the district, at lower elevations.

Acacia sundra—White cutch (Karungali).
Dodonea viscosa—(Virali).
Chloroxylon swietenia—Indian Satin Wood (Purasu).
Wrightia tinctoria—Ivory wood (Palai).
Memecyclon edule—Iron wood (Alli).
Zyzyphus jujuba—Jujuba fruits (Elandapazham).
Canthium diococcum—Hatchet tree (Inburattan).
Albizzia lebeck Parrot trees.
Feronia limonia—Wood Apple (Vilampazham).
Atlantia monophylla—Indian wild lime (Kaattu Elumichai)
Ixora parviflora—Torch tree (Kozhundu ; Koran).
Holoptelea integrifolia—Kanju (Ayili).
Butea monosperma—Bastard Teak or Battle of Plassey tree (Palasu)
Erythroxylon monogynum—Bastard sandal (Devadharu).
Premna tomentosa—(Masathekku).
Acacia leucophlœa—White Babool (Velvelam).
Pittosporum floribundum—(Nankunrai).
Commiphora berryii—Madras balsam tree (Kiluvai).
Commiphora caudatum—(Pachakkiluvai).
Strychnos potatorum—Clearing nut tree (Thethankottai).
Strychnos nux vomica—Strychnine tree (Etti).
Gmelina asiatica—(Kumil).
Grewia hirsuta.

The forests of Dharmapuri have faced thoughtless devastation in the past. Richards describes the harmful wholesale clearances of forest growth by the local people, particularly of the reckless denudation caused for laying railway lines in 1850s and 60s. He also mentions of the wholesale theft of timber in 1861– 62 along the Cauvery banks. The stolen wood was floated downstream to Srirangam on bamboo rafts. [32]

The Madras Forest Act, 1882 marks the realization of the need for scientific conservancy. Subsequently, the policy of Government towards reservation of forests has been adapted in the light of experiences gained by the implementation of the Act. At first, certain areas were set apart outside the reserved forests or village forests. But the village officers did not manage them to the benefit of the village community in general. So the 'village forests' were also included for reservation. This brought the limits of reserved forests very close to the cultivated lands and deprived villagers of pasture land and scope for extension of cultivation. The reserve forests area were surveyed by a special party from Survey of India from 1890 to 1896 and their boundary lines were fixed.

Systematic planting work was not, however taken up extensively till 1953. The productivity of forest was left to natural regeneareation. Hosur Sandalwood Working Plan prepared by Mr. Wilson in 1917 was related only to Denkanikotta and Anchetty ranges and only to the exploitation of sandalwood. Owing to spread of spike in 1923, the Hosur Sandalwood Working Plan ceased to be in force. A separate scheme for the sandal tracts in Dharmapuri range was drawn up by Mr. Hart in 1925. It was revised by Mr. Mitchell in 1929. Though these were followed by sporadic attempts to improve the management of forests in the district

the working plan drawn by Thiru C. R. Ranganathan for the period from 1935 to 1945 may be described as the first comprehensive plan for the forests of Housr, Denkanikotta, Anchetty and Dharmapuri ranges. This was revised by the plan of Thiru Muddayya, drawn for the period from 1949-50 to 1963-64. This plan had to be revised much ahead of schedule because of the transfer of large areas of ex-estate forests and large scale regeneration ushered by National Plans from 1953. The last working plan is the one drafted by Thiru V. M. Narasimhan for the period from April 1962 to March 1972. Thiru Jagannatha Shetty has drafted a working plan for Dharmapuri Forest Division for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1982. For the Hosur division a working plan has been prepared by Thiru V. Subbiah for the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1992.

The following trees are common in the forests of Dharmapuri [33]—

Botanical name.	*Tamil name.*	*Kanarese name.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Abrus precatorius	Kunrimani	Gulaganji.
Acacia arabica	Karuvelam	Gobbali
Acacia concinna	Siyakayi	Sigaiballi
Acacia farnesiana	Kadivel	Kasturigobbali
Acacia ferruginea	Vanni Parambamaram	Banni
Acacia intsia	Indu	Antarike
Acacia latronum	Anaimullu	Ottejali (Othegobbuli)
Acacia leucophloea	Velvelam	Navibela
Acacia pennata	Kari Indu	Kadusege
Acacia planifrons	Kudaivel	Odajalli
Acacia suma	Celai	Mugala
Acacia sundra	Karungali	Kachu
Acalypha fruticosa	Cinni	Cinni
Adenanthera pavonina	Anaikkunrimani	Manjadi
Adhatoda Vasic	Adado ai	Adusoge
Adina cordefolia	Manjakadambai	Kadambe, Arasinatheg
Aegle marmelos	Vilvam	Bilvapatre
Agave americana	Anaikkaralai	Kalnaru
Ailanthus excelsa	Pimaram	Peetherai
Alangium lamarckii	Azinjal	Ankola
Alibizzia amara	Thurunji	Sujjal
Albizzia lebbeck	Vagai Katuvujai	Bagai
Albizzia odoratissima	Bilwaram Kal-Thurinji.	Kadubage
Alibizzia procera	Nallavagai or Velvagai.	Salvagai
Alibizzia stipulata	Pilivagai	Bettabage
Aloe officinalis	Karralai	Raktabala
Allophylus cobbe	Perriakudikai	Sidisale
Alstonia scholaris	Elaipalai	Jantrapala
Aprosa lindleyana		

Botanical name.	*Tamil name.*	*Kanarese name.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Amoora rohitaka ..	Vengul	Mullnuttaga
Antidesma dlandrum ..	Gurrapujalli ..	Mryjinakodu-soppes.
Anacardium occidentale ..	Mundriparapum-aram. ..	Gerubeejadamara
Anogeissas latifolia ..	Namai	Bejjal
Anona squamosa	Sithapalam ..	Sitapala
Argyrea cuneata	.. ..	Nettaruhu
Argyrea pomave	.. .. ..	....
Aristolochia indica ..	Ivavari	Isvaraberu
Artocarpus integrifolia ..	Pilavu	Halasu
Asparagus racemosus ..	Cadamulam ..	Aheruballi
Atalantia monophylla ..	Kattellumichai ..	Katimbai
Atylosia candollei.. ..	Kattuthuvarai ..	Kadutoagre
Azadirachta indica ..	Veppam	Bevina maram
Balanites roxburghii ..	Toruvattu	Ingalukke
Balsamodendron berryi..	Mul Kiluvai ..	Iyhalli
Bambusa arundinacea ..	Perumoongal ..	Biduru
Bambusa tongiolia ..	.. ..	Seemaibidiru
Barleria buxifolia ..	Kattimullu ..	Gandikotimullu
Bassia latifolia	Kattu illupai ..	Alippe
Bassia longifolia	Natt illupai ..	Sannayippe
Bauhinia malabarica ..	Mandarai	Mandara
Bacehinia racemosa ..	Athi	Arulakadu-mandara.
Bauhinia vahlii	Mandraiyilai ..	Anepadu
Berberis nepalensis ..	Mullukkadambu ..	Tarike
Bombax malabaricum ..	Kattu Ilavam ..	Burga
Borassus flabelli formis ..	Panai	Panai
Boswellia serrata	Kungiliam	Dhupadamara
Bridelia retusa	Mullu Vengai ..	Komanjee
Buchanania latifolia ..	Sarai	Murki
Butea frondosa	Palasu	Muthuga
Butea superba	.. ..	Muttuginaballi
Caesalpinia mimosoides ..	Pulinakkagonrai ..	Gaijjigaballi
Calotropis gigantea ..	Yerikkan	Ekka
Canthium didymum ..	Nekkini	Pyre
Canthium parviflorum ..	Karai	Karai
Capparis divaricata ..	Ambaramavalli ..	Totte
Capparis grandiflora ..	Turratumullu ..	Tothemullu
Capparis horrida	Adondai	..
Capparis sepiaria	Thoratti	Kathiramullu
Capparis spinosa ..	.... ..	Muttukallari
Careya arborea	Ayma	Kaval
Carissa Carandas ..	Kilakkai	Kauligida
Carissa paucinerivia ..	.... ..	..
Carissa spinaram	Sirumkilakkai ..	Cikkakavali
Caryota urens	Kundalpanaimaram	Bynemaram
Cassia auriculata	Avaram	Avarikka
Cassia fistula	Konnai	Kakke

Botanical name.	*Tamil name.*	*Kanarese name.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cassia glauca	Thakarai	Betadavare
Cassia montana	Malaiyavaram	Malayavarike
Cassia tora	Thakarai	Tagaee
Cassia siamea	Ponavaram	Pomavarai
Casuarina equisetiolia	Savukku (Chowk)	Kesarike (Chowke)
Cedrela toona	Kalkilanji, Turmaram.	Gandha garige
Celastrus paniculata	Manjakadi	Gavanagorge
Celtis wightii	Vakkanai	Gorukallu
Chloroxylon swietenia	Porasu (Satinwood)	Urugil.
Cinnamomum Zeylanicum		
Cipadessa fruticosa	Devvattai	Adusoge
Citrus aurantium	Narangam	Naranga
Citrus medica acida	Elumichampalam	Minpahuli
Citrus medica lanceka		Imbe
Clausena willdenovii	Kattukkariveppilai	
Clerodendron infortunatum		Peruku
Cochlospermum gossypium.	Kongelavam	Kaduburga
Coffea arabica	Kappi	Kappi
Cordia monoica	Salle	Narivalli
Cordia myxa	Naruvilli	Cikkacalle
Crotalaria pulcherrima	Kilugiluppai	
Crotalaria retusa		
Cryptostegia grandiflora		
Crotalaria laburni folia	Kiluguppi	
Dalbergia latifolia	Eruvadi	Beedi
Dalbergia paniculata	Pachalam	Bilugadamaram
Delbergia sissoo	Itti	Agara
Datura stramonium	Umattai	Dattara
Decalepis hamiltonii		
Dendrocalamus stictus	Kalmoongil	Biduru
Derris scandens	Anaikellikodi	Handiballi
Desmodium pulchellum		Jenukagaddi
Desmodium gyrans	Toluganni	Nagatahare
Dichrostachys cinerea	Vedatharai	Odavara
Diospyros melanoxylon	Karumthambi (Ebony)	Thoopra
Diospyros montana	Vakkanai	Bukkana
Dioscorea oppositifolia	Verrilaivalli	Nirballe
Dodonaea viscosa	Vilari	Hongar
Dolichondrone arcuata	Irappalai	Kadunirudure
Ehretia buxifolia	Kattuvellililai	Bute
Elaeagnus latifolia	Kalugi	Hittele
Elaeodendron glaucum	Kanniramaram	Mukkurchimaram
Elaeodendron serratum		
Electtaria cardamomum	Elakkayi	Elakki
Erythrina indica	Kalajan murikku	Halivana
Erythrina suberosa		
Erythroxylon monoynum	Sembulichan	Kemanchi

Botanical name.	*Tamil Name.*	*Kanarese name.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Eucalyptus	..	..
Eugnia jambolana	Nagamaram	Neeram
Eugenia trifoliata	..	..
Euphorbia antiguorum	Tirugukalli	Mundukalli
Euphorbia tiricalli	Tirucalli	Dottugalli
Feroina elephantum	Vellam	Beladamaram
Ficus arnottiana	Kodiyaracu	Kadarase
Ficus bengalensis	Ala	Aladamaram
Ficus benjamina (java fig)	..	..
Ficus gibbosa	Alarnanji	Goddumitle
Ficus glomerata	Athi	Athi
Ficus mysorensis	Kallala	Attakegoli
Ficus religiosa	Arasa	Aroli
Ficus retusa	Icci	Hillala
Ficus tjakela	Kallal	Basari
Ficus tometnosa	Kolathi	Kadugoni
Flacourtia ramontchi	Chothakilai	Gajale
Flacourtia sepiaria	Cottaikkala	Mirde
Flueggea leucopyrus	Irubulai	Bilehuli
Fleuggea microcarpa	Pula	Bilisuli
Gardenia gummifera	Kambilipissin	Kalkambi
Gardenia latifolia	Kambil	..
Gargua pinnata	Arunelli	Arenelli
Givotia rottleriformis	Buthalai	Bettathavarai
Glycosmis pentaphylla	Anam	Guruvade
Gmelina arborea	Kumil	Kulimavu
Gmelina asiatica	Kumilan	Goolamara
Grevillea robusta	Seomechowk	Silver oak
Grewia asiatica	Palica	Buttiyudippe
Grewia hirsuta	Tavidu	Cikkudippe
Grewia laevigata	Naraithai, Poonaipuduku	Javanigalle
Grewia tiliae folia	Thadasal	Buttele
Gyrocarpus jacquini	Thanakku	Thanakku
Hardwickia binata	Achan	Karachu
Helicteres isora	Valambiri	..
Hemidesmum indicus	Nannari	Namadaberu
Heptapleurum wallichiamum	..	Beddhele
Hibiscus rosaswensis	Chembaruthi	Dasavala
Hibiscus lampas	Kattuparuthi	Turuve
Hypericum mysorense	..	..
Hiptage madablota	Kalarai	Pikigisam
Holar rhena antidusenterica	Erukkalaippalai	Kodamuriky
Holigarna arnottiana	Karuncrai	Kologeru
Holiptelaea integrifolia	Aya	Thogala
Hydnocarpus wightiana	Maravatti	..
Ichnocarpus furtescens	Udargodi	Karihamlu
Indigofera mysorensis	..	..

Botanical name.	*Tamil name.*	*Kanarese name.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Indigofera tinctoria	Nili	Nili
Ixora parviflora	Korivi	Goravi
Jasmimum angustifolium	Kattumalligai	Kodumalligai
Jasmimum arborescens	Nagamalli	Doddakadu malligai.
Jasmimum rigidum	Ucimalligai	Adaviyamalla
Jatropha curcas	Kattamanakku	Ucharale
Jatropha glandulifera	Adalai	Totta
Kydia clcylina	Vendai	Bende
Lagerstroemia thomsoni	..	..
Lantana (species)	Arippu	Jidde
Lawsonia alba	Aivanam	Goranta
Lecucas aspera	Thumbai	Thumbe
Limonia acidissima	Magavilvam	Kadubela
Lin cciera malabarica	Porumbolu	Hariyage
Litsea (species)	..	..
Loranthus	Morottai	Benjai
Loranthus longiflorus	Pullurivi	Bandanike
Lorba buxifolia	Irumbali	Karuganai
Mallotus phillipinensis	Kamala	Kesal
Mangifera indica	Mamaram	Mavinamaram
Melia dubia	Mala vembu	Malabevinamaram
Melia composita	Malavembu	..
Memecylon angustifolium	Vellaikkaya	Belavakkana
Memecylon edule	Kayal	Ollekodi
Memecylon gracile	Ucikkaca	..
Michelia champaca	Chambagam	Sampiga
Mimosa pudioa	Thottachurungi	Thoottucheramum
Mimusops hexandra	Ulakkaipalai	Bakula
Mimusops elengi	Magil	Mugule
Morinda tinctoria	Manjavattai	Kadukumla
Moringa concanensis	Murungai	Nagge
Mundulea suberosa	Kodupparacu	Bethahuruli
Murraya exotica	Kattukariveppilai	Karibevu
Murraya koenigii	Kariveppilai	Karibevu
Neriuim odroum	Arli	..
Ocimum sanctum	Thulasi	Kalatulasi
Ochna squarrosa	Kalkuruvi	..
Odina wodier	Anaikkarai	Ajasryngi
Olea dioaca	Idalai	Edala
Olea glandulifera	Kunde	Kunde
Opuntia dillenii	Sapathi Kalli	Pappas kalli
Pandanus	Thalai	Thalai
Parkinsonia aculeata	Kathumasamuringai	..
Pavetta indica	Pavattai	Pavatta
Phoenix acaulis	Icham	Ichida ..
Phoenix sylvestris	Incu	Icalu
Phyllanthus emblica	Nelli	Nelli
Phyllanthus polyphyllus	Kilunelli	Manakkanni

Botanical name.	*Tamil name.*	*Kanarese name.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Phyllanthus reticulatus	Karunelli	Karesuli
Pithecolobium dulce	Kodakapuli	..
Pittosporum floribundum	Kattu sampangi	Tammatta
Plumbago zeylanica	Chittramulum	Vahni
Poinciana regia	Peddaturayi	Kattikayi
Poinciana elata	Vadanarayanam	Sunkesari
Polyalthia cerasoides	Kodigilai	Habbe
Polyalthia longifolia	Acogim	Pungu
Pongamia glabra	Punga maram	Punghai
Premna tomentosa	Kolakkallai thekku	Gupaiva
Protium caudatum	..	..
Psidium guyava	Villakkoyya	Jamphalla
Pterocarpus marsupium	Vengai	Honne
Pterocarpus indicum	gndu	Sandaimullu
Randia dunstorum	Attadi karai	Maggarai
Ricinus communis	Amanakku	Avudala
Saccopetalum tomen osum	Periyuvay	Hecoars
Santalum album	Santhanam	Gandadamaram
Sapindus emarginatas	Puchi, Puvankottai	Pucha kattai
Saroostemma brovistigma	Kodikalli	Samballi
Schleichora triguga	Puvam, Puvatti	Chakti
Scherbera swteienoides	Magalingam	Gauta
Soutia indica	Kakkamullu	Kuradi
Scutia oppositi folia	..	Uli
Somacarpus anacardium	Sirangottai	Gurumara
Shorea talura	Jalari maram	Jalada maram
Sida souta	Arivalamanaippurdu	Bhimankaddi
Solanum indicum	Neymulli	Gulla
Solanum pubesoens	Sundai	Sonde
Solanum verbacifolium	Mullikai	Kadusondi
Soymida debrifuga	..	Some
Spondias mangifera	Kattu mavu	Ambatta
Stephegyne parvifolia	Nirkadambe	Nayekadambe
Sterculia alata	Annittondi	..
Steruculia urons	Cendalai	Kempudaili
Steruculia vililosa	Anainar	Bilidaili
Sterospermum cheloncidas	Pathiri	Pathiri
Sterospermum xylopyra	Manakombu	Hamrulave
Stroblus asper	Kurripila	Mitala
Strobilanthus	..	Guriyi
Stryohnos nuxvomica	Yettimaram	Kasan
Strychnos potaterum	Tottankottai	Chittaramaram
Tamarindus Indica	Puliyamaram	Hunasemaram

Botanical name.	*Tamil name.*	*Kanarese name.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Teotana grandia	Theku	Thekinmaram
Tephrosia purpurea	Kattikkolunchi	Eampli
Terminalia arjuna	Mathi	Billimaddi
Terminalia Belerica	Thani	Thare
Terminalia chebula	Kadukkai	Anili
Terminalia paniculata	Pillamarudu, Puluvai	Hongalu
Terminalia Tomentosa	Karimarudu	Karimaddi
Thespesia populnea ..	Puvarasu (Tulip) ..	Havarasi.
Thevetia nerrifolia ..	Thiruvachippu ..	..
Toddalia aculeata ..	Kattu mulugu, Mullagaranai.	Mullumastige.
Trema orientalis ..	Amathalai	Kadubaja.
Vanguria spinosa ..	Manakkarai	Accuramullu.
Ventiloge madaraspatana.	Vembadam	Pappali.
Vitex altissima ..	Mayiladi	Navuladimara.
Vitex negundo ..	Nochi	Lakkigida.
Vitex pubscens ..	Mayila	Poradele.
Vitis quadrangularis	Pirandai	Sanduballi.
Webera corymbosa ..	Kodilin	Charanile.
Wedlandia noteniana	Kadambam	Betta Kammagaggara
Wendlendis tinotoria ..	..	Torani.
Wrightia tinotoria ..	Palai	Ala mara.
Wrightia tomentosa ..	Tondambalai ..	Kaduveppale.
Zizyphus jujuba ..	Elandai	Klse.
Zizyphus enoplia ..	Cheeraimullu ..	Paragi.
Zizyphus rugesa ..	Kattilandai	Kottamullu.
Zizyphus trinervia ..	Karukattan	Karukkattaimare.
Zizyphus xyplepyrus	Kottai	Gotti.

1.5.6. *Wild Life.*—Le Fanu ruefully states[34] "The *ferae naturae* are daily diminishing in numbers, as every hillman carries a gun and shoots for the pot everything that comes in his way, regardless of sex, age or season of the year".

Till 1948-49, plenty of game were said to be seen around Hogenakal, Pennagaram, Rayakottah and in the Hosur plateau.[35] Much destruction has resulted since then. Chital and Sambhar have become scarce. It is likely that these prefer the relatively undisturbed conditions obtaining across the Cauvery in Kollegal district of Mysore. Elephants are found in fair numbers in the Hosur plateau. In the reserves bordering the Cauvery they migrate to and from Kollegal.

Panthers are said to be in plenty in all the reserves and especially in the boulderstrewn denuded hills scattered all over the plains, a country most suited for harbouring these cats. Tigers are reported to be present in Anchetty, Natrapalayam, Pennagaram and Bevanurmalai Reserves. Bears are said to be rather active in Hudedurgam and Marandahalli area.

Since 1958, the whole of Anchetty range has been closed to "shooting". It is too early to assess the results of such a closure. However, it can be said that this measure may not by itself confer any benefits on game.

Hosur plateau has a number of villages surrounded by reserve forest and a large number bordering it. Large number of Chital and Sambhar are shot every year in the fields at nights after dazzling them with powerful lights. "Crop protection" guns are used or as it happens often, "sport and display" weapons too take their toll.

During 1952-57, five rogue elephants were shot. Several dead elephants were found in the reserves and in some cases the tusks were missing. The Conservator in 1957, has recorded.

> There had been instances of dead elephants being found in the reserve forest and in some cases the tusks were missing. The need for a greater vigil in regard to illicit shooting is indicated. It is apparent that the licence holders are not furnishing a full account of the game shot. The issue of licences will have to be curtailed only to deserving shikaris who have genuine interest in Wild Life and hunt only for real sport.

Measures calculated to improve the welfare of the ryot in forest areas have always proved antagenistic to the welfare of wildlife. With the situation as it is, it is impossible to devise means of effectively protecting wildlife, especially herbivorous fauna and to usher in schemes of scientific wildlife management. A 'closure' alone will defeat its object unless backed by special staff with necessary equipment, an effective "Law" and above all enlightened public opinion. It only sends the poacher underground. Systematic destruction goes on inspite of the "closure".

Partridges and quail can be purchased around Uttangarai and Harur. It is reported that large numbers of these birds are exported to Madras for sale.

Teal, mallard and several species of water birds "migrate" from north to the lakes at Thalli and Dharmapuri. The Rosy Starling is an annual visitor to the Hosur Cattle Farm.

Extinct species.—The black buck and the wolf and the cotton, reported to have been present in the division by Le Fanu in his Salem District Manual, 1883, have become extinct.

1.6. FAUNA :

1.6:1. *Mammals.*—The forests in the district afford a safety homeland for the mammals.[36] The elephants inhabit the forests encircling the western boundary of the district down to Hogenakal. The forests near the Chinnar (sanatkumaranadhi) and its tributaries cater to the abundant water needs of elephants. In summer season, the elephants concentrate around Hogenakal since water sources from other places dry up. Tigers are rare now in this district but this region was a renowned habitat for tigers. Panthers are seen in Theerthamalai and Chitteri hills. This species is disappearing very fast. Occasionally one talks about Graw species occurring in the Chitteri hills. Sloth bear is found sometimes in the district. Marandahalli forests on the North-West

seem to have a good number of them. The four species of deer found in this division are Sambhar (CERUS UNICOLOR), spotted deer (AXIS AXIS), Barluing deer or jungle sheep (MUNTJACUS MUNTJAC) and Mouse deer (Tragulus Memina). The spotted deer enjoys the largest habitat covering the entire district. Wild bears are usually classified as "Vermin". They are in heavy jungles and also in open country. Other masmalian fauna found here include Indian Porcupine, Leopord Cat Jungle Cat, Wild dog, the stripped hyaena, common mangoose, the Malabar squirrel, the small Indian civet and the lap (hare).

The black buck and the wolf to which Le Fanu (1883) refers, do not exist now. Bonnet is the commonly found monkey in the district and the common langur (presbytis entellus) is rare.

1.6.2. *Birds*[37].—Interesting and colourful birds are seen in the district. Pea fowl, and now our National bird is found in Theerthamalai and Kallavi reserves of Morappur range Jungle fowls, crow pheasants, night jars, hornbills, wood-peckers and shama, the black headed cricle, jungle mynaha, the blossom headed parakeet, the paradise fly catcher, and the enorald dove inhabit the well wooded tracts. Amongst the birds of prey the crested serpent eagle the crested hawk eagle, king and brown vultures, the rock eagle, owl are found in other wooded jungles. The black winged kites, harriers and kostrels are found in other tracts. The scrub forests found in the vicinity of Uttankarai and Harur abound in partridges and quails. Actually these birds are caught here and exported to bigger towns including Madras. Bulbuls, munias, the bee catchers, doves, rollers, larks, king crows and babblers area a common sight in open forests all over the division. Bird life is found to be comparatively more abundant in the secondary dry deciduous and somewhat open type of forests than in denser jungles. The Alphine swift famed all over the world for the swiftness of its flight can be seen in the forests around Toppur and Hogenakal. Water birds including many species of ducks and teals can be seen in the lakes at Doddampatty and Dharmapuri during the months of November to February. The river turn and the king fisher may be seen along the Cauvery.

A list of birds found in the district, some though occasionally, with the common as well as scientific names is furnished below:—

Serial number and Common Name.	*Scientific Name.*	*Tamil Name.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Debchick or Little Grebe	*Pediceps ruficollis*	Mukkuliappan.
2 Large Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbe*	Neerkagam (Peria).
3 Shag Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*	Peria Neerkagam.
4 Little Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax niger*	Neerkagam (Siria).
5 Darter, or Snake Bird	*Anhinga rufa*	Pamboothara.
6 Grey Heron	*Ardea Cinerea*	Narayana Pakshi Nathan Sambanarai.
7 Pond Heron	*Ardeola grayii*	Kuruttu Kokku.
8 Cattle Egret	*Babulcus ibis*	Mattu Kokku.
9 Large Egret	*Egretta alba*	Peria Vellakokku.
10 Smaller Egret	*Egretta Intermedia*	Nedali Vellaikokku.
11 Little Egret	*Egretta Garzetta*	Karumokki Vellaikokku.
12 Night Heron	*Nycticorax, Nycticorax*	Vakka, Pachai Kokku.
13 Common Pariah Kite	*Milvus migrans*	Paraiya Parunthu.

14 Brahminy kite	*Haliastur indus*	Garuda, Krishna.
15 Shrika	*Accipter badius*	Vallooru.
16 Sparrow Hawk	*Accipter nisus*	Chinna Vallooru.
17 King Vulture	*Savcogyps calves*	Pinamthinu kazhuka.
18 Whitebacked or Bengal Vulture	*Gyps Bengalensis*	Pinamthinnu Kazhuku.
19 White Scavenger vulture	*Neophron percropterus*	Thol Shappu Kazhuku.
20 Common Peafowl	*Pave cristitus*	Mayil.
21 Marsh Harrier	*Circus aeruginosus*	Poonai Parunthu.
22 Pale Harrier	*Circus macrourus*	Poon Parunthu.
23 Osprey	*Pandion Haliaetus*	Veerai Addipan.
24 Lannen Falcon	*Falco biarmicus*	Vellai Lakudu.
25 Peregrine Falcon	*Jugger*	Falco peregrinus Pori Lakudu
26 Grey Patridge	*Fvoancolinus, Pondicerianus*	Gowdhari.
27 Common or Grey Quail	*Coturnix coturnix*	Peria Kadai.
28 Black breasted pr Rainquail	*Coturnix coromandelica*	Karungada.
29 Jungle Bush Quail	*Perdicula asistica*	Malaikadai.

30	Common Peafowl	*Pave cristatus*	Mayil.
31	Bustard Quail	*Turnix suscitator*	..
32	Grey jungle Fowl	*Gallus sonneratti*	Kattukozhi.
33	Indian Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*	Kanang Kashi, Thash Kashi.
34	Bronzewinged jacana	*Metopidius indious*	Karuppu Allikuruvi.
35	Redwattled Lapwing	*Vanellus indicus*	Sigappu Aulkatti.
36	Yellow Wattled Lapwing	*Vanellus malabaricus*	Manjamooku Aulkatti.
37	River tern	*Strena aurantia*	Mugathuvarn Kuruvi.
38	Bluerock Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Malaipura.
39	Ring Dove	*Streptopelia decaoto*	Vellaipura.
40	Red turtle Dove	*Streptopelia tranquebarica*	Pudupanai Pura.
41	Sootted Dove	*Streptopelia Chinensis*	Manipura.
42	Little Brown Dove	*Streptopelia senegalensis*	Kalipura.
43	Large Indian Parakeet	*Psittacula cupstria*	Peria kili.
44	Rose ringed Parakeet	*Psittacula krameria*	Sada Pashai kili.
45	Common Cockoo	*Cuculus canorus*	Kuyil.

46	Koel	*Eudynamys scolopacea*	Kuyil.
47	Barmowl	*Tyto alba*	Anthai Sevukuruvi Kattan
48	Great Horn Owl	*Bubo bubo*	....
49	Forest Eagle owl	*Bubo nipalensis*	....
50	Brown Fish Owl	*Bubo zeylonensis*	....
51	Barred jungle Owlet	*Glaucidum radiatum*	Peria Antjal.
52	Spotted Owlet	*Athene brama*	Pulli Anthai.
53	Common Night jar	*Caprimulqus asiaticus*	Padugai Kuruvi. Pallu
54	House Swift	*Apus affinis*	....
55	Palm Swift	*Cypsiurus parvus*	Oozhavarakuruvi. Panai-marathu Tholkiruvi.
56	Himalayan Pied Kingfisher	*Ceryle Luqudris*	Peri Meenkothi.
57	Common Kingfisher	*Alcedotthis*	Meenkothi (Chinna).
58	Whitebreasted Kingfisher	*Halcyon smyrnensis*	Perumeenkothi.
59	Bluecheeked Bee-eater	*Merops superciliosus*	Peria punia Ruttai. Thattampoochi. Vettaikkaran.
60	Common Green Bee-eater	*Merons orientalis*	Chinna Punja Ruttli.

61 Blue jay or Indian Roller	*Coracias Benghalensis* ..	Panangadai.
62 Hoopoe	*Upupa epos*	Saval Kuruvi.
63 Crison breasted Barbet	*Meoalaima baemacephala* ..	Chinna Kukkuruvan.
64 Golden backed Woodpecker ..	*Dinopium benghalensi* ..	Marangothi. Thachan Kuruvi.
65 Ashycrowned Finch lark	*Exemopterix brisea*	Kurungadai, Kattu Chittu Kuruvi.
66 Rufoustailed Finsh Lark	*Ammonanes Pholenicurus* ..	Sikappu Vanancadi.
67 Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*	Kondai Vanambadi.
68 Baybacked Shrike	*Leanius Vittatus*	Asura Kili.
69 Grat Grey Shrike	*Lanius excobitor*	Kasappukaran.
70 Rufousbacked Shrike	*Lanius Sohach*	Kattupuzhuli.
71 Golden Oriole	*Oriolus Oriolus*	Menbazha Kuruvi.
72 Blackheaded Oriole	*Oriolus xanthornus*	Karupputhalvi, Manjakuruvi
73 King Crow	*Dicrues adsimilis*	Erattaival Kuruvi.
74 White bellied Drongo	*Dicrurus caeruleseens* ..	Vellaivayaru Karik uruvi.
75 Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	Nagana Vaippul.

76	Tree Pie	*Dendrocitta vaqabunda*	Manbazhathan Keyya Pazhathan.
77	House Corw	*Corvus splendens*	Kagan.
78	Jungle Corw	*Corvus macrorhynchos*	Andangkkakai.
79	Little Minivit	*Pericrocotus cinnameus*	Milagai Chittu.
80	Common Iora	*Aequithina tiphia*	Chinna Manjakuruvi.
81	Common Wood Shrike	*Tephrodornis Pondi cr lanus*	Asuranthau.
82	Redwhishkered Bulbul	*Pycnonotus iocosus*	Semmisai Kondia Kuruvi.
83	Red vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Kondaikuruvi.
84	Common Babbler	*Turdoides caudatus*	Thavuttukuruvi.
85	Jungle Babbler	*Turdoides striatus*	Do.
86	White headed Babbler	*Turdoides affinis*	Vellaikara Kuruvi.
87	Paradise Flycatcher	*Terpsiphoneparadisi*	Rajaval Kuruvi.
88	Tailor Bird	*Orthotomus sutorius*	Thaiyalkara Kuruvi. Kondu
89	Magpie Robin	*Copsychus saularis*	Vannathi Kuruvi, Kondu Karichan.

90 Stone Chat	*Saxicola torquata*	..	Suttinthalkili.
91 Pied Chat	*Saxicola caprata*	..	Suttinthal kili.
92 Indian Robin	*Saxicoloides fullicata*	..	Karikuruvai.
93 Tickell's Flower Packer	*Dicacum erythrorhynchos*	..	Pakkucittu.
94 Purple rumped Sunbird	*Nectarinia zeylonica*	..	Manja Khon Kili.
95 Purple Sunbird	*Nectarinia asiatica*	..	Pockudichan, Karuppe Then Chitti.
96 House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	..	Corkuruvi, Sittukuruvi.
97 Yellow throated sparrows	*Petronia xanthocollis*	..	Manjathali.
98 Purple Sunbird	*Nectarinia asiatica*	..	Pockudichan Karuppe Then Chitti.
99 Common Weaver Bird	*Ploceus philippinus*	..	Thookanang Kuruvi, Kutta Kuruvi.
100 Striated Weaver bird	*Ploceus manyar*	..	Manka Kuruvi.
101 Whitethroated	*Lonchura malabrica*	..	Vayalstta.
102 White backed	*Lonchura striata*	..	Vellai Rattinam.
103 Refous Bellied Munia	*Lonchur Keleertiierdoni*	..	Thottakkaran.
104 Spotted Munia	*Lonchura Punctulata*	..	Pori Rattinam.
105 Black headed Munia	*Lonchura Malacca*	..	Nellukuruvi.

1.6.3. *Reptiles* [38].—The Reptiles which include crocodiles, Turtle and Tortoises, Lizards and snakes form an intermediate group between the amphibians and the birds and mammals. Generally speaking, though they are susceptible to their environmental temperature, a certain amount of independence in their body temperature in relation to external temperature is maintained. Modern reptiles are predominantly terrestrial and are even found under extremely dry climatic conditions. Their skin protected by hard scales is more resistant to desiccation. The Indian sub-continent with its varied climatic conditions has over 444 species of genera from 23 families of reptiles.

Order Crocodilia.

Family *Crocodylidae*	Indian Crocodile or Mugger
Crocodylus palustris Lesson	

Order Chelonia.

Family *Emydidae*	Fresh water Turtles or Terrapins
Geolyda trijuga trijuga (Schweigger)	Pond Tortoise
Family *Testudinidae*	Land Tortoise
Goechelone elegans (Schoepff)	Starred Tortoise
Family *Trionychidae*	Fresh water or Mud Turtles
Lissemys punctata granosa (Schoepff)	Mud Turtle

Order Squamata

Sub-order Lacertilia	(Lizards)
Family Gackonidae	Geckons
Gymnodactylus Collegalensis	Ground Gecko
Gonatodes Kandianuas	
Gnemaspis myseriensis Gonatodes Mysorlemis	
Hemidactylus Maculadus (Dum and Bibr.)	Rock Gecko
Hemidactylus triodrus (Dauddin)	House
Hemidastylis brookil Gray	House Gecko
Hemidactylus reticulatus (Bedd)	
Homidactylus frenatus Schlegal	
Homidactylus leschenaulti (Dum and Bibr)	
Homidactylus giganteus (Stol)	Lizards
Family Agamidae	Fan-throated lizard
Sitana pouticeriana Cuvier	Blood sucker, Common
Calotes versicolor (Daudin)	Calotes
Calotes Calotes	Green calotes
Family Chomreleonte	Chamaleon
Chamaeleo gaylanicus (Laur)	

(1)	(2)
Family Saimaidae	Skinks
Mafuya Nacularis (Blyth)	
Mahuya carinata (Schneider)	Common skink
Riodea punotata (Gray)	
Family Lgoertidae	Lecertids
Cabrita loschenaulti (Milne-Edwards)	
Ophiops jerdoni (Blyth)	Monitor Lizards
Family *Varanidae*	
Varanus hengalensis (Drum & Bibor)	Common Monitor
Suberdar Serpenates (Ophidia)	Snakes
Family Typhlopidae	Blind Snakes
Typhlops braminus (Daudin)	
Family *Uropeltidae*	Rough tails
pleotrurus perroteti (Dum and Bibr)	
Urepeltis ellioti (Grey)	
Uropeltis ocellatus (Beddome)	Pythons and Beas
Family *Boidae*	
Python molurus (Linnaeus)	Indian Python
Eryx contcus (Schneider)	Russell's Sand Boa
Eryx Johni (Russel)	John's Sand Boa
Family Colubridae	Colubrid Snakes
Elaphe helena (Daudin)	Trinket Snake
Ptyas nucosus (Linnaous)	Dhanam or Rat Snake
Liopeltis calamaria (Gunther)	Bridal Snake
Olegodon taenilatus (Jerdon)	Kukri Snake
Olegodon arnensis (Shaw Daudin)	
Dendrelaphis tristis (Wall)	Common Indian Bronze-back
Lycoden travancoricus (Beddone)	Travancore Wolf-Snake
Lycodon striatus (Shaw)	Striated Wolf-Snake
Lycodon aulicus (Linnaeus)	Common Wolf-Snake
Sibynophis subpunctatus (Dum and Bibr)	
Aenochrophis pis ator (Schneider)	Checkered Keelback
Amphiesma stolata (Linnaeus)	Striped Keelback
Amphiosma schistosum (Daudin)	Olivaceous Keelback
Macropisthoden plumbicolor (cantor)	Green Keelback
Boiga trigonata (Schneifer)	Indian Ganma
Boiga coylonensis (Gunther)	Geylong Cat Snake
Boiga forsteni (Dum and Bibr)	Forsten's Cat Snake

(1)	(2)
Ahaetulla nasutus (Anacepede)	Common Green Whip Snake.
Family Elapidea	Poisonous Snakes
Bungarue caeruleus (Schneidu)	Common Indian Krait.
Callophis melanures (Shaw)	Slender Coral Snake
Callophis nigreseens Gunther	Indian Cobra
Naja naja (Linnaous)	
Ophiophagus hanpah (Canter)	King Cobra Hamadryad
Family Viperidae	Vipers
Vipera russelli (Shaw)	Russell's Viper Dabeia.
Echis carinathus (Schneider)	Saw-scale Viper
Trimeresurus nporolepis (Beddome)	Phoorsa
Trimeresurus malabarious (Jordon)	Malabar Pit-Viper
Trimeresurus strgatus (Gray)	
Trimeresurus gramineus (Shaw)	Bamboo Pit Viper

The Mugger or Indian Crocodile is the only species found in the district. During summer they sestivate in the places where water is available. They feed largely on fish but sometimes on any animal they could overcome. In breeding season they occasionally rear and their eggs number to or over 40 laid in holes in sand. The baby crocodiles when hatched are 250 mm. in length. The heavy demand for their skin especially (of the under belly) has reduced their number all over the district and unless protected, they may become extinct soon.

The Mugger or the Indian Crocodile is now an endangered species. The Wild Life Wing of the Tamil Nadu Forest Department has started a Corcodile Farm at Hogenakkal. The Mugger is now reared in this farm. Its eggs are collected and hatched under a plan scheme for 'captive breeding of crocodile' from 1979. Under this scheme, 313 crocodiles including siblings have been reared. The eggs are collected along the banks of Cauvery river during February-April of every year in the shallow reaches in the localities known as *Rasi Manal* and *Kanavaimaduvu* and hatched in captivity. When the crocodiles reach a length of 1.2 metres, they are released in batches of about 50 into their natural habitats in Cauvery river and also in Krishnagiri Reservoir. This process will be continued until the contigency exists.

The order *Testudines* (chelonia) includes the fresh water tortoises and terrapins, and freshwater turtles. All tortoises and turtles are recognised by the bony shell which encloses the body composed of the carapace dorsally and plastion ventrally. The carapace is immovably attached to the ribs.

The family Emydidae includes the freshwater tortoise and terrapins. distinguished from land tortoises by their more or less flattened limbs and webbed toes. The species that occurs in the district is pond tortoise and is found in streams, ponds and the like. The carapace is dark, brown to blackish in the adult and brighter, sometimes yellow in the young. They thrive mainly on plants and fishes.

In the family *Testudinidae*, a single specie *Geochelone elegans* the Star Tortoise occurs in the district. The shell is black above with yellow aureola on the vertebral and costal shields from which yellow stripes radiate. It is nocturnal and feeds on grass, fallen fruits or flowers and sometimes animal matter.

The freshwater turtles have their carapace covered with soft skin and forelimbs paddleshaped. They feed mainly on frogs and fish and other water organisms but may come out at night seeking decaying organic material. This species is widely eaten. It is believed to cure anaemia.

Lizards and snakes are among the most highly evolved of living reptiles and are grouped under two sub-orders *Lacertilia* (Lizards) and *Ophidia* (Snakes) of the order *Squamata*, Lizards are most abundantly found and are non-poisonous. Twenty one species of 11 genera and 6 families of lizards are generally known in the district. The members of the family *Creckonidae* are usually found under rocks and stones in hill country. They feed mainly on small insects. The *Rock* and *House Greckos* are found in caves, rocks and on trees in forest tracts. The young are much lighter and have lines and bars on the body and on the tail. Only two general and three species of the family *Agamidae* of the lizards occur in the district. *Agamia lizards* can be recognised by the presence of movable eye lids and the absence of symmetrical shields on the head but the best character to separate them from other lizards is the teeth which are acrodent (on top of jaw) and heterodent (differentiated. The Agamids are largely insectivorous and are also known to take young birds and unripe beans. During breeding season, the male when excited turns yellow while the sides of the head, throat and the neck become brilliant red. The males are territorial and during courtship while threatening other males nod their head up and down. The male lizard of the *Sirana* ponticeriana family, has fan like appendage on the throat. This is displayed by folding and unfolding during courtship. It is found of basking on the sand even during hot times. When a prey is located the sand even during hot times. When a prey is located the lizards of the family *chameleoridae* approaches closely with both its independently movable eyes focused on it and the tongue is shot out with amazing velocity and accuracy. Monitor lizards are carnivorous and are particularly useful because of the large number of rats and mice which they

destroy. They are found in remote forests and the outskirts of villages. Their ability to climb nearly vertical surfaces is said to have been used in former days for assaulting forts. Their flesh is eaten and the skin is used for commercial use.

As regards snakes, 36 species of 21 genera and 6 families occur district. Members the family *Typhlopidae* blind snakes are often seen in gardens under stones and debris.

The pythons and Boas family *Boidae* are the largest among present day snakes, some of the larger forms occasionally exceeding eight metres in length. They are non-poisonous. They kill their prey by constriction and causing asphyxiation. The Indian snake very rarely attains a length of six metres. It inhabits in well watered forests, feeds on any animal it can overcome and swallow, preferably mammals.

The family *colubridae* is cosmopolitan, terrestrial, arboreal and aquatic. The trinket snakes have their forepart of the body beautifully ornamented. They are usually found in and around jungles at altitudes between 500 and 2,000 metres. The Rat snakes are unique in producing a mewing noise when cornered and are at bay. The Kukri snakes, so named from the shape of some of their maxillary teeth, are found mainly in eastern India and the hills of South India. They are beautifully marked, small snakes, 60 cm. or less in length. They feed mainly on eggs of other reptiles and spawn of amphibians.

The Bronzebacks are slender arboreal living on trees and bushes. They feed mailny on tree-frogs and lizards. They grown upto 1.3 metre long.

The wolf snakes are so named because of an enlarged teeth as of wolves. They are seen in and around human habitations, more commonly than any other Indian snake. They feed mainly on geckes and other lizards.

The Keelback snakes (from the raised keel-like structure on the scales) with length upto 1.3 metre are found in or near water. They feed on frogs and fisher. The green Keelback, a timid snake has the habit of flattening its body when harmed.

The cat snakes have grooved teeth (fangs) at the back of the mouth and are mildly poisonous. Arboreal, a metre or so in length, they feed largely on birds and tree-lizards. An intrepid snake, it assumes an attitude of attack, characteristic of the genus Boiga, throwing forepart of the body into the prey and briskly vibrating its tail.

The genus *Ahaetulle* whip snake are slender green in colour and found in trees. The pointed projecting mout is distinctive and they feeds on lizards, small birds and mammals.

The family *Elapidae* includes all the poisonous snakes, other than vipers whose bite could be fatal to man. The fangs which are canaliculate are placed at the front end of the mouth. Four genera occur in the district-*Bungarus* ('Kraits,) *callophis* coral

snakes,) *Naja* (Cobra) and *Ophiophagus* (King Cobra). The common Krait, *Bungarus caeruleus* is widely distributed. A lustrous blue black or black snake white barred on the back, it grows to over 1.3 metres in length. It is not uncommon near human habitation and feeds largely on other snakes; and is active at night. The poison is considered virulent, four or five times of cobra venom. It kills through paralysis of respiratory centres.

The coral snakes, upto 60 cms long, are sluggish and gentle by nature. Though poisonous they are not known to bite. They feed on other snakes.

The Indian Cobra (Naja naja) is found in all types of habitat from heavy jungles to populated towns. Old masonry and termites' nests are favourite haunts. The hood spreads when the snake is excited, is distinctive. Three varieties occur in India, (i) with a spectacle mark on the hood found throughout peninsular India, (ii) with a single round mark on the hood found in east India and countries to the east and (iii) without any markings on the hood found in north-west India. In colour it may be yellowish, olive brown, dark brown or black. Adults are usually from 1.35 to 1.65 metres in length. In disposition it is not aggressive. If disturbed, it will erect its forebody and hiss but if not melested it will move away. The young ones are more aggressive. It feeds principally on rats, frogs and toads; less frequently on birds and eggs; also occasionally takes other snakes. Death from a bite is not inevitable.

The King Cobra, *Ophiophagus hannah*, the largest among the world's poisonous snakes is an uncommon snake usually found in heavy jungles. Its recorded maximum length is 5.4 metres. Black or olive in colour, uniform if adult, but banded with white when young, it has the characteristic hood of the cobras and feeds mainly on other snakes.

In the vipers, Family *Viperidae*, the fangs reach highest development and lie horizontally when the mouth is closed and are erected by movements of the jaw bones when the mouth is open and the snake is ready to strike. Two sub-families, *Viperineo* (True Vipers) and *Crotalinae* (Pit Vipers) are represented in the district. The Russell's Viper, thick and sluggish grows upto 1.5 metres in length. The colour pattern is distinct brown with three series of large rounded or oval black and white margined spots. The poison acts mainly on the blood and the vasometer centre.

The genera *Echis Carinata*, pale brown, greyish or sandy with a vertebral series of pale dark-edged spots hardly exceeds 60 cms. in length.

The pit Vipers, sub-family *Crotalinae* have their pits situated on the side of the head between the eye and the nostril. It is a heat sensor organ which assists the snake in capturing prey.

Trimeresurus gramineus, the Bamboo Pit Viper is not uncommon. It is greenish with or without spots or markings. It usually lives in the hills. It feeds mainly on small mammals, lizards and frogs. The poison is not fatal to man.

1.6:4. *Fishes.*—[39] The following are the fresh water fishe[s] available in the district.

Local name. (1)	*Scientific name.* (2)
1. Catla	*Catla Catla*
2. Rohu	*Labeo pohita*
3. Mrigal	*Cirrhina mrigala*
4. Calbasu	*Labeo Calbasu*
5. Sel	*Labe-f imbriatus*
6. Common Carp	*Cyprinus Carpia*
7. Murrel Commen	*Bangkok Strain*
	Channa striaut
8. Large Murrel	*Channa Marulius*
9. Murrel	*Channa Punchalas*
10. Fresh Water Shark (wah-lah)	*Wallago Attu*
11. Eel	*Angullu Sp.*
12. Tilapia	*Tilapia mossambica*
13. Arizjan Chither (Limited)	*Cirrhine ruba*
14. Brbus	*Puntius rarana*
15. Chotah Walah	*Callichus sps. Cheela*
16. Vibai	*Glossogobius*
17. Muttlet	*Rhinomugil Corsula*

1.6:5 *The Amphibians.*—These includ the lwell known frogs and toads found all over world. Newts and salamanders common seen in Europe and America the less common caecilians of the tropical countries are also included in the Class Amphibia. Most of these animals are capable of living in water, breathing by means of gills and on land, breathing with the help of lungs. Hence their name, Amphibia which means 'double life'. Class amphibia comprises of three orders, two of which are widely distributed in this district, as well as throughout the country.

Order Anura.—the frogs and toads. Frogs are very much attached. to water bodies whereas toads venture into dry areas, away from water. Frogs have moist, smooth and slippery skin. Toads possess dry, warty and rough skin, often with glands which secrete irritant fluids. Some people are allergic to these secretions, otherwise live frogs and toads are quite harmless and can be handled with ease. When handled to escape from our hold, they have the habit of ejecting urine. Frogs are extensively used in biological laboratories, in schools and colleges for dissection and study. The huge thigh muscles of the larger species of frogs are considered a delicacy in western countries and are exported from our country.

Because of these factors, frog population in our country is becoming depleted. Steps have to be taken to protect the frogs from wanton destruction. The common frogs and toads found in this district are:

Rana hexadactyla—large, green frog with six toes.

Rana cyanophlictis—Small frogs usually found floating in pools, ponds and tanks.

Rana curtipes.

Rhacophorus—the Chunam frog or Ttree frog, commonly found in bathrooms and gardens.

Microphyla—the very small liliput frog. *Microhyla rubra.*

Cacopus—the stout and flat bodies burrowing frog.

Callula and *Izalus* are also found.

Bufo melanosticus—the common South Indian toad very often found in damp places in our houses and gardens.

Order Gymnophiona or Apoda.—These are limbless, worm-like, long-bodies amphibia living in damp places and in burrows in soil, near streams and rivers. They feed mostly on worms, grubs and other soil organisms. These are very often mistaken for small snakes and get killed. The brownish slimy, and transeversely wrinkled body, resembles a large earthworm, rather than a snake. These forms are unique for the tropical countries, such as India Malaya, Equatorial Africa, Central and South America.

Ichtyophis qlutinosus—and

Ichthyothis monochorus are the common forms found in this district.

Order Urodela.

The salamanders and newts are predominantly amercan and europe: forms with only one Himalayan species found in India.

1.6:6. *Invertabrate Fauna.*—Most of the animals in the world, more than 90 per cent of them,belong to the comparatively less known, smaller forms grouped as Invertebrates—those without a vertebral column or bony skeleton. The fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals forming the Vert brate group though very much less in numbers and variety are well known to mankind, because of their close association with the life and activities of man. They directly provide man with most of his needs, such as food wool raw materals, labour and even companionship.

Among the invertebrates the Arthropods predominate followed by the molluses, annelids and nematodes. Echinoderms, such as star fishes, sea urchins and sea cucumbers are found only in the occan. The rest are either very small or microscopic in size and are not familiar to the layman.

The invertebrates are universally distributed and the same species may be found throughout the world. Unlike vertebrates, especially reptiles, birds and mammals, the invertebrates are not specific to any country or State or district. Hence only the common forms seen in our area are listed here.

Phylum Annelids—the earthworms and leeches.
Megascolex mauritui—the common earthworm.
Tubifex tubifex—small red worms usually found in the mud at the bottom of pools, ponds and lakes.

Nais—very minute worm found in fresh water bodies.
Haemadipsa—land leech found in dense forests.
Phylum Mollusca—the snails, and fresh water mussels.

Class GASTROPODA—the land and water snails.
Pila Virens—the large land snail—*Ariophanta*—land snail.

Bellamya sp. *Vaginulus*—Slug found in betal gardens.
Thiara sp.
Paludomus sp.

Lymnaea sp—the small pond snails.
Indeplanorbis sp; *Planorbis*—freshwater snails.
Class BIVALVIA — Mussels.

Lamellidens corrianus—river mussel.
Lamellidens marginalis—
Parreysia favidens.

Phylum ARTHROPODA—the insects, crabs, prawns, centipedes, millipedes, spiders and scorpions.
Class CRUSTACEA—crabs and prawns.
Caridina nilotica—crayfish or river prawn.
Potamon leschnaulti.

Paratelphusa bouvieri—the river —the river crab.
Macrobrachium rosenberqii—the giant freshwater prawn.
Macrobrachium malcolmsonii—
Class MYRIAPODA—the centipedes and millipedes.

Scutigara sp.—the small, swift-footed centipedes.
Scolopendra sp.——the large, poisonous centipedes.
Spirostreptus—the common, large millipede.
Sphaerotherium—the common pill millipedes, which rolls into a small ball when disturbed.
Class ARACHNIDA—the scorpions and spiders.
Palamnaeus sp.—the black scorpion found under rocks.

Buthus hendersoni—the palm tree scorpion.

Isometrus

The dry shrub jungles of Dharmapuri district abound in Centipedes, scorpions and spiders. The damp, dense forests have millipedes and spiders. Insects predominate over all the other animal life everywhere.

1·6;7. *Insect Fauna* :—In variety (Number of Species) and number of individuals (Population) the insects far outnumber all the other groups of animals combined together. Over three fourths of all the species of animals are insects. In addition, it is believed that, many more unknown insects are there in the world.

Insects are found everywhere on earth; there is not a square inch on the earths surface where on or another kind of insect is not found. All types of environments, forests, grasslands, deserts, mountains, valleys, caves, springs, streams, rivers, pools, ponds, lakes, ocean shores, marshlands, snowfields and glaciers on the

highest mountains, deep under the soil, every type of human dwelling, garden, kitchen, bathroom, drainages ·dunheaps,, cattlesheds, huts, bungalows. mansions, offices, colleges, schools, laboratories, storehouses, everything have their resident insects. Further, the bodies of other animals and plants, dead and decaying plant and animal matter, stored grains, vegetables, fruits, books, clothes, all types of goods have their characteristic insect fauna. Insects have been found merrily going about their job even in godowns where insecticides meant for killing these insects are stored.

Insects are an ancient group of animals They were living on earth in the Corboniferous period that is more than 300,000,000 years ago. Human beings came into existance only about 300,000 years ago, So, insects have colonised this earth long before we stacked our claims for its ownership.

From the stand point of man, insects are broadly grouped into three categories; (i) Neutaral or indifferent insects (ii) injurious or harmfull, and (iii) useful or beneficial insects Vast majority of insects belong to the neutral category and the lead their lives quietly, never coming into contact wityman. We are very much aware of the harmful insects mainly because they affects human welfare in someway or other. Insects pests damage our crops. grains, plant products, manufactured goods, and every thing use. Food shelter, clothing books, furniture and lot more are ravaged by insects. Our domestic animals, and ourselves are victims of diseases caused by or spread by these insects. They live as parasites on our bodies. Human life has a become a tussle between these insect pests and man.

The real truth is mankind is vastly benefitted by the mejority of insects; those which harm man are much less than those which are useful to him in some way or other. They provide him with food, clothing medicines, wax, lac dyes, and numerous other valuable products so very essential for human welfare.

The very plants and crops on which humanity survives will not be there but for the cross pollination carried out by insects quietly. Many insects are predators on other insects which are harmful, to man. Thus these predatory insects are very valuable in our efforts to control pests: they are the tools in the biological control methods which are becoming popular nowadays.

The million or so species of insects known to man are grouped into 30 or more orders. Vast majority of them are cosmopolitan in distribution, and are found everywhere in the world, especially the tropical countries, including India. Some of the well known species of insects found in Dharmapuri district are listed below along with the orders to which they belong.

1. Order COLLEMBOLA—Springtails.

Minute insects found in decaying vegetable matter, bebris, moss, termite nests and damp places.

Isotomiella Lepidocyrtus

2. Order THYSANURA—Bristletails, Silverfishes Small household pests found under calendars, pictures, papers and books.

Lepisma Saccharina Ctenolepisma

3. Order EPHEMERIDA—Mayflies.

Small, long-bodied, delicate and slender insects found in the vicinity of streams, ponds and lakes. Many of the adults live only for a few hours and hence the name Ephemerida. The younger stages, called the Naleds, are aquatic and live for three years.

Ephemera

4. Order ODONATA—Dragonflies, Damselflies.

Brilliantly coloured, long-bodied insects with two subequal pairs of membranous wings, commonly found hovering near bodies of water. They are active predators voraciouisy feeding on winged insects like mosquitoes, midges, gnats, flies and beetles. Their aquatic. larvae the Naiads, are also predators on aquatic anmals.

Anax Pantala

Ischnura Lestes

5. Order PLECOPTERA—Stonefiles.

Soft boded, black or brown coloured, small insects found in the vicinity of rapid streams and lakes. Their acquatic larvae, the Naiads, are commony found under stones in mountain streams.

Perla.

6. Order DICTYOPTERA—Cockroaches, Mantids.

The Blattids or cockroaches are the oldest living insects and are the most common household pests feeding on anything of animal or plant origin. Their egg cases. the ootheca, are deposited in crevices on walls furniture. books, etc.

Periplaneta american—the large, dark brown, winged cockroach.

Blatta orientalis— the black roach.

Supella supelictillum—the brown banded cockroach
Stylopyga rhombifolia—the roach with shiny brown body and district color pattern.

The Mantids are common on plants and resembling the leaves, twigs,and sticks, either green or brown in color. They perfect match with their surroundings. They are active predators feeding on files, caterpillars, grass shoppers and other insects, their soft spongy and light brown colored egg cases, the ootheca, are also commonly found on branches. They have the habit of holding their grasping forelegs in a pious, praying attitude (just like saying 'namasthe'

while waiting for their prey, hence their familiar name 'praying mantids'.

Mantis religiosa. .. Hierodula coarctata } the Stick Insects

Humbertiella ceylonica dontomantis micans }

Gongylus gongyloides—the Leaf Insect.

7. Order ORTHOPTERA—Grasshoppers, Locusts, Crickets

Phytophagous forms highly destructive to crops and plants.

Poecilocerus pictus—the common, large, multicolored 'Painted Grasshopper' found on Calotropus plants.

Hieroglyphus banian—the Rice Grasshopper.

oxya siuensis—the small Paddy Grasshopper

Gesonula punctifrons—common on water hyacinth plants

Gryllotalpa africana—the Mole cricket.

8. order PHASMIDA—leaf and Stick Insects. Large predominantly arboreal insects resembling leaves, sticks and twigs in shape, color form and size, merging beautifully with their surroundings on plants and trees.

Phyllium—the Leaf Insect

Carausius— brown and green stick Insects.

9. Order DERMAPTERA— Earwigs

Common on plants, under the bark of trees, under stones, and in soil.

Forficula auriculeria.

Euborellia annulipes—the Groundnut earwig.

10. Order ISOPTERA—Termites or White Ants

These are social insects living together in organised communities burrowing under soil forming tunnels and galleries. They feed mainly on wood and wood products and cause heavy damage to trees wooden articles, books and buildings. The so called 'Snake mounds' (Pambu puthu in Tamil) are really 'Termitaria' built by termites. The wholes and tunnels in these termiteria may harbour snakes and other lizards.

Odontotermes .. Microtermes

Capritermes .. Neotermes

Order MALLOPHAGAZ—Bird Lice

Minute, flattened, wingless ectoparasites on birds such as the domesliefowt, housc sparrow and very rarely on domestic mammals.

Order ANOPLURA—Sucking Lice

Small wingless, flattened, toughl-skinned, dark-colored ectoparasites on all kinds of domestic and wild animals, as well as man.

Pediculus humanus—Human head louse; also a vector of typhus fever germs.

Phthirus pubis—the public or crab louse of man

Order HEMIPTERA—Bugs

Very minute to large insects, mostly terrestrial some aquatic.

They are generally plant sap feeders many of them being agricultural pests. The bed bugs, blood sucking ectoparasites of man, are also vectors of viral diseases.

Suborder HETEROPTERA

Acanthaspsi siva—Assasin bug, enemy of the honey bee.

Platymeris laevicollis —predaceous on the coconut beetle, Oryctes rhinoceros.

Rhinocris fuscipes—predaceous on many caterpillars
Gerris tristan—pond skaters or water striders
Cimax rotundatus—the bed bug.
Calcoris angustatus—the sorghum earhead bug.
Carvalhoia arecae—the Arecanut Mirid Bug.
Ragmus importunitas—the Sunhemp Mirid bug.
Monanthia globulifera—the Ocimum Tingid Bug.
Stephanytis typicus—the Banana Lacewing Bug.
Urentius hystricellus—the Brinjal Lacewing Bug.
Oxycarenus hyalinipennis—the Dusky Cotton Bug.
Iphita Coimbatorensis—the red bug.
Dysderous cingulatus—the red Cotton Bug.
Leptocorisa acuta—the Paddy Bug.
Mesovelia—the Water Traders
Hydrometra—the Water Measures
Slibaropus—the Burrower Bugs
Coptosoma—the Negro Bugs
Chrysocoris—the Litchi Bug
Scotinophara lurida—the Japanese Black Beetle
Cantheconida furcellata—the Stink Bugs
Bagrada cruciferarum—the Pentatomid Bug
Cyclopelta Siccifolia—the Pongamia Pentatomid Bug.
Corixa—the Water Boatmen
Anisops Bouvieri—the Backswimmers
Ranatra—the Water Scorpions
Belostoma—the Giant Water Bug
Suborder HOMOPFERA
Platypleure—the Cicadas found in forests causing
Pimponia—the monotonous intensive song
Tricentrus bicolor—the Tree Hopper
Nephotettix—the Green Rice Leafhopper;

Tettigella—the White Rice Leafhopper
Idioscopus—the Mangohoppers
Empoasca—the Castor Leafhopper
Amrasca—the Cotton Leafhopper.
Oliarsus hodgarti—found on grassess
Sogatella furcifera—the White-backed Rice Planthopper
Peregrinus midas—the Sorghum Lantern fly
Sarina nigroclypeata—the Sandal Tree Issid.
Eurybrachis tomentosa—the Sandal Tree Hopper.
Pyrilla perpusilla—the Sugarcane Leafhopper
Diaphorina citri—the Citrus Psylla
Abeurolobes barodensis—the Sugarcane Alyrodid whitefly.
Bemisia tabaci—the Cotton Whitefly
Dialeurodes citri—the Citrus Aleyrodid Whitefly
Rhopalosiphum maidis—the Sorghum Aphid.
Pentalonia nigronervose—the Banana Aphid
Aphis gossypii—the Cotton Aphid
Aphis craccivora—the Bean Aphid.
Dactylopius tomentosus—the Pricklypear Cochineal used in the eradication of the weed apuntia
Dactylopius Indicus—the wild cochineal producing a dye
Laccifier lacca—the shellac producing Lac Insect
Icerya purchasi—the Cottony Cushion Scale
Heterococus rehi—the Rice Mealy Bug.
Centrococus insolotus—the Brinjal Mealy Bug
Rastrococcus iceryoides—the Mango MealyBug
Pulvineria Psidii—the guava, mango scale insect
Ceroplastes rubens—the neme cotton wax Scale Insect
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus—the San Jose Scale on fruit trees
Melanaspis glomerata—the Sugarcane Scale
Aonidomytilus albus—the Tapioca Scale

Order THYSANOPTERA—Thrips
Aeolothrips
Melanthrips
Adiheterothrips
Scirtothrips
Rhipiphorothrips
Heliothrips
Cercothrips
Baliothrips
Caliothrips
Sorghothripas

Order NEUROPTERA ..	Lacewings, antlions, snakeflies, alderflies.
Myrmeleon	the ant lions, larval forms conceal themselves at the bottom of conical pits in sand and feed on ants that fall into them.
Order MECOPTERA ..	the Scorpionflies.
Panorpa	
Bittacus	

Order LEPIDOPTERA :—Moths and Butterflies. One of the largest of the insect orders, with more than 105,000 known species, most of which are cosmopolitan in distribution. They also form the largest group of pests, larvae being mostly phytophagous feeding on cultivated crops, plants, various fabrics, and stored grains. Some are beneficial to man. Some larvae are predaceous on harmful insects such as scales, mealy bugs, the natural silk is a product of the Silkworm Moth. Most of the adults help as pollinators.

Stomopteryx eubsecivella ..	the Groundnut Leaf Miner.
Platydra gossypiella	the Pink Bollworm of cotton.
Phthorimaea operculella ..	the Potato Tuber Moth.
Sitotroga cerealella	the Angoumois Grain Moth in stored grains.
Nephantis serinopa	the Coconut Black-headed caterpillar.
Acrocercops syngramma ..	the Mango Leaf Miner.
Tinaea	Clothes Moth.
Plutella xylostella	the Diamond Back Moth—larvae feed on cabbage, cauliflower, knolkhol' mustard and other crops.
Clania	Bagworms found on Acacia, Casurina and Tamarind plants.
Thosea aperiens	the Green Nettle Slug Caterpillar commonly called the 'leaf scorpion' because of the severe pain the larval stinging hairs cause. Found on leaves of sorghum, sugarcane peas and palmyra.
Homona	the Leaf Rollers found on many trees.
Chilo	the Stem and Shoot Borers of sorghum, sugarcane and rice.
Hyalospila	the Mango Fruit Bore.
Phycita	the Tamarind Fruit Borer.
Noorda	the Moringa Caterpillar
Bombyx mori	the Silkworm Moth.
Atlas	one of the largest species of Moths.
Danais	very common butterflies.

Kallima	Leaf Butterflies, resembling dry leaves when they fall feighning death to escape from their predators.
Eurema blenda:	larvae are pests on shade trees
Papilio demoleus	the Lemon Butterfly.
Semiothisa pervolgata ..	the Daincha Looper Moth, larvae are pests on sesbania plants.
Amsacta albistriga	the Red Hairy Caterpillar of groundnut.
Pericallia ricini	the Wolly Bear, pest on castor, Banana, brinjall, cotton, moringa and other plants.
Achaea janata	the Castor Semilooper.
Adisura Stkinsoni	the Field Bean Pod Borer.
Agrotis ipsilon	the Greasy Cutworm
Arcyophora icterica	the eyw-frequenting noctuid.
Earias vitella	the Spotted Bollworm.
Spodoptera exigua	the Ragi Cutworm.
Spodoptera mauritia ..	the Rice Army Worm.
Trichoplusia nitia	the Cabbage Green Semilooper.
Euproctis fraterna	pest of castor, cotton, mango and others.
Order TRICHOPTERA ..	Caddisflies.

Also known as ' caseworms ' the adults frequent the vicinity of water. The larvae and pupae are enclosed in some type of tubes and are aquatic.

Order DIPTERA	True Flies.

A large group of insects of great importance to man. The common Houseflies, Mosquitoes, Gnats and Midges are all vectors of various human diseases such as malaria, filaria, dengue, etc.

Musca	the common Housefly
Calliphora:	the Blue Bottlefly or Blowfly.
Lucilus	the Green Bottlefly parasitize the sheep
Oestrus — Hypoderma ..	Larvae affect the cattle, the Botflies.
Gulex mosquito	carrier of filarial parasite.
Anopheles mosquito ..	carrier of malarial parasite
Phlebotomus	the Sandfly, transmitter of Kala-azar, fever
Stegomyia	carrier of yellow fever ; also called Aedes mosquito.
Gnats and Midges	mosquito—like Chironomid flies found in large numbers near ponds and lakes.
Simulium	the cattle, poultry mosquitoes
Conosia	the Daddy long legs or Craneflies.
Pachydiplosis oryzae ..	the Rice Gall Midge
Contarinia sorghicola ..	the Sorghum Midge
Erosomyia indica	the Mango Inflorescence Midge
Dasineura	the Mango Blossom Midge
Stictodiplosis moringae ..	the Moringa Bud Midge
Chironomus	their larvae are the ' bloodworms ' found in pools.
Ceratopogon	the Cattle Biting Midge.

Culicoides	the Cattle Biting Midge
Allocotosia aurata	the Robberfly predaceous on other insects.
Bombylius	the Beeflies
Drosophila melanogaster ..	the Fruitflies
Dacus ciliatus	the Cucurbit Fruitflies
Melanogromyza obtusa ..	the TUR Pod Fly
Atherigona vaira	the Sorghum Shoot and Stem Fly.
Fippobosca	the Louseflies on sheep, cattle, dogs and other animals.
Chrysomyia megacephala ..	the Screw Worms affecting meet

Order SIPHONOPTERA—Fleas.

Small, wingless, blood-sucking insects, mostly ectoparasitic on mammals and birds and living among the hairs or feathers. They are also the vectors of plague (the rat fleas) in man, and intermediate hosts of many parasitic helminthes.

Pulex irritans ..	the human flea.
Xenopsylla cheopis ..	the rat flea, the vector for human bubonic plague.
Ctenocephalides canis ..	the dog flea.
Ctenpcephalides felis: ..	the cat flea.
Echidnophaga gallinacea ..	the pest of domestic fowls.

Order HYMENOPTERA—Ants, Bees - Wasps.

A large order of very common insects, mostly beneficial to man as parasites or predators on other insects. These are the main agents of biological control of crop pests. The bees are the major pollinators and the honey bee yields honey and wax. Many hymenopterans lead a social life comparable to that of man.

Poecilogonalos Kerala.	
Apanteles glomeratus	
Bracon Kirckpatricki	
Bracon brevicornis ..	the braconid biological controller of Nephantis, parasitic on coconuts.
Evania appendigaster ..	Ensign wasps
Andricus ..	Gall wasps
Eridontomeroidella gibboni	
Podagrion mantoidae	
Stomatoceras ayyari	
Eurytoma setitibia	
Dinarmus sauteri	
Tetrastichus pyrillae	
Scolia quqdripustulata	
Oecophylla Smaragdina ..	the red tree ant, common on mango trees.
Monomorium salomonis ..	the sorghum seed ants.
Monomorium gracillimum ..	The common household ants.
Myrmicaria brunnea ..	
Solenopsis geminata ..	
Pompilus analis ..	the spider wasp.

Vespa cincta	..	the common hornet.
Eumenes conicus	..	the potter wasp.
Tachytes monetarius	..	the sand wasp.
Pison argentatum	..	the organ pipe wasp.
Halictus vicinus	..	the common bee.
Apis dorsata	..	the 'rock bee', the largest bee, building large single combs on tall trees and the sides of steep rocks and caves in forests.
Apis Florea	..	the 'little honey bee'; builds combs on branches of trees and in the corners and window sills of houses.
Apis indica	..	the 'domestic honey bee' reared in apiaries.
Myrmica rubra	..	the red ant.
Componotus compresses	..	the large black ant.
Polistes sp.	..	the paper wasp.
Isotima sp.	..	Ichneumon flies, parasitic on important pests, play major role as biological controllers of crop pests.
Goryphus sp.	..	
Trichogramma sp.	..	Chalcid flies, hyperparasites on pests; and important biological controllers of pests.

Order COLEOPTERA—the beetles.

The largest groups of insects and the largest group of animals. They are adapted to life in varied habitats and very cosmopolitan in distribution. They range in size from the minutest to the largest among insects. Many are phytophagous and serious agricultural pests.

Dytiscus	..	the true water beetle, or the diving beetles.
Cybister	..	the water beetle.
Gyrinus	..	the whirligig beetle, found going round and round on the surface water in tanks and lakes.
Lucanus	..	the stag beetle with greatly enlarged mandibles.
Scarabaeus	..	the dung roller beetle.
Lamprophorus	..	the Firefly.
Mylabris	..	the Indian Canthridine beetle.
Anthia sexguttata	..	the six (yellow) spotted beetle.
Elater	..	the click beetle, and wireworms.
Cicindella	..	the tiger beetle.
Holotrichia consanguinea	..	the Groundnut White Grup.
Leucopholis coneophora	..	the Coconut White Grup.

Oryctes rhinoceros	The Rhinoceros beetle, pest on coconut
Agrilus	pest on Hibiscus.
Anthrenus	the common carpet or wool beetle.
Dermestes vulpinus	the hide beetle, destructive to dead animal matter.
Trogoderma granarium	the storage grain pest on wheat and other grains.
Lasioderma	the cigarette beetle, pest on tobacco, turmeric, chillies and ginger.
Tribolium	the common pest of stored grains.
Heterobostrychus	the dealwood cases boring beetle.
Dinoderus	the bamboo borer.
Tenebrioides	the floor mill beetle.
Attractocerus	the wooden boxes borer.
Coccinella septembunctata	the lady bird beetle.
Epilachna	the spotted leaf beetle, pest on many plants.
Tribolium castaneum	the Red Flour Beetle, common stored grain pest.
Batocera rufoma	the Mango Stem Borer.
Sthenias grisator	the Grapevine Stem Borer.
Chloridolum Chelidonium	the Orange Borers.
Dicladispa armigera	the Rice Hispa, leaf mining beetles.
Longitarsus belagaumensis	the Sunhemp Flea Beetle.
Galerucella sp.	The Cucumber Beetles—the pumpkin beetles.
Scelodonta strigicollis	the Grapevine Flea Beetle.
Cylas formicarius	the Sweet Potato Weevil.
Rhynchaenus magniferae	the Mango Leaf Flea Weevil.
Pempherulus affinis	the Cottom Stem Weevil.
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus	the Red Palm Weevil.
Alcidodes affaber	the Malavaceous Stem Weevil on Hibiscus plants.
Ceuthorrhynchus asperulus	the Red Gram Bud Weevil.
Sternochetus mangiferae	the Mango Nut Weevil.
Echinocnemus oryzae	the Paddy Root Weevil.
Myllocerus subfasciatus	the Brinjal Grey Weevil.
Sitophilus oryzae	the Rice Weevil, pest on stored rice.
Xyleborus fornicatus	the Engraver Beetle on castor.
Callosobruchus maculatus	the Pulse Beetle.

The Krait, Cobra, Russell's Viper and *Echis* are the four dangerously poisonous snakes commonly found in the district.

1.7. CLIMATE :

There is no observatory in the district. The description given here is based on the records of the observatories in the adjoining areas.

Climatic divisions and seasons : This district has more pleasant climate than surrounding districts, due to general dryness of atmosphere and appreciable drop in temperature in the monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons, dry season from January to March, Summer from April to May, South-west monsoon season from June to September and North-east monsoon from October to December.

Temperature and humidity :—April and May are the hottest months in the year with mean daily maximum temperature of about 36° and mean daily minimum temperature of 22°/25°C in the plains. There is gradual decrease of both day and night temperatures from June onwards till December when the mean daily maximum is about 30°C and mean daily minimum about 19°C in the plains. The day-time temperature increases gradually from January onwards. The lowest temperature is reached in January when the mean daily minimum is about 18° C. However, in the higher places like Hosur, Tholli and Krishnagiri day and night temperatures are lower by about 2° to 3° C. In these areas weather is comparatively pleasant round the year. In the lower plains also weather is pleasant except on some days in May, June and July when it becomes occasionally sultry and oppressive due to high temperatures (about/40° C) and high humidity.

The district on the whole enjoys a dry climate. The driest months are from January to April with average relative humidity less than 40% in the afternoons. Even during the rainy months the average humidiy is appreciably below the saturation level.

Rainfall.—Records of rainfall are available for 13 stations in the district extending over a period of about 50 years. The rain fall statistics for individual stations and for the district as a whole are given respectively in Tables 2.3 and 2.4. The hilly terrain causes appreciable variations of rainfall over the district.

The average annual rainfall in the district is 844 mm. The monthly rainfall is maximum in October, May figures next. Rain usually in the form of thundershowers, begins in latter half of April with heavy falls in May. Rainfall decreases in June but increases again by the end of July. 60% of the annual rainfall

TABLE 1.3.

NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL—DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Station.	*Number of years of data.*		*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Thalli	50	a	6.3	5.6	14.5	44.5	129.8	62.5
		b	0.8	0.4	0.8	3.0	7.4	4.8
Denkanikotta	50	a	9.9	9.9	11.4	59.2	136.4	51.8
		b	1.1	0.7	0.8	3.7	7.5	4.2
Hosur	50	a	9.7	11.2	12.2	45.2	123.4	48.0
		b	1.0	0.6	0.8	3.0	6.9	3.8
Rayakottah	50	a	16.3	9.1	13.5	41.4	122.2	52.8
		b	1.2	0.6	0.7	2.2	5.9	3.0
Krishnagiri	50	a	11.7	7.6	11.9	39.6	112.8	65.3
		b	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.5	7.1	3.8
Uttangarai	50	a	19.1	6.3	9.4	29.2	85.1	50.5
		b	1.3	0.4	0.6	2.1	5.2	3.3
Harur	50	a	28.2	6.6	9.1	25.9	90.9	44.7
		b	1.9	0.4	0.6	1.9	5.6	3.0

Dharmapuri	50	a	16.0	7.9	8.4	39.9	109.2	62.7
		b	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.9	6.6	4.1
Palakodu	48	a	13.5	10.4	11.9	41.9	116.1	54.4
		b	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.7	6.1	3.6
Pennagaram	50	a	9.4	14.5	19.8	53.9	121.2	62.5
		b	0.8	0.8	1.1	3.2	7.3	4.5
Penukondapuram	20	a	9.4	4.3	6.6	39.1	94.0	56.1
		b	0.7	0.4	0.6	2.6	4.7	2.8
Barur	20	a	12.9	6.6	9.4	35.3	104.7	59.2
		b	1.1	0.5	0.7	2.5	6.2	3.3
Nedungal	20	a	12.9	10.2	16.3	43.9	102.9	52.3
		b	0.9	0.4	0.8	2.7	5.6	2.9
Dharmapuri district		a	**13.5**	8.5	11.9	**41.5**	**111.4**	**55.7**
		b	**1.1**	0.5	0.8	**2.7**	**6.3**	**3.6**

(a) Normal Rainfall in m. m. (b) Average number of Rainy days (days with Rain of 2.5 m. m. or above)

* Based on all available data upto 1979.

** Years of occurrence given in brackets.

TABLE 1—3—*cont.*

NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL,—DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Station.	*Number of years of data.*		*July*	*August.*	*September*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*
(1)	(2)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Thalli	50	a	87.0	117.6	137.9	157.7	69.9	19.3
		b	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.6	4.2	1.4
Denkanikotta	50	a	68.8	93.5	141.0	161.5	95.3	22.9
		b	6.1	7.3	7.6	9.3	6.4	2.1
Hosur	50	a	59.9	94.0	135.4	148.3	77.7	22.6
		b	5.3	6.6	7.7	8.9	5.6	1.9
Rayakottah	50	a	53.9	95.0	139.5	163.8	108.7	35.3
		b	3.3	4.9	6.4	8.3	6.1	2.3
Krishnagiri	50	a	72.6	106.2	150.1	141.7	86.9	24.1
		b	4.4	5.9	7.4	8.6	5.6	1.8
Uttangarai	50	a	71.3	124.5	152.4	152.4	109.5	39.9
		b	4.3	6.4	7.5	8.9	6.6	2.8
Harur	50	a	60.5	102.6	139.5	140.5	128.0	58.9
		b	4.0	6.3	7.3	8.5	7.7	3.8
Dharmapuri	50	a	63.0	109.0	137.2	154.9	109.0	34.5
		b	64.5	6.2	7.7	8.9	6.4	2.6
Palakodu	48	a	64.3	96.5	151.6	174.0	101.3	29.0
		b	4.6	5.8	6.9	..	5.8	1.8

Pennagaram	50	a	68.8	97.8	147.3	170.3	100.3	26.7
		b	5.3	6.7	7.1	9.6	6.1	2.0
Penukondapuram	20	a	56.4	125.2	132.6	163.3	94.5	38.9
		b	3.0	5.8	5.9	8.5	5.3	2.2
Barur	20	a	44.7	104.1	129.0	162.3	98.3	45.0
		b	3.6	6.9	6.2	9.1	6.4	2.3
Nedungal	20	a	48.5	123.7	127.3	168.7	105.2	41.1
		b	3.2	6.5	6.2	8.8	6.3	2.3
Dharmapuri district		a	63.3	107.0	140.1	158.4	98.8	33.7
		b	4.6	6.3	7.1	8.9	6.0	2.3

(*a*) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

*Based on all available data up to 1979.

**Years of occurrence given in brackets.

TABLE 1.3—*cont.*

NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL—DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Station.	*Number of years of data.*		*Annual.*	*Highest annual rainfall as of normal years**	*Lowest annual rainfall as of normal years***	*Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours.*	
						Amount (mm.)	*Date.*
(1)	(2)		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Thalli	50	a	853.5	150	64	118.4	1903 November 28
		b	54.6	(1903)	(1923)		
Denkanikotta	50	a	861.6	150	40	186.5	1924 September 23
		b	56.8	(1903)	(1923)		
Hosur	50	a	787.6	180	60	169.4	1928 October 25
		b	52.1	(1903)	(1913)		
Rayakottah	50	a	851.5	179	35	161.8	1952 July 12
		b	44.9	(1903)	(1908)		
Krishnagiri	50	a	831.0	171	51	186.7	1947 July 5
		b	49.5	(1916)	(1948)		
Uttangarai	50	a	851.1	150	51	151.1	1899 May 27
		b	49.4	(1915)	(1948)		
Harur	50	a	835.4	158	61	170.2	1916 October 17
		b	51.0	(1946)	(1927)		

Dharmapuri	50	a	851.7	185	47	216.7	1916 October 17		
		b	52.4	(1903)	(1950)				
Palakodu	48	a	864.9	154	59	147.6	1941 May 28		
		b	48.9	(1932)	(1923)				
Pennagaram	50	a	892.9	168	57	163.6	1905 September 19		
		b	53.5	(1946)	(1948)				
Penukondapuram	20	a	820.4	160	47	280.0	1974 May 17		
		b	42.5	(1932)	(1950)				
Barur	20	a	811.5	141	53	152.9	1954 October 30		
		b	48.8	(1946)	(1950)				
Nedungal	20	a	853.0	155	49	177.3	1941 May 28		
		b	46.6	(1932)	(1950)				
Dharmapuri district		a	843.8	158	58				
		b	50.2	(1903)	(1923)				

(*a*) Normal rainfall in mm. (*b*) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)
*Based on all available data up to 1979. ** years of occurrence given in brackets.

TABLE 1.4.

FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT IN FIFTY YEARS (1901-50).

Range in mm. (1)	*Number of years.* (2)
401-500	1
501-600	2
601-700	5
701-800	15
801-900	9
901-1,000	10
1,001-1,100	4
1,101-1,200	2
1,201-1,300	1
1,301-1,400	1

occurs from August to November. Period from January to middle of March is the driest period.

The south-west monsoon contributes about 43 per cent of the annual rainfall. During the fifty-year period 1901-50 the highest rainfall in the district amounting to 158 per cent of the normal was recorded in 1903 and the lowest rainfall amounting to 58 per cent of the normal was experienced in 1923.

The average rainfall of the district during most of the years ranged from 400 mm to 1,400 mm.

Average number of rainy days in a year (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in the district are about 50.

The highest rainfall in the district in 24 hours was 280.00 mm recorded on 17th May 1974 at Penukondapuram.

The monthly rainfall statistics for the whole district from 1965 to 1982 are given in Table 1.5.

Atmospheric pressure and winds.—Because of its inland location the district is not directly affected by cyclonic storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal which, nevertheless, influence the rainfall over the district in the North-east monsoon season. During the period from March to June dust devils and dust raising winds occur occassionally. In April and May thunderstorms are very frequent. Throughout the monsoon months rain is often associated with thunder. Some of the pre-monsoon thunder-storms are accompanied with squalls but rarely with hail.

Skies are generally clear or lightly clouded during the period from january to about middle of April. The cloudiness increases from the later half of April and from middle of June onwards till about the middle of December.

Winds are generally light to moderate in strength round the year. In open areas, winds blow from north-easterly to easterly directions from October to March and from south-westerly to westerly directions from May to September. April and October are the transition months. In April, winds are mainly from north-east and east directions, but in the later half winds from south-west directions are also common.

In October winds are mainly from south-west and west, but in the later half, winds from east and north-east directions are also common. However, winds in the higher and sheltered places or valleys may differ very much from the general winds.

TABLE 1.5

STATISTICAL PARTICULARS ON MONTHLY RAINFALL (IN MM.) OF DHARMAPURI DISTRICT FROM OCTOBER 1965 to DECEMBER 1982.

Years. (1)	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)
*Normal rain fall	15.5	8.5	11.9	41.5	111.4	55.6	63.3
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	2.1	0.0	0.3	33.6	117.7	53.5	116.1
1967 .. .. .. —	21.4	0.0	45.2	18.0	77.3	92.3	94.4
1968	0.0	0.1	3.6	43.7	102.1	55.5	14.6
1969	0.0	0.0	2.5	6.0	107.8	11.1	34.0
1970	6.5	8.2	0.3	33.7	154.8	34.5	104.1
1971	14.5	7.1	29.4	37.3	136.5	26.5	47.8
1972	1.1	0.2	0.0	27.3	136.1	110.0	18.8
1973	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.0	108.7	45.9	137.5
1974	0.0	0.6	0.5	11.2	98.1	27.8	75.1
1975	1.8	0.3	12.9	4.0	180.3	41.9	115.9
1976	2.3	0.0	0.0	39.1	44.5	24.7	54.8
1977	0.0	13.0	5.3	31.2	142.9	43.4	55.5
1978	0.6	9.7	9.3	43.2	56.6	12.5	85.4
1979	0.0	70.3	1.1	23.0	68.0	51.1	72.4
1980	0.0	0.0	15.8	9.4	101.9	11.8	27.4
1981	3.4	0.0	37.4	30.2	93.2	3.9	102.5
1982	0.0	0.0	6.6	15.9	123.5	37.8	17.3

Years.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual Total.
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
*Normal rain fall	106.9	140.1	158.4	98.8	33.7	848.6
1965	..	..	67.2	44.4	64.3	171.4
1966	99.8	196.4	247.7	217.4	59.2	1,143.8
1967	16.6	171.8	175.7	98.3	120.6	931.6
1968	84.3	197.4	180.0	47.9	31.1	760.3
1969	185.5	21.9	273.6	151.8	51.1	843.2
1970	31.5	124.2	247.8	58.9	3.3	813.8
1971	173.1	131.6	142.1	43.2	83.6	947.7
1972	27.4	230.0	210.4	58.3	228.0	1,047.4
1973	92.4	221.6	162.8	43.0	56.0	872.7
1974	57.2	305.4	158.7	12.2	0.4	747.2
1975	95.5	165.4	249.3	92.6	1.7	955.6
1976	149.8	70.3	80.2	127.8	22.9	516.4
1977	123.8	141.8	226.5	181.3	1.5	966.2
1978	41.9	166.3	104.9	134.4	43.4	706.2
1979	92.6	195.5	49.8	211.7	9.2	845.5
1980	18.1	90.5	112.7	131.4	8.2	527.2
1981	95.7	256.4	197.2	66.3	26.5	912.7
1982	24.5	124.3	81.7	102.2	4.2	538.0

This represents the average rain fall for 50 years ending with 1950.
*to received from the Commissioner of Statistics, Madras.

NOTES.

Dharmam. refers to a significant concept of the Hindu philosophy It combines in itself Duty, Justice and ethical code of conduct. It is understood as something one owns to himself and to others ; and is to be interpreted with due regard to the time, place and subject. Dharma ranks first among the four major objects of human life, viz., *Dharma, Artha, Kama* and *Moksha*. Puri is a word of Sanskrit origin which means a populous centre, or small city.

2. Maclean, C.D. Glossary of the Madras Presidency, reprinted by Asian Educational Services, New Delhi (1982) page 271.

3 Le Fanu, H, Salem District Manual, Vol. II (1883) page 221.

4. Le Fanu has reproduced a Shasanam as ' not wanting in interest '. The following is an excert from it :—

On the third day of the crecent of the month of Vaiyasi of the year Siddarthi of Salivahana Sakabtha 1541 (corresponding to AD 1619), when Sitiranga naikadevamaharajar, the king of kings, mounted on his throne set with diamonds, held his court at Benugondapuram (luery Pennakonda). It is worth noting that Pennagondapuram is not far from Karimangalam, and may have got its name in connection with this transaction. *Salem District Manual*—Vol. II (1883) page 221.

5. Sundarar has sung about this place :

வீழக் காலனைக் களல்கொடு பாய்ந்த விளங்கலான்
உழை ஏனுகந்தானிடங் கொண்டதுங் கோவலூர்
தூழையூர் தக்குத் தக்களூர் திருமபுரம்
வாழை காய்க்கும் மருகல் நாட்டு மருமகளே,

6. Richards, F. J. Salem District Gazetteer (1918) Vol. I, Part I. page 60.

6 (*a*) For a detailed description please see section 1.2.1.

7. Richards, F.F., Salem District Gazetteer (1918) Vol. I, Part II page 198.

8. G.O. No. 1434, Public (Special), dated 25th June 1962.

9. G.O. Ms. No. 1794, Public (Special), dated 11th July 1962.

10. G.O. Ms. No. 773, Public (Special), dated 19th April 1965.

11. G.O. Ms. No. 1924, Revenue, dated 25th June 1965

12. Richards has given the names of twelve purgunas as mentioned by Buchanan. They are :

(i) Krishnagiri
(ii) Jagadevegarh (Jagadevei-durgam),
(iii) Varanagarh (virabadra-durgam),
(iv) Kavalgarh,
(v) Maharajagarh (Maharajagadi),
(vi) Bajangagarh,
(vii) Katorgarh,

(viii) Tripaturu.
(ix) Vaniambadi.
(x) Ganganagarh.
(xi) Sudarsanagarh.
(xii) Thattakallu.

Salem District Gazetteer, Vol. I, Part I (1918), page 3.

13. About the summit of Guttirayan, Richards says :

The summit is bare of tree growth and carpeted with springy turf spattered with gray lichen-clad rocks. The view is one of the finest in the district. To the west is a wilderness of mountain and jungle, with here and there a tiny patch of cultivation. The Cauvery can be seen winding its way though the maze of hills, and beyond it tower the Ponnachi mountains of Kollegal. To the east is a bird's eye-view of the Morappur amphitheatre and the plains beyond, to the south the vale of Pennagaram, breaking away to meet the Cauveri at Hogenakal, and far beyond to the south-east is the mountain mass of the Shevaroys.

14. The term 'halla' means in Canarese language, 'low land' or 'pallam' (பள்ளம்) in Tamil.

15. *Pinakini* is the name of Lord Shiva with his bow called *Pinakam*. The tradition holds that the water of this river was raised by a shaft from the *Pinakam*. There is another river Northern *Pinakini*, which flows in Andhra Pradesh and falls into the sea at Octoore, 25 kms. from Nellore.

16. For more detailed information, on tanks please see the chapter on Agriculture and Irrigation.

17. The section on 'Geology' is based on a *Note* received from the Geological Survey of India.

18. The section on 'Earthquakes' is based on a *Note* received from Thiru H. S. S. Sharma, Scientific Officer (S.F.), Seismology section, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Bombay.

19. The Section on 'Flora' is based on paper on Flora and Fauna of Dharmapuri, read by Thiru M. Rajendran in the Seminar on Social and Cultural history of Dharmapuri district (24-25 April 1983) organised by the Institute of Kongu Studies, Salem.

20. *Note* dated 18th January 1984 received from the Commissioner of Statistics, Madras.

21. G.O. No. 419, Revenue, dated 13th May 1902.

22. Richards, F.J., Salem District Gazetteer, Vol. I, Part I (1918), page 249.

23. G.O. Ms. No. 1611, Revenue, dated 16th September 1965.

24. G.O. Ms. No. 2594, Agriculture, dated 7th October 1968.

25. Dharmapuri District Statistical Handbook, 1979-80 (un published).

26. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Coimbatore Resource Inventory Integrated Rural Development, Dharmapuri district (1977) Table 5.1:2.

27. *Ibid* page 34.

28. *Ibid* page 35.

29. *Ibid*—Table 5.2.1.

30. Rajendran, M. Prof. The paper on Flora and Fauna of Dharmapuri district, op.cit.

31. Ramasamy, A., Dr. Salem District Gazetteer (1967) page 22.

32. Richards, F.J. Salem District Gazetteer (1918), Vol. I, Part I page 248.

33. Narasimhan, V.M. Working Plan for Salem North Forest Division (1962-72).

34. Le Fanu, H., Salem District Manual (1883), Vol. I, page 153.

35. Narasimhan, V. M., Working Plan for the Dharmapuri Forest Division op.cit.

36. Jaganatha Shetty, B., I.F.S., Working Plan for the Dharmapuri Forest Division (1972-82).

37. *Ibid.*

38. Daniel, J. C., Curator, Bombay Natural History Society. The Note dated 29th November 1979.

39. *Note.* dated 16th November 1976 received from the Director of Fisheires, Madras.

40. *Note* received from the Deputy Director-General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona-5.

Appendix 1.

TEE FLORA OF THEERTHAMALAI.

By

V. Krishnamurthy, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

R. Duraiswamy, M.A., Ph.D. and

R. Marimuthu, M.Sc.

Theerthamalai, a small hill about 1,100 metres high is situated on 12°5' N. Latitude and 78°36' E. Longitude about sixteen kilometres to the east of Harur on the road to Kottappatti. The village of Theerthamalai with a small rural community is at the foot of the hill at an elevation of about 300 metres on its northern side. Both the village and the hill have temples dedicated to Lord Theerthagiriswara, which attract a large number of pilgrims from the surrounding areas. The hill itself is thrown into a series of peaks which could be seen prominently for long distances around. The peaks are barren rocky promontories and just out of thickly wooded slopes which run down in several directions.

Lower down at an elevation of about 475 metres, on the north-eastern slope of the hill is the temple of Lord Theerthagiriswara and in this temple are the only springs which provide a perennial supply of fresh water and these springs, which are five in number, are considered sacred and many a pilgrim come here to bathe in the sacred springs and also take with them the spring water. It is to be noted that the only source of water on the hill are these springs. However, during the rainy season, streams are seen running down the slopes, but these dry up later in the year.

The climate in Theerthamalai is warm and dry most of the year with rather scanty rainfall during the north-east monsoon season. The temperature varies from 20°C to 38°C and the total annual rainfall is about 60 cm.

The hill is made up of gneissic rock and has an adequate soil cover in the wooded parts, of reddish to black loam, rich in nutrients and, therefore, highly productive.

The reserve forest of Theerthamalai range has an area of about 3,650 hectares, of which the lower portions are partially planted while the hill itself is covered by natural vegetation.

The vegetation cover is markedly different in the foothills and at an elevation of about 500 metres. The lower elevation bear a Southern Tropical Thorn Forest type of vegetation and the higher elevations a Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest type which is further typified as a Secondary Dry Deciduous Forest.

The Southern Tropical Thorn Forest :—This type of forest is found along the foothills and in the margins of the plain and is subject to biotic factors mainly in the form of grazing animals. The soil is poor and dry. The common trees of this region are : *Chloroxylon Swietenia Albizzia amara. Gyrocarpus americanus. Commiphora caudata Erythroxylon montanum. Sapindus emarginatus. Terminalia paniculata*

Canthium dioccum. Diospyros montana. Cordia monoica. Ehretial Pubescens. Rhus mysorensvel Premna latifolia. Vitex altissima. Santalum album. Wrightia tinctoria and *Dalbergia lanceolaria.* The Common shrubs are : *Pterolobium hexapetalum. Xeromphis malabarica. Securinega leucopyros. Flacortia indica. Gmelina asistica. Zizyphus rugosa. Capparis spp. Lantana sp. Hugonia mystax. Carissa. carandas. Atalantia monophylla.* Cleistanthus collinus, Azima tetracantha, Dodonaea *viscosa. Jatrophs gossypifolia.* and *Euphorbia antiquorumon* these are climbers like, *Cardiospermum canescens. Abrus precatorius Sarcostemma acidum. Rivea hypocrateriformis Cryptolepis grandiflora Secamone emetica. Cissampelos sepiaria. Tinospora cordifolia. Pachygone ovata. Gymnema sylvestre. Hemedesmus indicus. Ceropegia sp., Cissus quandrangularis. Cayratia pedata. Atylosia albicans* and Rhyncosia rufescens. The undergrowth consists of such herbaceous plants as *Leucas sp., Trichodesma zeylanica, Asystasia gangetica. Euphorbia hirta. Emelia Sonchifolia. Vicoa indica. Caralluma sp., Oldenlandia heynii. Polygalla chinese., Phynanthus nirurii, Ocimum canum. Ocimum adscendens and Euphorbia cristata.*

Sub-tropical Dry Deciduous Forest.—This type of vegetation occurs at an elevation of 500 metres and above and extends almost up to the hill top. The common trees in this type of vegetation are : *Premna tomentosa. Cordia monocia . Ehretia pubescens Diospyros montant Memecylon umbellatum, Gyrocarpus americanus. Allophyllus serratus. Pteros, permum Xylocarpum Sapindus emarginatus. Bauhinia tomentosa. Gardenia gummifera Vitex altissima Mellotus philpinensis* The Common shrubs include *Stenosiphonium russellianum. Euphordia sp., Ventilage madaraspatana .* Grewia spp., *Helecteres isora* and *Atylata monophylla* The under-growth includes herbaceous plants like Notonia *grandiflora Ocimum* spp., *Justicia* spp., *Emelia sonchifolia. Cyperus* spp., *Pouzolzia nureculata, Polygala* spp., *Acalypha* spp., *Cyanotis axillaris* and *Waltheris indica.*, etc.

On the western slopes of the hil is a patch of vegetation in which a Phœnix sp., is present frequently. There are also patches of grassland with Cymbopogon flexuous as the dominent grass and in association with this are found the following plants : *Byttneria herbacea, Barleria gibsoni, Abutilon asiaticum, Decachista crotonifolia* and *Pavonia procumbens.*

A few trees, shrubs and herbs were rare and represented by single or very few records. These are : *Polyalthia cerasoides, Maerusoblongifolia, Euphorbia cristata. Abutilon asiaticum, Decachista crotonifolia. Byttneria herbacea, Corchorus urticaefolius, Hiptage benghalensis, Hesperathus a crenulata. Linociera zeylanica, Aglaia roxburghiana* var. *courtallensis Cansjera rheedii. Solanocarpus indicus, Spondias sp., Derris timoriensis, Hardwickia binata, Pterocarpus santalinus, Terminalia paniculata Priva leptostachya. Litsea glutinosa, Scurrula parasitica, Givotia rottleriformis* and *Ficus tinctoria.*

There are a number of angiospermous parasites which are found on various trees on the hills and these include *Dendrophthoe falcata. Viscum* spp., and *Scurrula parasitica.*

Many of the plants of this hill are valuable as sources of drugs used in indigenous medicine, on the following account a systematic list of the species is given. The botanical names of the plants are followed by synonymus names in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada (which are the languages in Vogue in the district), the uses, especially medicinal to which the plants are subject.

DICOTYLEDONS.

Family : *Annonaceae.*

1. *Artabotrys zeylanicus* Hook. f. and Thoms.

2. *Polyalthia cerasoides* Hook. f. and Thoms.

Vern. names :—*Tamil* : Nakulsi, Kodigilai,
Nagutali ilai,
Nettanaratti, Noolilai.

Telugu : Gutti, Cilukadudduga, Cittidudduga, Dudduga, Gova.

Kannada : Habbe, Sannahecchara.

Family : *Menispermaceae.*

3. *Cocculus hirsutus* (Linn.) Diels.

Syn : *Menispermum hirsutum* Linn., *Cocclus villousus DC.*

Vern. names : Tamil: Kattukodi:

Telugu : Cipurutige, Dusaratige, Katlatige.

Kannada : Dagadiballi, Dusariballi, Sagadiballi.
Yadanibaḷli.

Uses. Root refrigerant, laxative, sudorific, alterative, useful in chronic rheumatism and venereal diseases. Juice of leaves when mixed with water forms a jelly which is taken as a cooling medicine for gonorrhoea and used externally for eczema, pruigo and impetigo.

4. *Pachygone ovata* (Poir). Hook. f. and Thoms.

Vern. name : Tamil : Kattukodi.

Uses—Dried fruits used for destroying vermin and for stupefying fish.

5. *Tinospora cordifolia* (Wild.) Miers.

Vern. names : Tamil : Seenthilkodi

Telugu : Tippa tiga.

Uses.—Stem bitter, stomachic, antiperiodic, antipyretic ; powdered and made into an infusion, it is used as alternative and as aphrodisiac ; starch from root and stem is a nutrient, used in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery ; juice of the fresh plant is a diuretic ; useful in gonorrhoea.

Family : *Violaceae.*

6. *Ionidium suffruticosum* Ging.

Vern. name. Tamil : Orilai thamarai.

Uses.—Tonic, diuretic and demulcent ; contains an alkaloid used for scorpion sting.

Family : *Capparaceae.*

7. *Cadaba fruticosa* (Linn.) Druce.

Syn : *Cleome fruticosa* Linn., *Cadaba indica* Lam.

Vern. names : Tamil : Viluthu, Velivi, Manthakarunthu.

Telugu : Adamorinika, Chekoradi, Chimurudu.

Uses.—Decoction of leaves used as an anthelminthic for round worms ; with castor oil and turmeric, used in amenorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea.

8. *Capparis brevispina* DC.

9. *Capparis sepiaria Linn.*

Syn : *Capparis incanescens* DC.

Vern. names : Tamil : Soorai, Sirukattiri, Karindu, Karunchurai, Kattukattiri, Kokkimullu.

Telugu : Nallapuyyi, Nallavuppi, Nalluppi, Puyyi, Uppi.

Kannada : Kadukattari.

Uses.—Plant febrifuge, alternative , tonic, useful in skin diseases.

10. *Capparis Zeylanica* Linn.

Syn : *Capparis horrida* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Adondai, Kattoti, Miguppalattam, Anthundikkai, Atanday, Viyannicchan.

Telugu : Atonda ,Aridonda, Cittigara, Palaki.

Kannada Totte, Tottulla, Mullukatiri.

Uses.—Root bark, sedative, diuretic, stomachic, antihidrotic bitter, chalagogue, used in cholera; leaves counter-irritant, and as a cataplasm in boils, swellings and piles; contains an alkaloid, a phytosterol, a mucilaginous substance and a water soluble acid.

11. *Cleome aspera* Koenig ex. DC.

Vern. name : Tamil : Naikadugu.

12. *Cleome monophylla* Linn.

Uses. Pounded root applied by Santhals to restore consciouness when in afaint.

13. *Cleome viscosa* Linn.

Syn : *Cleomeicosandra* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nayi velai, Naikadugu, Nahi kaddajhu.
Telugu : Neelavaminta.

Uses : Juice of leaves used to relieve ear-ache; seeds carminative, anthelminthic, rubifacient, vesiccant; seeds contain 0.1 per cent viscosic acid, 0.04 per cent viscosin.

14. *Maerua oblongifolia* Forsk.

Vern. names ; Tamil ; Mulmurundai, Bumichakkarai.

Telugu : Bhuchakramu, Morinika, Pattatige, Puttatige Makamettani, Menikatige, Pattutige.

Uses ; Root alterative, tonic, stimulant.

Family : *Flacourtiaceae*.

15. *Flacourtia indica* (Burm. f.) Merr.

Syn : *Gmelina indica* Burm. f. *Flacourtia sepiaria* Roxb., *Flacourtia sapida* Roxb., *Flacourtia ramontchi* L' Herit.

Vern. names ; Tamil ; Sottukala, Kanru
Telugu : Conrew, Kanaregu.

Uses : Infusions of roots and leaves used as antidote for snake bite; bark triturated in seamum oil used as a liniment in gout and rheumatism; ripe fruits are edible.

Family : *Polygalaceae*.

16. *Polygala bolbothrix* Dunn.

17. *Polygala chinensis* Linn.

Uses : Roots used in treating fever and dizziness.

18. *Polygala javana* DC.

19. *Polygala rosmarinifolia* Wt. and Arn.

Family : *Portulacaceae*.

20. *Portulaca wightiana* Wall

Family : *Malvaceae*.

21. *Abutilon asiaticum* G. Don.

Vern. names : Tamil : Tutti, Peruntutti.
Telugu : Tuttirichettu, Tuttiribenda.

Uses ;Infusions of leaves, roots used as diuretic and as a demulcent in fevers, chest affections, gonorrhoea ard urethritis; decoction of leaves as an eye wash and a mouth wash in tooth-ache; internally for bladder stones ; seeds used for piles and cough; useful in gonorrhoea and acute cystitis.

22. *Abutilon hirtum* G. Don.

Vern. name: Tamil : Vadatutti.
Telugu : Belabenda.

Uses ; Leaves demulcent; bark astringent; diuretic; mucilage contairs asparagine.

23. *Abutilon indicum* (Linn.) Sweet

Syn : *Sida indica* Linn.

Vern. names ; Tamil : Thutti, Nallthutti, Paniyarathutti, Perurthutti.

Telugu ; Tutirichettu, Thuteribenda, Adavibenda, Botlabenda, Dudi, Muttavachirubenda, Peddabenda, Tutti, Tutturubenda, Nugubenda.

Kannada : Gidutingi, Hettugisu, Hetutti, Kisangi, Srimudra, Tutti, Urki.

Uses ; Same as for *Abutilon asiaticum*. However, this is the more common and widely used plant. Mucilage contains asparagine.

24. *Decachista crotonifolia* Wt. and Arn.

Vern. name : Kannada ; Kalle.

25. *Hibiscus surratensis* Linn.

Vern. Names ; Tamil ; Kashlikirai.

Telugu : Mulugogu.

Uses ; Mucilaginous flowers used as emollient and pectoral in La Reunion Island ;stem and leaf in a lotion used by the Zulus for the treat. ment of penile irritation of any kind including venereal sores and ure. thritis.

26. *Pavonia procumbens* Bois.

Syn.: *Pavonia glechomifolia* A Rich

27. *Pavonia zeylanica* (Linn.) Cav.

Vern. names: Tamil: Chittamutti, Mammoti.
Telugu: Karubenda
Kannada: Chittamutti.

Uses: Demulcent, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic, enters into the composition of *sadanga paniya*; preparation of roots with *Aegl marmelos* useful in dysentery; leaves and young shoots used as emollient

28. *Sida acuta* Burm. f.

Syn: *Sida carpinifolia* Linn.

Vern. names: Tamil: Vathathiruppi, Mallaidangi.

Telugu: Visha boddi.

Kannada: Visha kaddi.

Uses: Roots, bitter, tonic, stomachic, diaphoretic and antipyretic; useful in nervous disorders and urinary diseases and disorders of the blood and bile; expressed juice of the root in the form of an electuary is given to remove interstinal worms; drug is used as a diuretic in rheumatism and as a demulcent in gonorrhoea and chronic dysentery; leaves made warm and moistended with gingelly oil employed to hasten suppuration.

29. *Sida Veronicaefolia* Lam.

Vern.: name: Tamil: Palam pasi

Uses: Flowers and unripe fruit given with sugar for burning sensation in micturition; leaves given in diarrhoea and pregnancy; pounded and used as a local application for cuts and bruises.

Family: *Byttneriaceae*.
(*Pro parte* Sterculiaceae).

30. *Byttneria herbacea* Roxb (*Buettneria herbacea* Roxb)

Uses: Rootstock ground and rubbed on swellings of legs.

31. *Pterospermum xylocarpum* (Gaertn.) Sant. and Wagh.

Syn: *Pterospermum heyneanum* Wall.

Vern. names: Tamil: Polavu.

Telugu; Lolangu, Duddika, Macchakanda, Nolika.

Uses: Used in leucorrhoea.

Family : *Sterculiaceae.*

32. *Helecteres isora* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kaiva, Valamburi.

Telugu : Adachamanti, Chamanti, Chadela, Gubatada, valamburi kaya.
Kannada : Bhutakarlu, Edamuri, Kadukalnaru, Kaiyuri, Murudi.

Uses : Juice of root used in diabetes, empyema, stomach affections and snake bite; essential oil metyl-para-cumarin acetate; cinnamic ethyl acetate ; pods demulcent mildly astringent, given in intestinal disorders; mixed with castor oil, used in ear complaints.

33. *Waltheria indica* Linn.

Vern. names : Telugu: Nallabenda.

Uses : Plants considered emollient and bechic and used as a cough medicine in Mauritius.

Family : *Tiliaceae.*

34. *Corchorus aestuans* Linn.

Syn : *Corchorus acutangularis* Lamk.

Uses : Seeds used as stomachic, given in pneumonia.

35. *Corchorus trilocularis* Linn.

Uses : Infusion of leaves demulcent, stomachic, laxative, carminative, stimulant to increase appetite, bitter tonic, given in dysentery fever, dyspepsia and liver disorders; decoction of root and unripe fruit given in diarrhoea; capsules are prescribed in diseases of bladder ; paste of capsules applied over sewllings and abcesses ; the finely combed fibres being highly absorptive, are mdae into antiseptic surgical dressings; leaves contain glucoside capsularin which appears to be related to corchorin isolated from seeds; cardiac aglycon, corchol toxin having heart action similar to digitalis group of genins, but as intense, obtained from seeds.

36. *Corchorus urticaefolius* Wt. & Arn.

37. *Grewia hirsuta* Vahl.

Vern. names : Tamil: Tavidua,

Telugu: Bidaricippuru, Budda, cipuru, Cittijana, Jibilika, Muvalcu, Tellajana,
Kannada: Cikkudippe, Jana, Udippe.

Uses : Fruit and root used in diarrhoea and dysentery ; root pounded in water applied externally to hasten suppuration and as a dressing for wounds.

38. *Grewia pilesa* Lamk.

Vern. names : Tamil: Chenchadachi, Tavidacchu Telugu: Cipurutada, Cipuru, Kukkabudda, Nalli, Medakava, Tadike Tadikkamullu, Tigecipuru.
Kannada: Cikkagarakele, Karakele, Kirigarakele, Sannagarakele, Sidigarakele, Sannudippe, Garakele Buttigarakele.

39. *Grewia rhamnifolia* Heyne Roth.

40. *Grewia tilaefolia* Vahl.

Vern. names : Tamil: Thada, Unnuchadachi.
Telugu: Charachi, Tada, Erratada, Jana, Nulijana, Tadajana.
Kannada : Thadchali, Dadsal, Sutali, Buttele, Tadejana.

Uses : Used in dysentery ; the thick mucilage from the tubers is given with flour of *Panicum miliare* for dysentery and opium poisoning : externally the bark is used to remove irrigation due to cow itch; wood in powder form as an emetic ; antidote to opium poisoning.

41. *Triumfetta pentandra* A. Rich.

42. *Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq.

Vern. names : Tamil : Ottu pullu, Adaiyotti, Puramotti,
Telugu : Chirichitrika, Tutturubenda.

Uses : Fruits, flowers and leaves are used ; mucilaginous, demulcent and astringent ; leaves and fruits are used for injections for inveterate cases of gonorrhoea; bark and fresh leaves used for diarrhoea and to stop burning caused by urine; the fruit is believed to promote parturition.

Family : *Linaceae.*

43. *Hugonia mystax* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Motirakanni, Agure.
Telugu : Venoapa, Kodivirai, Agori, Modurakanni.
Kannada : Modurakanni, Naribikki.

Uses : Bruised roots employed externally reduce inflammatory swellings and is an excellent antidote for snake bite; in powder form, administered internally as an anthelminthic and febrifuge; bark of the root is an antidote to poison.

Family : *Erythroxylaceae*

44. *Erythroxylon monogynum* Roxb.

Vern. names : Tamil : Surardrumam, Kadavulardaran, Kattuchandanam, Devadaram, Chembulicchan, Cherumanam.

Telugu : Adavigosenta, Devadari, Gadara, Paribhadiakamu, Paribhavyamu.

Kannada : Devadaram, Adavigorante, Chembulikayi, Gandhagiri, Jivadane.

Uses : Contains essential oil and cocaine; a drug from this is a tonic.

Family : *Malphigiaceae.*

45. *Hiptage benghalensis* (Linn.) Kurz.

Syn : *Banisteria benghalensis* Linn., *Hiptage madablata* Gaertn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Adigam, Adigandi, Adimattam, Ciru gurundai, Karungodi, Kurincha Kurindai, Kurugu, Kavukkatti, Madavi, Nagari, Vasandi, Vasandagalamalligai.
Telugu : Atimuttam uKuruvenda, Madavitige, Potuvadla Suragata, Vadleyerala, Vedala;
Kannada : Adimurtte, Adigante, Madhavi, Vasantaduti.

Uses : Leaves used in chronic rheumatism and asthma ; a glucoside, hiptagin is present.

Family : *Zygophyllaceae.*

46. *Tribulus terrestris* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nerunji, Perunerunji. Telugu: Pallierumullu, Nirunji.
Kannada : Negilmullu.

Uses : Plant and dried spiny fruits are used in the form of decoctions or infusions in cases of spermatorrhoea, phosphaturia, diseases of the urogenital system such as dysuria, gonorrhoea, gleet, chronic cystitis; the drug is used in scorption stings.

Family : *Rutaceae.*

47. *Aegle marmelos* Corr.

Vern. names : Tamil : Vilvam, Vilvapazham, Bilvam.
Telugu : Bilvamu, Bilvapandu,
Kannada : Belapatra.

Uses : Pulp contains mucilage, pectin, sugar, tannin, tannic acid, a volatile oil, a bitter principle, 2 percent ash and a balsamic principle resembling balsam of Peru ; ripe fruit is aromatic, cooling, alterative and nutritive ; when taken fresh, the fruit is a laxative; unripe fruit is astringent, stomachic, digestive, but a little constipative; pulp is stimulant, antipyretic and antiscorbutic; decoction of root, root bark and sometimes stem bark useful in fever, in hypochondriasis, melancholia and palpitation of the heart.

48. *Atalantia monophylla* (Linn.) *Corr.*
Syn :*Limonia monophylla* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kattu elumichai.
Telugu ; Adavinimma.
Kannada : Kadulimbe.

Uses : Berries used to make pickles ; leaf juice used in hemiphlegia ; berries yield a warm oil, valuable in application in chronic rheumatism and in paralytic limbs as a stimulant ; root is antispasmodic and stimulant ; used in snake bites ; decoction of leaves applied in itches and other skin complaints.

49. *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC.

Vern. names : Tamil : Porasu, Karumporasu, Kaduvuporasu Vari

Telugu : Billu, Billudu, Bella,
Kannada : Bittulla, Hurihuli Masula, Bharaharya.

Uses : Bark astringent ; leaves applied to wounds and prescribed in rheumatism ; plant irritant ; alkaloids chloroxylonine and chloroxyline present.

50. *Clausena dentata* (Willd.) Roem. and Schu.

Syn : *Clausena willdenovii* Wt. & Arn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Patti, Kattukariveppilai, Kattuveppilai.

Uses : Fruits edible.

51. *Glycosmis mauritiana* (Lamk.) Tanaka

Syn. : *Glycosmis cochinchinensis* Pierre ex Engl. and Prantl.

Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) Correa

Vern. names : Tamil : Kulapannai.
Telugu : Gonji, Gondagolugu

Uses : Roots pounded and mixed with sugar given in low fever ; wood used in snake bite ; contains glycosmin which is similar to vertroylsalicin.

52. *Hesperathusa crenulata* (Roxb.) Roem.

Syn : *Limonia crenulata* Roxb.

Vern . names : Telugu : Toralaga.
Kannada : Kawata, Neidal.

Uses : Leaves in infusion or decoction, a remedy for epilepsy ; root, purgative and sudorific and employed for the cure of colic and cardialgia ; dried fruit is a tonic ; it diminishes stomach fermentation and has the power to resist contagion of small-pox, malignant and persistent fevers ; its red coloured mucilage is a very effective antidote for various poisons.

53. *Murraya paniculata* (Linn.) Jacq.

Syn: *Chalcas paniculata* Linn. *Murraya exotica* Lin.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kattukariveppilai.
Telugu : Naga golunga.

Uses : Flowers contain the glucoside murrayin ; infusion of one to ten flowers and leaves in doses of 1/2 to 1 ounce is a tonic and stomachic ; it is aromatic, refringent, digestive; beneficial in rheumatic fevers, cough giddiness, hysteria and burning of skin.

54. *Toddalia asiatica* (Linn.) Lamk. var. *gracilis*

Syn : *Paulinia asiatica* Linn., *Toddalia aculeata* Pers ; *Limonia oligandra* Da, .

Vern. names : Tamil : Mulagaranai, Kandvi.
Telugu.. Kondakashinda.

Uses : Root bark used as a stimulant, tonic, carminatived diaphoretic, antiperiodic,antipyretic; use in diarrhoea and constitutional debility, in convalescence after fever, others exhausting diseases; infusion of bark is given for malarial fever ; unripe fruits pickled.

Family : *Burseraceae*

55. *Commiphora caudata* (Wt. and Arn.) Engl.

Syn. *Proteum caudatum* Wt. & Arn.

Vern. names : Tamil: Kiluvai.
Telugu : Konda mamidi. Kannada: Konda mavu.

Family : *Meliaceae.*

56. *Aglaia roxburghiana* Hiern var. *courtallensis Gamble.*

Vern. names : Tamil : Chokkala. Kannikombu, Chokkalai.
Telugu : Yerra aduga.

Uses : Fruits cooling and astringent ; used in leprosy.

57. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.

Vern. names : Tamil : Vembu, Veppu.
Telugu: Nimbamu, Vemu, Vepa,
Kannada : Bemu, Bevu, Kaybevu, Nimba.

Uses : Decoction of root bark anthelminthic ; flowers and leaves used as poultice to relieve nervous headaches ; dried berries immersed in whiskey has been employed in ascarids and tapeworms; pulps of berries stewed in lard is used in scald head ; poultice of flowers is used to kill lice and to cure eruptions of scalp ; seeds used in rheumatism ; gum is a remedy for spleenic enlargem

Family : *Opiliaceae*

58. *Cansjera rheedii* Gmel.

Vern. name: Telugu : Naragonjitige.

Family : *Hippocrateaceaea*

59. *Cassine glauca* (Rottl.) O. Kze.

Vern. names : Tamil : Cheluppaimaram., Seluppa.
Telugu : Nerija Booligi.

Uses : Bark contains an alkaloid, two resins, 8 per cent tannin, 5 per cent glucose and 18 per cent ash; ash contains calcium carbonate and calcium oxalate; fresh root bark is a strong astringent ; powdered leaves have a powerful sternutatory action and are used as a fumigatory to rouse women from hysterical syncope and as a snuff to relieve ordinary headache; fresh root bark made into a paste with water is applied on swellings, root is an antidote for snake poison, bark is a virulent poison.

60. *Loesneriella obtusifolia* (Roxb.) A. Smith

Syn: *Hippocratea obtusifolia* Roxb.

Vern. names : Telugu : Meditige, Mundaduvadamatige.

Family : *Rhamnaceae*

61. *Ventilago madaraspatana* Gaertn

Vern. names : Tamil : Sura te-chcka, Vempadon.
Telugu : Petilitige, Luralatige, Yerra-chairhtali
Kannada : Pappichakkay.

Uses : Powdered root bark is a carminative, stomachic, tonic and stimulant; useful in dyspepsia, debility and fever; oil used localy, by for itches and skin eruptions.

62. *Zizyphus jujuba Lamk.*
Vern. names : Tamil : Elanthai.
Telugu : Regu, Nagarenu.
Kannada : Bijari, Garihannu.

Uses : Stomachic ; fruits eaten raw and preserved dry ; fruits contain mucilage and sugar in addition to acids ; purifies blood and assists digestion ; bark is astringent and a simple remedy for diarrhoea ; root decoction used in fever and delirium ; juice of root bark used as a purgative and externally in gout and rheumatism.

63. *Zizyphus rugosa* Lamk.

Vern. names : Tamil : Soorai.
Telugu : Banka.

Uses : Flowers with equal quantity of petioles of betel leaves and half as much lime are given in the form of four grain pills twice a day for menorrhoea.

64. *Zizyphus xylopyra* (Retz.) Willd.

Syn: *Rhamnus xylopyrus* Rtez.
Vern. names : Tamil : Kotti.
Telugu : Gotti.
Uses : Kernel edible.

Family : *Vitaceae.*

65. *Cissus quadrangularis* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Pirandai.
Telugu : Nalleru.

Uses : The tender parts of plant are used in making pickles and chutney ; digestive ; leaves and young shoots alterative, stomachic, used in powder form in digestive troubles juice of stem used in irregular menstruation and scurvy ; stem given internally and applied topically for fracture of bones ; beaten into a paste and given for asthma.

66. *Cissus repanda Vahl.*
Vern. name : Telugu : Gummadi-tige.

67. *Cayratis pedata* (Lamk). Juss. ex. Gagnep.

Syn : *Cissus pedata* Lamk.

Vern. names : Tamil Kattupirandai.
Telugu : Gummaditige.

Uses : Leaves astringent, refrigerant, used for ulcers ; leaf decoction used to check uterine reflexes.

Family : *Sapindaceae.*

68. *Allophyllus serratus* Radlk.

Vern. names : Tamil : Amalari
Telugu : Enavalu.
Kannada . Sidisale.

Uses : Roots astringent, employed to check diarrhoea.

69. *Cardiospermum canesoens* Wall.

Vern. names : Tamil : Chamuttiradoyam, Mudakaruttan . Modakattan.
Telugu : Buddakakaratige, Chinabuddabisary.

70. *Dodonaea viscosa* (Linn.) Jacq.

Vern. names : Tamil : Virali.
Telugu : Bandaru, Bandedu.
Kannada : Bandaru.

Uses : Leaves febrifuge, sudorific, used in gout and rheumatism; for wounds, swellings, burns ; bark employed in astringent baths and fomentations ; plant, fish poison.

71. *Sapindus emarginatus* Vahl.

Vern. names : Tamil : Manipungam, Ponnanga, Ponnangottai.
Telugu : Kinkudu.
Kannada : Aritala, Burugukayi.

Uses : Fruits in universal use as a substitute for soap.

Family : *Anacardiaceae.*

72. *Rhus mysorense* Heyne ex Wt. and Arn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Cappidi, Dasani, Kallugadda, Sundar
Kannada : Sabale.

73. *Spondias mangifera* Willd.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kattu maa, Mampulicchi,
Telugu : Aravi mamadi, Amratakamu,
Kannada : Amate, Avatekayi, Vryk- shamla.

Uses : Bark refrigerant, useful in dysentery : ground and mixed with water, rubbed on in both articular and muscular rheumatism ; fruit antiscorbutic, the pulp astringent ; used in bilious dyspepsia ; juice of leaf used in ear ache.

74. *Solanocarpus, indica* Wt. and Arn.

Family : *Fabaceae* (*Leguminoseae*).

Subfamily : *Faboideae* (*Papilionatae*).

75. *Abrus Precatorius* Linn.

Vern. names: Tamil: Kunthumani, Kundumani.
Telugu: Guruguginia.
Kannda: Gurigungi,

Uses : Seeds purgative, emetic, tonic, antiphoristic, aphrodisiac, antiophthalmic; contains abrin, an intensely poisonous albumin, juices of fresh leaves mixed with oils applied to painful swellings ; juice rubbed daily with *Plumbaga* roots (chitramulam) on leucodermic spots for about a month removes them ; leaves of white seeds variety chewed with cubeb and sugar or separately and juice swallowed, in cases of hoarseness, aphthous stomatitis ; seeds powdered and boiled with milk have a powerful tonic and aphrodisiac action on nervous system ; administered uncooked, the seed powder acts as a strong emetic and purgative : in large doses, they act as acrid poisons causing symptom similar to those of cholera, powdered seeds made into a paste withroots of Plumbago and applied in case of white leprosy.

76. *Alysicarpus monilifer* (Linn.) DC.—

Vern. names : Telugu : Amera.

Uses : Eaten by cows and buffaloes ; leaves used in making silage.

77. *Atylosia albicans* Benth.—

78. *Atylosia scarabaeoides* (Linn.) Benth.—

Uses : Plants used for diarrhoea in cattle.

79. *Cajanus Cajan* (Linn.) Druce.—

Vern. names : Tamil : Tuvarai, Adagi.
Telugu : Kandulu.
Kannda : Togari.

Uses : Pulse is edible, easily digested ; contra-indicated in pitta and vayu-pitta forms of diarrhoea ; leaves used in diseases of the mouth; pulse and leaves ground to a paste and applied warm over mamma cheks

milk secretion ; tender leaves chewed in cases of *aphthae* and spongy gums ; seeds used in poultice for swellings ; a drug obtained from it used for snake bites.

80. *Crotolaria linifolia* Tinn. f.

81. *Crotolaria medicaginea* Lamk.—

Uses : Plant offivinal in the Punjab ; seeds contain fat-6.76 per cent, protein-23.31 per cent and carbohydrate-42.04 per cent.

82. *Crotolaria paniculata* Willd.—

Vern. names : Tamil : Kalittipundu, Minnanchu, Minkolli.
Uses : As a fish poison.

83. *Crotolaria retusa* Linn. —

Vern. names : Tamil : Potukallai ; Gista.
Telugu : Pottigiligiccha.

Uses : The plant contains and alkaloid ; used in scabies and impetigo.

84. *Crotolaria verrucosa* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Vatta Kilukiluppai ; Gluguluppachedi;
Telugu : Galegharinta.
Uses : Juice of leaves used in scabies and impetigo both internally and externally ; considered efficacious in diminishing salivation.

85. *Dalbergia lanceolaria* Linn. f.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nalvilangai, Kalvilangai.
Telugu : Erra-pacachari, Peddasophora, Pasarganni.

Uses : Bark, oil from seeds, leaves and roots are used ; bark along with leaves of *Flecourtia indica* is applied externally during fever.

86. *Derris timoriensis* (DC) Pittier.—

Vern. names : Telugu : Mamlia tige.

Uses : Bark is a chalgogue and is a fish poison.

87. *Desmodium wightii* Graham ex. Wt. and Arn.

88. *Glycine javanica* Linn.

89. *Heylandia latebrosa* DC.

90. *Indigofera linifolia* (Linn. f.) Retz.—

Uses : In febrile eruptions and amenorrhoea ; seeds are highly nutritious ; yields a lactone, linifolin and a wax.

91. *Indigofera linnaei* Ali. —

Syn : *Indigofera enneaphylla* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Cheppu nerunji ; Adambedi, Seruppu nerunji.

Telugu : Chalapachi.

Uses : Juice of plants antiscorbutic, alterative, diuretic, used in old venereal affections.

92. *Indigofera viscosa* Lamk.

93. *Lupinus lazani* Rose,

94. *Ormocarpum sennaioides* DC

Vern. names : Tamil : Kattumurungal, Yelumburutti ilal, Telugu : : Adavimunga, Gunnangi.

Kannada : Kadumugga.

Uses : The leaves are dried and taken along with milk ; it acts as a tonic : the leaves are said to have the effect of increasing the growth of bones ; root is a tonic and stimulant, used in paralysis and lumbago.

95. *Pseudarthria viscida* (Linn.) Wt. and Arn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Neermulli.

Telugu : Muyyakuponna, Nayalkuponna.

Uses : Used in biliousness, rheumatism, excessive heat, intestinal poison, asthma, heart disease, worms and piles.

96. *Pterocarpus marsuphum* Rexb.

Vern, names : Tamil : Vengai. Udiravengai.

Telugu : Peddagi, Vengisa.

Kannada : Honnemara, Benga.

Uses : Gum is used for tooth-ache ; bark in decoction in diarrhoea, pyresis, etc.; bruised leaves are used as a paste on boils, sores and skin diseases.

97. *Rhyncesia tufescens* DC,

Vern, names : Tamil : Kattukollu,

Telugu ; Chiruvulavs,

Kannada : Kadutogari,

98. *Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq,) Fawcett and Reddle,

Syn : *Sesbania aculeata* Poir,

Vern, name : Telugu : Erra Jiluga,

Uses : Cattle fodder ; green manure,

99. *Tephrosia pumila* Pers.

Syn : *Tephrosia procambens* (Buch-Ham,) Drumm, *Tephrosis purpurea* Pers, Var, *pumila* Baker,

Vern, nmaes ; Tamil : Kolinchi, Kattukolinchi,

Telugu : Botavempali, Vempali, Tellavempali,

Kannada : Empali. Kogge, Koggili, Phanike,

Uses : Plant tonic, laxative, used as anthelminthic for children: used internally as a perifier of blood, considered a cordial root, bitter, given in tympanitis. dyspepsia, chromic diarrhoea ; used as a fish poison ; fresh root bark ground and made into a pill, with a little black pepper, given in cases of obstinate colie ; glucoside rutin present; roots contain tephrosin. degnalin, isotephrosin, rotenone, etc,, leaves contain about 2 percent of a glucocide, osyritin.

100. *Tephrosia villosa* (Linn,) Pers.

Syn : *Galega villosa* Linn., *Tephrosia* hirta Ham,

Vern. names : Tamil : Vayakka Valai, Punaikkeyvetlal.

Telugu : Nuguvempali.

Uses : Leaves used in dropsy ; useful in diabetes,

101. *Zornea diphylla* Pers.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nelammari.

Uses : Roots induce sleep in children.

Subfamily ; *Caesalpinioideae.*

102. *Bauhinia racemosa* Lamk,

Vern, names : Tamil : Atti, Archi.

Telugu : Are,

Uses ; Leaves are used in headache and malaria ; gum is medicinal,

103, *Bauhinia tomentosn* Linn.

Vern, names : Tamil : Kanchini, Siruvatti.

Telugu : Adavimandaramu,

Kannada : Kadatti,

Uses : Decoction of root bark is used in inflammation of liver and as a vermiluge ; dried leaves and buds and young flower for dysentery ; seeds used as tonic and aphrodisiac : seed paste with vinegar applied to wounds inflicted by scorpions, snakes and other animals.

104, *Caesnlpinia bondue* (Linn.) Roxb,

Syn : *Guilandina bondue* Linn., *Caesalpinia cristata* Linn., *Caesalpinia bonducella* Flem.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kazharchi kai.

Telugu - Getsakaia.

Uses : Seeds, nuts and root bark are valuable in simple, continued and intermittent fevers, asthma, colic etc,, powdered seeds smoked in

hooka relieves colic ; seeds are useful for swellings, for restraining haemorrhage and keeping off infections diseases : seeds roasted and powdered given internally for hydrocoel and leprosy.

105. *Cassia auriculata* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Avaarai, avaaram.

Telugu : Tangedu.

Uses : Bark and root astringent : root used in skin diseases: leaves and fruits anthelminthie : seeds used in ophthalmia and conjunctivitis, diabetes and chilous urine : bark nontains tannin.

106. *Cassia mimosoides* Linn.

Vern. name : Telugu : Nelaponna.

Uses : Roots are used in spasma of stomach.

107. *Cassia occidentalis* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : **Ponnavaarai**, Peravaarai.
Telugu : Kasinda.
Kannada : Doddatagache.

Uses : Powdered seeds (1-10) given in doses of 1-2 oz. acts as a mild purgative ; infusion of root is an antidote to various poisons.

108. *Cassia pumila* Lamk.

Vern. names : Telugu : Nallajiluge.
Kannada : Nelatagache

Uses : In Indo-China, seeds are given as a purgative.

109. *Cassia Tora* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Ushittagarai, Thagarai, Veerai.
Telugu : Tagirisa, Tantemu, Tantiyamu.

Uses : Seeds, leaves and roots are used ; valuable remedy in skin diseases ; seeds steeped in juices of *Euphorbia nerifolia* and then made into a paste with cow's urine is an application to chelois tumours ; also useful in leprosy, psoriasis, etc., roots rubbed into a paste with lime juice is a specific for ring worms ; also for bubos in plague ; decoction of leaves administered for children suffereing from fever while teething ; boiled in caster oil, they are applied to foul ulcers ; the drug is also used in snake bite.

110. *Hardwickia binata* Roxb.

Vern. names : Tamil : Acha, Koravu.
Telugu : Yepi.
Kannada : Yenne.

Uses : The resin has been used in treating gonorrhoea.

111. *Phanera variegata* (Linn.) Benth.

Syn : *Bauhinia variegata* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Sigappu mandarai.
Telugu : Mandara.
Kannada : Kempu mandra.

Uses : Decoction of buds used in cough, bleeding piles, haematuria and menorhagia ; decoction of bark is a remedy for diarrhoea ; flowers with sugar are a gentle laxative.

112. *Pterolobium hexapetalum* (Roth) Sant. and Wagh.

Syn : *Reichardia nexapetala* Roth., *Pterolobium indicum* A. Rich.
Vern. names : Tamil : Indu, Karindu, Pulyindu, Seengai, Naiindu.
Telugu : Gurra Pugaccha, Guvakkorinda, korinda, Wadekaduda.
Kannada : Badubakkaballi, Budubakkenamullu.

113. *Tamarindus indicus* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Puliam, Puli.
Telugu : Chintapandu.
Kannada : Kunasehannu, Kunisay.

Uses : Pulp of ripe fruit is a refrigerant carminative, digestive' laxative, antiscorbutic and antibilious ; leaves and seeds are astringent ; tender leaves and flowers are cooling and antibilious ; the red outer covering of the seed is a mild astringent ; bark is astringent and tonic.

Sub family : *Mimosoideae.*

114. *Acacia caesia* Willd.

Vern. names : Tamil : Arappu ilai, Oonjai.

Uses : Stem juice is used in T.B., Flowers used by Santhal women in deranged courses.

115. *Acacia chundra* (Roxb.) Willd.

Syn : *Mimosa chundra* Roxb., *Acacia Sundra* DC.

Vern. names : Tamil : Karungali.
Telugu : Sandra.

116. *Acacia ferruginea* (Roxb.) DC.

Syn : *Mimosa ferruginea* Roxb.

Vern. names : Tamil : Velvelam, Vanni, Peykarungali
Telugu : Ansandra, Vellisandra, Tellatumma.

Uses : Bark and pods, astringent ; gum demulcent ; emollient, nutritive.

117. *Acaia suma* Buch.-Ham.

Vern. Names : Tamil : Silaiunjai, Cilai.

Telugu : Tellasandra.
Kannada : Bilejadi, Selayudi.

Uses : Bark astringent ; yields gum.

118. *Albizzia amara* Boivin.

Vern. names : Tamil : Oonjai, Usilai.
Telugu : Nallaregu, Nallangi.
Kannada : Balukambi, Sujjalu, Tuggali.

Uses : Constituent is saponin ; flowers used in inflammation and swellings, boils and ulcers ; leaves useful in ophthalmia ; seeds astringent, given in piles, diarrhoea and gonorrhoea.

119. *Albizzia odoratissima* (Linn. f.) Benth.

Vern. names : Tamil : Karuvagai, Chtrilaivagai,
Telugu : Chinduga.
Kannada : Kadubage, Bettasujjalu.

Uses : Tonic, cures night blindess (Chopra's Indigenous Drugs of India, p. 459) ; bark applied externally is considered efficacious against leprosy and inveterate ulcers ; leaves boiled in ghee used as a remedy for cough ; yields a gum.

120. *Dichrostachys cinerea* (Linn.) Wt. and Arn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Vidatharai.
Kannada : Odatara.
Telugu : Veluturu.

Uses : Leaves applied for piles ; bruised young shoots useful in ophthalmia ; roots astringent, used in rheumatism, urinary calculi and renal troubles.

Famliy: *Crassulaceae*

121. *Kalanchoe floribunda* Wt. Arn.

Family : *Combretaceae*

122. *Anogeissus latifolius* Wall.

Vern. names : Tamil : Vakkali, Vellanagai.
Telugu : Sirmanu,
Kannada : Bejjalu, Dindiga.

Uses : Gum used in confectionary : drug used in scorpion stings and snake bites.

123. *Terminalia paniculata* Roth.

Vern. names : Tamil : Peykarakai, Marudu, Pulavaimarudu.
Telugu : Neemeeri, Pulamaddi, Putakarakai.
Kannada : Honalu, Huluva, Maruva, Muruva, Matti.

Uses : Juice of fresh flowers rubbed with roots of *Cocculus villosus* given every hour is used as a remedy for cholera the flowers with a opium and guava bark juice is given is poisoning in parottitis, juice with ghee and *Saindhava* is applied locally.

Family : *Myrtaceae.*

124. *Eugenia jambolana* Lamk.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nagapazham, Naval,
Telugu : Naeraedu Beddanerudu, Nairuri.
Kannada : Naeralay.

Uses : Bark, seeds and berry are used : astringent, diuretic and antidiabetic ; juice of fruit, stomachic ; glucoside jamboline is said to have the power of checking pathological conversion of starch into sugar in cases of increased production of glucose ; bark, with the addition of other astringents like cardamom and kinnamon is used in decoction in cases of chronic diarrhoea and dysentery and a gargle in sore throat, Juice of leaves along with leaves of mango and *Emblica myrobalan* about a drachm each is administered in goat's milk and honey in case of dysentery with bloody discharge (Bhavaprakash) ; powdered seeds or stones of fruits are used as a remedy indiabetes ; it diminishes the quantity of sugar in urine and allays the unquenchable thrist of diabetics the berry is a good diet in convalescence after diarrhoea and dysentery.

Family : *Melastomaceae*

125. *Memecylon umbellatum* Burm. f.

Syn : *Memecylon edule* Roxb., *Memecylon tinctorium* koen. ex Wt. and Arn.

Vern. names: Tamil. Alli. Anchani. Chirugaccha, Perungaccha Pungali, Puvai.
Telugu : Alli, Manchialli, Peddalli, Midalli.
Kannada Alameru, Alle, Gandukepala Nibidalle, Udidall.

Uses : Leaves cooling ; berries astringent, edible ; yellow dye from leaves used for dyeing mats and clothes ; lotion from leaves used in eye diseases and applied to bruises.

Family : *Lythraceae*

126. *Lawsonia inermis* Linn.

Syn. : *Lawsonia alba* Lamk.

Vern. names : Tamil : Maruthani, Maruthonri, Ivanam.
Telugu : Goeranta, Kusavarmu.
Kannada : Madraranjai

Uses : Leaves, bark, flowers and seeds are used ; juice of the plant with sweet oil applied in headache ; fresh leaves made into a paste with vinegar or lime juice are applied for burning feet ; applied to hair

the leaves promote growth ; ointment prepared from the leaves used to cure wounds and ulcers ; decoction used in formentation in bruises, sprains, inflammations and burns ; excellent injection for gonorrhoea ; leaf juice mixed with water and sugar or milk, is given in spermatorrhoea and in hot and cold feet ; bark in infusion is given in jaundice and enlargement of spleen and liver ; in decoction it is applied to burns and scalds.

Family : *Cucurbitaceae*

127. *Coccinia cordifelia* (Linn.) Cogn.

Syn. : *Bryonia cordifolia* Linn., *Coccinia Indica* Wt. and Arn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kevai.

Telugu : Kaidonda.

Uses : Fresh Juice of leaves applied to animal bites and also to the body to induce perspiration in fevers ; decoction of leaves and stem useful in bronchial, catarrhal bronchitis.

128. *Corallocarpus epigaeus* (Rettl. Willd.) C.B. Clarke.

Vern. names : Tamil : Akasa Garudan.

Telugu: Nagadonda.

Uses : Contains bitter principle like bryonin ; root aperiodic alterative, used in chronic dysentery; in syphilitic rheumatism, chronic, mucous enteritis is snake bites.

129. *Melothria* sp.

130. *Trichosanthes* sp.
Family : *Begoniaceae.*

131. *Begonia* sp.
Family : *Cactaceae.*

132. *Cereus* sp.

133. *Opuntia dillenii* Haw.

Vern : names : Tamil : Chappattikkalli, Nagadali, nagakkalli Palagaikkalli,

Telugu : Nagadali, Nagajemudu, Nagamullu,
Kannada: Chappattigalli, Dabbugalli, Muljugalli, Papasagalli.

Uses : Fruit is refrigerant. useful in gonorrhoea ; baked and given in whooping cough ; in the form of syrup, given to control spasmodic cough and expectoration ; milky juice is a purgative ; leave smashed up and applied as poultice to allay inflammation and heat ; made into a pulp and applied to eyes in ophthalmia ; heated and applied to boils to hasten suppuration ; plant used in snake bite.

Family : *Molluginaceae*

134. *Gisekia pharnaceoides* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Manalikkirai.

Uses : A draught made by grinding the entire plant with water in a mortar is administered for *Taenia* ; it has aperient, aromatic and anthelminthic properties.

135. *Mollugo nudicaulis* Linn.

Uses : Leaves applied to boils to draw out pus ; plant bitter, considered pectoral, used in atherophy and whooping cough.

136. *Mollugo oppositifolia* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Toora, Kanchantarai.
Telugu : Chayantara Shiaku.

Uses : The leaves are eaten ; Stomachic, aperient, antiseptic, administered for suppression of lochia ; applied warm, moistened with a little castor oil, as a cure for ear ache ; juice applied for skin diseases and itches.

137. *Trianthema decandra* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Sarani, Saravalai.

Uses : Boot and root bark aperientl decoction administered in asthma, hepatitis and suppression of mensus ; root ground with milk internally as a specific in orchitis; juice of leaves dropped into nostrils to relieve one-sided headache.

Family : *Rubiaceae*.

138. *Borreria articularis* (Linn. f.) Willd.

Syn. : *Spermacoce articularis* Linn. f., *Spermacoce hispida* Linn., *Borreria hispida* (Linn.) Schu.

Vern. names : Tamil : Thathara, Nuttichoori.
Telugu : Madana.

Uses : Decoction of roots alterative, seeds stimulant the vapour is inhaled to kill tooth worms.

139. *Canthium dicoccum* Gaertn., var., *umbellatum* (Wt.) Sant. and Wagth.

Syn. : *Canthium umbellatum* Wt., *Plectronia didyma* kurz. var. *umbellatum* (Wt.) Gamble, *Plectronia wightii* cooke.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nallamundanam, Irambaiathan, Nakkani, Therani.
Telugu : Nallabalasu, Nakkena.
Kannada : Hetteranike, Kukkorla, Kallurukolu, Karu oppele.

140. *Canthium parviflorum* Lamk.

Syn. : *Plectronia parviflora* (Lamk.) Bedd.

Vern. names : Tamil : Karaichedi, Chengarai, Nallakkarai
Telugu: Balasu, Chinnabalasu.
Kannada : Kake, Kare, Karemullu, Kirani.

Uses : Decoction of leaves and roots prescribed in certain cases of flux ; root anthelminthic ; bark and young branches given in dysentery in Indochina.

141. *Canthium angustifolium* Roxb.

Syn. : *Plectronia rheedii* Bedd., *Plectronia rheedii* Bedd. var. *angustifolia* Gamble, *Canthium leschnaultii* Wt. and Arn.

142. *Gardenia gummsfera* Linn. f.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kumbai, Dikamali, Malaithirani.
Telugu : Karinga, Tellamanga,
Kannada : Dikamali.

Uses : Resinous exudation from the fruit is used ; antiperiodic, anthelminthic, alterative and antispasmodic ; decoction of the resinous exudation of the fruit is given in fevers ; resin or paste is applied to toothache ; also to foul sores, callous ulcers and to keep flies from the sores ; internally it is given to expel roundworms.

143. *Ixora arbovla* Roxb. ex Sm.

Syn : Ixora parviflora Vahl.

Vern. names : Tamil : Shulundu, Kora.
Telugu : Karivipola.
Kannada : Gorivi, Korgi.

Uses : Bark contains fatty matter, tannin, red colouring matter, and ash contains a trace of ferric oxide ; decoction of bark is given in doses of half to one ounce as a tonic in anaemia and general debility; flowers pounded in milk given in whooping cough.

144. *Knoxia sumatrensis* (Retz.) DC.

Syn : *Spermacoce sumatrensis* Retz., *Knoxia corymbosa* Willd.

145. Oldenlandia herbacea (Linn) Roxb.

Syn : *Hedyotis herbacea* Linn.

Oldenlandia heynia R. Br. ex. G. Don.

Uses : Decoction of plants used in mild cases of malarial fever of a low remitant type.

146. *Oldenlandia umbellata* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Saya, Chayaver,

Telugu : Cheriveru.

Kannada : Chayaberu.

Uses : Chaya root contains alizarin ; leaves are expectorant in dry powder, made into cakes with flour, used in asthma ; decoction of roots and leaves used in washing poisonous bites of animals and venomous snakes ; Internally given for cough and asthma ; leaf juice with milk and sugar is given for burning at the pit of the stomach.

147. *Randia dumetorum* Lamk.

Vern : names : Tamil : Marukkarai.

Telugu : Mangara.

Uses : Fruit irritating, emetic ; used as fish poison ; pulp of fruit used in dysentery ; anthelminthic ; abortifacient ; ground to coarse powder, applied to tongue and palate for fevers and incidental ailments of children during teething ; bark astringent and given internally or applied externally when bones ache during fever ; applied externally as anodyne in rheumatism; aquous extract of root bark acts as insecticide

148. *Tarenna asiatica* (Linn.) Kuntz ex Schumann

Syn : *Rodeletia asiatica* Linn., *Chomelia asiatica* (Linn.

O. Kze., *Webera corymbosa* Willd.

Vern. names : Tamil Thirani, Kura.

Telugu : Komi.

Uses : Leaves used in skin diseases.

149. *Xeromphis malabarica* (Lamk.) Raju

Syn : *Randia malabarica* Lamk.

Vern. names : Tamil : Pudan.

Telugu ; Pedalli.

Family : *Asteraceae* (*Compositae*)

150. *Bidens biternata* (Lour.) Merr. and Sheriff

Syn : *Coreopsis biternata* Lour., *Bidens Wallichii* DC, Bide s pilosa auct non Linn.

Uses : Infusion of the plant given for coughs in Malaya ; in Brazil, leaves are used as a styptic and as a vulnerary, applied to foul ulcers and swollen glands ; in Gold Coast, juice of leaves squeezed into eys and ears to cure eye and ear complaints.

151. *Blumea obliqua* (Linn), Druce.

Syn : *Blumea ampletum* DC., *Blumea arenaria* DC.

Uses : Sudorific ; drug is similar to taraxacus ; decoction of plant used as a febrifuge, in infantile tympanitis and in bowel complaints juice of leaves used in eye inflammation, night blindness and sore ears roots are used for diarrhoea.

153. *Glossocardia bosvalle a* (Linn. f.) DC.

Syn : *Vebesina bosvallea* Linn. *f.*, *Glossocardia linearifolia* Cass.

Vern. names : Tamil : Parapalanam.

Uses : The whole plant is used in cases of suppressed mensus.

154. *Notonia grandiflora* DC.

Vern. names : Telugu : Kundalu cheviyaku.

Uses : Extract of fresh stem is prophylaxis against hydrophobia.

155. *Vernonia albicans* DC.

Syn. *Vernonia cinerea* sensu Hook. f.

156. *Vernonia cinerea* (Linn.) Less.

Syn : *Conyza cinerea* Linn.

Vern. name :—Tamil : Mukkuthi pundu.

Telugu : Garitikamini.

Uses : Febrifuge, diaphoretic, alterative ; combined with quinine, it is used for malarial fever ; flowers are administered for conjuctivitis; drug used in scorpion sting.

157. *Vicoa indica* DC.

Family : *Plumbaginaceae.*

158. *Plumbago zeylanica* Linn.

Vern. name : Tamil : Chitramulam.

Uses : Contains plumbagin ; roots poisonous ; causes abortion; oot paste applied to open abscesses ; with milk, vinegar or salt and rater, the paste may be applied in leprosy, scabies and unhealthy ulcers; acot bark used as antiperiodic ; has beneficial effect on piles ; antiseptic minative.

Family : *Sapotaceae.*

159. *Manilkara hexandra* (Roxb.) Dub.

Syn : *Mimusops hexandra* Roxb.

Vern. names : Tamil : Palla.
Telugu : Pala.

Uses : Bark astringent, tonic, demulcent, emollient and alterative; seeds yield an oil.

Family : *Ebenaceae.*

160. *Diospyros montana* Roxb.

Vern. names : Tamil : Karivakkani.
Telugu : Terragoda.

Uses : Fruits poisonous, applied externally to boils ; crushed leaves and fruits used for stupefying fish.

Family : *Oleaceae.*

161. *Jasminum auriculatum* Vahl.

Vern. names : Tamil : Uchimalligai, Vanamalligai, Mullaikodi, Udigai ;
Telugu : Adavimolla, Magadhu;
Kannada : Madhyanamallige, Magadhi, Sannamallige.

Uses : Flowers are given in consumption.

162. *Linociera zeylanica* (Linn,) Gamble.

Vern. name : Telugu : Panisi, Panagam.

Family : *Salvadoraceae.*

163. *Azima tetracantha* Lamk.

Vern. names : Tamil : Sungamchedi, Nallachengam.
Telugu : Tellaupi.

Uses : Leaves, roots and juice of root bark are used ; powerful diuretic, given in rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia and chronic diarrhoea a stimulant tonic for confinement.

Family : *Loganiaceae.*

164. *Strychnos nuxvomica* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil ; Etti,

Telugu : Mushti.

Kannada : Kanjeera.

Uses : Root bark ground into a paste with lime juice and made into pills is effective in cholera ; leaves are applied as poultice in wounds and ulcers ; seeds with aromatics given in colic ; wood used for dysentery, fevers and dyspepsia.

Family : *Apocynaceae.*

165. *Carissa carandas* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kalakkai.

Telugu : Kalivi, Vaka.

Uses : Antiscorbutic, alkaloid salicylic acid ; unripe fruit is astrigent ; ripe fruit, cooling, acid; root bitter stomachic, anthelminthic decoction of leaves given at the commencement of remittant fever.

166. *Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kudasappalai.

Telugu : Kodisepala.

Uses : Bark is used in dysentery ; dried and ground and rubbed over the body in dropsy ; seeds are astringent, febrifuge ; used in fever dysentery, diarrhoea and intestinal worms ; bark contains alkaloids conessine, kurchine and holarrhenine ; it is bitter, astringent, stimulant, tonic, digestive, stomachic, expectorant, antidysenteric and febrifugal ; it is an excellent remedy for amoebic dysentery.

167. *Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br.

Vern. names : Tamil : Veppalai, Veppala veerai.

Telugu : Ankudu, Ankid Kodisha.

Uses : Astringent, stomachic, tonic and febrifuge ; uterine sedative ; sedative of vayu ; leaves astringent, aphrodisiac, decoction of leaf and bark in doses of half to two ounces used as stomachic, tonic and febrifuge ; seeds sweet and tonic and given in seminal weaknesses ; leaves when chewed relieve toothache.

Family : *Asclepiadaceae.*

168. *Calotropis gigantea* R.Br.

Vern. names : Tamil : Erukku.

Telugu : Jilladu, Ekke, Mandaram.

Uses : Flowers are considered digestive, stomachic and tonic, juice is caustic, a purge for phlegm, depilatory, most acrid of all milky juices ; root bark alterative, tonic, antispasmodic, expectorant, in large doses, emetic.

169. *Caralluma* sp.

170. *Ceropegia tuberosa* Roxb.

Vern. name : Telugu : Bachalimanda.

Uses : Tubers are used as tonicin bowel complaints of children ; cure for dysentery and diarrhoea.

171. *Cryptolepis grandiflora* Wt. *Varelegans* R.Br.

172. *Cynanchum tunicatum* (Retz.) Alston.

Syn : *Periploca tunicata* Retz., *Cynanchum pauciflorum* R.Br.

173. *Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R.Br.

Syn. : *Periploca sylvestre* Retz.

Vern. name : Tamil : Siru Kurinja.

Uses : Astringent, stomachic, tonic and refrigerant ; Susruta describes *G. Sylvestre* as a destroyer of *madhumega* (glycosmia) and other urinary disorders ; a decoction is given in fever and cough ; leaves titurated and mixed with castor oil applied to swollen glands and enlargement of internal viscera as in liver and spleen.

174. *Hemedesms indicus* (Linn.) Schultes.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nannari.
Telugu : Sugandhapala.

Uses : Fragrant root bark (sarsaparila) prescribed in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, nutritional disorders, fever, skin diseases and ulverations, especially, those of syphilitic origin ; constitutional syphilis ; chromic rheumatism and leucorrhoea ; hot infusion of root bark with milk and sugar is a good alterative and tonic, especially for children in chronic cough and diarrhoea.

175. *Sarcostemma acidum* (Roxb.) Voigt

Syn : *Asclepias acida* Roxb., *Sarcostemma brevistigma* Wt. and Arn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Somalatha, Somavalli.
Telugu : Konda pala, Somalata.
Kannada : Brahmi, Somaballi.

Uses : Dried stem is emetic ; plant is bitter, cooling and alterative.

176. *Secamone emetica* R.Br.

Vern. names ; Tamil : Sagadam.
Kannada : Suianigehambu.
Uses : Root is an emetic.

Family : *Boraginaceae.*

177. Carmona microphylla (Lamk.) D.Don.

Syn : Ehretia microphylla Lamk., *Ehretia buxifolia* Roxb.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kuruvingi, Kattuvettilai.
Telugu : Bapanaburi.
Kannada : Bute, Ennebutige.

Uses : Root alterative, used indebility and syphilis, an antidote to vegetable poison ; decoction of leaves used in Philipines for cough and stomach trouble ; contains a glucoside ; leaves contain chlorogenic acid.

178. *Cordia monoica* Roxb.—

Vern. names : Tamil : Nariviri, Naruvili, Nayanaruvili.
Telugu : Botukukura, Pacchabotuku, Piyagam.
Kannada : Naraveli, Adavicalle.

179. *Ehretia pubescens* C.B. Clarke—

Vern names : Tamil : Pattaivirachu, Kuruvirachu.
Telugu : Bukkedi, Buti, Paladantamu
Kannada : Adake, Karadake, Hallipe, Kapura.

180. *Trichodesma zeylanica* R.Br.—

Uses : Leaves are used to make an emollient poultics ; diuretic.

Family : *Convolvulaceae.*

181. *Evolvulus alsinoides* (Linn.) Linn—

Syn : *Convelvulus alsinoides* Linn., *Evolvulus hirsutus* Lamk.

Vern. name : Tamil : Vishnu Krandhi.

Uses : with cumin and milk, used in fever, nervous debility, loss of memory ; a remedy for dysentery ; drug with *Ocimum sanctum* is used in diarrhoea and indigestion.

182. *Ipomaea nil* (Linn.) Roth—

Syn : *Convolvulus nil* Linn., *Ipomaea hederacea* auct non Jacq.

Vern. names : Tamil : Chiriki, Kakkattan, Kodikakkattan.
Telugu : Jiriki, Kolli.

Uses : Seeds purgative, substitute for *jalap.*

183. *Ipomaea pes-tigridis* Linn.—

Vern. names : Tamil : Pulichuvadi, Puneikkirai.
Telugu : Bilaipadi.

Uses : Drug is an antidote to dog bite, boils and carbuncles.

184. *Ipomaea Staphyllina* Roem. and Schu.—

Vern. names : Tamil : Perumuchuttai, Unnagangodi.

185. *Jacquemontia paniculata* Hall. f.—

Syn : *Convolvulus parviflorus* Vahl.

186. *Merremia hastata* Hall. f.—

Syn. *Ipomaea tridentata* Roth.

Uses : Plant used in rheumatism, piles and urinary disorders ; tonic and laxative.

187. *Rivea hypocrateriformis* Choisy—

Vern. names : Tamil : Musuttai, Pudikirai.
Telugu : Bodditige, Niruboddi.

Uses : Juice of plant used in an ointment for phthiriasis and in a preparation for piles.

Family : *Solanaceae.*

188. *Datura metel* Linn.—

Syn : *Datura fastuosa* Linn., *Datura fastuosa* Linn. Var. *alba* C.B. Clarke.

Vern. names : Tamil : Karu umattai, Velumattai, Madumattai.
Telugu : Matulaputrakamu, Ummetta, Tellavumetta, Nallayummetta.
Kannada : Dattura, Maddugunike, Ummatta.

Uses : Used in snake bites ; seeds, leaves and roots used in insanity, fever with catarrh and cerebral complications ; diarrhoea and skin diseases ; antiseptic ; dried leaves used for the same purpose as belladonna and stramonium. Alkaloids scopalamine hyoscyanine hyoscine and atropine.

189. *Solanum indicum* Linn.—

Vern. names : Tamil : Karimulli, Papperamulli.
Telugu : Tellamoolaka.
Kannada : Kiniguligida

Uses : Fruit and juice contain wax, fatty acids and alakaloids, solanine and solanidine ; plant is cardiao, aphrodisiac, astringent, carminative, cardiac tonic, and resolvent ; root diuretic, used in dropsy, cough, diarrhal affeections ; vapours of burning seeds is a remedy for odontologia.

190. *Solanum pubescens* Willd.

Vern. name : Tamil : Kattu sundai.

Uses : Used as a vermifuge.

191. *Physalis minima Linn.*

Vern. names : Tamil : Siru takkali,
Telugu : Kupanie, Budamakaya.
Kannada : Bandula.

Use : Fruit a tonic, diuretic, aperient ; used for horses and for gonorrhoea ; juice of leaves mixed with water and mustard oil is used as a remedy for ear ache.

Family : *Scrophulariaceae*

192. *Ilysanthes serrata* Urb.

193. *Sopubia delphinifolia* (Roxb.) G. Don.

Syn : *Gerardia delphinifolia* Roxb.

Uses : Juice of the plant is astringent ; applied to the feet to heal sores caused by exposure to moisture.

194. *Striga orobanchoides* Benth.

Uses : Used undiabetes.

Family : *Bignoniaceae*

195. *Tecoma stans* (Linn.) Kunth.

Syn : *Bignonia stans* Linn., *Stenolobium stans.* (*Linn.*)Seemann

Vern. names : Tamil : Sonapatti, Sornapatti.
Telugu : Pachagotla.
Kannada : Koranekelar.

Uses : Fruit considered remedy for snake and rat bites and scorpion stings.

Family : *Acanthaceae*

196. *Andrographis alata* (*Vahl.*) Nees
Syn : *Justicia alata* Vahl.

197. *Andrographis serphyllifolia* (Rottl. ex Vahl.) W.
Syn : *Justicia serphylifolia* Rottl. ex Vahl.

198. *Asystasia gangetica* (Linn.) T. Anders.

Uses : Juices of the plant anthelminthic ; given in swellings and rheumatism.

199. *Barleria gibsoni* Dalz.

200. *Barleria longiflora* Linn. f.

Vern. name : Telugu : Pinagorata.

Uses : Decoction of roots given instricture, dropsy, and sore

201. *Barleria mysorense* Heyne

202. *Barleria paniculata* Wall. ex Nees

203. *Barleriais prionit* Linn.

Vern. name : Tamil : Chemmul.

Uses : Juice of leaves with a little honey or sugar and water is a medicine for catarrhal of children accompanied by fever and much phlegm : Juice of leave of white variety mixed with *jeera* given inspermatorrhotea; Juice applied to feet in rainly seasons prevents lacerations juice honey is applied to bleeding gums ; applied to ears in otitis ; leaves of yellow variety are bruised in the holw of aching teeth ; paste of root applied to boils and glandular swelings ; a tooth powder is prepared from this plant ; plant parts are used in cough, cater rhal.

204. *Blepharis boerhaviaefolia* Pers.

205. *Blepharis mollugin misolia Pers*

206. *Echoltumli mnaeanum* Kurz. var. *dentatum* C.B. Clarke

Vern. name : Tamil : Neelambaram.

Uses : Roots are used in jaundice, menerrhoea and rheumatism; decoction of leaves given in strictures ; plant used for gout and dysuria.

207. *Elytrarta acaulis* Lindau

208. *Dicliptera cuneata* Nees

209. *Indoneissiella echiodes* (Linn.) Sreem.

Syn. Andrographis is echioides (Linn.) Nees.

Vern. name : Tamil : Peetthumbai.

Useful in fever.

210. *Justicia diffusa* Wills.

211. *Justicia glauca* Rottl.

212. *Justicia simples* D. Don.

213. *Justicia tranquebariensis* Linn. f.

Vern : name : Tamil ; Sivanar vembu.

Uses : Juice of leaves used for cooling, aperiet given to children in small pox ; bruised leaves are applied to contusions.

214. *Lepidagathis crisitata* Willd.

Vern. name : Tamil : Karappan Poondu.

Uses : Used in fever and skin diseases.

215. *Peristrophe bicalyculata* (Retz.) Nees.

Syn : *Dianthera bicalyculata* Retz., *Justicia bicalyculata* Vahl.

Vern. name : Telugu : Chebira.

Uses : Plants macerated in aninfusion of rice and used as an antidote to snake poison.

216. *Rhinacanthus nasutus* (Linn.) Kruz.

Syn : *Justicia nasutus* Linn., *Rhinacanthus communis* Nees

Vern. names : Tamil : Naga mali.
Telugu : Naga male.

Uses : Leaves and roots acars as antidotes to bites of poisonous snakes ; the active principle is rhinacanthin ; root madeinto a paste and mixed with like juice applied to eczema and ring worms, especially that variety knows as dhoby's itch.

217. *Ruellia prostrate* Nees

Vern. name : Tamil : Pottakanchi.

Uses : Leaves given with liquid copal is a remedy for gonorrhoea ; used as a remedy for ear diseases.

218. *Stenosiphonium parviflorum* T. Anders.

219. *Stenosiphonium russelienum* Nees

Family : *Verbenaceae*

220. *Gmelina asiatica* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nillakkimnizh. Nila-cuma.
Telugu : Thallagumudu, Shinigumudu.
Kannada : Komatha.

Uses : There is a glucoside in the drug ; root is demulcent and mucilaginous ; drug is bitter and astringent ; cold water impregnated with the thick viscid mucilage of the leaves and young shoot is given in the treatment of gonorrhoea, dysuria and catarrh of the bladder: it allays *ardor urinae* ;

221. *Lantana indica* Roxb. var. *albiflora* Wt. ex Clarke

Syn : *Lantana Wightiana* Wall.

Vern. name : Tamil : Unni.

Uses : Leaves used as a cure for snake bite.

222. *Premna tomentosa* Willd.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kollay, Cottay nellay, Pudangunari.
Telugu : Naguru.

Uses : Oil from root is used as a remedy for stomach ache ; used in dropsy ; leaves and bark used in wounds.

223. *Priva cordifolia* (Linn.f.) Druce.

Syn : *Priva leptostachya* Juss.

Vern. name : Tamil : Adaiyotti.

224. *Vitex altissima* Linn. f.

Vern. name : Tamil : Kattu nochi.

Uses : Yellow dye is obatined from the wood.

Family : *Lamiaceae* (*Labiatea*)

225. *Anisochilus carnosus* Wall.

Vern. names : Tamil : Karpuravalli.
Telugu : Rosachattu.
Kannada : Doddapatri, Karavaeru.

Uses : Leaves and essential oil are used ; volatile oil is a stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant ; leaves and stem in infusionare useful in cough and cold ; juice of leaves mixed with sugar candy given for cough.

226. *Anisochilus wightii* Hook.

227. *Anisomelestindica* (Burm. f.) O.Kze.

Syn : *Brunell indica* Burm. . *Anisomeles capitatus* Benth.

Uses : Plant carminative, astringent, tonic ; oil from plan used in uterine affections.

228. *Anisomeles malabarica R.Br.*

Vern :. names : Tamil ; Paeymaruti, Karinthumbai.
Telugu : Mogbeeraku.

Uses : Contains volatile oils and bitter alkaloid ; stomachic, carminative, disphoretic and astringent ; infusion is useful in affections of the stomach and bowels ; incatarrh and intermittent fevers ; decoction of plant is an excellent fermentation for rheumatic joints ; essential oil distilled from leaves is used externally as an embrocation in rheumatic arthritis ; the drug is used in scorpion stings and snake bites.

229. *Coleus canisus* (Roth.) Vatke

Syn : *Coleus spicatus* Benth.

230. *Leonotis nepetaefolia* A.Br.

Vern. names : Telugu : Ranabheri, Mulagolimedi.

Uses : Decoction of leaves given in intermittent fevers and during convalescence from acute diseases ; with addition of a little rum and lime juice, it is a great tonic and febrifuge ; ashes of flower heads with curd is applied to ringworm, to allay itching in skin affections.

231. *Leucas aspera* Spreng.

Vern . names : Tamil : Thumbai chedi.
Telugu : Tamma chettu.

Uses : Used as an insecticide, in cold, scabies and snake bites ; plant antipyretic ; flowers used in cold ; juice of leaves applied in psoriasis, scabies and chronic skineruptions ; leaves considered useful in chronic rheumatism, ; leaves contain a glucoside.

232. *Leucas biflora* R.Br.

233. *Leucas marrubioides* Desf.

234. *Leucas mollissima* Wall. var. *scaberula* Hook. f.

235. *Leucas montana* Sprong.

236. *Ocimum adscendens* Willd.

237. *Ocimum canum* sims

Vern. names : Tamil : Nai tulasi.
Telugu ;: Kukka tulasi. Kannada : Nai tulasi.

Uses : Used in skin diseases, stomach ache ; carminative, disphoretic, stimulant ; during fever when extremities are cold, the leaves are made into a paste and appllied to finger tips and toes ; same is used in parasitical diseases of the skin such as ringworm ; leaf juice is given to children for cold, catarrh and bronchitis.

238. *Ocimum gratissimum* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nama tulasi, Elumicchai tulasi.
Telugu : Nimma Tulasi, Rama tulasi.

Uses : It is a styptic, stimulant, demulcent, druietic carminative, generally combind with expectorates incough mixtures ; infusions of leaves used in doses of half to one ounce in urinary disorders, gonorrhoea, scanty and scalding urine ; juice is given in stomach ache ; seeds ground in honey givento children for vomitting ; baths and fumigation of leaves are used in rheumatism.

239. *Pogostemon mollis* Benth.

Family : *Nyctaginaceae.*

240. *Boerhaavia chinensis* (Burm. f.) Druce

Syn : *Valeriana chinensis* Burm. f., *Boerhaavia repanda* Willd.

241. *Boerhaavia diffusa* Linn.

Syn. : *Boerhaavia Repens* Linn., *Boernhaavia procumbens* Roxb.

Vern. names : Tamil : Mukkarathi, Mukkurttai, kadiyiratta
Telugu : Attamamidi,
Kannada : Sanadika,

Uses : Plant contains large amounts of potassium nitrate ; bitter stomachic, laxative, diuretic, expectorant and emetic ; root is purgative, anthelminthic and febrifuge ; Dhanvanthri Nigandu describes the white variety as possessing laxative and diaphoretic properties and the red variety as bitter ; white variety is efficient in oedema, anaemia, heart desease, cough and instestinal colics ; red variety is efficient in oedema, haemorrhage, anaemia and biliousness ; juice of leaf used in hepatic disorders such as jaundice ; with honey it is dropped into eyes in cases of chronic ophthalmia ; root is used as a laxative ; useful in strangury, gonorrhoea and other internal inflammations ; in moderate dosesit is effective in asthma.

Family : *Amaranthaceae.*

242. *Achyranthes aspera* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nayuruvi, Siru kadaladi.
Telugu : Uttarene, Antisha.
Kannada : Uttaraneo.

Uses : Decoction a good diuretic in renal deopsies ; decoction of powdered leaves with honey is used instages of dysentery and diarrhoea ; infusion of root is a mild astringent in bowel complaints ; seeds are used as good expectorant ; seeds made into a *Payasam* is a remedy for diseased brain.

243. *Aerva lanata* Juss.

Vern. names : Tamil : Poolai, Sirupoolai :
Telugu : Pidichettu.

Uses : Anthelminthic and diuretic ; root demulcent, in the treatment of headache.

244. *Aerva Scandans* Wall.

245. *Celosia argentea* Linn.

Vern. names: Tamil : Pannai.
Telugu : Gulugkura. Gurugu.

Uses : Seeds are used in diarrhoea ; as an aphrodisiac, useful in blood diseases and muth sores, for clearning the vision and for diseases of the eye.

246. *Celosia polygonoides* Retz

247. *Pupalia lappacea* (Linn.) Juss.
Syn : *Achyranthes lappacea* Linn., *Pupalia atropurpuriaMoq.*

Family : *Basellaceae.*

248. *Basella rubra* Linn.

Syn : *Basella alba* Linn.

Vern. name : Tamil : Sigappu pasalai Keerai.

Uses : Leaves used in catarrhal affections and to hasten suppuration ; decoction of roots relieves bilious vomiting.

Family : *Lauraceae.*

249. *Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) C.B. Robinson.

Syn : *Litsea chinensis* Lamk., *Litsea sebifera.* pers.

Vern. name : Tamil : Kattu lavangapattai.

Family : *Hernandiaceae.*

250. *Gyrocarpus americanus* Jacq.

Vern. names : Tamil : Thanakku.
Telugu : Tanakku.

Family : *Loranthaceae.*

251. *Dendrophthoe falcata* (Linn. f.) Etting.

Syn : *Loranthus falcatus* Linn. f., *Loranthus logiflorus.* Desv. *Loranthus logiflorus* Desv. var. *falcata* (Linn. f.) Kurz.

Vern. names : Tamil : Pulluruvi.
Telugu : Badanika.

Uses : Bark astringent, narcotic, used for wounds and menstural troubles and also as a remedy for consumption, asthma and manis ; substitute for betel nut.

252. *Scurrula parasitica* Linn.

Syn : *Loranthus buddleoides* Desv.

253. *Viscum nepalense* Spreng.

Syn : *Viscum articulatum* Burm. f.

Vern. names : Telugu : Kattabananika.

Uses : A preparation from the plant is given in fever attended with aching limbs.

254. *Viscum ramosisimum* Wt. & Arn.

255. *Viscum verruculosum* Wt. & Arn.

Family : *Santalaceae.*

256. *Santalum album* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Santhanam.

Telugu : Gandhapu chekka,Srigandhapu mahu.

Uses: Wood and valatile oil useful; oil is valuable in bronchial Catarrh; a mixture as sandal wood oil with cubebs andCopaiba is generally recommended for ganorrhora; in levers, oil acts as a diaphoretic; it rapidly diminshes heart action; externaly oil is a remiey for scabies; sandal oil mixed with double the quantity of mustard oil is applied for removing pimples.

257. *Acalypha fruticosa* Forsk.

Vern. names:—Tamil : Sinni.
Telugu : Chinni.

Uses : Leaves stomachic, in dyspepsia ; alterative and attenuant.

258. *Acalypha indica* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil—Kuppaiveni, Kuppaimeni.
Telugu : Kuppichettu, Maritamanja.
Kannada : Kuppigida.

Uses : Leaves, roots and stalks of flowers are useful ; cathartic, anthelminthic, expectorant, emetic, anodyne and hypnotic ; leaves possess laxative properties ; powder of leaves used in bad sores ; in cases of obstinate constipation of children, the leaves are ground to a paste and made into a ball and introduced into the rectum which relaxes the sphincter and aids free motions.

259. *Breynia patens* Rolfe

Vern. names—Telugu : Devadari.

Uses : Plant astringent ; juice of stem used in conjunctivitis.

260. *Breynia vitis-idaea* (Burm. f.) C. E. C. Fischer

Syn : Breynia rhamnoides (Retz.) Mueller

Vern. name:—Tamil : Manipulnati.
Telugu : Yellari.

Uses : Bark astringent ; dried leaves smoked like tobacco in swelled uvula and tonsils.

261. *Cleistanthus collinus* Benth.

Vern. name:—Tamil : Oduvam ;
Telugu ; Korei, Wodesha, Extremely poisonous.

262. *Euphorbia antiquorum* Linn.

Vern. name;—Tamil : Chadurakalli, Sadurakkalli
Telugu : Bommagencedu, Bonthakkalli.
Kannada : Katta Kalli, Madumala.

Uses : Root, stem and stem juice are used ; purgative, emetic, alterative, stomachic, rubefacient ; latex is an acrid irritant applied externally to warts and other cutaneous affections ; to relieve pain of gout ; rheumatism, tooth ache etc ; juice mixed with the flour of *Cicer arietinum* is administered in piles and in gonorrhoea ; stem warmed and applied as a covering to whitlows.

263. *Euphorbia cristata* Heyne ex Roth.

264. *Euphorbia neriifolia* Linn.

Vern. name:—Tamil : Ilai Kalli.

Telugu : Akujimadu.

Kannada : Ilai kalli.

Uses : Juice of root used as purgative and expectorant ; localy rubefacient like that of *E. antiquorum* ; root antispasmodic ; root mixed with black pepper is employed in scorpion sting and snake bite both internally and externally ; pulp of stem mixed with fresh ginger is used to prevent hydrophobia.

265. *Givotia rottleriformis* Griff.

Vern. names : Tamil : Vendalai.

Telugu : Tella puliki.

266. *Jatropha gossypifolia* Linn.

Vern name: Tamil : Atalai, Kattamanakku.

Telugu : Nelaamida, Nepalemu.

Uses : Leaves applied to boils, carbuncles, eczema, and itches ; decoction of bark is emmanogogue ; seeds cause insanity and act as an emetic.

267. *Mallotus shilippinensis* (Lamk.) Mueller var. tomentosus Gamble.

Vern. names: Tamil : Kapli, Kamla.

Telugu : Kunkuma.

Uses : Kamala dye is obtained from fruits ; the kamala powder is anthelminthic ; good quality powder is used against *Taenia* ; kamala taken internally relieves leprous eruption.

268. *Phyllanthus nirurii* Linn.

Vern. names : Tamil : Keezhanelli.

Telugu : Nelavusari.

Uses : Plants used as diuretic in dropsy, gonorrhoea and other genito-urinary diseases ; infusion of young shoots given in dysentery ; fresh root is a remedy for jaundice ; leaves used as a stomachic ; leaves contain a bitter substance called phyllanthin.

269. *Phyllanthus virgatus* Forsk. f.

Syn : *Phyllonthus simplux* Retz.

Vern. name : Telugu : Uchchiusinika.

Uses : Fresh leaves bruised and mixed with buttermilk used as a wash for itch in children ; root is used as external applicatio for mammary abcess ; fresh leaves, flowers and fruits with cumin seed and sugar made into an electuary used for cure of gonorrhoea ;

270. *Securinega leucopyros* (Willd.) Mueller

Syn : *Fluggea leucopyros* Willd.

Vern. names : Tamil : Madpulanti, Pulanju.

Telugu : Tella purugudu, Puli.

Uses : Leaves made into a paste with tobacco used to destroy worms in sores ; plant fish poison ; 10 per cent tannin is present in plants.

271. *Tragia involucrata* Linn.—

Vern. names : Tamil : Kannichi, Kanjerukkan.

Telugu : Dulagundi.

Kannada : Turachi.

Uses : Roots, diaphoretic, alterative, given during fever when extremities are cold ; also for pains in the arms and legs ; in form of paste used to aid the extraction of guineaworm ; infusion given in ardent fever and whithering of skin ; forms the basis of an external application in leprosy ; fruit rubbed over the head with a little water useful in baldness.

Family : *Moraceae*

272. *Ficus infectoria* Roxb.—

Vern. names : Tamil : Mali ichi, Juvi, Pepre.

Telugu : Juvi. Kannada : Juvi, Keri.

Uses : Decoction of bark used as a gargle in salivation ; as a wash for ulcers ; in leucorrhoea , cures *yonidosha*, i.e., diseases of the genital organs. Charaka prescribes a varthy or suppository made with the pulverised bark ; leaves can be eaten for *raktha-pitha*.

273. *Ficus tinctoria* Forst. f. subsp. *parasitica* (Koen. and Willd.) Corner var. *parasitica* Corner.

Syn. : *Ficus parasitica* Koen. and Willd. *Ficus gibbosa* Bl. var. *parasitica* King.

Vern. names : Tamil : Kal-itthi, Kal-perukam, Iradagam.

Telugu : Konda-Juvi, Pakki, Tella baranika.

Kannada : Goddumitle.

Uses : Root bark stomachic, aperient ; decoction of root aperient

Family : *Urticaceae*

274. *Pouzolzia auriculata* Wt.

MONOCOTYLEDONS

Family : *Orchidaceae.*

275. *Habenaria plantaginea* Lindl.

276. *Habenaria platyphylla* Spreng.

277. *Vanda* sp.

Family : *Dioscoreaceae*

278. *Dioscorea pentaphylla* Linn. var. *linnaea* Prain & Benth.

Syn : *Dioscorea triphylla* Linn., *Dioscorea jacquemontii* Hook.f.

Vern. names : Tamil : Valli kodi, Kattu Valli Kizhangu

Uses : Tubers are used for swellings ; a tonic.

279. *Dioscorea tomentosa* Koen. exspreng.—

Vern. names : Tamil : Nalveli Kizhangu, Shaval Kizhangu. Telugu : Burdi gaddi, Tegadumpa, Nalla tige, Nadang, Adavi-dendatige.

280. *Dioscorea spicata* Roth.

Family : Liliaceae

281. *Asparagus racemosus* Willd.—

Vern. names : Tamil : Thanner-vittang-kizhangu, Shimaishadavari Telugu : Chella gadda.

Uses : Root refrigerant, demulcent, diuretic, aphrodisiac antiseptic, alterative, antidiarrhoea, antidysenteric, galactgogue ; demulcent in veterinary medicine.

282. *Gloriosa superba* Linn.

Syn : *Methonia superba Dalz* and Gibs.

Vern : names : Tamil : Kalappai kizhangu, Karthgai kizhangu. Telugu : Adavinavhi, Agnisikha, kalappa gadda, Potti bumps. Kannada : Nangulika.

Uses : Tuberous roots abortifacient ; parts of root in water used as an anodyne application in bites of poisonous insects, snake bites, scorpion stings, leprosy and parasitic skin diseases ; roots in thin slices soaked in salted buttermilk for 4-5 days, dried by day for 4-5 days is said to be freed from its poisonous properties and is effective against cobra poison ; root powder obtained after repeated washing and grinding is given for gonorrhoea ; internally, the root is useful in gonorrhoea, leprosy, piles, colic and to expel intestinal worms.

283. *Iphigenia indica* (Linn.) A. Gray.

Syn : *Melanthium indicum* Linn., *Anguillaria indica* R.Br.

Vern. names : Tamil : Nir panai.

284. *Sansivieria roxburghiana* Schultes.

Vern. names : Tamil : Marukalangu.

Telugu : Ishara-kodauda.

Kannada : Maggeru-tige.

Uses : An alkaloid called sansivierine is present ; purgative, heavy sweet, pungeant, tonic, expectorant, febrifuge and cardiacal ; a remedy for heat of blood, gonorrhoea, *tridosha*, thirst, heart disease; itch, leprosy, fever, rheumatism and gladular enlargements ; juice of tender shoot administered to children to relieve their throats and viscid phlegm.

285. *Scilla indica* (Wt.) Baker

Vern. names : Tamil : Shirunarivengayam.

Telugu : Adavi tellagadda.

Kannada : Kadubellulli.

Uses : A cardiac stimulant, tonic and diuretic ; in cough ; also used in strangury, dysuria, dropsy, etc.

Family : *Amaryllideae.*

286. *Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn.

Syn : *Curculigo malabariea* Wt.

Vern. names : Tamil: Nilappanai. Nalla tadi.

Uses : Tubers used in scorpion bite ; roots ground with milk and given with warm milk and sugar in gonorrhoea, dysuria, menorrhagia, leucorrhoea, menstrual derangement ; roots used in piles, asthma, jaundice, diarrhoea and colic.

Family : *Commelinaceae*

287. *Commelina benghalensis* Linn

Vern. name : Tamil : Kanakarai.

Uses : Demulcent, refrigerant and laxative.

288. *Cyanotis arachnoidea* C.B. Clarke

Syn : *Cyanotis fasciculatus* Schulte.f.

289. *Cyanotis axillaris* Roem and Schu.

Vern. names : Tamil : Neer-pul, Vazhukkai-pul.

Telugu : Golla gandi.

Uses : Externally applied for ascitis ; as a remedy in tympanitis.

290. *Murdannia dimorpha* (Dalz.) Brueckner.

Syn : *Aneilema dimorphum* Dalz., *Aneilema Paniculata* Wt.

Family : *Palmae*

291. *Phoenix* sp.

Family : *Cyperaceae.*

292. *Bulbostylis barbata* (Rottl.) Clarke

Syn : *Scirpus barbata* Rottl.

Vern. names : Tamil : Mukkutti Korai.
Kannada : Chaourihullu.

293. *Cyperus cephalotes* Vahl.

294. *Cyperus dubius* Rottl,

Syn : *Mariscus dubius* (Rottl.) Kukenthal ex C.E.C. Fischer.

Mariscus dreganus Kunth: Sensu Clarke.

295. *Cyperus Irta* Linn.

Vern. names : Kannada : Dabbai jambu hullu.

Uses : Tonic, stimulant, stomachic, astringent.

296. *Cyperus kyllinga* Endl.

Syn : *Kyllinga monocepahala* Rottl.

Uses : Root antidote to poisons : refrigerant : used in fevers.

297. *Cyperus nutans* Vahl. var. *eleusichinoides* (Kunth.) Haines

Syn : Cyperus *eleiusinoides* Kunth.

298. *Cyperus teneriffae* Poir.

299. Fimbristylis ovata (Burm.f.) Kern.

Syn : *Carex ovata* Burm. f., *Fimbristylis monostachyos* (Linn.) Hassk.

Family : *Poaceae* (*Gramineae*)

300. *Alloteropsis cimicina* (Linn.) Stapf.

Syn : *Milium cimicinum* Linn., *Axenopus cimicinus* P.Beauv.

301. *Aristida depressa* Retz.

302. *Aristida hystrix* Linn. f.

303. *Bothryochloa pertusa* (Linn.) A. Camus.

304. *Chloris dolichostachya* Lagasca.

Syn : *Chloris incompleta* Roth.

305. *Cymbopogon flexuosus* (Nees ex Stend.) Wats.

Vern. names : Tamil : Sukkunari pillu.

Kannada : Anthi balai.

Uses : Leaves contain a volatitle oil; malabar lemon grass oil is extracted.

306. *Tyloctenium aegyptium* (Linn.) P. Beauv.

Syn : *Cynosurus aegyptius* Linn., *Eleusine aegyptiaca* (Linn.) Desf.

Vern. name : Tamil : Tamida

Uses : Grains parched and eaten by women who suffer from belly ache after child birth; decoction of seeds renowned in Africa as an alleviator of pain in the kidney region.

307. *Heteropogon contortus* (Linn.) P.Beauv. ex. Roem and Schu.

Syn. *Andropogon contortus* Linn.

Uses : Root stimulant and diuretic.

308. *Oplismenus compositus* (Linn.) P. Beauv.

309. *Setaria verticillata* (Linn.) P. Beauv.

310. *Sporobolus wallichit* Munro ex Trim.

311. *Themeda triandra* Forsk.

Syn : *Anthistiria imberbis* Retz.

Uses : Plant is said to be used medicinally in China; yields hydreochloric acid.

APPENDIX 2.

REPORT ON WATER ANALYSES—HANUMAN THEERTHAM AND THEERTHAMALAI SPRINGS.

BY

Chief Water Analyst, King Institute, Guindy, Madras.

Springs from which samples were collected for analysis :

1. Hanuman Theertham .. .. Uttangarai Taluk.
2. Agasthiyar Theertham .. .. Harur Taluk.
3. Agni Theertham .. .. Harur Taluk.
4. Gowri Theertham .. .. Harur Taluk.
5. Rama Theertham .. .. Harur Taluk
6. Kumara Theertham .. .. Harur Taluk.

Hanuman Theertham :—This is located in the river bed of Ponnaiyar in Hanuman Theertham village, Uttangarai taluk on the eastern side of the bridge in Salem—Tirupattur trunk road.

The spring consists of a masonary well-like square structure 0-6 m x 0.6 m. in size, about 2.1 m. deep at the bottom of which it is stated that there is a bed of rock and that the spring seeps from the crevices in the rock. The well-like structure is enclosed in a masonary structure 2.4 m x 2.4. m. x 2.1 m. in size. The whole structure is submerged during floods in the river for a period of three or four weeks in a year. During the visit of the field unit on 21st April 1977 the artesian flow had stopped due to severe drought conditions, but the water recouped as it was drawn by the pilgrims for bathing.

The water sample is slightly discoloured in physical appearance. Chemically it is moderately hard and the figures for oxygen absorbed value (Tidy's test) and flouride exceed the permissive limits. The water shows predominance of Sodium salts such as Sodium bicarbate, Sodium sulphate and Sodium chloride. The hardness of the water is mostly due to magnesium carbonate.

Bacteriologically it is of very poor quality as indicated by the high plate count and coliform density.

Theerthamalai Springs :—Theerthagiriswar temple is located on the top of Theerthamalai. There are five springs (Theertham) in Theerthamalai behind the temple viz.

1. Agasthiyar Theertham
2. Agni Theertham
3. Rama Theertham
4. Kumara Theertham
5. Gowri Theertham

The above five springs are located close to one another in a row and are located in the hill which forms the back-ground of the temple. The starting points of the hill springs are not traceable.

Agasthiyar Theertham.—This is located in the south-western corner of the temple near the cave path (குகை வழி) and behind 1008 *Sivalingam Sannadhi*. The spring flows out from a cave and there is a small continuous outflow. The pilgrims sprinkle this water over their heads when they visit the temple.

The water from this spring is colourless and clear in appearance. Chemically it is soft and low in mineral concentration. Bacteriologically it is of very poor quality.

Agni Theertham.—This is a very small spring located on the western side of *Sapthakannigai* temple and behind Theerthagiriswar Sannathi. The water trickles down in drops from the very narrow crevice (not visible to eyes) in the rock and flows over the rock. The water from the spring is collected in a small pool which is about 0.6 m. below ground level.

The sample is discoloured in appearance. Chemically it is soft and low in mineral concentration. Bacteriologically it is of poor quality.

Rama Theertham.—This flows out from a height of about 12 m. and has the largest flow among the five springs. The pilgrims take bath under the flow. The flow is similar to the flow in the delivery pipe of a fractional H.P. Pump.

The spring water is colourless and clear in appearance. Chemically it is soft and low in mineral concentration. Bacteriologically it is of very poor quality.

Kumara Theertham.—This spring is located at a height of 2 to 3 m. above ground. There is a small crevice in between two rocks and the water seeps through the crevice (which is not visible) and collects in a small shallow pool 40 cms. × 40 cms. in size and about 7 cms. in depth.

The sample is slightly discoloured in appearance. Chemically it is soft and alkaline in character. Bacteriologically it is of very poor quality.

Gowri Theertham.—The spring is located in ground level. The water seeps from the crevice in the rock and collects in a small pool.

The water from the spring is colourless and clear in appearance. Chemically it is soft and low in mineral concentration. Bacteriologically it is of very poor quality.

Separate statements showing the results of chemical, mineral, sanitary, bacteriological and biological analyses conducted on the samples of water collected from the six springs follow. The poor bacteriological quality in all the cases may be due to the large number of pilgrims handling eth water from the springs and also due to the monkeys seen in the area.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF WATER

Source.	*Agasthiyar Theertham.*	*Agni Theertham.*
Date of collection : 20th April 1977.		
Date of receipt : 22nd April 1977.		
1. *Bacteriological Examinations—*		
Total colonies per ml. on agar at 37°C	240	20
MPN of coliform bacteria per 100 ml.	918	33
Nature of Coliform bacteria isolated	Irregular VI	E coli 1
Physical Exanination —		
Colour	Colourless	Whitish
Turbidity (units)	5	15
Smell	None	None
Chemical Examination (in m.g./1.) —		
Total solids	80	120
Carbonate hardness as Ca C03	35	48
Non-Carbonate hardness as Ca C03	6	3
Total hardness as Ca C03	41	51
Chloride as Chlorine	9	28
Ammoniacal nitrogen	Trace	0.4
A bumanoid nitrogen	Trace	0.24
Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's test)	0.16	1.36
Nitrate nitrogen	0.5	Nil.
Alkalinity as Ca C03—		
Phenolphthalein	0	0
Methyl orange	35	48
Fluoride as Fluorine	0.1	0.1
P.H.	6.8	6.6
Iron as Fe.	Nil.	0.4
Manganese as Mn	Nil.	Nil.
Qualitative—Nitritie Nitrogen	Nil.	Trace
Sulphate	Trace	Trace
Phosphate	Trace	Trace
Toxic substances	..	..
Electrical conductivity (Reciprocal megohms per Cm3 at 20 °C)	95	170

Source.	Gowri Theertham (2)	Hanuman Theertham. (3)
(1)		
Date of collection	20th April 1977	21st April 1977
Date of receipt	22nd April 1977	22nd April 1977
Total colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C ..	200	5,640
MPN of Coliform bacteria per 100 ml. ..	1,609	1,609
Nature of Coliform bacteria isolated ..	E Coli I	Irregular VI
Physical Examination:—		
Colour	Colourless	Slightly whitish
Turbidity (units)	5	..
Smell	None	None
Chemical Examination (in m.g./1)—		
Total solids	90	890
Carbonate hardness as Ca C03 ..	34	214
Non-Carbonate hardness as Ca CO3 ..	8	0
Total hardness as Ca CO3	42	214
Chloride as Chlorine	10	146
Ammoniacalnitrogen	Trace	Trace
Albuminoid nitrogen	Trace	0.03
Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's test) ..	0.08	1.12
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.25	Nil
Alkalinity as Ca CO3—		
Phenolphthalein	0	0
Methyl Orange	34	359
Fluoride as Fluerine	0.1	1.
PH	7.3	7.6
Iron as Fe.	Nil.	0.3
Manganese as Mn	Nil.	Nil
Qualitative Nitritie—		
Nitrogen	Trace	Trace
Sulphate	Do.	Do.
Phosphate	Do.	Do.
Toxic substances	..	..
Electrical conductivity (Reciprocal megohms per Cm3 at 20° C)	95	110

Source : (1)	*Rama Theertham.* (2)	*Kumara Theertham.* (3)
Date of collection	20th April 1977	20th April 1977
Date of receipt	22nd April 1977	22nd April 1977
Total colonies per ml on agar at 37°C :	840	2,430
MPN of Coliform bacteria per 100 ml.	1,609	1,609
Nature of Coliform bacteria isolated ..	Irregular VI	E coli I
Physical Examination	E coli I	
Colour	Colourless	Slightly whitish
Turbiity (Units)	5	6
Smell	None	None
Chemical Examination (*in mg./1*)		
Total soldis	100	100
Carbonate hardness as $CaCO^3$ ..	36	38
Non-Carbonate hardness as $CaCO^3$ ..	4	10
Total hardness as $CaCO^3$	40	48
Chloride as Chlorine	9	11
Ammoniacal nitrogen	Trace	0.28
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.01	0.10
Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's test) ..	0.32	0.64
Nitrate nitrogen	0.25	0.25
Alkalinity as $CaCO^3$:		
Phenolphthalein	0	3
Methyl Orange	36	38
Fluoride as as Fluorine	0.1	0.1
pH	7.2	8.4
Iron as Fe.	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn.	Nil	Nil

Qualitative:—

Nitrite Nitrogens	Trace	Trace
Sulphate	Tarce	Trace
Phosphate	Trace	Trace
Toxic substances	..	—
Electrical conductivity (Reciprocal megohms per Cm^3 at 20°C)	110	110

Chemical Examination (in mg./1) Mineral Analysis—

	Agasthiyar Theertham.	*Agni Theertham*
Total solids (105°C)	80	120
Suspended solids	..	..
Volatile solids	20	20
Silica as SIO_2 (Dissolved)	16.8	16.2
Iron as Fo. .. Total ..	Nil	0.4
Ferrous ..	Nil	Nil
Mangenese as Mn.	Nil	Nil
Calcium Hardness as $CaCO^3$	20	26
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ..	21	25
Total Hardness as $CaCO^3$	41	51
Lime as CaO_3	11.2	14.6
Magnesia as Mg O .. .. —	8.4	10
pH	6.8	6.6
Alkalinity as $CaCO^3$ to		
Phenolphthalein	0	0
Mythyl Orange	35	48
Sulphates as SO4	4.5	4.5
Chlorides as Chlorine	9	28
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.5	Nil
Dissolved Oxygen	6	2.5

Free Carbon Dioxide	8	31
Electrical conductivity (Reciprocal magohms per cm^3 at 20°C)	95	170
	Gowri Theertham	*Hanuman Theertham*
Total solids (105°C)	90	890
Suspended solids	..	..
Volatile solids	20	140
Silica as $S102^2$ (Dissolved)	14.8	28.8
Iron as Fe. Total ..	Nil	0.3
Ferrous ..	Nil	0.2
Manganese as Mn	Nil	Nil
Calcium Hardness as Ca CO_3	21	56
Magnesium Hardness as Ca CO_3 ..	21	158
Total Hardness as Ca CO_3	42	214
Lime as CaO	11.8	31.4
Magnesia as NgO	8.4	63.2
pH	7.3	7.6
Alkalinity as $CaCO^3$ to		
Phenolphthalein	0	0
Mythyl Orange	34	359
Sulphates as SO^4	7.75	202
Chlorides as Chlorine	10	146
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.25	Nil
Dissolved Oxygen	7.4	3.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	3	2.1
Electricity conductivity (Reciprocal megohms per cm^3 at 20°C).	95	1,100

	Rama Theertham.	*Kumara Theertham.*
Total solids (105°C)	100	100
Suspended solids	..	..
Volatile solids	20	20
Silica as SiO_2 (Dissolved)	16	17.4
Iron as Fe. .. Total ..	Nil	Nil
Ferrous ..	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn.	Nil	Nil
Calcium Hardness as $CaCO_3$	20	26
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCO_3$ ..	20	22
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	40	48
Lime as CaO	11.2	14.6
Magnesia as MgO	8	8.8
pH	7.2	8.4
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ to		
Phenolphthalein	0	3
Mythyl Orange	36	38
Sulphates as SO_4	4.5	3.5
Chlorides as Chlorine	9	11
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.25	0.25
Dissolved Oxygen	6.9	8.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	3	Nil
Electrical conductivity Reciprocal megohms per Cm^3 at 20°C.	110	110

3. *Special tests* :

	Agasthiyar Theertham.	*Agni Theertham*
1. Phosphate as PO^4 mg/1 :	5.8	4.6
2. Copper as CU, mg/1	Nil.	0.05
3. Sodium as Na. mg/1	5	19
4. Potassium as K, mg/1	1.2	2.4
5. Marble Test	Corrosive	Corrosive
pH	7.9	7.8
T. Alakalinity, mg/1 as Ca CO_3 ..	60	90

	Rama Theertham	*Kumara Theertham*
1. Phosphate as PO^4 mg/1	4.6	6
2. Copper as Cu, mg/1	Nil.	Nil.
3. Sodium as Na, mg/1	10	4.2
4. Potassium as K, mg/1	0.9	1.6
5. Marble Test	Corrosive	Corrosive
pH	8.1	8.5
T. Alkalinity, mg/1 as Ca CO_3 ..	52	Alkalinity as Ca Co_3, mg/1. To Phenol-phthalein. To Methyl Orange40

	Gowri Theertham.	*Hanuman Theertham*
1 Phosphate as PO^4, mg/1	4.9	5.4
2. Copper as Cu, mg/1	Nil.	0.025
3. Sodium as Na, mg/1	7	250
4. Potassium as K, mg/1	1.2	13.75
5. Marble Test	Corrosive	Scale forming
pH	8.2	7.4
T. Alkalinity, mg/1 as Ca CO_3 ...	52	298

Special Bacteriological Tests.

Tource.	*Vibrio cholera.*	*S.S. group (Salmonalla Shigella group).*	*Faecal strepto cocci.*	*Glostrdium Perfringens.*	*Sulphate reducing bacteria.*	*Iron bacteria.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agasthiar Theertham ..	Negative	Negative	Positive	Positive	Positive	Negative
Agni Theertham	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
Rama Theertham	Negative	Negative	Positive	Positive	Positive	Negative
Kumara Theertham	Negative	Negative	Positive	Positive	Positive	Negative
Gowri Theertham	Negative	Negative	Positive	Positive	Negative	Negative
Hanuman Theertham ..	Negative	Negative	Positive	Positive	Positive	Negative

5. *Biological Examination Results* :

Samples collected on 20th April 1977 and 21st April 1977.

Agasthiyar Theertham

Oedogonium
Mougeotia
Ankistrodesmus
Desmidium
Proales sp.

Agni Theertham

Cladophora
Desmidium
Opephora
Navicula
Gomphonema
Amphora
Peronia
Paramoecium

Rama Theertham

Cladophora
Chaetophora
Oedogonium
Pinnularia
Navicula
Difflugia

Kumara Theertham:

Oscillatoria
Cladophora
Chaetophora
Desmidium
Navicula
Pinnularia
Keratella
Large number of Nematode Worms

Gowri Theertham

Oscillatoria
Chaetophora
Desmidium
Coelastrum
Paramoecium

Hanuman Theertham

Cladophora
Pinnularia
Pleurosigma
Rhopalodia
Nematode worm

CHAPTER 2.

History.

2.1:0. *Introduction* :

Dharmapuri district (which formed the northern part of the undivided Salem District) has received only a scant historical notice so far. The reason is that the southern part of the old Salem district, which was the northern part of the ancient Kongu country, seems to have drawn the attention of the historians, to the detriment of the Dharmapuri area on its north.

Subject to sporadic changes, the northern part of the old Salem district has all along been politically distinct from the southern parts of the district. Stressing this point, T. Foulkes says[1]:

> The southern water-parting of the southern Pinakini has thus, from very ancient times, separated more or less completely, the northern from the southern districts of the Collectorate of Salem throughout the various political distributions of this part of India. It was so when the basin of the Palar, and the districts bordering on it, formed the Thondai-mandalam of the Cholas, of which the northern districts of Salem formed a part; and it was also so, before the Chola conquest when these districts formed a portion of the ancient Dravida country, the southern-most province of the extensive dominions of the kings of the Pallavas; while the southern districts of modern Salem, lying within the great basin of Kaveri, formed in those ancient times the northern most province of the kingdom of Kongu, down to the time of the absorption of that old kingdom into the dominions of the Cholas.

The fact that the present Dharmapuri district did not form part of the ancient Kongu country is also brought out by M. Arokiaswami, who observes[2]:

> The Kongu region in its well expanded state comprised the whole of the modern district of Coimbatore with the Taluks of Omalur, Salem Tiruchengodu and Namakkal in the modern district of Salem, Karur and a part of Kulitalai Taluk in the modern district of Tiruchirappalli and portions of Dindigul and Palani Taluks in the modern district of Madurai.

M. Ramachandran Chettiar has quoted the following Tamil poems, to indicate the boundaries of the ancient Kongu country.

தனிப்பாடல்.

வடக்குத் தலைமலையாம் வைகாவூர் தெற்கு
குடக்குவெள் ளிப்பொருப்புக் குன்று—கிழக்கு
குழித்தண் டலைசூழும் காவிரிசூழ் நாடா
குழித்தண் டலையளவும் கொங்கு.

கொங்கு மண்டல சதக்க பதிப்பு.

வடக்குப் பெரும்பாலை வைகாவூர் தெற்கு
குடக்குப் பொருப்புவெளிக் குன்று—கிடக்கும்
களித்தண் டலைமேவு காவிரிசூழ் நாட்டுக்
குளித்தண் டலையளவு கொங்கு

செந்தமிழ்.

வடக்குப் பெரும்பாலை வையாறு தெற்கு
குடக்குப் பொருப்புவெள்ளிக் குன்று—தடக்கீழ்
கழித்தண் டலையளவு காவிரிசூழ் நாடா
குழித்தண் டலையளவு கொங்கு.

The northern boundary of Kongu country is more important to us, in finding out of DharmapuriDistrict had been part of the Kongu country. The northern limit has been referred to in these poems as Thalaimalai (தலைமலை) and Perumbalai (பெரும்பாலை). The Thalaimalai is in Gobichettipalayam Taluk of Coimbatore district. Perumbalai is a village near the southern border of Dharmapuri district. M. Ramachandran Chettiar, therefore, concludes[3] that the northern limit of the Kongu country was marked by Thalaimalai, Piligiri Ranganmalai, Madheswaran malai and Thoppur malai.

The distinction was so strongly maintained all along with only rare exceptions that identification of the two areas as separate entities has been possible till recently, and even now. Writing about the old Salem district, T. Foulkes says [4]:

When the English first began to administer the country the district was known as 'Salem and the Baramahal' in which latter the Zamindari of Kangundi was included upto 1808. When the Hosur taluk was subsequently acquired the district was properly 'Salem Baramahal, and the Balaghat'; but by degrees the name of the chief town, came to be given to the whole district. The Talaghat, as its name implies, is situated below the ghats, on the level of the Karnatic generally, and an soil and climate differs but little from the neighbouring districts of Trichinopoly, South Arcot and Coimbatore. The Baramahal tract, as now defined, lies between the first and second line of ghats.

From these, it may be evident that the present Dharmapuri district approximately corresponds in old terms with Adigaimans' land and a part of Pallava territory; and in modern terms, with the Baramahal area and a part of Balaghat (Hosur Taluk).

The following observations of K.V. Subramanya Aiyar [5] make this point clear :

The Kongu country is one of the oldest territorial divisions of South India. It was bordered on the west and to some extent on the soute by the Chera country, on the south by the Pandya country, on the

east by Chola country and Konadu and on the north by the territory of the Adigaimans. If the last named territory is treated as forming part of Kongu, for Which there is no warrant as we find the co-existence of the two (i.e. Kongu and the territory of the Adigaiman) from the earliest days, the northern boundary would be the Pallava dominions.

The modern view, is, however, against any strong association of the Pallavas with Dharmapuri area. This region was never ruled by the Pallavas except during the periods of Simha Vishnu, Mahendra I, and Mamalla Narasimhan. Even during these periods, it was not directly ruled by them. The collateral line of the Pallava Kings, i.e. from one Bhima varman, the younger brother of Simhavishnu might have ruled here[6].

The area on the northern bank of the Cauvery river in Mysore district was called as 'Kangapadi' Though historions have so far generally held that Kongni Rajas and Ganga Rajas as belonging to the one and the same line, recent findings do not support this view. There are instances Where both the Kings have been mentioned in the same inscription. [7]

At best, it seems that not more than a part of the present Dharmapuri ditrict, in its southern fringe, could have formed part of the Kongu country.

This localisation should not, however, be carried too far. It is only meant for providing a link as far as possible, to understand the area dealt with. The Cheras, the Pallavas, the Cholas and the Hoysalas have all fought for this area and met with success on different occasions. [8]

F.J. Richards observes,

Geographically, the Talaghat belongs to the ancient Kongu country. which comprised most of what is now Coimbatore District, together with the taluks of Karur, Namakkal, Salem, Tiruchengodu and Omalur. Its history is dependent on that of the Chola country (Trichinopoly and Tanjore), and in a less degree on that of the western districts of the present state of Mysore. The history of the Baramahal, on the other hand, is dependent on that of the ancient Tondaimandalam (the present South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot district) and, ali most as intimately, on that of the eastern districts of Mysore and the hinterland to the north of them (Cuddapah, Anantapur, and even Bellary). Hence it is that Salem District has never formed a political entity and therefore claims no separate history of its own. Wedged between the Deccan and the Plains it has owned allegiance in turn to Pallava, Chola, and Pandya, to Manyakheta. Dorasamudra and Vijayanagar. Ruled at one time by the Viceroy of a distant Emperor, at another by his Feudatory vassals, placed on the highways of conquering and vanquished armies, plundered again and again by Pathan and Maratha free booters, and by local adventurers ever ready to profit by the weakness of suzerain, fought over by Madura Nayak and Mysore Odevar, by Haider Ali and " John company, too poor to support a capital, a dynasty or an army of its own, and too important strategically to be left in peace by a powerful neighbour, Salem district has had a troubled past.

2.2:0. ***Pre-history*** **:**

The period of origin of the Tamil country is shrouded in mystery. Certain legends and popular memories of several Tamil works lost in the course of time, have persisted for long. Such traditions might, perhaps, derive support from the Lemurian theory or the theory of *Kumarikandam*. The *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* also mention the place *Kapadapuram*, believed to have been the second capital of the *Pandyas*. Evidently there is a fusion of facts and fiction in all these, conveyed by subsequent generations of commentator.[9]

According to scholars, the rise of *homo sapiens* in South India begar around the later part of the pleistocene or the Ice Age, probably from 300,000 years ago. But a major protion of the early stages is covered by the paleolithic (or old stone) age. Man, during this period, was only a food gatherer. His tools were very simple, which consisted of heavy crude implements and adzes made of stone. The progress towards more developed ways of groups living has been painfully slow during this period. The most interesting aspect of this paleolithic age is the striking similarly of the findings in different places in the world. The size and types of the implements and the method of shaping them are also found to be more or less uniform, over a great part of the African and the Indian sub-continent, although temperate Europe slightly varied in its outfit. Dharmapuri district, escpecially, the hilly track surrounding it, was probably nurturing human life in this period.

The mesolithic period, is considered as a period marking a transition between the paleolithic and the neolithic periods. No implements of this intermediate period have, however, been found in Dharmapuri district. But important centres of neolithic (or new stone) age have been found in and around the district. Neolithic period witnessed improvements not merely in the shaping of the stone implements of mansince it was during this period, that man began to exploit the environment and became a food-producer. It is believed that Agriculture, in its most primitive form took roots during this period. Pottery mostly hand-made was also one of the important advancements made during this period. The Bargur site in Krishnagiri taluk, from where several crude neolithic implements have been found by Bruce Foote and P. Bosworth Smith, is considered one of the oldest neoloithic settlements.

It is not clear whether in South India the bronze and copper ages were sandwiched between neolithic and iron age ; K. A. Nilakanta sastri observes [10].

In India it is exceedingly difficult to reconstruct the Neolithic complex,. Not much evideace is available for the domestication of plants from our sites.

These are, however, only successive waves of human development and naturally could not have been uniform [11] everywhere in their diffusion It is sufficiently clear that neolithic period,atleast whendrawing to a close, had witnessed the use of advanced iron technology in the Tamil country, whereas in the Karnataka, the introduction of iron was preceded by the chalcolithic age, i.e., stone and copper.

Dharmapuri area has supported human life in the prehistoric period. As such it is very rich in prehistoric remains. However' sites of the Early Stone Age (Paleolithic) have not been located yet in the region But a good number of sets which bear importance to Middle Stone Age and Late Stone Age have come to light. Amongst the former, a site on the foot of the hill called Peddatalapalliamalai near Peddatalapalli village in Krishnagiri taluk and a site in between Balajangamanahalli and Adiyamankottai in the vicinity of the former village in Dharmapuri taluk are potential ones.

The raw material for the artifacts of the Middle Stone Age industry was dyke-quartz. A majority of the tools is made on flakes, but suitable ' cores ' have also been utilized. The tools made on flaks show ' unfaceted ', low-angled platform; and cylindrical ' wooden hammer technique ' has been freely used to shape the tools. Retouching or secondary working is rarely done and whereever seen it was within the margin.

Typologically, this industry is rich in points-simple, asymmetrical and symmetrical types, scrapers of various kinds arrowheads, borers, spearheads and blade-flakes.

A number of Late Stone Age sites have been discovered in the area, of which Balajangamanahalli in Dharmapuri taluk and Pudur in Harur taluk feature particularly. The artifacts from the sites of this industry, as in the Middle Stone Age facies, are found tobe mostly made on flakes with ' unfaceted ', low angled platform and occasionally on cores. The ' faceting ' of the platform is not altogether unkonwn and is evidenced on some of the flakes. Retouching or secondary working was found to be within the margin. Pressure-flaking is also seen on some of the artifacts. The material used in the manufacture of these tools was, again, quartz. However, crystal (or lipid quartz) and chalcedony were also used for the purpose. but rarely.

Typologically, the industry is rich in points-simple, asymmetrical and symmetrical. Scrapers of various kinds, lunates, awals, transverse arrow-heads and micro-burins also seem to have been turned out. Blades and Blade-cores are generally absent.

The Neolithic culture in Dharmapuri District is represented in habitation sites at Gollapalli, Togarapalli in Krishnagiri taluk and Mullikadu Panniamaduvu and Dailamalai in Hosur taluk.

From the study of the ceramic and lithic industries from various sites, it is evident that there are three distinct artifactual groups in the Neolithic culture in the region. One is represented at Dailamalai. It is dominated by a coarse red ware, associated with microliths comparable to the Late Stone Age artifacts. In the second group, which also is dominated by the coarse red ware, ' burnished grey ware ' is an equally important fabric in the ceramic repertoire of the culture and true microlithic blades make their appearance. This group is represented at Togarapalli. The third group is represented at Mullikadu, where the ' burnished grey ware ' is the predominant ceramic, and the blade industry is well represented

This site yielded also a painted sherd, comparable to A3 painted ware of Piklihal, dressed and burnished red ware of Kodekal, and the painted ware encountered at Brahmagiri,(1A level), all in Karnataka, from which basic Deccan Neolithic area, Salem, Dharmapuri subsidiary nucleus drew its inspiration and link. Pecked and ground stone axe technique of the classic Neolithic industry are common in all the three groups in Dharmapuri district. Axe, adze, chisel, wedge, chopping tool, hammerstone, rubberstone, palette, muller and quern represent the functional tool range.

In addition to the habitation sites of the Neolithic culture, regular factory sites of the pecked and ground industry of the culture have been noticed in the area. A site near Bargur found by Bruce Foote and a site near Kappalavadi are impressive examples. [12]

2.3: 0. *Ancient History* :

The Tamil History gains a firm footing, only with the introduction of the *Tolkappiyam*. This is the oldest work on Tamil Grammar. The general opinion is that it originated during the 4th century B.C. The Sangam literature provides an improtant source of information relating to a period spread over six or seven centuries right from this point.

In this connection, the following remarks of K. R. Srinivasan [13] are pertinent :

If we accept the postulate that the literature of a people of a particular period not only portrays contemporary life and events but may also embody in it earlier traditions and that the advanced state of civilization which we find in the sangam period probably had its origin much earlier, we may place the earlier limits of the megalithic and urn-field culture, which seems to have been a dominant factor of early Tamil civilization, in the pre-sangam epoch, i.e., earlier perhaps than the last three centuries B.C. and earlier , too, than effective ' Aryan ' contact, with South India. The general percolation of ' Aryan ' ideas into the Tamil culture is noticeable in the different strata of the Sangam literature and as we approach the close of the period the influence of these ideas get more and more marked until the two cultures become thoroughly intermingled : when we hear of the Tamil kings performing and protecting Vedic sacrifices and find cremation according to Vedic rites taking precedence over the more ancient customs of burial. By about the fifth century A.D., comes a dark chapter in Tamil History, synchronizing with Kalabhra interregnum, and when we see light again in the Sixth to seventh centuries A.D., we have a literature totally different from the sangam works in vocabulary, diction and metre , and pr dominantly devotional in nature. This taken together with the misconceptions about the burial urn enumerated above, indicates the later limit of the megalithic and urn-field burial customs in South India at the beginning of the fifth century A.D. or earlier.

The scientific treatment given to the subject in the *Tolkappiyam*, and the logical and lucid manner in which the explanation of the basic themes is done, go to show that centuries of literature and civilization should have preceded the work. The *Tolkappiyam*, however, marks the beginning of a period of glorious literary activity in Tamil Nadu

This, along with the vast array of several other works, constitute the famous Tamil Sangam literature, which tells us not only of the political happenings but also of the life of the people their views, habits, manners, economic and social conditions, etc. They never fail to give the reader the satisfaction of having understood the culture of the people of their times.

The old commentators describe Tamil Nadu to include, besides *Pandi* twelve *Nadus*, namely, Thenpandi, Kuttam, Kudam, Karka, Ven, Poozhi, Parvi, Aruva, Aruva North, Cheetham, Maladu and Punalnadu. The country had been divided into three important kingdoms, namely Chera Chola and Pandya Kingdoms. Several feudatories also ruled over smaller regions. Thakatur (present Dharmapuri) was under Adigaiman, a Chieftain, subordinate to Chera at one time [14].

Imayavaramban Neduncheralathan a Chera King expanded his Kingdom wanted to forge a strong defence in the northern part of his country, i.e., Tagadur area. From *Paditrupattu* (பதிற்றுப் பத்து) we come to know that Neduncheralathan won the islands in Arabian sea. These islands were called *Malaitheevugal* (மழைத் தீவுகள்) or islands of rain, because of heavy rainfall in these under the influence of the South West Monsoon. The inhabitants of these islands were called *Malavar* (மழவர்). These Malavars were noted for training horses imported from Arabia about which the Agananuru (அகநானூறு) says "உருவக் குதிரை மழவர் ஓட்டிய ". Neduncheralathan might have brought these Malavars to strengthen the defence in Tagadur area. Avvaiyar, mentions about the ancestors of Adiyaman as rulers of islands (நீரிக இருக்கை ஆழி சூட்டிய நின் முன்னோர்) Cheras are referred to in Paditrupattu as protectors of Malavars (மழவர் மெய்மறை).

Later Malava Kings assumed independence from Chera overlordship. Adirajan in Sanskrit meaning independent King, became to be known as Adiyaman in Tamil [15].

Adiyamans, the ancient rulers of Tagadur, were famous warriors and patrons of Tamil literature. In the words of V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar [16] :

Avvaiyar seems to have spent a good portion of her life in the court of Adigaman Neduman Anji, who was the reigning chief at Tagadur now identified with Dharmapuri in the Salem district. Anji was a great warrior. He was related to Ceraman, the king of the Ceras. He was such a powerful and great chieftain that he was able to inflict a crushing defeat on the combined forces of seven princes of seven principalities. These seven kings were the Chera, Chola, Pandya, Titiyan, Erumaiyuran, Irunkovenman and Porunan. But he was defeated in his turn by his relatives and the king Cheraman, as will be seen from the colophon at the end of the Eighth Ten in the Padirruppattu.

His offering of the myrobalan fruit, capable of giving longevity and healthy life, to Avvaiyar made his name remembered allthe more in history. Avvaiyar is alo said to have undertaken an ambassadorial visit to the court of Tondaiman, king of Kanchi, on behalf of Adiyaman. Though no special study seems to have been made to highlight the history of this local area, it is clear that Tamil literature is full of valuable information which will prove useful while constructing its ancient history.

From the Puranānuru, we come to know that the emblem of Adiyamans was also 'Panai' like that of the Cheras. But instances were also not rare, of conflicts between the Adiyamans and the Cheras. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri[17] points out that the Chera invasion of Tagadur, however, is not mentioned by Avvai in her poems evidently because she did not like to advert to the misfortunes that befell her patron; though the event was the theme of a poem of later times, called the *Tagadur Yattirai* which has come to be known only from quotations in other works. Adiyaman was aided by the Pandya and Chola monarchs against the Chera, but their help made no difference in the result. The war led to Adiyaman's acknowledgement of the suzerainty of the Chera on whose behalf he frequently led an expedition against *Pali*-(the capital of Nannan)shattered Nannan's army. But he was killed in the battle with Eyinan, another Chera feudatory, by the intrepid general of Nannan, known as Nimili or Minili. Avvaiyur laments his death without mentioning its occasion and bewails the desolation of the rest of her days. However, the inscriptions on a hero stone makes it clear that Adiyaman did die in the battle field.

After the Chera invasion of Tagadur, Adiyamans acknowledged the suzerainty of the Irumporai Chera kings. The whole Kongu Nadu and Ganga Nadu including Tagadur area were under Irumporai. Chera King, namely Tagadur Erinda Perunchera Irumporai, Ilancheral Irumporai, Yanaikkann Chey Mandaran Cheral, Perunkadungo, Ilamkadungo (as mentioned in the Pugalar Brahmi inscriptions) and lastly by Kanaikkal Irumporai. After the last mentioned king, the whole area came under the control of the Chola king, Kochenganan and remained in his hands up to C. 375 A.D.

This was followed by *Kalabara's* occupation, which eclipsed all other powers in Tamil Nadu, till the Pallava King Simhavishnu came to the scene. The combined efforts of Simhavishnu and the Pandya king Kadungon put an end to Kalabara's occupation. By the end of the sixth centry Konganivarman Avinitan and his son Durvinitan came to hold the reins of the entire Kongu Nadu. With a short break which is marked by the encroachment of the Banas, the rule of Kongani Kings continued up to A.D. 716 when the rule of Sivamara I came to an end and the Kadavas rose to power.

Kadava chiefs are believed to be the descendants of Tirayan. After Kanchi passed on to the hands of the Pallavas, the Tiraya-Rulers moved southward. The Kadava rulers might have been the descendants of Ilantirayan, who became subordinate to the powerful Pallavas later and who might have also maintained good relationship with them, through matrimonial alliances. One Ayyadigal Kadavarkon of the Kadava line a [18] contemporary of the Pallava King Simma Vishnu, happens to be one of the sixty-three Nayanmars (நாயன்மார்கள்).

An inscription of the Parameswaravarman I (Pallava King) at Chitrapakkam mentions that the Siva temple in that village was built by one Somasiyan. Somasi Ko Tirumaran is mentioned in the Chengam inscriptions. This Somasi Maran should have been the son or grandson of the Kadava Ayyadigal. When Parameswaravarman lost to Chalukya Vikramadhithan, the Bana Kings who supported Chalukyas acquired Tagadurnad for themselves and extended their sway upto Namakkal, and Tiruchengodu, During this period the Adiyaman Kings were reduced to the status of officers. This fact is evidenced by a Nadugal (நடுகல்) belonging to the third year of the reign of Vinnavarman, found at Irulappatti of Dharmapuri district. This Vinnavarman also belonged to the Kadava line. He was the same Singavinnavarman mentioned in some of the hero stones found in Chengam taluk of North Arcot district and also in Dharmapuri district. He was the brother of Skandavarman and his mother was an Athiyankula princess.

After Parameswaravarman won back his country from the Chalukya Vikramadhithan, in a battle at Peruvalanallur, Vinnavarman defected the Bana King and brought Tagadurnad under his rule and made Adiyaman his subordinate.

Pandya King Arikesari Maravarman, however, defected Skandavarman and might have also killed his son.

This is known from the Velvikkudi copper-plate of Paranthaha Nedunchadayan which refers to the victories of Arikesari Maravarman and says that he extirpated the line of Kuru country. (குருநாட்டவர் குலங்கெடுத்தும்).

After the death of Skandavarman in C. 718 A.D. Singavinnavarman became the king of Kadava line and Atiya line as well. He was the most famous of the Kadava line Kings who also defected the Pallava King Hiranyavarman. After his death in 751 A.D. Pallava Mallan's ascended the throne at Kanchi. Mahendravarman (Gunaseelan) succeeded his grandfather Singavinnavarman. At about 775 A.D., his cousin Kandavinnan acquired power over the southern part of the Kingdom while Mahendra ruled over Dharmapuri area with Tagadur as its capital. After Mahendra, Rashtrakutas and Kongani Kings should have held this area successively for some years as seen from the inscriptions on the hero-stones.

In C. 816 A.D. Vijaya Narasimha, son of Mahendra, brought Tagadur Nadu under his sway. He also extended his rule upto Kolar district in the north, and the *pennai* river in the south. Dharmapuri continued to be under his rule till his death in 857-58. After him, Vikramaditya Jayameru, a Bana King occupied Tagadur Nadu by force but only for a short period for Nolamba Mahendra occupied Tagadur before 880 A.D. This Nolamba rule continued till the expansion of the Cholas.

Nolambas. —During this period of expansion of the Cholas, Dharmapuri area was under the rule of the Nolambas. Important Nolamba rulers of this area were Mahendra, Ayyappa, Anmiga Irula and Diliparass. According to M.V. Krishna Rao, Mahendra and his son Ayyappa, petty rulers under the Gangas emerged independent in 878 A.D. and went to the extent of challenging the Ganga overlordship and gradually annexed the territories as far as Kanchi inclusive of Dharmapuri and Gadivipuri [18A].

But the Ganga ruler Erayeppa recovered most of the areas. This period was also marked by strong Ganga-Chola relationship. Parantaka the Chola king retrieved the territory (the area north of Palar, between Punganur in the west and Kalahasti in the east) annexed by the Banas reinstated and the Ganga Prince, Prithivipati II, conferring upon him the title, 'Hast m la.' Thus after witnessing a short rule of the Nolambas, Dharmapuri area came under the Ganga rule, subject to the over-lordship of the Cholas.

2.3:2. *Adiyaman dynasty.*—Before passing on to Medieval period the continuity that is noticed in the Adiyaman's line deserves some attention. The Adiyamans appear to have maintained their rule over the Dharmapuri area from the beginning. Apart from the mention of Adiyaman Anji in Sangam literature, there is also evidence to suggest a separate line of rulers, which may be called Adiyaman dynasty the construction of which in its entirety, should be a very difficult proposition. An inscription found recently on a rock inside a cavern on the hillock of Jambai (a village in South Arcot district) has proved that the Satyaputras, a dynasty of rulers mentioned in Asoka inscriptions of the 3rd century B.C., were none other than the Adiyamans. This confirms what K. A. Nilakanta Sastri had viewed thirty years ago [19].

[20]

V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar observes that this Adiyaman belonged to the line of the Chera Kings and was probably a chieftain independent of the Chera King reigning at Karur. He was the contemporary of Ceraman Perumceral Irumporai with whom he came into conflict in which he was killed. However, the Anji line continued to rule after him in the same place (Tagadu) as is evident from several old inscriptions.

Even in the twelth century A.D. the ancient line of Adiyamans of Tagadur (Dharmapuri) was very much in the political scene of Tamil Nadu in the capacity of the representatives of the Cholas in the area. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri points[21] out that the Hoysala inscriptions begin their narrative of Gangaraja's conquest of the Chola province with the statement that the Chola's Samanta Adiyaman (Adigaiman) was stationed like the bolt of a door above the ghats, in the camp at Talakadu on the frontier of Gangavadinadu, that Adiyaman refused to surrender to Gangaraja (the Hoysala general) the *Nadu* which th Chola had given and so told Gangaraja to fight and take it. So the battle which followed and practically decided the fate of a Ganagvadi provncemust have been fought not far f om Talakad. Besides Adiyaman, two other chiefs, Damodara and Narasimha Varma, and other unnamed *Samantas* fought for the Chola's cause. The victory of Gangaraja against Tigulas (Tamils) was complete, and expulsion of the Tamils from Gangavadi followed.

But still the line of Adiyamns seems to have continued. The chola power at least paly recov red its lost territory and the ancient line of Adiyamans came into prominence but only as subordinate to the Cholas. K. A. Nilakanta Sastriviews that a friendly relationship between the Hoysalas and the Choladiyaht, perhaps, have been brought about through the mediation by Adiyamans. Rajarajadevan alias Adiyaman of Tagadur is found to have m lak a gift of Malayanur village to the temple of Tiruvannamalai. K.A Niaknta Sastri also refers [22] to an inscription

from Chengam, North Arcot District, relating to the renewal of an alliance between kulottunga III and two chiefs. Referring to this alliance, F. J. Richards[22A] observes that the most significant records connected with them are two political compacts discovered at Chengam. One of these, dated in the 20th year of Kulottunga III, is an agreement between two Chiefs in which one Sambuvarayan undertakes that (i) as long as he and the other party to the compact lives, they shall be faithful to each other (ii) in case alliance or hostility has to be declared by either with Piranda Perumal, son of Rajaraja Adigan, it shall be done with the approval of the others ; (iii) he (Sambuvarayan) will not join the enemies of the other party, neither will he enter into transactions hostile to the interests of the other party. The second compact appears to be a sequal to the first, and Vidukadalagiya Perumal a descendant of Adiyaman is a party to it along with the two chiefs mentioned in the first. In it the Chola King declares that (i) as long as the other two chiefs enjoyed his confidence he will be true to them; (ii) their enemies shall be his enemies, (iii) his enemies shall be their enemies; and (iv) he will from no alliance with others. It is clear from these records that he was the lord of Tagadur though he owed allegiance to Kulottunga III, which indicate the atmosphere of political lawlessness and treachery consistent with the growing rottenness of the Chola power.

The Chola-Hoysala alliance became a political necessity because of the expanding power of the Pandyas but the Chola power did not last long. After Rajendra III whose reign must have come to a close around A. D. 1279, the Cholas were not longer a political power. With them, it seems, Adiyamans also lost their hold and nothing definite is known about them beyond this point. Thus ends the line of Adiyaman, which has unobtrusively maintained a continuity, comparable with any of the four famous dynasties of Tamil Nadu, namely, Cheras, Choly, as Pandyas and Pallavas.

2.4.0. *Medieval Period.*—The emergence of the Cholas as a prominent political power in the beginning of the 10th century A.D. was remarkably quick. They did not have anything more than Thanjavur and Uraiyur, when Aditya participated in Sri Purambiyam battle, in the capacity of a subordinate, for the cause of the Pallavas. The Pandyas and Pallavas were almost broke due to this battle and Aditya I took advantage of the general political situation in the country and consolidated his position which helped (present Salem District) to bring Kongu country under his rule. When Parantaka I succeeded Aditya -I in A.D. 907, the Pallava rule which was insignificant which altogether disappeared during the course of his long rule of fortyeight years.

The death of Hastimalla in about A.D. 950 with no heir to succeed him was the harbinger of troubles for the Cholas. This situation led to the formulation of schemes by Krishna III against the Cholas which gained support from the Banas and the Vaidumbas. The decisive battle at Takkolam in A.D. 949 proved highly ruinous to the Cholas. The period from A.D. 955 (when Parantaka I died) to A.D. 985 (when Rajaraja I ascended the throne) was very troubles for the Cholas. With great efforts the losses were minimised which facilitated

Rajaraja I, to expand his domains once again. However Kongu country remained in tact with the Cholas even after the battle at Takkolam. If the presumption being that they had lost it, they should have regained it shortly, since we find that Rajaraja was the master of this area from the beginning of his rule. The Cholas further annexed the entire Ganga Kingdom including Tadigaipadi and Talakad.

The period of Rajendra I (A.D. 1012–1844) who succeeded Rajaraja was also one of expansion and consolidation. His. Successors, though faced a constant threat to their empire, particularly from the Chaluky as, however was able to maintain it intact. During the days of Rajaraja I we find that the relationship of the Cholas with the Eastern Chalukyas was cordial. After the Telugu Chola conquest of the Eastern Chalukya Kingdom, the sons of Danarnava, Saktivarman I and Vimaladitya were given protection by the Chola Rajaraja I. He had his own political reasons to support the Eastern Chalukya princes. He was of the view that his confrontation with the Western Chalukyas,espousing the cause of the sons of Danarnava would be helpful. However, after Rajendra Chola, his successors were not able to persuade Vengi opposing the efforts of the Western Chalukyas.[24]

Though the area in the north was troubled much by the events of this period, Dharmapuri continued to be under the Chola rule. This period was noted for peace, and wise administration in the history of Cholas, which began, with the accession of Kulothunga in A.D. 1070. It is believed that the rule of the Kulothunga-lasted till A.D.1 122.[25] In the words of K. A. Nilakanta Sastri :[26]

The permanent results of his policy are seen in the reigns of his successors. For about a century, untill we reach the time of Kulothunga III, the empire, though not so extensive as before, still holds well together and there is on the whole less of the chronic warfare of the age which Proceed the accession of Kulothunga. The impossible attempt to extend the empire across the Thungabhadra frontier into Rattapadi, is, definitely given up by Kulothunga I, and he even puts up with some loss of territory in the Mysore country consequent on the rise of the Hoysalas about the close of his reign.

Hoysalas :—Bittiga Vishnu-Vardhana (1100-1152), who became famous as 'Talakadu-Konda' was responsible for the prominance of the Hoysalas. The entire Gangavadi province, of which Dharmapuri was part, was won by the Hoysala king but he did not gain a foot-hold in Dharmapuri and Salem districts. In Dharmapuri area the rule of the Cholas continued for a other century; at least theoretically, because the Adiyamans of Tagadur, who acted as the Governors of the Cholas in this area had become gradually independent. An inscription at Kambayanallur dated 1199–1200 A.D. describes them as rulers of the three rivers-Pali, Pennai and Ponni (the Palar, the Pennaiyar and the Kaveri) [27]. However the Chola power ceased, and the Hoysalas managed to gain ground in the Chola country. Narasimha II, the son of Hoysala Bellala II, came to power in about 1220 A.D. [28] and he also extended his territory in the South. In 1224 A.D., Vira Somesvara, the son of Narasimha II, had his headquarters at Coimbatore. During the same year, the Hoysalas were able to establish a capital at Kannanur (modern Samayapuram) near Srirangam. But Narasimha II as a matter of strategy, accepted the suzerainity of Raja Raja III.

Vira Somesvara died in about 1254 A.D. After him the empire was dvided and Vira Ramanatha succeeded to that part of the empire comprising of the major portions which included the present Dharmapuri. He chose Kundani (now a village in the Krishnagiri taluk) as his capital. Even today the ruins of forts, temples, etc., could be seen. The Chola rule disappeared with the end of the period of Rajendra III (1246-67), which in its closing years was more a fiction than reality.

The Pandyas came to power during 1216 A.D. and Maravarman Sundara Pandya came into power during 1216 A.D. and was the first to ascend the throne. His primary aim and was to subdue the cholas rather than anything else. Though Sundara Pandya met with considerable success the support of the Hoysalas to the Cholas acteed as check. It was only Jatavarman Sundara Pandya, who succeeded in overthrowing Hoysala Someswara and prove his superiority over them but he could not bring about the transfer of Tamil territory ruled by the Hoysalas to the Pandyas. Subsequently Someswara partitioned his Kingdom by which the southern Tamil area of the Kingdom came to be ruled by his younger son Ramanatha. But in 1279 Maravarman, Kulasekara Pandya defeated Hoysala Ramanatha. This battle made him the unquestioned master of both the Chola country and of those Tamil districts of the Hoysala empire over which Ramanatha had ruled and Dharmapuri district which was part of the later. Thus passed on to the rule by the Pandyas. The reign of Kulasekara lasted till 1308.[29] His sons Vira Pandya and Sundara Pandya became notorious in history for having fought among themselves for the throne which facilitated the invasion of the south, by Malik Kafur, the famous general of Alauddin Khilji.

Malik Kafur's progress towards the south reduced the opposition to nothing. He defeated Vira Pandya who had come to power after sending his brother Sundara Pandya into exile. The famous town Kanchi was attacked and rich temples were looted. He continued his march to Madurai and Sundara Pandya, who had taken refuge there fled. The city was plundered including temples and was set ablaze. Realizing their foolishness, the brothers united and under the leadership of their uncle, Vikrama Pandya defeated Malik Kafur in 1311. However he returned to Delhi with a vast booty which is said to have consisted of 612 elephants, 96,000 maunds of gold, several boxes of jewels and pearls and 20,000 horses.[30] Thus the Muslim aggressive wave temporarily stood abated.

Soon the internal quarrels came to the fore. This period witnessed endless strifes within the country, thus whetting the evil designs of the Muslim power in the North. Vira Pandya once again drove Sundara Pandya in exile but before Sundara Pandya could return with aid from the Sultan, Vira Pandya had lost his throne to Ravivarma Kulasekara, the Chera ruler. Sundara Pandya then enlisted the support of Kakatiya ruler, Prataparudra and recaptured the Madurai throne, by which it had lost almost all its glory. Sundara Pandya ruled till 1320 A.D. He was succeeded by his brother Maravarman Kulasekaran, who ruled till 1346 A.D.

Madurai Sultanate.—Sultan Qutb-ud-Din sent an army under Khusrau Khan which came upto Madurai. Though Khusrau Khan would have liked to stay and rule, this expedition only ended in plunder and atrocities.

But Ulugh Khan (later Muhammed-bin-Tughlaq) succeeded in establishing a muslim rule in the south, defeating Parakrama Pandya, successor to Sundara Pandya, who ruled a part of Pandi Nadu. On his return to Delhi Muhammed-bin-Tughlaq. appointed a governor for Madurai. In 1334-1335 the Governor was treacherously killed by an officer by name Syyid Jalal, who declared himself an independent Sultan assuming the title of Jalal-ud-Din Ahasan Shah. Thus was sowed the seeds for the Madurai Sultanate, which lasted for about forty years. The persecution of the Hindus which was almost a characteristic of Muslim rule in India, [31] was the order of the day in the South also, which, however, came to an end when the Vijayanagar empire which came into being in the middle of the fourteenth century, emerged powerful and became a bulwark against the muslim influence in the South. Kumara Kampana II, the son of Bukka of Vijayanagar overthrew the Madurai Sultanate and put an end to the muslim rule in the extreme South.

Vijayanagar rule.—Kumara Kampana's Campaign against the Madurai Sultanate took place in the years 1365-1370. In the Pre-Vijayanagar period, the Tamil country had been devided into several provinces, known as *mandalams*. The present Dharmapuri district formed part of one such Mandalams called Magadaimandalam.[32] Kampana's death in 1374 led to the Vijayanagar empire being divided into several Rajyas, each of which was under the control of a prince or general. The Dharmapuri district now formed part of Mulvayi Rajya in this empire.

Harihara II succeded Bukka I in 1377 A.D. and ruled for twenty seven years. This period marked the consolidation of the supremacy of Vijayanagar all over south India.

Kampana's viceroyalty is regarded as the brightest period of Vijayanagar rule in Tamil country. He aimed to retrieve the country from the abominable misrule of the Sultans of Madura, to protect the Dharmic principles and restore peace and order. The reigns of Bukka II, Devaraya I, Devaraya II were marked by consolidation of the Vijayanagar rule in Tamil country. The rule was based on highly centralised feudalism. The *Mahamandaleswaras* did not encourage village assemblies Most of the functions of the original assemblies, like collection of taxes receiving endowments for the temples, etc., were taken over by a hierarchy of officials like *Pradhanis*, *Dannayakas* and *Bhandarada ras*.[33]

The Dharmapuri area which, thus, came under the influence of Vijayanagar rule remained so almost intact till last, though the period of transation from the Harihara dynasty to the Narasimha dynasty winessed minor disturbances in the South [34]. But the emergence of Krishna Devaraya, the most illustrious king of this empire helped to stbilise the rule.

Chieftains.—At the time of the over-throw of Vijayanagar rule in 1565 A.D., as a result of Talikota-battle, Dharmapuri district formed part of Vijayanagar empire. The southern provinces continued to be loyal to the Rayas and were ruled by their Viceroys but were only short-lived. Military adventurers found the atmosphere advantageous for carving out their own principalities. The weakness at the centre was fully exploited by the Viceroys and local chieftains, who fought among themselves to assert their supremacy. Bagalur, Ankusagiri, Hosur and Denkanikottai becoming headquarters of such local chieftains came into prominence. The Jagadeva Rayas of Chennapatna ruled the Baramahal and a large strip of the Mysore Plateau. The areas under the rule of these smaller powers, soon became the cause of conflicts among the rising states of Madurai and Mysore. Raja Odayar in Mysore and Visvanatha Nayaka in Madurai laid, the foundations of the rising states. [35]

Mysore Rulers.—However, the Madura and Mysore powers could not, prevent the spread of muslim power. Bijapur and Golgonda made a co-ordinated effort to annexe the southern provinces. The muslim conquest of Karnataka was complete in 1652. In the words of K.A. Nilakanta Sastri [36]:

The fall of the Carnatic was not the fall of the Hindu cause, however, for even as Bijapur was ravaging it and driving Sriranga into exile, Sivaji commenced his eventful career, and Sriranga did not come to his end before Sivaji had been crowned Chatrapati (1674). Madurai and Mysore continued as independent Hindu States well on into eighteenth century.

Chamraja Odayar of Mysore added the Baramahal area to his territory, from the Viceroyalty of Chennapattana, which blocked Bijapur's over it. By 1690, Chikkadevaraja Odayar's rule extended beyond Baramahal upto the Kaveri in Salem district. Chikkadevaraja extended his territories on the one hand by propitiating the Moghul emperor and on the other by gradually winning over minor political powers. The Moghul emperor extended his whole-hearted support to Mysore State. But it became a must political necessity since Mysore State was considered a valuable counterpoise to the other principalities with which the Moghul was then opposed[38]. With the death of Chikka-devaraja in 1704, we enter into the eighteenth century, particularly, in the second half of which the Baramahal area became—veritably a cockpit for the major powers in Deccan.

After the death of Chikkadevaraya his consolidation had to be gradually lost. Colonel Miles in History of Hyder Naik informs: [39].

In the reigns of the Kotahshabi dynasty, the Baramahal district was included in the Souba of Arkat, which Souba was depending on Hyderabad; but when Bahadur Shah, the son of Alumgear, gave Kirpa (Cuddapah) in Jagir to Abdunnubbee Khan, the nephew of Azum Khan, the Baramahal was added to that district. It was probably in 1724 (*See* Wilks, i. 228). It was held by the Nawab of Cuddapah down to 1758, when he was obliged to cede it, with other parts of his territory, to the Mahmattas (c. Wilks, i. 412), from whom it was taken by Haider and reannexed to Maisur in the following year

B. Sheik Ali observes [40] that till the end of 1752 Mysore was an ally of the Madras Government but from that time it fought on the opposite side. This change was brought about by the failure of Muhammed Ali, the Nawab of the Carnatic to fulfil his promise of ceding Trichinopoly to the Mysoreans. Both parties began to use all their arts and policy, one to retain it, and the other to recover it. Consequently, the relations between them were greatly strained.

Hyder Ali, who raised himself from the rank of an ordinary soldier, was able to become the ruler of Mysore state, after the death of Nanjarajiah. He entered into an agreement with the French, against the English in the country whom he joinedhands during the battle of Wandiwash in 1760. It was agreed that the Tiyaga, a fort which commanded the Attur pass should be ceded to Mysore and that Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli should be ceder to Hyder when the war ended. In the meantime, Hyder had to face a conspiracy of the Marattas with the puppet, Raja, against him. Finally Hyder had even to resort to bribing the Marattas. The Baramahal area was also ceded to the Marattas [41]. Hyder took upon the supreme control of Mysore State.

The year 1761 brought the surrender of Pondicherry and the end of the French influence in the political scene of the country. Only the smaller native powers were there for the English to deal with. Luckily for them strifes among the native powers were not rare. Underestimating the strength of the Marattas, because of their defeat at Paniput in 1761, Hyder trifled with them in the same year. He drove them out of Sira, as a result it led the Marattas to invade Mysore in 1764. He was defeated and again he had to provide an indemnity of 32 lakhs of rupees.

The first Mysore war (1767-69) was a sequal to an earlier treaty dated 12th November 1766, between the EastIndia Company and Nizam Ali. By this treaty, the company had accepted the Northern circars as a fief and agreed "to have a section of their troops ready to settle the affairs of His Highness (the Nizam's Government) in everything that is right and proper whenver required". This treaty which provide for the joint invasion of Hyder's territory by the Marattas, the Nizam and the English sparked of. The Marattas over ran Mysore dominions as far as the Baramahal, extracted a payment of Rs. 35 lakhs of rupees and withdrew. The war was, however, fought mainly between Hyder and the British. The last move in which Hyder came upon Madras with his cavalry and was able to dictate peace on his own terms, is a conclusive evidence of his military strategy, and efficiency. A treaty which was signed in April, 1769, more or less brought the conflict temporarily, to an end.

The observations of T. Foulkes, as regards this treaty are important not only because they are pertinent to the later developments, but also because they reveal to a great extent the impartial attitude of the writer ; especially so, since he wrote it in the year 1883. He says [42]: "The treaty stipulated for the mutual restitution of prisoners and places, and that " in case either of the contracting parties shall be attacked they shall, from their respective countries, mutually assist each other to drive out the enemy. This clause is important, as the British in after

years undeniably broke faith, and the next war with Hyder was the fruit of their refusal to fulfil their obligations. It is however, but just to add that though Mr. Du Pre acquieseed in the spirit of this article, he had objected to the letter of it as fundamentally inadmissible. It was well known that the Marattas had for sometime been meditating on one of their periodical raids on Mysore, and towards the close of 1769 Mandoo Rao was in motion from Poona, on which Hyder retreating as Mandoo Rao advanced along the woody tract which skirts bednore, sought protection in his capital in January 1770. Though he repeatedly called on the Enlgish to assist him, as by treaty bound, to repeal the invasion, his demands were as persistently evaded, to the discredit of the Madras Government.

Hyder, however, made efforts repeatedly, between 1769 and 1779 to establish good relationship with the British. He was also prepared to offer the provinces of Baramahal, Salem and Attur and twently lakhs of rupees, just to secure their co-operation. The persistant refusal on the part of the British, however, forced him to join hands with the Marattas.

The second Mysore war which was fought in 1780-84 ended with a restoration of *Status quo ante*. Mainly, this war was fought outside and Salem district was not concerned with this to any considerable extent. During the course of the war, on 7th December 1782, Hyder expired, leaving the opposition to the British, in the hands of his worthy son Tipu.

Tipu had proved his valour even when his father was alive. In 1766, when Tipu was only fifteen years old, his participation was so decisive in bringing without the surrender of the poligar of Balam which made Hyder confer on him the Jagir of the districts of Malvalli, Konanur, Dharmapuri, Pennagaram and Tenkaraikottai.[43] This early experience in revenue affairs stood him in good stead when he became the ruler of Mysore.

The invasion of Travancore by Tipu in April 1790 resulted in the Third Mysore war in which once again the Marattas, the Nizam and the British allied themselves against Mysore. As in the earlier wars, the Dharmapuri district again became a fighting ground. In 1791, Tipu found himself stripped half of his dominions and had to pay a fine of over thrity million rupees. The end of this war brought the whole of Dharmapuri district, except Hosur Taluk under the rule of the British.

The last Mysore war was not very much concerned with Dharmapuri district, except that at its end Hosur taluk was also added to Salem district, and came under the direct rule of the British.

Modern Period .—In South India modern history begin with the 19th century, which marked the end of various internal and external conflicts. With the beginning of the nineteenth century, it must be said, a political peace and stability began to materialise; and the frequent unhealthy internal strifes came to a stop. From then on, the country realised itself, though gradually, and marched in the right direction, ie., towards political perfection. The march may have been fast or slow, steady or faltering, whole-hearted or hesitating but it never ceased to

march. Similarly, the goal may have been concrete or abstract, clear or dim, inviting or tantalizing, but it has never been lost sight of. Conflicts and crises in the history of this march also are seen but they cannot be branded unhealthy and grouped under those of earlier centuries.

The struggles of the modern period, however, retain always a unified political consciousness behind them, whereas, the old time conflicts were mainly sparked of due to lack of such a consciousness which in modern times is not created entirely out of nothing. It has been there all along, for thousands of years, but till all the small powers were over powered by a single power, the emergence of this consciousness was not possible. When this happened, it also put the centrifugal tendency in the country to rest and the national consciousness flowered. The conflicts that followed were healthy expressions of this national consciousness. They fundamentally differ from the earlier ones in their origion, method and aims.

In a way, the enforced silence of the numerous small power by a foreign power, came as a blessing in disguise, for it gave time to think, sort out differences, and develop better unified political organisation in the country.

The political independence was a milestone in the historical march of the nation. It means only that we have overcome an obstruction in the political life. Sowing seeds of dissension and disunity, simply to achieve political promonence may not have entirely stopped. Kindling communel hatred and indiscipline among students and labourers and so on, may continue to be the only recourse of somesoi distant social reformers, who are not capable of inspiring people to do the just things in life even if unpalatable. For those, who could not infuse moral values and duties into the minds of others, developing animoity against a religion, race or caste is an easier way to success. But till, the political expression, however, incoherent it may be, has been a symptom of life and, also provide the drum-beat to regulate the onwards march of the people. History revolves around this march, for it is concerned more than anything else, with the movement of the people. Modern history relates to the most recent part of this movement.

From an account of the earlier part, it may be clear that the Dharmapuri area had been exposed to several administrative systems, before it came under the British rule. A period of military administration in this newly added area folowed the British conquest. Krishnagiri was made the headquarters of the Baramahal, Geographically, the Dharmapuri area is a gate way to Mysore. It commaneded as trategic position under the conditions of military activities in those days. It may, therefore, be described as the 'Heartland' of South India. The direct military administration by Colonel Read and Thomsas Munro helped to introduced an order in the rural life of the people which had been continuously torn by a series of military strifes.

In due course, with the restoration of peace, the battalions allotted to this area were withdrawn. In the few decades that followed, this area served as the departmental ground for the formulation of the system of Sir Thomas Munro, who had his headquarters at Dharmapuri.

The so called mutiny of 1857, which gave expression to the Indian aspiration for free political life, did not have much impact particularly in the extreme South except poradic incidence of excitement here aan there. One reason for thi is that the agitation against the British had started and ended in these parts, before 1857. The people who had just secured some peace, after lont period of economic and political exhaustion of Polygar war , Mysore war and so on could not have responded to any call for united aggression against the ruler in any better way. The frequent gramine which occured during the period had enervated the people.

But the people longed for more political right . At least in the beginning, inspiration came from the British themselves. When Travelyon one of the popular Governor of Madras left his post in 1859, the people indicated in theor address, their desire for a reyresentative government. His reply is a clear indication of how the Indian point of view was understood and appreciated by some of the enlightened British. They are also relevant to all democratic countries for ever, He said,

You say that you had hoped to have seen under my administration the introduction of representative government. My answer is qualify yourselves for representative institutions and they will be sure to come in good time. You are united under the common protection of the British Crown with a free prople who have never grudged to others a participation in the political advantages which they themselves enjoy. The real delay is on your part. Cultivate the literature of England which is instinct with the spirit of self-government. Learn by our example how to work representative institutions, for this is by no means an easy task and several famous nations have failed in the attempt. Above all things, strive to attain to a high moral standard. Public morality without which national government is impossible, is only the aggregate of each man's individual character. Truth, justice, scrupulous fidelity to engagements, habitual preference of public to private interests, are the qualities which elevate a nation and enable it to conduct its affairs with advantage.

The years that followed were marked by growing expectation on the part of the people to receive a share in self-administration. certain enactments on Town improvement, Municipal Administration and Local Administration were introduced in the period between 1865 & 1885. But. they were hardly indicative of any real move towards self government. A spur to the movement came in 1885. with the formation of the Indian National Congress. Press came to play a constructive role. A number of newspapers focussed the attention of the Government to the aspirations of the people and explained the decisions of Government to the people.

The Indian National Congress analysed various aspects of life of the people and its convictions gradually covered economic. social and political phenomena. It started to give shape definite views in the interest of the people and pressed government to implement them. The revival of village governments. prohibition. the boycott of imported cloth. etc.. were gaining acceptance of the people.

In the beginning years of the twentieth century several enlightened persons like V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramanya Bharathi, Subramanya Siva, G. Subramanya Ayyar and several others were devotedly working in Tamil Nadu to inspire the people with political consciousness and desire for freedom from stojen rule. The Home Rule movement of Annie Besant gained strength and became popular among the students and inteligentia.

The Montague—Chomsford Reforms of 1919 provided that 70 per cent of the provincial legislatives were to be elected. Separate electorates were maintained for Muslim, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and so on. The executive of each province was diarchical. The Governor with his Executive Council became responsible for the 'Reserved Subjects' and the Ministers acting with the Governor were responsible for the 'Transferred Subjects'. It was also provided that the bills relating to 'Translated subjects' needed the assent of the Legislative Council before being passed. These 'Reforms' failed to satisfy the people who were becoming more and more conscious of their political subjection. Mrs Annie Besant's movement became an auxiliary to the Indian National Congress. With the appearance of Gandhiji in the political scene the Congress message of the movement spread among the mass. He told the people that everybody had a positive role to play in the attainement of political freedom. His methods were simple enough to be understood even by illiterate persons and at the same time had a scientific as well as philosophic analysis behind them. The people easily became familiar with Civil Disobedience, Satyagraha and Ahimsa. Tamil Nadu gave him several colleagues and assistants like C. Rajagopalachari, S. Satyamurti and many others, wholed the movements sponsored by the congress in Tamil Nadu to success.

The emergence of the South Indian Liberal Federation or Justice party, by the end of 1916, was also a matter of political importance. Thiru P. Theagaraya Chettiar and Dr. T. M. Nair were among the founders of this party. This party believed in attaining the goal of full responsible government through constitutional methods. It viewed the Home Rule Movement as a scheme devised by the brahmins to ensure their political monopoly and urged for communal representation by communal electorates and also for communal representation in public services. During the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements this party worked against them, though unsuccessfully. The General Elections of 1934 clearly showed that the hold of Congress among the people was far more deep-rooted. The lack of a dynamic nationalist policy was one of the major reasons for the failure of this party.

Thiru E. V. Ramaswami Naicker (better known as **Thanthai Periyar** subsequently), the founder of the Self-Respect Movement played an important role in the Non-Co-operation and Khilafat movements. He made a vehement propaganda against the evils of caste system and against Brahminism. He advocated the establishment of 'the Russian form of Government and condemned the institution of private property. This party concentrated its attack on the religious beliefs of the people and through organised demonstrations tried to propogate its reformatary ideas. The introduction of Hindi as a complusory subject in certain

schools, as an experimental measure was strongly opposed by the Self Respect Party (baching of the Justice Party, the Muslim League, it etc.) which saw behind this an attempt to perpetuate brahmin domination also. In December 1938, Thiru E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker became elected President of the Justice Party. During 1939 to 1946 the Justice Party co-operated with the British Government and offered 'unconditional support of Tamilians in the prosecution of the war as a counterblast to the Congress attitute. With the election of Thiru B. Ramachandra Reddy as leader of the Justice Party Thiru E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker found himself deeply involved in 'Dravida Kazhagam', which came into being as an offshoot of the Justice party.

The Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929, which launched the Civil Disobedience Movement charged the British Government with having deprived the Indian people of their freedom and also held it responsible for the economic and political ruin of the country. Purna Swaraj or complete Independence was declared the goal of India, and it was decided that the civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes was the way to secure independence by which the whole country was engulfed in a great wave of nationalism.

Sri C. Rajagopalachari, who was born at Thorapally near Hosur in Dharmapuri District was no ordinary Statesman. Though born in the district took up Satyagrahas, led movements wherever he was directed by Gandhiji to conduct such movements. He was, therefore, a national leader and Dharmapuri can really be proud of producing such an illustrious son. He along with Several other leaders like K. Santhanam, Vedaratnam Pillai, Tmt. Lakshmipathi, Dr. T.S.S. Rajan carried on Salt Sathyagraha at Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu on April 1930.

Comparatively Salem district, which then included present Dharmapuri district, did not become very prominent in civil disobedience movement.

A.H.M. Told, District Magistrate, Salem observed on 30the December 1930.

" The district has at no time been very seriously affected by this movement. From the outset it was opposed actively by the Muhammadans in Salem town, and as its economic effect on the weaving industry became more and more apparent these places which possessed a consirable weaving community including Salem town itself, in which it might naturally have been expected to find a welcome ,become more and more doubtful of the benefits of the Congress Creed. Salem District also lacked determined Congress leaders. C. Rajagopalachari of Gandhi Ashram, the most influencial, spent his time mostly either in other districts or in prision, and his rare visits to Salem aroused only moderate enthusiasm....My experience in Salem district leads me to think that the Tamil ryot is not excitable, and is indifferent to politics. Even in the towns excitement does not seem to be very readily aroused."

But evidently this view appears to be a palpable exaggeration. To the freedom struggle, Dharmapuri district has contributed in no small measure. Subramanya Siva came to Papparapatti in 1922 and stayed there till his demise in 1925. He made it the centre of his activities.

Though his efforts to establish a *Bharatasram* at Papparappatti did not materialise, the land donated to him for this purpose, is still used for public purposes and has in it, the *Samadhi* of Subramanya Siva. Despite his illness, Subramanya Siva did a lot in englightening the people in political matters and in introducing order in their public life. Through his dramas and Bhajans, he sought to being about consciousness among the people, of their rich tradition and culture. M. Chinna Muthu Mudaliar, Ma. Ra. Shanmuga Mudaliar, M. A. Govindasamy Mudaliar, Kodaiyidi Kandaswami Pulavar are some of those in Papparappatti, who helped him in his activities. Cholavandan Srinivasavaradan and his wife Padmasani Ammal were his disciples. Tirunelveli Somayajalu, Madurai Chidambara Bharathi and Sundara Bharathi were also his active followers. Subramanya Siva was the author of a Journal by name *Jnanabhanu*. He also used to contribute articles to a journal Lokophahari. He translated the letters of Vivekananda. The books Ramanuja Vijayam and *Madhya Vijayam* were written by him.

Dharmapuri district has also given several other patriots, who fought for the cause of national independence. Anga Guruswami Chettiar, D. N. Theerthagiri Mudaliar, Kandasamy Gupta, Dr. Dharmalingam were some of the active freedom fighters. The *bhands* against the use of foreign cloths and alcholic drinks were carried on in Dharmapuri district with great enthusiasm, I. M. P. Arumugam, M. S. Muthukaruppan, E. S. Kandasamy Ratnavelu were a few among many who participated in the programmes to end the foreign rule in the country and for which they had to suffer punishments. [46].

Mahatma Gandhi visited Krishnagiri in 1927. The following is the reproduction of what was reported [47] of this visit :

Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi visited Krishnagiri in the Salem District on the 24thAugust 1927 their motorcar was preceded by a Khaddar sales van which did a certain amount of business. This van and the car were, this said, plated at Mr. Gandhi's disposal by Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar the President of the Congress. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariyar, the well known Khaddar enthusiast is a Salem man and was with the party it is curious that the Khaddar sales at Krishnagiri were far less than those in the smaller and less prosperous town of Hosur. Several addresses and purses were given to Mr. Gandhi who appears to have been treated by the assembled crowed with every mark of respect. Gandhi laid emphasis on social reform and prohibition and advocated the wearing of Khaddar and the use of the spinning wheel,. He emphasised the 'possibility and necessity' of Hindu-Muslim unity but to this a curious commentary was provided by the events in the town. Muhammadan leaders had printed Tamil notices setting forth questions relating to the murder of Swami Shraddanandha and condemning the views held by Mr. Gandhi regarding the interpretation of Islam, the judgement in the Rangila Rasul case and local friction at Krishnagiri regarding processions. The Muhammadan leaders held aloof from any active demonstration of welcome to Mr. Gandhi ; and on the following day some ill-disposed persons put up a festoon of old leather and wood sandals over the main road between two trees under which Mr Gandhi and his party had occasion to pass. In the centre of the festoon-wai

a board with an insulting message to Gandhi written on it and also a drawing of a 'Charka'. It is said that the leaders of the Muhammadans have decided to send an apology to Mr. Gandhi. The Hindus retaliated by circulating an insulting notice in which vil abuse is poured upon those suspected of putting up this festoon. Among the terms used in this document are 'sons of prostitutes and 'pig'. Thire notice was circulated in Tamil and sent round in a motor-caratsended by a band. The situation is being watched. The leaders on both sides are usually reasonable men and the District Magistrate anticipates that on this occasion he will be able to keep them so.

Among the several persons who hailed from Dharmapuri district and fought for the freedom of the country, D. M. Theerthagiri Mudaliar had a niche in the temple of fame. He was born at Annasagaram village in 1880. His father Narayana Mudaliar had earned the Cognomen of *Dharmakartha* (தர்மகர்த்தர்) by his efficient management of the local temples as trustee. Tirtagiri Mudaliar had to content himself with the education in a pial school, but he gained considerable knowledge on ancient epics of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharatham*, and Tamil works like the *Tirukkural* and the *Naladiyar*. His contact with the poet Subramanya Bharathiyar, Subramanya Siva and several other compatriots gave him good fluency of language and clear thinking. He had also learnt, mainly from Subramanya Siva, the ancient indigenous *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* methods of medicine. He was immensely useful to Subramanya Siva in organising public meetings in various places and in all other political activities. It was, however, the influence of Gandhiji that turned him,as also a number of others, from relatively a path of extremism. He was instrumental in sending volunteers for the Salt Satyagraha movement, led by C. Rajagopalachari in Tamil Nadu. He also actively participated in the temperance movement and suffered imprisonment a number of times for his political activities. He was elected a member of the District Board from Nallampalli constituency in 1936-37. His service to the handloom Weavers, as the Vice-President of the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Association is also worth mentioning. He was also imprisoned for two years in connection with 'Quit India movement. He was one among those few fortunate senior members of the Congress, who lived to see the emergence of the Independence. Even after Independance he actively associated himself with public welfare activities, till death snatched him away from the country on 5 March 1953. His name is cherished by the people. The municipal ground at Dharmapuri has been named as'Tyagi Tirtagiriyar Chadukekam' in memory of this leader of freedom struggle.[48]

The Government of India Act, 1935, introduced in a limited way a provincial autonomy. The ministry formed under this Act in Tamil Nadu was headed by C. Rajagopalachari. But the working of this Act could not be fully appreciated as the second world war intervened, The Quit India Movement of 1942 became a major organised expression of the people's political will. The future of the country however, remained in the dark and uncertain because of the recalcitrant attitude of the Muslim League. The Viceroys Lord Linlithgow and Lord Wavell were also somewhat un-sympathetic to the Congress. The Congress had to face communal and minority problems on one hand and the demand of the Muslim league for partition of the country

on the other. The British insisted that the Congress should settle these problems and made it a condition for any further political reforms The end of World War and the formation of the Government in Britain by the Labour Party greatly eased the situation. The decision in favour of partition also facilitated further progress. At last the long awaited Independence became a reality for India on 15th August 1947.

In the State of Tamil Nadu Dharmapuri continued to be a Part of Salem District. The geographical and historical background entitled the Dharmapuri area to be a district on its own. The convenient from the administrative point of view and the need to concentrate on developmental activities in this region, led the Government to make Dharmapuri a separate district from 2 October 1965, in response to the wishes of the people.

NOTES.

1. Le Fanu, H., *Salem district Manual*, Vol—I (1883) p.-1.
2. Arokiaswamy, M., *The Kongu Country*, (1956) p-5. (He refers to the Salem district as it was before bifurcation).
3. செட்டியார், இராமச்சந்திரன், கோ. மற்ற கொங்குநாட்டு வரலாறு *(1972)*; பக்கம் 5.
4. Le Fanu, H., *Salem District Manual*, 1883—pp. 85-86.
5. Subramanya Aiyar, K. V. *Historical sketches of* Ancient Dekhan. Vol. II (1967) p. 43.
6. Vidwan Ramamurthy, V. in a *Note* for the Dharmapuri District Gazetteer.
7. நாகசாமி இரா., செங்கம், நடு கற்கள், *(1972)*.
8. Richards, F. J. *Salem District Gazetteer*, Vol. I-Part I. (1918). pp. 44—45.
9. Please *see* for a detained treatment—*A Social History of the Tamils*—Vol. I. By Dr. K. K. Pillay (1975).
10. Sastri Nilakanta, K. A. *History of South India* (1958) page 52.
11. Excavations at Pariyampalli (North Arcot district). Indian Archaeology—A Review 1967-68 (and later). The beginnings of the Neolithic age is datable to C. 1800 B.C. while Iron age intrusion can be placed at C. 700 B.C. based on findings of this site.
12. Srinivasan, K. R. *The Megalithic Burials and Urn fields of South Indian in the light of Tamil Literature and Tradition.*
13. The information on pre-historic remains has been given from the unpublished doctoral thesis of Dr. B. Narasimhayya.
14. Somasundaram Pillay J. M. *History of Tamil Literature* 1967 page 8.
15. Vidwan Ramamurthy in a *Note* for the Dharmapuri District Gazetteer.
16. Ramachandran Dikshitar, V. R. *Studies in Tamil Literature and History* (1936), pp. 66—67.
17. Nilakanta Sastri, K. A. *History of South India* 1966.
18. It is also interesting to note that the Koil plates of the Pallava Simhavarman mentions that his son Simhavishnu won another Simhavishnu, who could have been Kadavarkon Ayyadigal 'Ay' (அய்) in Tamil means lion.

18A. Sastri, Nilakantan, K.A A, *History of South India* (1958), p. 83.

The Satputes among modern Marattas were taken to be descendants of emigrants to Maharastra from the South. A more satisfactory equation is that of Satiyaputa with Adiyaman (also Adigaman or Adigaiman), first suggested by K. G. Sesha Aiyar and supported on linguistic grounds by T. Burrow.

19. Rao, Krishna M. V. The *Gangas of Talkad*, (1936) pp. 88—89.

20. Ramachandra Diksbitar, V. R. *Studies in Tam'l Literature and History*, (1936), page 365.

21. Sastri Nilakanta K. A. *The Cholas* (1955), pp. 326—327.

22. *Ibid*, pp. 406—407.

23. Richards F. J. Salem District Gazetteer, Vol. I, Part I (1918), pp. 60—61.

24. For a detailed treatment of this subject, please *see* under Chapter of *The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi*—Venkataramanya. N. Dr. (1950).

25. An inscription on a vertical slab of a hero stone unearthed by the State Department of Archaeology, brings to light an interesting record of the famous Chola emperor, Kulothunga I.

This was unearthed at Salivaram village in Dharmapuri district during the survey of epigraphs. The inscription is dated in the 56th reginal year of Kulothunga-I. Hitherto the longest known ruling period of the emperor was 52 years (1070 to 1122 A D.). The present one hence suggests a longer rule to him. It is believed that Kulothunga I (a contemporary of Sri Ramanuja) during the end of his reign, lost his territory to the Hoysala King, Vishnuvardhana, but Kulothunga's inscription dated in the years 48th and 56th are found in this region which go to show that the Hoysala consequest was but shortlived. On the other side of the slab is an inscription of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, who is called Veera Ganga Hoysala and is conqueror of Talaikkadu and Utchanci. Strangely two epigraphs have been inscribed in the same stone in the periods of two opposing rulers on either side of the, same slab. (The Hindu 6, February 1976).

26. Sastri, Nilakanta, K. A., *The Cholas* (1955), p. 301.

27. Richards F. J., *Salem District Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Part I (1918) page 60.

28. There is also a view that the ascendency of Narasimhaa II should have been earlier. T. V. Mahalingam points out :

During the closing years of the reign of Kulothunga III Maravarman Sundara Pandya (1216-38) in order to take vengence on the Chola emperor for his excesses in the Pandyan Kingdom during the

reign of this predecessor Jatavarmen Kulasekhara conquered the Chola country, set fire to the Chola cities of Uraiyur and Thanjavur, pulled down a number of build ngs, performed his *yirabhisekam* in the Choila *abhisIkamandapa* at Ayirattali and after worshipping Lord Ponnambalaatha at Thillai (Chidambaram) was staying at Pon Amaravati. According to the Pandyan inscription which contains the above details Rajaraja III (the successor of Kulothunga III) who had been deprived of his Kingdom appealed to Maravarman Sundara Pandya to restor his Kingdom to him as a result of which it was restored to him. The Bana ruler was a close associate of the Pandyan King and an enemy of the Chola emperor. Hence Maravarmar Sundara Pandya I is said to have offered the Chola crown first to the Bana chieftain and later to have performed his own anointment at Ayirattali. The Banas even claimed credit for this Pandyan success against the Chola emperor in 1216—17. Some of the Hoysala inscriptions tell a different tale with regard to the restoration of Rajaraja III to the Chola empire. According to one of them the Hoysala King Narasimha II who had just then succeded to the throne after the retirement of Bellala II invaded Chola country, destroyed the Magararajya dispersed the Kadavas, served as a lion to the elephant of the Pandyas and restored the Cholas to power. Another Hoysala inscription of A.D. 1218 which records the achievements of Narasimha II in the Tamil country mentions him as *Kanchikanna Kadavaraya Kulantaka Magararajya Nirmulana, Chola rajya, Pratisthacarya, Pandya rajya Kalahala etc.* A still another epigraph dated two yers later mentions that overthrowing formidable enemie in the east he captured the hunded elephants with which the Magara came against him and brought them with his horses. The Banas in South Indian History—By T. V. Mahalingam (1952), pp. 2969—297 (Reprinted from Journal of Indian History, Volume XXIX August, 1951).

29. The end of the rule o. Kulasekhara Pandya was in 1310 according to Dr. K. K. Pillay. He says :

மாறவர்மன் குலசேகரனுக்கு இரு மக்கள் இருந்தனர். ஒருவன் ஜடாவர்மன் சுந்தரபாண்டியன் மணந்த மனைவிக்கு பிறந்தவன். மாறவர் மன் பட்டத்துக்குரிய சுந்தரபாண்டியனைப் புறக்கணித்து வீரபாண்டியனுக்கு இளவரசு பட்டம் சூட்டினான். (கி. பி. 1296) சுந்தர பாண்டியன் இந்த அநீதியைப் பொறானாய் வெகுண் டெழுந்து தன் தந்தையைக் கொன்று தானே அரியனை ஏறினான் (1310). கைக்கெட்டியது வாய்க்கெட்டாத வாய்ப்பைப் பெற்ற வீரபாண்டியன் சுந்தர பாண்டியன் மேல் போர் தொடுத்தான். சுந்தரபாண்டியன் மதுரையைக் கைவிட்டு ஓடிவிட்டான்.
தமிழக வரலாறு-மக்களும் பண்பாடும்

டாக்டர் கே. கே. பிள்ளை (1972) பக்கம் 336.

30. Venkataramanayya, N.—Quoted by Dr. B. S. Baliga in *Madurai District Gazetteer* (1960) pp. 39-40.

31. During the reign of Ghiyas-ud-Din Damghani, who acquired power in about 1341, Hindus were slaughtered. This persecution was so ruthlessly carried on that Ibn Batuta who saw the slaughter of innocent Hindu-men, women and children recorded with horror that "it was for this reason that God hastened the death of Ghiyas-ud-Din ".

Quoted by Dr. B. S. Baliga in *Madurai District Gazetteer* (1960) p. 41.

32. Krishnaswami, A. Dr. *The Tamil Country under* Vijayanagar, 1964, p. 161.

33. *Ibid.* p. 103.

34. Le Fanu, H., *Salem District Manual*, Vol. I, (1883), p. 45.

35. Richards F. J., *Salem District Gazetteer*, Vol.-I, Part I (1918) p. 67.

36. Sastri, Nilakanta, K. A., *A history of South India* (1958) p. 294-5.

37. Aiyar, Sathyanatha, R. *History of the Nayaks of Madurai* (1924) p. 25.

38. Le Fanu, H. *Salem District Manual* Vol-I, (1883) p. 53.

39 Le Fanu, *Salem District Manual*, Vol-I (1883), p. 54.

40. Sheik Ali, B., *British Relations with Hyder Ali*, 1760-1782.

41. Richards F. J. *Salem District Gazetteer*, Vol-I, Part I (1918), P. 75.

42. Le Fanu, H. *Salem District Manual* (1883), p. 71.

43. Mohibbul Hasan, History of Tipu Sultan, (1971), p. 8.

44. Baliga, Dr. B. S. *Studies in Madras Administration*, Vol. I, (1960), p. 3.

45. The Civil Disobedience Movement (Madras) 1930-31 (Strictly confidential).

46. For the information on Subramania Siva and other freedom fighters, we are indebted to R. Subba Rao of Papparappatti.

47. Fortnighyly Confidential Report, dated 2nd September 1927.

48. For the information on Tyagi Tirtagiriyar we are indebted to M. S. Ayyamperumal a Social Welfare Worker of Dharmapuri.

CHAPTER 3.

PEOPLE

India, isolated by physical and historical causes is comprised of three main regions, *viz.*, the Himalayas, the Middle land; and the Deccan. Each region possesses an ethnic character of its own, and has contributed a distinct element to the making of the Indian people. Region is rather a large unit. So the distinct elements are only general to speak of, whereas in smaller units such as areas the distinct elements are more specific and clear.

So, while discussing " People " in this chapter the district as a whole has been construed as ' area '. The ethnic character of this area, therefore, is found reflected in the people.

As to " People " it is defined as a whole body of persons constituting a community, tribe, race or nation because of its common culture, history, religion or the like.

This community in the case of Hindus is comprised of castes, (i.e.) a collection of families bearing a common name, claiming common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine following the same hereditary calling and forming a single homogeneous community. The name generally denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The institution of caste is supposed to be an essential part of the social philosophy of the Hindus. Thus the influence of caste is found to be all pervasive.

In respect of the other followings such as Islam and Christianity, there are no caste systems as such but there are divisions within. However, with these basic religious beliefs, different languages, customs, etc., they constitute " People " and to speak about the people of any particular area, the geographical location and historical events are seen to have influenced them.

Dharmapuri area is blessed with a salubrious climate and Forest wealth. But speaking of rainfall, Dharmapuri is at the mercy of uncertain monsoons.

Dharmapuri occupies an important place in history. It had been the battle field of many wars which were either due to local or foreign aggressions. The people of Dharmapuri naturally had to involve themselves in these events. The ruins of the forts, spread all over Dharmapuri district bear testimony to this and the traces and scars left by the historical happenings are too marked to miss.

So the geographical and the historical influences must have made a very strong impact on the people, and as such, we are able to identify a collective personality of the people of Dharmapuri.

Perhaps, this has led Munro, who was closely associated with the people of Dharmapuri, to conclude that :

> Learned men who write of India begin by talking of the Sun and then tell us that its vertical rays make the natives indolent; but not withstanding all this, the farmers are, at least, as industrious as those of Europe and their women more so.

But with the passage of time, the old trends are giving way to modern trends. Owing to the efforts taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to bring about socio-economic changes, and the 20 point programme of the Government of India, the personality of the people of Dharmapuri has undergone a remarkable change and these modern people are whom we now come across.

Dharmapuri is unique in its linguistic life. Its polyglottal backdrop has secured a special status for it. Many languages like Telugu, Kannada, Urdu, Marathi and Lambadi co-exist and interact in the district. An attempt has been made to highlight the peculiar features of the languages in the district through a scientific survey by linguistic experts.

The differences based on religion and caste are slowly weakening' though may not have completely disappeared. The unifying force of education, industrialization and improved communications has introduced more features in common in the social life of the people and before long a culturally unique caste or tribe is bound to become at matter of the past.

3.2 : 0. *Population.*—

Richards finds an 'eloquent testimony to the *Pax Britannica*' in the fact that the population of the Salem district had nearly quadrupled during a century of the British rule. On the basis of the census figures, he shows that the district's population has always shown an upward trend from 1797 with the single exception of the decade of 1871-81. But then, it was during 1876-77 in this decade that the nightmarish great famine ravaged this country.

The population figures of Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Hosur and Harur taluks of the composite Salem district in 1951 and 1961 may be seen in Table 3.1. Dharmapuri became a separate district from 2nd October 1965. During the census, 1971, Denkanikotta and Uttangarai taluks and Palakodu sub-taluk had been formed. So separate figures for these are available.

TABLE 3.1.

POPULATION IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT—CENSUS FIGURES.

Name of the Taluk.	1951	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dharmapuri	313,113	374,581	339,549
Krishnagiri	287,359	416,713	396,112
Palakodu (sub-taluk)* ..	..	..	146,414
Harur	221,227	215,603	280,197
Uttangarai*	..	..	139,423
Hosur	270,687	325,354	163,826
Denkanikotta*	..	..	212,254
Total ..	1,092,386	1,332,251	1,677,775
Per cent of increase ..	..	22	26

NOTE.—Dharmapuri became a separate district in October 1965.

*Formed after 1961 census.

The total population of the district, in the census, 1981 was 19,97,060. The population is distributed in the taluks as shown in Table 3.2.

Density.—The density of population in the district is 208 per sq. km. in the State, it is 365 per sq. km^2.

The percentage of decennial growth of population in the district has been 22 in 1961; 26 in 1971; and 19 in 1981.

A significant factor in the growth of population in the district during 1971-81 has been that in rural areas it is only 18 per cent; but in urban areas it is 30 per cent. This shows that migration of population from rural areas to urban areas does take place but only to a very limited level.

Dharmapuri district has comparatively a small urban area. The urban area in the district is comprised of the municipalities of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri, and the panchayats of Hosur. Denkanikotta, Kaveripatnam, Palakodu and Harur. The urban population in the district is 1,87,184 (96.167 males and 91.017 females). The urban population in Dharmapuri district is 9.4 per cent, as against 33 per cent in Tamil Nadu. The distribution of urban population in the district among its towns may be seen in Table 3.3.

Literacy.—The literate population in the district, in the census, 1981, was 5,79,163, as detailed in Table 3.4. The percentage of literate population in the district is 28.99; in the State it is 46.76.

TABLE 3.2.

POPULATION—DHARMAPURI DISTRICT, CENSUS, 1981.

Name of the taluk.	Total Population.			Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dharmapuri ..	1,32,739	1,27,414	2,60,153	23,755	1,868
Krishnagiri ..	2,40,138	2,34,938	4,75,076	50,535	5,299
Palakodu ..	87,504	84,378	1,71,882	13,878	1,783
Harur ..	1,63,648	1,56,715	3,20,363	79,194	21,785
Uttangarai ..	85,484	81,711	1,67,195	29,221	952
Hosur ..	1,04,809	97,973	2,02,782	31,149	1,912
Denkanikotta	1,28,222	1,21,373	2,49,595	33,213	9,096
Pennagaram	76,818	73,196	1,50,014	15,739	3,379
Total ...	10,19,362	9,77,698	19,97,060	2,76,714	46,074

TABLE 3.3.

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT, CENSUS 1981.

Town.	Population.			Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hosur ..	27,129	14,471	12,658	1,648	11
Denkanikotta	17,470	9,005	8,465	1,822	238
Krishnagiri	48,335	24,625	23,710	4,004	710
Kaveripatnam	13,669	6,796	6,873	1,417	..
Palakodu ..	13,024	6,719	6,305	328	6
Dharmapuri	51,223	26,118	25,105	3,350	15
Harur ..	16,334	8,433	7,901	3,197	108
Total ..	1,87,184	96,167	91,017	15,766	1,088

TABLE 3:4

LITERATE POPULATION IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT, CENSUS 1981.

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rural	.. .. ..	3,34,728	1,40,221	4,74,949
Urban	.. .. ..	62,578	41,636	1,04,214
	Total ..	3,97,306	1,81,857	5,79,163

TABLE 3:5

LITERACY RATE AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—DHARMAPURI DISTRICT, CENSUS 1981.

	Scheduled Castes.		*Scheduled Tribes.*		*Total.*
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural ..	39,419	12,809	4,714	1,580	58,522
Urban ..	3,740	2,021	320	225	6,306
Total ..	43,159	14,830	5,034	1,805	64,828

The distribution of literate population between the rural and urban areas of the district provides an interesting comparison. Among the literates, 82 per cent live in the rural parts of the district; whereas at the State level the percentage of rural literate population is only 55.3. Such a concentration of literate population in rural parts of the district, is a very healthy sign and augurs well for a number of welfare schemes for rural development. It also shows that the gravitational power of towns, in drawing educated population from rural areas, has been less in this district.

The literacy rate among the scheduled castes and tribes may be seen in the table 3:5. The percentage of literate population among the scheduled castes is 20.96; among the scheduled tribes it is 13.67.

Working Population.— In the census, 1981, 8,33,019 persons have been registered as 'Main workers' in the district. The details of the working population may be seen in table 3:6.

The ratio between workers (including marginal workers) and non-workers in the district is 44:56.

TABLE 3:6.

WORKING POPULATION IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT, CENSUS 1981.

Region.	Main Workers.	Marginal Workers.	Non-Workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rural	7,74,725	55,060	9,80,091
Urban	58,294	525	1,28,365
Total ..	8,33,019	55,585	11,08,456

At the State level this ratio is 42:58. Though preponderance of non-workers is a common factor the position is slightly better in Dharmapuri district.

Occupational distribution.—The majority of the people are engaged in agriculture and allied occupations. It is found in the census, 1971, that the workers in the district were occupied as detailed in table 3:7.

TABLE 3:7.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT, CENSUS 1971.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cultivation	3,04,574	45,194	3,49,768
Agricultural labourers	1,02,282	58,445	1,60,727
Livestock Forestry fishing, hunting, plantations Orchards and allied activities.	4,838	1,362	6,200
Mining and quarrying	2,107	212	2,319
Household industries	7,166	1,036	8,202
Other manufacturing processing servicing and repairs.	11,722	745	12,467
Construction	4,190	608	4,798
Trade & Commerce	22,620	2,653	25,273
Transport Storage and Communications.	6,938	287	7,225
Other Services	28,679	5,220	33,899
Total ...	4,95,116	1,15,752	6,10,878

3.3:0. LANGUAGE AND CULTURE—.—

The mother tongue of majority of the people in the district is, Tamil. The spoken Tamil has been affected by the influence of historical factors and prevalence of other languages. Very often villagers substitute 'r' for 'l' and 'v' for 'p' or 'b'. Richards pointed out that Paithur is sometimes pronounced as Vaithur; and Rubber as Lubber. What he has said[3], still holds good, may be now, the percentage is less.

The other important languages spoken are Telugu, Kannada, Urdu, Patnuli, Marathi, Hindi, etc.

Marathi was the official language of the district till 1851. In some Places Kannada was also used in preparation of office records. The Board of Revenue ordered in 1854 that Marathi should not be used in preparation of *Jamabandi* records, and it was the end of official domination of Marathi in the district.

Generally, Dharmapuri district is of great linguistic interest. Its multilingual character makes it an ideal region for the study of interaction of various languages, lexical standardization,and the dialectal variations. A detailed study of the linguistic peculiarities in the district was arranged specially for Gazetteer project. A team of investigators from the centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University conducted a study under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Agesthialingom. The speech behaviour of different sections of the society, in various parts of the district was studied for this purpose. This opportunity was utilized to make an in-depth study of the cultural ramifications, expressed particularly through folk-songs and proverbs.

Owing to the exposure to the multilingual practices, Dharmapuri district has acquired a special status of linguistic importance. The intercourse among the people, using several languages has lent a cosmopolitan character to Dharmapuri district. The special *Report* on the linguistic survey of the district, though 'technical' in a number of ways, will help understand the people of the district to a great extent; besides it will prove useful to analyse the changes in the linguistic life of the People in future. The special *Report* may be seen in appendix 3.

The linguistic harmony among the multilingual communities at a socio-cultural level, is a remarkable feature of the people of this district.

3.4:1. *Religion.*—The number of followers of various religions in the district may be seen in the table 3:8. Hinduism is the religion of the majority of the people, while Islam and Christianity have a good number of people.

3.4:2. *Hinduism.*—Hinduism, which is as old as the world itself is founded on the doctrine of 'Karma' which is ascribed to the deeds of man, (i.e.) right and wrong and 'good and bad' which manifests itself as providential judgment. Under this head 'Hinduism' there are religious groups who belong to different camps, namely, the Saivites and the Vaishnavites etc. The Saivites are devoted to Siva while Vaishnavites are devoted to Vishnu and they wear distinguishing markings on their foreheads. Within the Vaishnavites, also there are sub-sects their worship does not stop with Siva and Vishnu alone but extend to Gods and Godesses allied to Saivam and Vainavam.

There are separate temples for Siva and Vishnu and within the precincts of these temples are shrines dedicated to Vinayaka, Subramanya, etc., and Thayar, Sri Anjaneya, etc., respectively.

TABLE 3:8

NUMBER OF FOLLOWERS OF VARIOUS RELIGIONS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT, CENSUS 1971.

Name of the religion.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Buddhism	9	19	28
Christianity	8,933	8,949	17,882
Hinduism	8,02,822	7,78,924	15,81,746
Islam	40,051	37,136	77,187
Jainism	36	33	69
Sikhism	11	7	18
Other religions and persuasions	123	113	236
Religion not stated	289	320	609
Total ...	8,52,274	8,25,501	16,77,775

The customs and religious practices of these two groups among the Hindus together with their sub-sects are governed by the codes set up by the respective castes to which they belong.

In rural areas worship of Kali, Aiyanar, Muniappan, etc.,is very common and comparatively a stress in their beliefs in God and worship are more significant. Even today we see quite huge forms of Ayyanar tastefully painted and impressive to look at, in villages. During festivals the whole village gathers in the precincts of the temple for worship and we see a oneness in them.

Apart from the above it is common among the Hindus to worship the Margosa and Pipal trees and cobras and snake-pits (பாம்புப் புற்று) in certain places we see figures of inter-wined cobras carved on stones installed at the base of the margosa or pipal trees being worshipped. Behind the outward tribal quality of the snakeworship, are hidden great yogic principles, and astonishingly refined ideas of ancient India. Another worship is that of "*Thulsi*" which is held sacred and grown in pots or special cisterns installed in Hindu household.

Castes may differ; customs may differ; kinds of worship may differ ; but with all that they are held together by a single unifying force (i.e.) "Hinduism".

3.4:3. *Islam.*—It is not clear when Muslims settled here. It could have been as early as 1647, when Azad Khan won the Balaghat from Jegadeva Raya. The victories of Hyder Ali in the 18th century should have also helped growth of Islam here[4]. 'Islam, means *bhakthi* or devotion. For the Muslims there is no other God except Allah and no form should be attributed to God.

Generally there are two divisions among the Muslims; the Dekhanis whose ancestors migrated from the Dekhan and the Lebbais, who are of local origin.

The Muslims from a separate well-knit community in religious and social matters.

3.4:4. *Christianity.*—Christianity was introduced in the district by Robert De Nobili, who founded the Madura Mission of Jesuits. During his stay at Maramangalam in around 1625 numerous conversions took place. Father Jean de Britto visited Dharmapuri in 1675. He found a mission there and placed it under the charge of Fathers Antoine Ribeira and Moucciarelli[5].

Abbe Dubors of the Pondicherry mission was sent to Dharmapuri after the Third Mysore was to revive the efforts of missionaries, who had suffered neglect and destruction earlier. The ruined churches were rebuilt. He was responsible for converting more than 2000 people in Elathagiri, Rayakottah, Antheripatti, Sankari Durg and Tiruppattur. He had a special attachment for Dharmapuri area. He was affectionately known as Rev. Anthoni swamiar or Doddha swamiyavaru.

3.4:5. *Caste and other divisions.*—The institution of caste has been one of the exclusive characteristics of the Indian Society since early ages. Inspite of great changes in the history of India. caste has continued to be an important feature of Indian social life.

Over the years peoples, families and even races have tended to produce new groups because of inter-marriage. By means of modern transportation this process is being speeded up and as a result any scientific account of races and peoples becomes complicated. Efforts of the National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji particularly against the evil of untouchability have created a sense of awakening among the people. Much credit goes to Thanthai Periyar E. V. Ramasamy Naicker for the propagation of social reforms vigorously in Tamil Nadu, which has instilled in the minds of the people convictions that they are all equal and there is neither superior nor inferior caste and that the caste system does not serve any meaningful common social purposes. Bringing out penal provisions for untouchability and the efforts of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India for the upliftment of the weaker sections by way of 'Samabandhi Bhojanam', incentives for inter-caste marriages, especially between a Prahmin and a Harijan have brought about a healthy change in the attitude of the people towards castes and helped national integration and dis-integration of caste ideologies. So already we see the faith in caste systems dwindling.

However, there is still a percentage of people who are not willing to give up their faith in caste or communities. But since a wane is seen in the majority of the people the determination of the minorities to stick on to old principles will have to fade away. Thus the new generation will definitely be able to turn a new leaf.

In the earlier editions of the gazetteers relating to Salem district of which Dharmapuri district was part of it then, a detailed account of all the communities, etc., have been given.

So, our endeavour in this chapter is to list out such communities which have social customs and practices which appear strikingly different.

Lingayats.—This sect traces it origin to Basava, Bijjala's minister of the 12th century. They are mostly migrants from the Kannada country. They are staunch believers of Lord Siva who worship Lord Siva in the form of Lingam. Around the neck they wear a casket suspended by a chain or a string, in which is enclosed a small Lingam. Their staunch faith has given them the sobriquet *Veera Saivas.*

The Lingayats are divided into five main sections depending on their association with one of their five main Acharyas or *Gotrakaras.* These Acharyas, exercise spiritual control within their geographical limits. They are Ekorama at Kotara in the Himalayas, Viswacharya at Benaras, Maruthacharya at Ujjain, Pandithacharya at Srisaila and Renukacharya at Balahalli. The caste disputes among the Lingayats are decided by a panchayat presided over by the local representative of the math. The next higher authority is the nearest sub-math. There are such sub-maths at Ballahalli or Gummalapuram (Hosur taluk) or Rajapuram near Aneka.

Pinjaris.—A section of Muslims, who speak corrupt form of Telugu, is called Pinjaris. They are also known as Panjaris, Panju-vettis, Achu-kattis or Dude-Kulas. They have acquired this name, because of their major occupation, 'cotton-cleaning'. Dude-Kulas, in Telugu means cotton cleaners. They are commonly found in Hosur, Berikai and Mathigiri. They dress like Hindus. Their women also wear *pottus* like Hindu women and their customs greatly approximate that of the Hindus. They are gradually merging with orthodox Muslims.

Malayalis.—The Malayalis are the hill tribe who live mainly in the Chitteri hills of the district. They trace their origin to Kanchipuram. The major divisions among them are the Periya Malayalis, the Pachai Malayalis and the Kolli Malayalis. Caste disputes among the Malayalis are decided by *Ur-Kavandar* or *Muppen.* He is assisted by a *Kangani.* A number of *Karakkarans* are also elected to assist him. They worhsip both *Shiva* and *Vishnu* but do not employ *archakas.* Their patron deity is *Kari Raman,* an *avathar* of *Vishnu.* They also worship *Kali, Pidari, Mari, Ayyanar,* etc. These deities are worshipped mostly in open air, served by their own tribal *Pujaris,* known as *Tathans* or *Andis.* They celebrate Deepavali, Pongal and the 18th day of the Tamil Month *Adi.* Hunting and bull dances are important items of celebrations of Deepavali and Mattu-Pongal (the second day of Pongal).

Their marriage customs which were strikingly different are outdated now and their approach has quite changed in line with the present.

Vellalars.—The Vellalars are mainly engaged in agriculture. Changes brought about by time have motivated, rather necessitated them to take up avocations like business, Government services and other professions. The titles attached to this caste are Pillais, Mudaliars and Chettiars. Hosur taluk, is where the Kongu Vellalars reside mostly while *Pavalam katti* vellalars are mostly found settled in Dharmapuri taluk. They had acquired this name because of the circlets of coral beads worn by their woman on the left arm. Similarly there are Vellikai vellalars commonly found in Dharmapuri and Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks. Their women wear silver bangles on the upper arm In Dharmapuri and Harur taluks, there are Thondaimandalam Vellalars and Thuluva Vellalars. Thondaimandalam Vellalars are reputed for their strict vegetarianism.

Vanniars.—Vanniars are also called as Palliars and Padayachis. The term Vanniar is expanded as Vanniyakulakshatriyas. Vanni refers to Agni or fire. They claim to be the *Kshatrias* belonging to *Agnikula.* Some of them claim descent from the Solar and Lunar races also. Several other names like Naicker, Nayanar, Odayar and Gounder are also adopted by some of them.

In the taluks of Hosur, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Harur the Olai Vanniars are commonly founded. The women wear in their ears rolls of palm leaves. Nagavadam vanniars population is concentrated in the taluks of Hosur, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri. A curious shoe shaped ear ornament made of gold bearing a serpent's head is worn by the women folk.

Marattas.—There is a settlement of about twenty Maratta families in Agraharam Village (Krishnagiri.) It is believed that Sivaji while he crossed this village during his expedition in the South came across a *Swayambu* and so installed a deity of *Amma Bhavani.* The people of this settlement have now constructed a shrine for Amma Bhavani. This shrine has come up in the middle of a fairly big mango orchard which land is said to have been gifted in favour of the temple by a devotee of the same community. The earnings derived from the orchard are said to be utilised for the upkeep of the shrine. A temple for *Pandaranga Vittala* has also recently come up. The people of Maratta origin live scattered in many parts of this district but they are a fairly united community, their identities well preserved. Celebrations on a grand scale mark *Ashada Ekadasi* (July) during which *Akanda bhajans* are held accompanied by dances. The bhajans are famous ; their renderings are pleasing to the ear which go on for several days non-stop.

Social life.—Customs and religious ceremonies in our land are many. An endeavour to list them all involves the risk of omission. From the rituals, one could recognize the caste or community to which they belong.

But now the people are becoming more and more aware of social changes Education has helped to view things in a better perspective. with the result the emphasis on castes is seen to weaken. So today by mere observation of the religious rites, etc., one will not be in a position to identify the caste or community.

Marriages, Inter-religious and Inter-caste are not uncommon now-a-days. In fact, the part played by Government is very significant. To encourage marriages between a Harijan and a non-Harijan incentives like modals, other facilities, etc., are given.

The religious ceremony in weddings have become more formal. Marriages are solemnised before the Registrar of Marriages. In temples marriages in the presence of Invited gatherings consisting of very close relatives and friends have become the order of the day. These also prove very economical. But registration of the marriages is a must as per the law. In the case of some who could afford, there is a reception after the marriage which is largely attended.

Inheritance of properties which was decided by the parents or grandparents and about which the local community head or Periyadanakarar had a say, has become a matter of the past while now there are set procedures laid down by the Civil Law and its Procedure Code. In cases of dispute there is the Court to settle the inheritance.

Occupations linked with communities were the rule then, but now with equal opportunities for one and all to acquire education, the position is different. Evidently in the present age, they have their own choice in the matter of avocations with reference to their educationa qualifications and talents.

In Dharmapuri, all the above aspects are well represented. For particulars of customs, practices, etc., in early days,please refer Gazetters (Salem) by Richards, F.J., and Thiru Ramasami.

Entertainments.—With the cinema wave catching up, the old time entertainments like dramas (excepting special dramas) Therukoothu, (enacting dramas in the street corners—which are purely excerpts from Epics), religious discourses, etc., are losing popularity. But it cannot be said that the Therukoothu, Religious discourse etc., have altogether faded out. The cultural importance of these still makes them live.

The audio visual media besides providing entertainment is also a mass media. The variety of themes afforded by the cinema is much to the liking of the public than the rhetoric performances of the past and hence the overwhelming response for cinemas.

Dharmapuri district does not seem to fall back in providing entertainments through cinemas. It has 46 permanent/semi permanent and 39 touring cinema houses spread all over the district. A cinema theatre in the rural areas serves all the surrounding villages and so also the cinema houses in the towns attract audiences from the surroun-

ding areas. Young and old irrespective of sex are seen to throng the theatres during all parts of the day due to screening of pictures almost round the clock every day which aspect the old time entertainment cannot be expected to fulfil.

Besides, there are the radios and community television sets which supplement entertainment through cinemas.

Communal life.—We may follow different religions and our mother tongues may be different and we may be settled any where in our country. But all are Indians. Speaking of Dharmapuri, people of all religions, castes, communities who speak different languages are living there. They celebrate different festivals and observe many ceremonies in accordance with their religious codes. Now-a-days and perhaps even in the past it could not have been uncommon for members of the different religions coming together to participate in festivals like Pongal, Deepavali, Ramzan, Christmas, New Year day, etc., greetings exchanged. So we see a harmonious blending of all castes, religions and communities. In fact most of the Hindus still mark their New Year on January the 1st on which occasion there are celebrations in almost all the Hindu temples. It is also very common for Hindus to visit Churches and mosques and *vice-versa*. The important local festivals in the district are :—

Month.	*Name of the Festival.*	*Place.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
January ..	Sappalamman Festival ...	Timmasamudram
February ..	Car Festival	Mathagondapalli
Do.	Do.	Tirthamalai
Do.	Sivarathri Festival ..	Solamarathupatti
Do.	Badrakali Amman Festival	Macheri
March ..	Chudanathaswamy Car Festival.	Hosur
Do.	Kali Amman Festival ...	Admankottai
April ..	Betroyasami Car Festival	Denkanikotta
	Kali Amman Festival ...	Indoor
August ..	Kanni Amman Jatrai Festival.	Iruiappatti
	Adi-p-perukku Festival ...	Hogenakkal

NOTES.

1. Le Fanu, *Salem District Manual* (1883) p. 209

2. The area of the district, as per the census figures, is 9622 sq.km. There is a little variation from the survey figures, according to which, the area of the district is 9615.89 sq.km.

3. Richards F. J., *Salem District Gazetteer*, Volume I, Part-I (1918), p. 92-93.

4. Please see Mohammad Sheriff, paper on *Social and Cultural History of Dharmapuri Muslims* for the Seminar on Social and Cultural History of Dharmapuri district, 24-25 April 1983.

5. Richards, *Salem District Gazetteer*, Volume I—Part I (1918) p.96.

APPENDIX—3.

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

(A Study of Linguistic Peculiarities, Commonness, Language contact, Proverbs, folk songs, etc.)

CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY IN LINGUISTICS,
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY,
ANNAMALAI NAGAR.

JULY, 1979.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
I. *Introduction*–	175—177
1.1 The Present Study	175
1.2 Social Stratification and sampling	175
1.3 Interview and Data Elicitation	175
1.4 Sociocultural interaction and language use ..	176
1.5 Plan of the Study	176
II. *Dharmapuri Tamil Speech*—	178—245
2.0 General Introduction	178
2.1 Common System	178
2.1.1 The Phonological System	178
2.1.2 Grammatical (Morphological) Description— Overall System	183
2.2 Linguistic peculiarities in Dharmapuri Tamil ..	211
2.2.0 General Introduction	211
2.2.1 Study of linguistic variations	211
2.2.2 Analysis and identification of linguistic variations	212
2.2.3 Phonological variations in Dharmapuri Tamil A Sociolinguistic Study	213
2.2.4 Morphological (Grammatical) Variations in Dharmapuri Tamil : A Sociolinguistic Study ..	221
2.2.5 Lexical features (Vocabulary items) peculiar to different speech varieties	237
III. *Language Contact Situation*—	246—247
3.0 General Introduction	246
3.1 Bilingual contact	246
3.2 Bilingualism and linguistic interference	246
3.3 Minority languages and their use	247

IV. *Practice of Minority Languages and their Significance*— 247—278

4.0 General Introduction 247

4.1 Practice of Telugu-a socio linguistic study .. 247

4.1.0 General Introduction 247

4.1.1 Telugu Vocabularies in Tamil 248

4.1.2 Tamil Usages in Telugu speech 248

4.2 Practice of minority languages : Kannada language 250

4.2.0 General Introduction 250

4.2.1 Professional/Occupational status, etc. .. 250

4.2.2 The impact of Tamil on Kannada 251

4.2.3 Changes observed in Kannada 251

4.2.4 Kannada Structure 251

4.3 Practice of minority languages : Urdu language. 253

4.3.0 General Introduction 253

4.3.1 Tamil lexical usages 254

4.4 Lambadi—A Sociolinguistic Study 255

4.4.0 General Introduction 255

4.4.1 An Outline of Lambadi Language 256

4.4.2 Lambadi Lexicon 271

V. *Proverbs*— ... ... 279—280

5.0 General Introduction 279

5.1 Tamil Proverbs 279

5.2 Telugu Proverbs 279

5.3 Urdu Proverbs 280

5.4 Kannada Proverbs 280

VI. *Folk Songs*— .. .. 280—283

6.0 General Introduction 280

6.1 Folk song—1 280

6.2 Folk song—2 281

6.3 Folk song—3 282

6.4 Folk song—4 282

6.5 Folk song—5 283

Transliteration of Tamil Folksongs .. .. 284—287

VII. *General Observations of the Linguistic Situation* .. 288—292

7.1 The process of lexical Standardisation 288

7.2 Regional usages and their isoglosses 289

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. THE PRESENT STUDY.

The linguistic description presented in this study is an outline of the linguistic peculiarities, dialect variations in Tamil, linguistic interference found in the contacting languages and the type of standardization taking place in Tamil lexical system as reflected in the speach behaviour of different sections of the society living in various parts of Dharmapuri district.

The study presented here is based on the linguistic materials elicited during the field trip undertaken by the team of investigators from the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University, in May 1979, to survey the linguistic peculiarities of Dharmapuri district. The data have been elicited from the native speakers who represent different social communities as well as different regions of Dharmapuri district. A social linguistic questionnaire as well as a lexical questionnaire prepared by the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics,Annamalai University was administered to the informants selected during the linguistic survey to elicit the required data.

The investigators (Varma and Karunakaran) transcribed a part of the data phonetically (following the method of narrow transcription) and the most of the data have been tape-recorded. The tape-recorded materials have also been transcribed phonetically later on.

1.2. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SAMPLING.

The following social parameters were taken into consideration: 1. Caste system, 2. Occupation, 3. Age, 4. Sex, 5. Educational status and 6. Income. In the selection of the informants for data elicitation these social parameters played a significant role. Considering the multilingual situation that prevails in the major part of the district, due importance was given to the bilingual and multilingual interference in the language use of the social groups. There are villages which are completely multilingual. The villagers are found to use without any difficulty whatsoever at least three languages viz., Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. There are villages where one could observe the use of Urdu as mother tongue and as other tongue in the normal linguistic behaviour of the society. There are schools in which different media of instruction are followed. There are several villages in which we find the Telugu and Kannada mother tongue population outnumbering the population of native Tamil speakers. Tamil, the regional language, is known to all irrespective of the mother tongue. Some of the bilinguals whose mother tongue is either Telugu or Kannada know only spoken Tamil. It is interesting to observe that in some of the areas of this district three languages are used in advertisements, name boards, etc.

1.3. INTERVIEW AND DATA ELICITATION.

The informants selected for the data elicitation were from different castes viz., Brahmin, Vellala, Mudaliyar, Vaniya Chetty, Arya Vaysya, Lingayat, Vanniyar, Kurumbar, Udayar, Nadar, Agamudayar, Saiva Vellale, Naidu, Naicker, Devanga Chettiyar, Kulalar, Adi Dravidar, Lambadi and Maggudoru. Among the non-Hindus, Muslim (Labbai) and Christian informants were also selected. Points for linguistic survey work were selected from all the seven taluks of the district,

choosing three to four points in a taluk. The points selected were Kaveripatnam, Jegadevipalayam, Bagimanur, and Varatanapalli in the taluk of Krishnagiri, Hosur, Veppampatti. Thirthamalai and Thenkaraikottai in the taluk of Hosur, Uttangarai, Samalpatti and Singarapet in the taluk of Uttangarai, Denganikottah, Rayakottah and Ayyanpuramdoddi in Denganikottah taluk, Kariyamangalam and Palacode in the taluk of Palacode, Mathigiri, Hosur and Bagalur in the taluk of Hosur and Pennagaram, Hogenakkal, Uttamalai, Papparapatti, Laligam and Dharmapuri in the taluk of Dharmapuri.

1.4. SOCIO-CULTURAL INTERACTION AND LANGUAGE USE.

In the places like Varatanahalli certain significant socio-cultural and linguistic features are noticed. They are : (i) all the different mother tongue groups of the areas, viz., *Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Kannada* know the other languages (other tongues) to speak and a few to read and write and (ii) different caste groups like *Brahmin, Naidu, Mudaliyar, Vanniyar* and *Harijan* have close social interactions with each other. The non-brahmins of this area interact socially as a single unit and address each other freely as brothers, sisters and also as-in-laws without any stigma attached. They switch over to the other language without any difficutly what so ever in the course of their conversation with one another or in groups from Tamil to Telugu or Urdu or Kannada etc. The linguistic harmony due to multilingual communities is extended to socio-cultural level also. This factor should be noted as significant because of the Hindu-Muslim unity and various caste groups within Hindu-fold living congenically have intercommunication and contact. The non-muslims of this area especially Harijans, both men and Women could converse (use) Urdu freely and fluently, due to their continued contact as farm labourers, household servants, etc.

1.5. PLAN OF THE STUDY.

The study presented in the following sections includes seven chapters, viz.,

1. *Introduction—*

1.1. Regarding the linguistic survey conducted.

1.2. Regarding the language situation and languages in practices (with special reference to multilingual situation).

1.3. Those significant linguistic usages of the area under investigation

2. *Dharmapuri Tamil—*

2.0. General Introduction.

2.1. The Common system.

2.2. Linguistic peculiarities with reference to social stratification.

3. *Language situation—*

3.1. Language contact and linguistic interference (General).

3.2. Bilingual-Multilingual contact of Tamil and other languages.

3.2.1. Tamil—Telugu.

3.2.2. Tamil—Kannada.

3.2.3. Tamil—Urdu.

3.2.4. Tamil—Lambadi.

4. *Minority languages of the area and their use—*

4.1. Brief study of the minority languages.

4.1.1. Telugu.

4.1.2. Kannada.

4.1.3. Urdu.

4.1.4. Lambadi.

4.2. Impact of Tamil on the language use of minority languages.

4.2.1. In day-to-day linguistic behaviour.

4.2.2. In the formal use.

4.3. The impact of minority languages on the regional language Tamil.

5. *Observations based on the findings of the survey—*

5.1. Linguistic discretness and continuity in variations.

5.2. Language attitudes.

5.3. Others

6. *Folksongs—*

7. *Proverbs—*

1. Tamil

2. Telugu

3. Others.

II. DHARMAPURI TAMIL SPEECH

2.0. GENERAL INTRODUCTION:

The Tamil that is currently in use in the Dharmapuri district spoken by various speech communities is referred as Dharmapuri Tamil. It is observed that there are many variations in the Tamil speech varieties used by different social communities who live in different parts of the district. This section has two sub sections viz., 1. Common system of Dharmapuri Tamil and 2. Those Linguistic peculiarities identified from the speech behaviour of different social communities. The common system and the peculiarities constitute the overall system of Dharmapuri Tamil speech

Common core as well as peculiar features are identified in the three levels of language viz., phonological, grammatical and lexical.

2.1. COMMON SYSTEM.

2.1.1. THE PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEM.

2.1.1.1. *Vowels.*

(1)	*Front.* (2)	*Central.* (3)	*Back.* (4)
High	i e	..	u u:
Mid	e e	..	o o:
Low	..	a a:	..

In the Common System we find five vowel phonemes /i, e, a, o, u/ and the length (duration of the vowels) extracted as separate phoneme which is symbolised as/: /.

Eg. / eri / 'throw'
/ e:ri / 'big tank'
/ aḍi / 'foot/beat'
/ a: ḍi / 'name of a month'

etc.

2.1.1.2. *Nasalization.*—Nasalization is a supra-segmental feature that occurs with the word final vowels in spoken Tamil. Vowels like / e, a, a :, o, u / occur with nasalization before pause. In the written language, the combination viz., vowel plus nasalization ~ is represented as *vowel+nasal.* The nasal that follows the above vowels get lost and the vowels get nasalized as shown below :—

Eg.	*WT*	*ST*	
	/ avan /	/ avan /	[ʌV E] "he"
	/ vanna:n /	/ vaṉṉa:n/	[V nn :] (washerman) "
	/pal amϕ	/paḷom/	[PAI]
	/varum /	/varum/	[VA] "it will come" :

etc.

WT—Written Tamil.
ST—Spoken Tamil.

The occurrence of nasalization [~] is a predictable feature because it occurs only with a set of vowels and also only nasals like / m /and / n / occur after these vowels when they get nasalized.

All the speakers in their *informal speech* behaviour have nasalization attached to the vowels, that occur word finally. But, in the formal speech behaviour or in the careful speech situation, it is found that the speakers are found to pronounce the nasal consonant itself as in the following examples :—

Eg.	*WT*	*ST*	
	/kaṇṇan/	/kaṇṇan/	[KnnnE] "Inf. Speech"
	/kaṇṇan/	/kaṇṇan/	[Kannan.] 'formal/C S.S.'

Inf.—Informal.
C.S.S.—Careful Speech Style.

2.1.1.3. *Consonants* :

		Bibabial.	*Labio Dental.*	*Dental.*	*Alveolar*	*Retroflex*	*palatal.*	*Velar.*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	VI.	p	..	t	..	ṭ	c	k
Stops—								
	Vd	b	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nasals	.. ..	m	..	..	n	ṇ	..	..
Fricatives	.. ..	..	..	..	s	..	..	..
Laterals	.. ..	..	..	..	l	ḷ	..	..
Flap	.. ..	..	..	..	r	..	..	..
Semi-vowels	.. ..	..	v	..	..	..	y	..

The common system of consonants shows 15 phonemes of which be oare stops, 3 are nasals, I is fricative, 2 are laterals. 1 is Blop and 2 are semivowels. The voiced stops are not found as phonemes in all the speech varieties of Tamil used in Dharmapuri district (For details see sec. 2.2.3.)

The Consonant system of Tamil speech varieties shows interesting variations conditioned by social factors. An attempt is made to present all such variations in the following section namely linguistic peculiar features; i.e.

Peculiarities reflected in the speech varieties concerned.

2.1.1.4 *Distribution of phonemes*

2.1.1.4.1. *Vowel distribution*

phoneme.	*Initial occurrence.*	*Medical occurrence.*	*Final occurrence.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
/i/	/intaṭṭu/ "here"	/pillu/ "straw"	/paṭṭi/ "cattle-shed" (in the field)
	/i:riu/	/ki:l ba:som/	/ni:/
	'liver'	'a type of dhothi wear' (tucked between loins).	/you' (sg.)
/e/	/alla:m/	/sevva:/	/kuttika/
	'all'	"Tuesday"	"contract/lease"
	/e:n/	/ke:uuru/	/ate:/
	'my'	'Ragi'	'the very same'
/a/	/aven/	/tapp:li/	/naṭa/
	'he'	'a vesel' (rice cooking).	'walk'
	/a:ḍu/	/na:uu/	/aruva:/
	'goat'	'seedling'	'sickle'
/o/	/ottume/	/koṇḍi/	/appo/
	'unity'	'hook'	'then'
/o/	/o:mom/	/so:l m/	/po:/
	'hama'	'maize'	'go'

	Initial.	*Medial*	Final
/u/	/uḍḍe/	/muy/	/poṉṉu/
	'big shed'	'presentation' (as in marriage.)	'girl/daughter'
/u:/	/u:ɪko:lom/	/ku:te/	/pu:/
	'procession'	'basket'	'flower'

2.1.1.4.2. *Consonant Distribution.*

1. *Stop Consonants.*

	Initial.	*Medial.*	*Ftnal.*
/p/	/pariyacco:ru/	/appa:rom/	--
	'feast given on the betrothal day'.	'afterwards'	
/b/	/bo:gyom/	/labbe/	..
	'mortgage'	'a sub-group of muslim religion'.	..
/ṭ/	/ta:yi/	/kuttom/	--
	'mother'	'fine' (collected by the village.)	--
/ṭ/	/ṭi:/ 'tea'	/poṭṭi/	'box'
/c/	/co:li/ 'blouse'	/pe:ccu/	'speech'

2. *Nasals.*

/m/	/marumusu/	/karambu/	/ma:nom/
	'return-marriage'	'cow-shed'	'sky'
/n/	/na:ttu/	/paranki/	/na:n /
	'seedling'	'pumpkin'	'I'
/ṉ/	..	/aṉṉi/ elder brother's wife.	--

3. *Fricative.*

/s/	/sekappu/	/te:ksa:/ 'anutensil'	--

4. *Laterals.*

/l/	/la:ṭom/	/se:le/	/Ka:/
	'horse-shoe'	'saree'	'leg'

/l̪/	–	/vel̪li/ 'silver'	–

5. *Flap.*

/t/	/rappe/ 'eye-brow'	/po:ru/ 'straw stack'	–

6. *Semi Vowels.*

/v/	/va:ru/ 'leather strap'	/ka:va:/ 'canal'	–
/y/	/ya:ru/ 'who'	/sayinu/ 'chain'	/ka:y/ 'vegetable'

2.1.2. GRAMMATICAL (MORPHOLOGICAL) DESCRIPTION—

Overall System.—The overall morphological system of the Dharmapuri Tamil described here includes the common core found among the speech behaviour of different social groups as well as the individual variations found in those speech varieties concerned. The morphological description includes grammatical categories such as Noun, Verb, Adjective and Particles.

2.1.2.1. COMMON MORPHOLOGICAL SYSTEM.

2.1.2.1.1. NOUN SYSTEM.

2.1.2.1.1.1. *Pronouns.*—There are two major types namely (i) personal pronouns and (ii) other pronouns. Personal pronouns include the first, second and third person pronouns and other pronouns include the interrogative, reflexive, universal, indefinite, etc.

2.1.2.1.1.1.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1. FIRST PERSON.

1.1. *Singular.*—First person singular is represented by the forms *na:n*, and en.

1. en occurs before case markers.

(e.g.)	en-e	—>	enne	'me'
	en-a:le	—>	enna:le	'by me'

2. na:n occurs elsewhere.

(e.g.)	na:n	'I'
	na:n-s:	'Is it I'

1.2. *Plural.*—There are two plurals, viz., inclusive and exclusive.

1.2.1. *Inclusive Plural.*—Inclusive plural is represented by the forms *namma* (ļ) and nam–

1. nam– occurs before case markers.

(e.g.)	nam-akku	'to us'
	nam-o:ṭa	'our'

2. *namma* (ļ) occurs elsewhere.

(e.g.)	namma #		'we (incl.)
	nammal #	o:ṭa	'our'

1.2.2. *Exclusive Plural.*—This category is represented by the forms na:nka and *enka* (ļ).

1. *enkal* occurs before case markers.

(e.g.)	enkaḷ / ukku	'to us'
	enka-ku : ṭ'a	'with us' (Soc.)

2. *na : nka occurs elsewhere.*

(e.g.)	na : nka #	we (excl.)'
	na:nkaḷ-a:	'Is it we?

2. SECOND PERSON.

3.1 SINGULAR

The forms *ni:* and *un* denote second person singular.

1. *un-* occurs before case markers

(e.g.)	un-e	→ unne	'you (acc.)'
	un-akku	→ unakku	'to you'

2. *namma* (ḷ) occurs else where.

(e.g.)	namma #	'we (incl.)'
	nammaḷ # o:ṭa	'our'

2. ni : occurs elsewhere.

(e.g.)	ni : #		'you (Sg.)'
	ni:-e:	→ ni:ye:	'yourself (emph.)'

2.2. PLURAL

The forms *ni:nka*(ḷ) and *unkaḷ*—denote the second person plural or honorific singular.

1. *unkaḷ* occurs before case markers.

(e.g.)	unkaḷ-a:le		'by you'
	unkaḷ-Ø	→unka	'your'

ni:nka occurs elsewhere.

(e.g.)	ni:nka #	'you (Pl.)/(hon.sg.)'
	ni:nkaḷ-e:	'you (pl.) yourselves'

3. THIRD PERSON (DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS).

Third person is represented by demonstrative pronouns viz. (i) *distant demonstrative* and (*ii*) *proximate demonstrative.*

3.1. DISTANT DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This pronoun is formed by the addition of gender-number markers *-van, -vaḷ, -tu,-vankaḷ* and *-tunkaḷ* to the distant demonstrative base *a.*

(e.g.)	a-van	..	'that-he'
	a-vaḷ	..	'that-she'
	a-tu	..	'that -it'
	a-vanka(ḷ)		'those-they'
	a-tunka(ḷ)		'those-they' (neu.)

3.2. PROXIMATE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This type of pronoun is formed by adding the gender number markers *-van, -vaḷ, -var, -vankaḷ, -tu* and *-tunkaḷ* to the proximate demonstrative base *i-.*

(e.g.)	i-van	..	'this-he'
	i-vaḷ	..	'this-she'
	i-vankaḷ	..	'these-they'
	i-tu	..	'this-its'
	i-tunkaḷ	..	'these-they (neu)
	i-var	..	'this-he (hon.)

2.1.2.1.1.1.2. OTHER PRONOUNS.

1. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

Interrogative Pronoun is formed by adding the gender-number markers *-van,- vaḷ- -tu, vankaḷ, -var,- tunkaḷ* and *- ru* to the Interrogative bases *e -* and *ya :—.*

(e.g.)	e-van	..	'who' (Mass')
	e-vaḷ	..	'who' (fem.)
	e-tu	..	'which'
	e-vankaḷ	..	'who' (Pl.)
	e-var	..	'who-he (hon.')
	e-tunkaḷ	...	'which' (Pl.)
	ya:-ru	...	who' (Non-neu.)

2. Reflexive Pronouns.

The forms *ta:n* and *ta:nka*(ḷ) denote the singular and plural reflexive pronouns respectively.—

1. *Singular.*—

ta:n and *tan*-denote the singular pronouns.

1. *tan-* Occurs before case markers.

(e.g.)	tan-e	—>	tanne	'one-self' (acc.)
	tan-akku	—	tanakku	'to oneself'

2. *ta:n* occurs elsewhere.

(e.g.)	ta:n	'oneself'
	ta:n-e:	'oneself' (emph.)

2. *Plural* —
ta:nka (ḷ) and tanka(ḷ) denote the plural.

1 *tanka*(ḷ) occurs before case markers.

(e.g.)	tankaḷ-a:le	'by themselves'

2. *ta:nka*(ḷ) occurs elsewhere.

(e.g.)	ta:nkaḷ #	'themselves'
	ta:nkaḷ -e:	'oneself' (emph.)

3. Universal Pronouns.

Universal pronouns are formed by adding the clitic *-um* to forms like *evan, evaḷ, etu, ya:r, enke, eppiṭi, appaḷe*, etc.,

(e.g.)	evan-um		'anyone'
	etu-um	—ᐳetum	'anything'
	ya:r-um		'anybody'
	enke-um	—ᐳenkeyum	'anywhere'
	eppiṭi-um	—ᐳeppṭiyum	'anyhow'
	eppa:vam	—ᐳeppavum	

4. Indefinite Pronouns.

The indefinite clitic-o: is added to the forms like *evan, evaḷ, etu, ya:r, enke, eppiṭi, eppa*, etc. to form indefinite pronouns

	evan-o:		'some one' (Mas.)
	evaḷ-o:		'some one' (Fem.)
	etu-o:	—ᐳ eto:	'something'
	ya:r-o:		'somebody'
	enka-o:	—ᐳenkayo:	'somewhere'
	appṭi-o:	—ᐳeppiṭiyo:	'somehow'
	eppa-o:	—ᐳeppavo:	'sometime', etc.

2.1.2.1.1.2. GENDER-NUMBER MARKERS.

There are seven sub-categories, viz. (i) Masculine singular, (ii) Feminine Singular, (iii) Neuter Singular, (iv) Masculine honorific singular, (v) Honorific Singular, (vi) Epicene Plural and (vii) Neuter Plural.

These categories are formed by adding various gender-number markers to the noun-stems capable of taking gender-number.

1. MASCULINE SINGULAR

There are four markers which denote masculine singular. They are, *-an, -a:n, -van,* and-ϕ

1. *-an* occurs with noun stems of class I.

pa:ṭṭ-an	'grand father'
mak-an	'son'

2. *-a:n* occurs with noun stems of class II.

pa:p-a:n	'Brahmin' (Mas)
vaṇṇ-a:n	'washerman'

3 *-van* occurs with the noun stems of class II II

a-van	'that-he'
kosa-van	'potter-man'

4. -ϕ occurs with the noun stems of class IV.

ceṭṭi-ϕ	—> ceṭṭi	'man of Chettiyar caste'
cakli-ϕ	—> cakli	'man of cobbler caste,

2. FAMININE SINGULAR

There are nine (9) markers to denote feminine singular which are added to nown stems of different main classes and sub-classes.

1 *-aḷ*

mak-aḷ	'daughter'
marumak-aḷ	'daughter-in-law'

2 *-i*

pa:ṭṭi-i	'grand mother'
ma:m-i	'aunt/mother-in-law'

3 *-a:tti*

pa:pp-a-tti	'Brahmin' woman'
vaṇṇ-a:tti	'washer-woman'

4 *-icci*

jaḍig-icci	'wife's elder sister'

5 *-val*

[illegible]	'that-she'

12.C

6 *-tti*

pe:-tti	'grand daughter'
paray-tti —> paracci	Harijan lady'

7 *-atti*

na:su-atti —> na:duvatti	woman of barber community'

8 *-acci*

kavuṇd-acci	'woman of the Gounder Caste'

9 *-cci*

Veḷḷa:ḷ-cci	woman of Vellala community'

3. NEUTER SINGULAR

-tu is the marker that is added to the demonstrative bases (*a-* and *i-*) and interrogative base *e-* to form neuter singular forms.

(eg.)	a-tu	'that-it'
	i-tu-e —> ite	'this-it' (acc.)
	e-tu	'which'

4. MASCULINE HONORIFIC SINGUALAR

-var and *-a:r* denote masculine honorific singular.

1. *-var* occurs after the demonstrative and interrogative bases and also after noun stems like *talay*, etc.

a-var	'that he (hon.)'
i-var	'this he (hon.)'
e-var	'who he (hon.)'
talai-var	'leader (hon.)'

2. *-a:r* occurs after certain noun stems like *na:ṭ—*, *ceṭṭi—* etc.

na:ṭ-a:r	'a person of Nadar community'
ceṭṭi-a:r —> ceṭṭiya:r-	'a person of Chettiar community,

5. HONORIFIC SINGULAR

-vanka] is the honorific singular that is common to both masculine and faminine genders and occurs after demonstrative bases (*a-* and *i-*) and interrogative base (*e-*).

a-vanka]	'that he/she'(hon.)
i-vanka]	'this he/she'(hon.)
e-vanka]	'who he/she' (hon.)

6. EPICENE PLURAL

-vankaḷ is added to the demonstrative and Interrogative bases to form epicene plural.

a-vanka(ḷ)	'these-they'
i-vanka(ḷ)	'these-they'
e-vanka(ḷ)	'who-they'

7. HUMAN PLURAL

This type of plural markers occurs after certain noun stems and after gender - number markers.

-unkaḷ and *-nkaḷ* are the two markers that denote this kind of plural.

(eg.)	na:da:r-unkaḷ	'people of Nadar community'
	paḷḷi-nkaḷ	'people of Vanniya community'

8. NEUTER PLURAL

-tunkaḷ, *-nkaḷ* and-*kaḷ* are three markers which denote neuter plural.

The marker *-tunkaḷ* occurs after the demonstrative and interrogative bases *a-*, *i-* and *e-* respectively.

1. *-tunkaḷ*

a-tunkal.	'those they (neu.)'
e-tunkal.	'which they (neu.)'
i-tunkal.	'those they (neu.)'

2. *-kaḷ* occurs after stems ending in/m/.

maram-kal—>	maramka(ḷ)	'trees'
paḻam-kaḷ —>	paḻanka(ḷ)	'fruits'

3. *-nkaḷ* occurs elsewhere.

sɛṭi-nkal	'plants'
u:ṭu-nkaḷ	'houses'

2.1.2.1.1.3 CASE MARKERS.

There are eight (8) cases other than the nominative and vocative cases. Case markers are found to occur some times after the inflexional increments.

1. ACCUSATIVE CASE.

There is only one marker-*e* to denote the accusative case.

1. *-e*

(eg.)	en--eḷ	—>	enne	'me'
	maram-t-e	—>	maratte	'tree' (acc.)
	u:ṭu-t-e	—>	u:ṭṭe	'house' (acc.)
	katti-a	—>	kattiya	'knife' (acc.)

2. INSTRUMENTAL CASE.

-a:le is the only marker that denotes Instrumental case.

1. *-a:le*

(eg)	avan-a:le			'by him'
	ve:r-a:la			'by whom'
	katti-a:le	→	kattiya:le	'by knife'
	kay-a:le	→	kayya:le	'by hand'

3. SOCIATIVE CASE.

-o:te is the Sociative Case marker added to the noun stems.

1. *-o:te*

(eg)	avaḷ-o:ṭ-e			'with her'
	paṇam-t-o:te	—>	panatto:te	'with money'
	en-o:te	—>	enno:te	'with me'

4. DATIVE CASE.

There are three markers viz. *-kku*, *-akku* and *-ukku* to denote the dative case.

1. *-akku* occurs after *en-*, *un-*, *tan-*, *nam-*, etc.

en-akku	'to me'
un-akku	'to you (Sg.)'
tan-akku	'to oneself'
nam-akku	'to us'

2 *-kku* occurs after stems ending in vowels /i/or/e/ and consonant /y/.

(eg)	kiḷi-kku	—>	kiḷikki	'to parrot'
	ve:le-kku	—>	ve:lekki	'to work'
	na:y-kku	—>	na:ykki	'to dog'

3. *-ukku* occurs elsewhere.

(eg)	avan-ukku	'to him'
	eṅgal-ukku	'to us'
	u:r-ukku	'to village'

5. ABLATIVE CASE.

-kitteruntu and *-leruntu* denote the ablative of motion.

1. *-kitteruntu* occurs with nouns denoting human.

avan-kitteruntu	'from him'.
annen-kitteruntu	'from elder brother'

2. *-leruntu* occurs elsewhere.

maram-t-leruntu	—>
marattleruntu	'from the tree'
u:r-lerundu	'from native place'

6. LOCATIVE CASE.

-kiṭṭe and *-le* are the markers which denote locative case.

1. *-kiṭṭe* occurs after human nouns.

(eg.)	avan-kiṭṭe			'with him'
	ra:masa:mi-kiṭṭe			'with Ramaswami'

2. *-le* occurs elsewhere.

(eg.)	u:ṭu-t-le	—>	u:ṭṭle	'in the house'
	ve:ley-le			'in work'
	pay-le			'in the bag'

7. GENITIVE CASE.

--o:ṭe is the marker that denotes the genitive case. In some cases genitive case is unmarked.

o:ṭe/ Ø

(eg.)	en:ote	—>	enno:ṭe	'my'
	en Ø	—>	en	'my'
	avan-o:ṭe			'his'
	avan Ø	—>	avan	'his'

8. PURPOSIVE.

There are three markers (viz.) *-kka:ka*, *-ukka:ka* and *-akka:ka*, which are conditioned as in the case of Dative case (see. 4).

(eg.)	avan-ukka:ka	'for him'
	en-akka:ka	'for me'
	ve:ley-kka·ka	'for work'

2.1.2.1.1.4 DERIVATION OF CERTAIN GRAMMATICAL FORMS FROM NOUNS.

Certain forms are derived by adding markers to the noun bases like adjectives, adverbs, possessive nouns, common nouns, etc. Those suffixes added to derive such categories are called *derivative markers.*

1. ADJECTIVE MARKER.

-a:na is the derivative marker added to certain nouns like *aḷaku, ne:rmai, uyaram*, etc.

1. *-a:na*

(eg.)	aḷaku-a:na	—>	aḷaka :na	'beautiful'
	uyaram-a:na	—>	uyarama:na	"tall'
	ne:rmay a:na	—>	ne:rmaya:na	'faithful'

2. ADVERBIAL MARKER.

-a: is the derivative marker added to certain noun bases to form adverb.

	ve:kam-a:	'fast'

3. COMMON NOUN MARKER.

-i is the marker added to certain nouns like *pa:vam*, *vivasa:yam*, *vyya:ba:ram*, etc. to form common human nouns, which do not distinguish gender.

1. *-i*

pa:vam-i	→	pa: vi	'sinner'
vya:ba:ram-i	→	vya:ba:ri	'merchant'
vivasa :yam-i	→	vivasa:yi	'farmer'

4. POSSESSIVE NOUN MARKERS.

Markers like *-sa:li*, *-ka:r-* are added to certain noun stems to form possessive nouns.

1. *-sa:li*

putti-sa:li			'clever person'
balam-sa:li	→	balasa-:li	'strong person'

2. *-ka:r-*

paṇam-ka:r-an	→	
paṇakka-ran		'rich man' etc.

2.1.2.1.1.5 NUMERAL SYSTEM

There are two types of numerals viz. (i) *Cardinals* and (ii) *Ordinals*.

2.1.2.1.1.5.1 CARDINALS

1. *One*

Numeral 'one' is represented by the forms *oṇṇu*, *oru*, *o:r*, *otte* and *ov-*

1. *oṇṇu* occurs before. #

oṇṇu #		'one'
patin-oṇṇu #		'eleven'

2. *ov-* occurs before *oru* and *oṇṇu*

ov-oru	→	ovvoru	'each one'
ov-oṇṇu	→	ovuoṇṇu	'one each'

3. *o:r-* occurs before *a:ḷu*.

o:r-a:ḷu	'one person'

4. *otte* occurs as a free form.

otte	'one'(single thing)

5. *oru* occurs elsewhere.

oru-katte	'one bundle'
oru-marom	'one tree'

2. TWO

Numeral '2' is denoted by the forms *ira-*, *reṇṭu* and *era-*,

1. *era-* occurs before the numeral form *nu:ru*.
   era-nu:ru 'two hundred'.

2. *ira-* occurs before numeral form *vatu*.
   ira-vatu 'twenty'

3. *reṇṭu* occurs elsewhere.
   reṇṭu 'two'
   pan-reṇṭu → pannentu 'twelve'

3. THREE

Numeral '3' is represented by forms *mup-*, *mun-*, *mu:ṇu* and *mu:—*

1. *mup-* occurs before the numeral form *patu*.
   mup-patu 'thirty'

2. *mun-* occurs before the numeral form *nu:ru*.
   mun-nu:ru 'three hundred'

3. *mu:-* occurs before the numeral form *a:yram*
   mu:-a:yrom → mu:va:yrom 'three thousand'

4. *mu:nu* occurs elsewhere.
   mu:ṇu # 'three'
   patin-mu:ṇu # → 'thirteen'
   patimu:ṇu

4. FOUR

Numeral '*s*' is denoted by the forms *na:-*, *na:p-* and *na:-*,

1. *na:p-* occurs before the numeral form *patu*.
   na:p-patu 'forty'

2. *na:* occurs before the numeral form *nu:ru*.
   na:-nu:ru 'four hundred'

3. *na:lu* occurs elsewhere.
   na:lu # 'four'
   patin-na:lu # → 'fourteen'
   patina:lu

5. FIVE

Numeral '5' is denoted by the forms *ancu*, *am-* and *ay-*.

1. *ay-* occurs before numeral forms *nu:ru* and *a:yrom*.

   ay-nu:ru 'five hundred.
   ay-a:yrom →
   ayya:yrom 'five thousand

2. *am-* occurs before the numeral form *patu*.
am-patu —▷ ambatu 'fifty'

3. *ancu* occurs elsewhere.
ancu # 'five'
patin-ancu → patinancu 'fifteen'

6. Six

The forms *a:ru*, *ara-* and *aru-* represent the numeral 'six'

1. *ara-* occurs before the numeral form *nu:ru*,
ara-nu:ru 'six hundred'

2. *aru-* occurs before the numeral form *patu*.
aru-patu → aruvatu 'sixty'
3. *a:r(u)* occurs elsewhere.
a:ru # 'six'
patin-a:ru # 'sixteen'
a:ru-a:yrom → a:ra:yrom 'six thousand'

7. Seven

The forms *e:ḷ—*, *e:ḷu* and *eḷu*—denote the numeral 'seven'.

1. *eḷu—* occurs before the numeral forms *patu* and *nu:ru*,
eḷu—patu → eḷuvatu 'seventy'
eḷu—nu:ru 'seven hundred'

2. *e:ḷ-* occurs before the numeral form *a:yrom*.
e:ḷ-a:yrom 'seven thousand'

3. *e:lu-* occurs elsewhere.
e:ḷu-# 'seven'
patin-elu # 'seventeen'

8. Eight

The forms *ettu*, *etṭ-* and *en-* represent the numeral 'eight'.

1. *en-* occurs before the numeral forms *patu* and *nu:ru*.
en-patu → embatu 'eighty'
en-nu:ru → ennu:ru 'eight hundred'

2. *etṭ-* occurs before the numeral form *a:yrom*.
etṭ-a:yrom 'eight thousand'

3. *eṭṭu* occurs elsewhere
eṭṭu #
Patin-eṭṭu # 'eight'
'eighteen'

9. NINE

Numeral '9' is represented by the forms *ombo:tu* and *to̲l-*.

1. *to̲l-* occurs before the numeral forms *nu:ru* and *a:yrom*.

to̲l-nu:ru	→	tonnu:ru	'ninety'
to̲l-a:yrom	→	to̲la:yrom	'nine thousand'

2. *omba:tu* occurs elsewhere.

ombo:tu #	'nine'
pattu-ombo-tu #	'nineteen'

10. TEN

The numeral '10' is denoted by the forms *pattu*, *patin-* *Pan-Patu*, *mu:ru* and *patt.-*

1. *pan-* occurs before the numeral form *re̲n̲tu*.

pan-re̲n̲tu	→	pannen̲tu	'twelve'

2. *nu:ru* occurs after the numeral form *to̲l-*.

to̲l-nu:ru	→	tonnu:ru	'ninety'

3. *pattu* occurs before #

pattu	'ten'

4. *patu* occurs after the numeral forms *iru-*, *mup-*, *na:p-*, *am-*, *aru-*, *e̲lu-*, *en̲-*.

iru-patu	→	iruvatu	'twenty
mup-patu	→	muppatu	'thirty'
na:p-patu			'forty'
am-patu	→	ambatu	'fifty'

etc.

5. *patt* occurs in between numeral forms.

iru-patt-a:ru	→	iruvatta:ru	'twentysix'

6. *patin-* occurs elsewhere.

patin-mu:nu	→	patimu:nu	'thiteen'
patin-e̲ttu			'eighteen'

etc.

11. HUNDRED

The numeral '100' is represented by the forms *nu:ru* and *a:yrom*.

1. *a:yrom* occurs after the numeral form *tol-*.

tol-a:yrom→	tolla:yrom	'nine hundred'

2. *nu:ru* occurs elsewhere.

era-nu:ru	'two hundred'
nu:ru #	'hundred'

12. THOUSAND

a:yrom is the form that denotes the numeral 'thousand'.

a:yrom	'thousand'
a:yrom-t-oṉṉu	-->
a:yrattoṉṉu	'1001'
reṇṭ-a:yrom #	'two thousand'

2.1.2.1.1.5.2. ORDINALS

Ordinal numbers are formed by the addition of the markers- *a:vatu* and *-a:m* to the cardinal numeral forms.

reṇṭu-a:vatu	→
reṇṭa:vatu	'second'
pattu-a:vatu	→
patta:vatu	'tenth'
patt-a:m (ma:som)	'tenth month'
oṉṉ a:m (kla:su)	'first class'

2.1.2.1.1.5.3. FRACTIONS

ka:l(u), are, mukka:l, areykka:l, etc. are the fractions used.

FORMATION

Cardinal number + fraction

oṉṉu-are→oṉre	'one and a half'
reṇṭu-ka:l(u)	→
reṇṭe:ka:lu	'two and a quarter'

Here *-e:-* is a clitic that functions as a conjunctive marker. This particular marker occurs only when we conjoin a full number and a fraction as shown above.

2.1.2.1.2. VERB SYSTEM

The verb system presented below deals with the formation of the various finite and non-finite verb categories like finite verb forms infinitive. relative participle. verbal participle. conditional, etc. that are commonly found in the speech varieties of Tamil used in Dharmapuri district.

2.1.2.1.2.1. TENSE MARKERS

1.1. PAST TENSE MAKERS

-ṭ- (-*tt*-, -*ṭ*-, -*cc*-.), -*in*- (-*n*-, -i-), -*nṭ*- (-*ṇṭ*-, -*nn*-, -*ne*-) are the markers which denote past tense.

1. -*t*- (-tt-, -t-, -*cc*-) occurs with verb stems of Class.I

uḷu-t-a:n	'ploughed-he'
eṭu-tt-a:	'took she'
po: -a:nka(ḷ)	→
po:*ṭṭ*a:nka	'placed-they' (hum.)
puṭi-cc-e	'caught-you' (sg.)

2. -*iṇ*- (-*n*-, -i-) occurs with verb stems of Class II.

o:*ṭ*-in—a:n	→
o:*ṭ*una:n	'ran-he'
sol-n-a: → sonna:	'said-she'

3. -*nt*- (-*ṇṭ*-, -*nn*-, -*nc*-)

naṭa-nt-en	'walked I'
tin-nt-a:n → tinna:n	'ate-he'
uruḷ-nt-utu → uruṇṭutu	'rolled-it'
sey-nt-a:nkaḷ	→
sensa:nka	'did-they' (hum.)

1.2 PRESENT TENSE

Present tense is represented by the markers -(*k*)*kr*-, -*r*- and -*ϕ*- which occur after different classes of verb stems.

1. -(*k*)*kr*-

aṭi-kkr-a:nka(ḷ)	beat'they' (hum.)
aru-kkr-a:	'cuts-she'
o:*ṭ*-r-a:n	'runs-he'
sey-r-e	'do you' (sg.)
po:k-∅-utu	→
po:kutu	'goes-it'

1.3. FUTURE TENSE

Future tense is denoted by the markers viz., -*pp*- -*v*-, and -*um*- which occur after different sets of verb classes.

1. -*pp*-, -*v*- and -*um*-

naṭa-pp-inka(ḷ)	'will walk-you'(pl.)
paṭi-pp-a:	'will read -she'
o:ṭu-v-om	'will run-we'
tin-um-ϕ	→
tinnum	'will eat-it'

2.1.2.1.2.2. PRONOMINAL TERMINATIONS.

Pronominal terminations are those markers which denote the pronouns in the predicate i.e. in the finite verbs. Each pronoun has a Corresponding termination in the finite verb forms.

For example, *vanten* '(*I*) came'

2.1. First Person

2.1.1. *Singular*

-an is the termination for singular.

va-nt-en	'came-I'
po:-r-en	'go-I'
say-v-en	'will do-I'

2.1.1.1. *Plural*

First person plural termination is represented by the marker *--Om.*

(eg.) ke:ṭṭ-om	'asked-we'
oṭṭu-vom.	'will run-we'
po:-r-om.	'go-we'

2.2. Second Person

2.2.1. *Singular*

-e and *-i-* are the two markers that represent second person singular.

(eg.) var-r-e	'come-you (sg.)
pa:tt-a	'saw-you' (sg.)
e:ṭu-pp-a:	'will take-you' (sg.)
po:-in-i-a:	→
po:niya:	'did-you' (sg.) 'go'

2.2.2. *Plural/Hon. Singular*

-inka(ḷ) is the marker that denotes second person plural/Hon. singular termination.

(eg.) naṭa-nt-inkal ✱	→
naṭantinka	'walked-you' (Sg.)
varu-v-inkaḷ-a:	'will you (Hon.Sg.) come?

3. Third Person

2.3.1. *Masculine Singular*

-a:n is the marker that denotes masculine singular termination

(eg.)	sey-r-a:n	'does-he'
	o:ṭu-v-a:n	'will run-he'
	paṭi:-cc-a:n	'read-he'
	varama:ṭṭ-a:n	'won't come-he'

2.3.2. *Feminine Singular*

-a:(l) is the marker that represents feminine singular termination.

(e.g.)	va-nt-a:l #	→
	vanta: #	'she came'
	eṭu-kkr-a:l-a: #	→
	eṭ ukkra:la: #	'does-she take?'
	po:-v-a:l #	→
	po:va: #	'she will go'

2.3.3. *Neuter Singular*

-utu,-Φ, -icci are the three markers that represent neutersingular mination.

3.1. *-utu*

vant-utu			'it came'
o:t-Φ-utu	→	o:ṭutu	'it runs'

3.2. *-Φ*

var-um-Φ	→	varum	'it will come'
naṭakk-um-Φ-	→	naṭakkum	'it will walk'

3.3.*-icci.*

po:n-icci	..	'it went'

2.3.4. *Epicene plural*

-a:nka(l) is the marker that denotes epicene. plural termination.

(e.g.)	kuṭu-tt-a:nka(l)		'gave-they'
	po:--n-a:nka]-a:	..	'did they-go?'
	sey-va:nka] #	..	→
	seyva:nka	..	'will do-they'

2.3.5. *Neuter Plural*

-utunka(l) is the marker that represents neuter plural terminstion.

(e.g.)	naṭakkutunka(l) #	..	—→
	naṭakkutunka	..	'they walk'
	o:ṭ-n-utunka(l)	..	—→
	o:ṭnutunke	..	'they ran'
	var-Φ-utunka (l)	..	—→
	varutunka	..	'they come'

2.1.2.1.2.3. IMPERATIVE.

Imperative singular is unmarked. Imperative plural is represented by the markers *-nka, -i:nka* and *-unka* added after the verb bases.

1. *-nka* occurs after verb stems ending with vowels.

po:-nka	..	'go-you' (Pl.)
va:nka	..	'come-you' (Pl.)

2. *-i:nka* occurs after the negative marker *-a:t-*.

Sey-a:t-i:nka	..	——>
seyya:ti:nka	..	'don't do-you' (Pl.)

3. *-unka* occurs elsewhere.

o:t-unka	..	'run-you' (Pl.)
tirupp-unka	..	'turn-you' (Pl.)

2.1.2.1.2.4. *Infinitive*

Infinitive is represented by the markers *-ka, kka* and *-a*.

1. *ka* occurs after verbs like *po:, oḷi,* etc.

po:-ka	..	'to go'
oḷi-ka	..	'to get destroyed'

2. *-kka* Occurs after the strong verbs.

aṭu-kka	..	'to take'
paṭi-kka	..	'to read'

3. *-a* occurs elsewhere.

sol-a →solla	..	'to say'
o:ṭ-a	..	'to run'
pe:s-a	..	'to speak'

2.1.2.1.2.5. NEGATIVE FORMATION.

1. NEGATIVE MARKERS

Negative is represented by two markers

viz, *a:-* and *- a:t-*.

1. *-a:-* occurs before consonants.

var-a:-me	..	'without coming'

2. *-a:t*—occurs elsewhere.

sey-a:t-a>Seyyaṭa	..	'didn't do' (adj.)

PAST NEGATIVE

Past negative is formed by adding the negative form -(l)*le* to the infinitive form of the verbs.

verb base +*lle* ..

eg.	ke:kka-llc	..	'didnot hear'
	pa:kka-(l)lc	..	'did not see'

3. WON'T

-ma:ṯṯ- is the negative form that is added to the infinitive ferm of the verb that proceeds. It gives the meaning 'won't.

e.g.	seyya-ma:ṯṯ-a:n	..	'he won't do'
	vara-ma:ṯṯ-a:	..	'she won't come'
	kuṭukka-ma:ṯṯ-en	..	'I won't give'
	po:ka-ma:ṯṯ-e	..	'you (Sg.) won't go'
	o:ṭa-ma:ṯṯ-a:nka	..	'they (hum.) won't run'

2.1.2.1.2.6. RELATIVE PARTICIPLE.

Relative participle is morphologically expressed by adding the marker *-a* after the *tense or negative markers* preceeded by the verb bases.

Vb+ { Tense / Negative } +RPM

Vb=verb base.
RPM=Relative Participle Marker.

eg.	va-nt-a	..	'came' (adj.)
	sol-n-a——>sonna	..	'said' (adj.)
	var-r-a	..	'coming (adj.)
	sey-a:t-a—>seyya:ta	..	'didn't do' (adj.)
	Vanta payyan	..	'the boy who came'
	sonna ve:le	..	'the work (someone) said'
	varra a:ḷu	..	'the person who is coming.'
	sayya:ta ve:le	..	did the work that (someone),

2.1.2.1.2.7. VERBAL PARTICIPLE.

Verbal participle is represented by the markers *-u*, *-me* and in some cases it is unmarked (after the past tense suffix-*in*-).

eg.	ke:ṯṯu	..	'having heard/asked'
	vant-u	..	'having came'
	pa:tt-u	..	'having seen'
	paṭi-tt-u—>paṭicci	..	'having studied'
	sey-nt-u—>senci	..	'having done'
	var-a:me	..	'without coming'

13.8

Verbal participle is immediately followed by the finite verb in a construction. Also, it is possible to have more than one V.P. in a construction.

eg. avan vantu po:na:n .. 'he came, and went'

avan vantu pa:rttu sa:ppittu po:na:n 'he came enquired, ate and went'

2.1.2.1.2.8. PARTICIPIAL NOUNS.

Participial noun is formed by adding the pronouns *avan, aval, avar, atu* and *avanka*(l) to the relative participial forms.

PN = RPF + { avan, aval, avar, atu, avank(l) }

PN=Participial Noun
RPF=Relative Participle Form

eg.	vantavan	'he who came'
	pa:ttava	'she who saw'
	o:ṭnatu	'that it ran'
	paticcavaru	'he who read'

2.1.2.1.2.9. VERBAL NOUN.

Verbal noun is denoted by the marker *-atu* and it is added after the tense (past or present) or negative marker when preceeded by the verb stems.

VN=V.St.+ { Tense, Negative marker } + V.N. Marker.

VN=Verbal Noun.
V.St.=Verb Stem.

1. *-atu*

eg.	vant-atu	.. 'the act of coming'
	seyr-atu	.. 'the act of doing'
	po:k-a:t-atu	.. 'the act of not going'

2.1.2.1.2.10. PERMISSIVE.

-ala:m is the permissive marker which occurs after the verb stems.

1. *-ala:m*

pa:kk-ala:m	.. 'one may see'
seyy-ala:m	.. 'one may do'
var-ela:m	.. 'one may come'

2.1.2.1.2.11. HORTATIVE.

Hortative is denoted by the marker *-aṭṭum* added to verb bases.

1. *-aṭṭum*

eṭukk-aṭṭum	..	'let one take'
po:k-aṭṭum	..	'let one go'
tu:nk-aṭṭum	..	let one sleep'

2.1.2.1.2.12. CONDITIONAL.

Conditional is represented by the markers-*a:* and *-ṭṭi.* These markers occur after the past tense and negative markers respectively.

1. *-a* :

ke:ṭṭ-a:	..	'if someone asked'
senc-a:	..	' if someone did'

2. *-ṭṭi*

pa:kka:ṭṭi	..	'if someone did not see'
vara:ṭṭi	..	'if some one did not come'

2.1.2.1.2.13. TEMPORAL.

Temporal is represented by the marker *-appa,* which occurs after the tense markers (past and present) or negative markers.

1. *-appa*

vant-appa	..	'while one came'
ke:ke-appa	..	'while one asked'
pa:kka:t-appa	..	'while one did not see'

2.1.2.1.2.14. PROHIBITIVE.

-paṭa:tu is the form that is added to the infinitive of the verb to express prohibitive sense.

1. *-pata:tu*

solla-paṭa:tu	..	'should not tell'
varap-paṭa:tu	..	'should not come'

2.1.2.1.2.15. OBLIGATIVE.

-ṇum is the shortened form of *ve:ṇṭum* which is added to the infinitive form of the verb to express obligative meaning.

1. *-ṇum*

vara-ṇum	..	' must come'
seyya-ṇum	..	' must do'

etc.

2.1.2.1.2.16. POTENTIAL/NEGATIVE POTENTIAL.

*-muṭi-*is the form that is added to the infinitive form of the verb to express potential or negative potential sense. This form is either followed by the marker *-um* or *-a:tu.*

eg.	seyya-muṭiyum	..	'can do'
	seyya-muṭiya:tu	..	'cannot do'
	vara-muṭiyum	..	'can come'
	vara-muṭiya:tu	..	'cannot come'

2.1.2.1.2.17. REFLEXIVE.

There are four forms viz. *-kiṭ-' -ki-' -ku* and *-ko* which are added to the verbal participle form of the verb to express reflexive meaning.

1. *-kiṭ-* occurs before past tense marker.

Vantukiṭṭ-a:n	..	'he came for himself'

2. *-ki-* occurs before present tense marker.

aṭicci-ki-ra:nka	..	'they beat themselves'
vantu-ku-va:n	..	'will come for himself'

3. *-ku-* occurs before the future tense marker.

vantu-ku-va:n	..	'he will come for himself'

4. *-ko-* occurs elsewhere.

senci-ko	..	'do for yourself'
paṭicci-ko	...	'read for yourself'

2.1.2.1.3. PARTICLES.

The following particles are found to occur in the common system of Dharmapuri Tamil. Of these particles some of them occur freely in sentences, some others occur with verb; some others with noun and yet some others with both verb and noun.

All those bound particles are presented in the section called clitics.

1. *Still/yet.*

innum is the particle that denotes the meaning 'still/yet'.

innum	..	'still/yet'
enakku innum kuṭu	..	'give me still'
aven innum valle	...	'he hasn't come yet'

2. *Hereafter.*

inime is the particle that represents 'hereafter'

ni: inime inke vara:te .. 'you (Sg.) don't come here hereafter.'

3. *At once/immediately.*

oṭane is the particle that represents the meaning 'atonce/ immediately'.

na:n oṭane po:kaṇum .. 'I have to go immediately'

ni: oṭane va: .. you (Sg.) come at once.

avan vanta oṭane na: varren.

'I will come (there) as soon as he came'.

4. *Yes/alright.*

sari is the particle that denotes the meaning 'yes/alright'.

sari, ni: va : .. 'alright, you (S.g) come.

sari, seyrcn. .. ' yes, I will do'

5. *Often.*

aṭikkaṭi is the particle that represents the meaning 'often'

avan u:rukku aṭikkaṭi po:ra:n
'he goes to his native place often'

6. *Again.*

The meaning 'again' is represented by the particles *marupaṭi* and *tirumpavum.* Both are in free variation.

aven marupaṭi varama:tta:n/
aven tirumpavum varama:tta:n
'he won't come (here) again'.

7. *Without any Purpose/Aimlessly.*

Summa : is the particle that denotes the meaning 'without any purpose'.

summa : vanten .. '(I) have come (here)without any purpose'.

8. *Alone.*

taniya : is the particle that denotes/alone/lonely'
ava taniya : Po : na: · 'She went alone.'

9. *Much*

neraya is the particle that denotes the meaning /'*much/many*'

neraya pe : ru valle ' many persons didn't come '

ma : ṭu neraya pa : lu karantutu

' there was plenty of milk (to-day) '

10. *What*

enna is the particle that represents the meaning ' what '.

ni : enna seyre ? ' What are you doing'

enna ke : ṭṭinka ' What did you (hon.Sg.) ask' ?

11. *Slowly*

metuva : is the particle that represents the meaning ' slowly '.

ava romba metuva : naṭakkra :
' She walks very slowly '

ni : metuva : sa : ppuṭu
' you (Sg.) eat slowly'

12. *Quickly*

si : *kkrom* is the particle that denote the meaning ' quickly.'

ni : si : kkrom po : yiṭṭuva :
' you go and come quickly '

13. *When* (*Temporal*)

po : *tu* is the particle that denotes the meaning ' when '. It occurs with relative participle form of the verb only.

vanta-po : tu ' when (someone) came'

ke : kkum-po : tu ' when (someone) asks '

14. *Similar/As*... ... ...(*Manner*)

ma : *tiri* is the particle that represents the meaning similar ', etc.

aven sonna ma ; tiri ni ṭ seyyi
' you (Sg.) do as he said '

15. *Through*

mu : *liyama* : is the particle that denotes the meaning 'through'.

en mu : liyama : ka : ṭṭa : n
'he enquired through me'

aven mu : liyama : anuppunen
'(I) sent (it) through him'

2.1.2.1.4 CLITICS

Clitics are divided into three viz, (i) *Proclitics*, (ii) *Post clitics and* (iii) *Enclitics.*

2.1.2.1.4.1 PRO-CLITICS

1. DISTANT DEMONSTRATIVE

Distant Demonstrative is expressed by the form *a-* .

1. *a–*

eg.	a—nte : ṭṭu	'there'
	a—mma : n	'that much'
	a—nke	'there'
	a—ttini	'that much'

2. PROXIMATE DEMONSTRATIVE

It is expressed by the form *i-*.

1. *i—*

eg.	i—nta: ṭṭu	'here'
	i—nke	'here'
	i—mma : n	'this much'
	i—ttini	'this much'

3. INTERROGATIVE

The form *e—* expresses interrogation.

1. *e—*

eg.	e—nta:ṭṭu	'where'
	e—nke	'where'

e—ppo	'when'
e—mputtu	'how much'
e—nte	'which'
e—itini	'how many'

2.1.2.1 4.2. POST-CLITICS

1. Place Clitics.

Place is expressed by the forms -nta : ttu and—nke. They are added to the pro clitics bases

1. *—nta : ttu*

eg.	ana : ttu	'there
	inta : ttu	'here'
	enta : ttu	'where'

2. *—nke*

eg.	a—nke	'there'
	i—nke	'here'
	e—nke	'where'

2. Clitics of time

It is expressed by the forms *—ppo* and *—nnekki*. These forms are added to the Post clitics.

i. *—ppo*

eg.	a—ppo	'that time'
	i—ppo	'this time, now'
	e—ppo	'when'

ii. *—nnekki—*

eg.	a—nnekki	'that day'
	i—nnekki	'today'
	e—nnekki	'which day'

3. CLITICS OF QUANTITY

Quantity is expressed by three forms *-mma:n*, *-ttni*, *-vḷo* . All these forms have similar and also distinguishable meaning, or Quantity, countable and mass.

i. *-mma:n* mass Quantity

eg. a-mma-n	'that much'
i-mma:n	'this much'
e-mma : n	'how much'

ii. *-ttini* Countable Quantity

eg. a-ttini	'that many'
i-ttini	'this many'
e-ttini]	'how many'

iii. *-vḷo* mass quantity

eg. a-vḷo	'that much'
i-vḷo	'this much'
e-vlo	'how much'

3. *Enclitics*

1. EVEN

This clitics give the meaning of 'even' and is shown by the Form *-um*.

1. *-um*

eg. avankal-um	'even they'
na:n-m	'even-I'
avan-um	'even-he'

2. EMPHASIS

Emphasis is shown by the form *ta:n* which can be added to say noun or verb or particle.

1. *ta:n*

eg. avan-ta : n	'It is he only'
atu-ta:n	'It is that only'
appo-ta:n	'then only

3. Comparison

Comparison can be shown by four forms in Dharmapuri Tamil. They are (i) *ka:ṭṭum*, (ii) *ka: ṭṭiyum*, (iii) *co-ka:ṭṭe*, and (iv) *-vṭe*.

eg. enne-ka:ṭṭum	'than me'
ate-ka:ṭṭe	'than it'
avane-ka:ṭṭiyum	'than he'
ite-vṭe	'than this'

4. About

The form *-patti* gives the meaning 'about' when added to a noun or pronoun declined in the accusative.

eg. avane-patti	'about him'
ate-patti	'about that'

5. Confined to

The form *-maṭṭum* gives the meaning 'confined to' when added to noun form.

1. *-maṭṭum*

eg. ivan-maṭṭum	'he alone (Proximate)'
avan-maṭṭum	'he alone (remote)'

6. Supposition

-um form when occurs with conditional form of a verb gives the meaning of supposition. For example :

1. *-um*

eg. senja:l-um	'even if one does'
sonna:l-um	'even if one says'
vant-a:l-um	'even if someone comes'

7. Universal Clitics

This form *-um* is different from other *-um* like supposition, even etc.

eg. enkey-um	'everywhere'
eppav-um	'always'
appay-um	' ,, '
eptiy-um	'at any rate'

8. INDEFINITE CLITICS

-o: form shows indefiniteness

eg.	eppey-o:	'sometime back'
	enkey-o:	'somewhere'
	ennikk-o:	'some time back'
	aṭṭiy-o:	'some how'

9. INTERROGATIVE CLITICS

Interrogation is shown by the form *-a:* which is added to the finite form of the verb or to a noun.

1. *a:*

eg.	vanta:n-a:	'did he come ?'
	po:ṭṭ a:n-a:	'has he put ?'
	avan-a:	'is he?'

2.2. LINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES IN DHARMAPURI TAMIL.

2.2.0 GENERAL : INTRODUCTION

Language is a socio-cultural phenomenon, because it is very difficult to think of a society functioning without a language ; a language without a society. Language and Society are closely inter-related. Language use, in our linguistic communication and competence is fast changing due to the ever increasing role of the language in the society. The analysis of the social role of a language is primarily carried out by socio linguistics. There are other disciplines like anthropology, Sociology, Social Psychology, Education, etc., which are indirectly connected with language study. This brings to light the significance of language as an integral part of culture and society. The recent interest in the social patterning of language or sociology of language use is not limited to sociology and linguistics only, but is shared by other disciplines like anthropology, philosophy, political science, etc.

2.2.1 STUDY OF LINGUISTIC VARIATIONS

It is a well known fact that language varies from time to time ; from place to place and from society to society. Language users are aware of the fact that linguistic variation exists in some form or other, in every one's linguistic behaviour. Language users prefer and make a choice of linguistic usages depending upon their behavioural roles in different social situations, contexts, and speech events. This means that linguistic variation can be expected in response to different social situations, environments, etc. In a particular speech event speech varies depending upon the domain of the discussions, the topic of the discussion, the participants involved—their role relationships, etc. Within the linguistic behaviour of an individual we notice different styles which are conditioned by the formal, informal social situations, etc. This emphasises the fact that there are no single-style speakers. Due to the situational

differences, automatically there takes place linguistic differences in our normal linguistic behaviour. When speakers are conscious of the speech situations they use one type of style and in other casual or informal situation they choose to use another type of style. The usages they employ in these situations vary structurally to a certain extent. Some of the usages have special meanings attached to them known as social meanings of language.

In our Tamil Social system when we visit relatives or friends, when we take leave of them we use a construction na :n po :yttu varren which means in this particular context ' I take leave of you '. In a normal situation the very same sentence is understood differently, i.e. it conveys the meaning ' I will go and come afterwards '. This type of social conditioning of usages is called as social meaning of language attached to the usages concerned. There are so many social situations like the one mentioned above which we come across in our social set up. We sometimes automatically make a switch over from one type of usage to the other type insome other instances the social contraints make use to realise the significances of the usages which eventually leads to code-switching. All these styles, social situations, speech events, etc. cause linguistic variation.

Study of linguistic variation has greater importance in the description of language structure and use (as reflected in the linguistic behaviour of different sections of the society). Variations are found to occur in different levels of language viz. Phonological, grammatical and lexical identification of variatons in language use will not only bring out new values and forms into the language description, but also enhance the adequacy and communicative efficiency of the concerned language. When we study variations we are able to make certain rules, which specify when to use certain forms, where to use, how to use, whom to use, etc.

In order to understand the social significance of language use one has to find out the following in a particular speech event, etc.: —

1. Who uses the form ?
2. To whom it is used ?
3. When it is used ?
4. Where it is used ?
5. Why it is used ?
6. What is the content of the usage ?
7. How it is used ?

The questionnaire administered to identify linguistic variations that occur in the formal and informal linguistic behaviour of the native speakers has been designed in such a way that the questions included in it, when administered will get adequate answers which will bring to light the social values, etc. attached/attributed to them.

2.2.2. ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF LINGUISTIC VARIATIONS.

Linguistic features are classified with respect to the social ranking and they are correlated in such a way that they represent different social

levels of the speech groups concerned. The correlation of linguistic usages with that of the social parameters is the basic foundation of the study of linguistic variations.

Phonological variations are identified and correlated with the social parameters like caste, educational status, etc. The same process of conditioning is applied in the grammatical and lexical levels. Rules of variations discuss the type of variation, the place of variation, the conditioning factors given with illustrations, etc.

2.2.3 PHONOLOGICAL VARIATIONS IN DHARMAPURI TAMIL

A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY

2.2.3.1. VOWELS

2.2.3.1.1 OCCURENCE OF / ae /.

In the vowel system of the speech varieties used by the elite group or those groups having high literary status. We find the occurrence of loan vowel /ae/ in common usages like bank, tank, etc. This vowel is pronounced as a long, vowel in many speech varieties.

2.2.3.1.2 ADDITION OF FINAL /-U / TO LOAN ITEMS

There are many instances in which we find the addition of / u / finally in the loan usages when they get nativised. The final / u / is added as per the rule in the native system.

(eg.)	/*b ae : nku*/	' bank '
	/*vorkku*/	' work '
	/*straikku*/	' strike '
	/*milku*/	' milk '

etc.

2.2.3.1.3 OCCURRENCE OF VOWELS

Vowels like *e*, *a*, *o* occur in variation both in the medial and final positions.

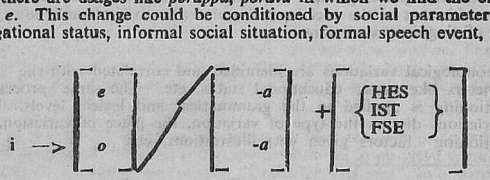
3.1. MEDIAL POSITIONS

i > *e/o* in the following examples when it is followed by *a* in the syllable. Apart from the linguistic conditioning the social conditions also have to be taken with consideration when explaining the variation.

eg. *i* —> *e/* [*-a*]

pirappu	—> *perappu*	' birth '
piraku	—> *peraku*	' afterwards '

But there are usages like *porappu, poravu* in which we find the change *o* → *e*. This change could be conditioned by social parameters like educational status, informal social situation, formal speech event, etc.



HES — High Educational Status.
IST — Informal speech style.
FSE — Formal speech event.

3.2. Final Positions

Vowels like *e, a* and *o* vary in markers like — *ga*,— *ige*, — *igo* which denote imperative plural and in markers like —*a : iga*, —*a : ige* and —*a* : WHICH DENOTE THIRD PERSON HUMAN PLURAL TERMINATION.

EG.	*va : nga*	⎫	
	va : ṅge	⎬	' came-you (Pl.).
	va : ngo	⎭	
2.	*po : na : ṅga*	⎫	
	po : na : ṅge	⎬	' went-they ' (Num)
	po : na :	⎭	

The occurrence of the vowels /a e o/ in the final position in the 1st of examples, and the occurrence of the words /a e a :/ in the 2nd set of examples are conditioned by the social parameters applicable to concerned society.

1st Set--

/a | e | o/

1.1 — *o* occurs in the speech variety of Brahmin community.

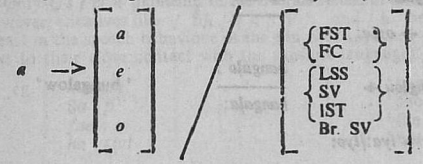
Eg. va : ngo ' come-you ' (Pl.)

1.2 —*e* occurs in the speech varieties used by the low social status groups and in the informal style.

eg. *va : nge* ' come-you ' (Pl.)

1.3 *-a* occurs in the formal speech situations, contexts.

eg. *va : nga* 'come-you' (Pl.)



LSS = Low Social Status.
FST — Formal Speech style.
Br. — Brahmin,
SV — Speech variety.
FC — Formal context.

2.2.3.1.4. LOSS OF MEDIAL VOWELS, THUS INTRODUCING NEW CLUSTERS.

Due to the dropping of vowels in the process of nativisation of Loan features and in the native items we find several new consonantal clusters in Tamil speech.

eg.	duro : kom —>	dro : kom	'betrayal'
	gira : mom —>	gra : mom	'village'
	paṭikkara : n—>	paṭikkara : n	'he studies'

2.2.3.1.5. ADDITION OF VOWELS WORD INITIALLY IN LOAN ITEMS.

There are certain loan items like *sku : l*, *station*, etc. which are commonly used in our linguistic behaviour. These items are pronounced with an initial *i -* in the speech behaviour of un-educated rural folk and also in the case of Urdu speakers of Dharmapuri district.

eg.	*sku : l* —>	i*sku : l*	'school'
	ste : san —>	*iṣṭe* : san	'station'
			etc.,

2.2.3.1.6. ASSIMILATION OF DIPHTHONGS IN THE NATIVE SYSTEM.

Certain diphthongs and triphthongs are pronounced as long or short vowels when loan usages are nativised and used in the native system. In many Indian languages the assimilation of loan features especially from languages like Sanskrit, English and Perso-Arabic languages is quite common. In Tamil also we find such nativisations.

o. 1. *ey → e:*

eg. *steysan* → *ste:san* 'station'

o.2. *ou → o:/a:*

eg. *banglou* → *bangalo* : / *bangala*: 'bungalow'

o.3. *i u → iya:/iyo:*

ɾeidiru → *re:diya* / *re:diyo:* 'radio'

2.2.3.2. CONSONANTS.

2.2.3.2.0. GENERAL.

In the consonant system of the Tamil speech variety used by different sections of the society who live in Dharmapuri District, the following significant consonantal phonological variations are noticed.

2.1. Occurrence of voiced sounds (stop phonemes).

2.2. Occurrence of tricatives /s /, / /, / *f* / and / *h* /.

2.3. Occurrence of the nasal / *n* /.

2.4. Occurrence of / *l* / and its variations.

2.5. Occurrence of / *l* / and / ɭ / and their variations.

2.6. Variations of / *l* /, / r / and / *n* /.

2.7. Variations of / *k* /, / *v* / and / *y* /.

2.8. Occurrence of Clusters.

2.2.3.2.1. OCCURRENCE OF VOICED STOP PHONEMES

In the overall phonological system of Dharmapuri Tamil only / b / is found to be a phoneme. The other voiced stops (viz). /*d*, ḍ, j and *o*/ are found only in some of the speech varieties as phonemes. So, the distribution of voiced stop phonemes is conditioned by social parameters like social status and educational status.

eg. /*balom*/ → /*palom*/ 'strength'

/*taṭi*/ — /*daṭi*/ 'bulkiness'

/*gṉdu*/ — /*kuṇṭu*/ 'stone/bulkiness'

2.2. Occurrence of New Fricatives as Phonemes

Only L *s* / is a phoneme in the overall system of Dharmapuri Tamil. However, fricatives like / Š/, / ṣ /, / /F /, and / h / become phonemes atleast in the speech behaviour of the educated speakers, Brahmin group (due to their close contact with the sanskrit language).

eg.	*kasṭam*	'trouble'
	Sa : p	'shop'
	fae : n	'fan'
	ho : ṭṭal	'hotel'

etc.

2.2.3.2.3. OCCURRENCE OF THE NASAL / n /.

[n̂] is not a phoneme in the overall phonemic system of Dharmapuri Tamil. But there are instances in which we find the occurrence of [n̂] in words like /*ancu*/ 'five'; /*pancu*/ 'cotton', etc.

In the initial position whenever (n̂) occurs, it is pronounced as either [*n*] or [*ny*]. But there are speech varieties in which [n̂] occurs both initially and medially contrasting with other nasals. This again is found in the speech of educated speakers and in that of Brahmin speech variety.

eg. *WT* *DT*

1. /*ňa:yam*/→/*na: yom*/*nya:yom*/
   and
   /*nayom*/S_B, SEd 'justice'
2. /ňa:yiru/→/na:yttukke ḷame/
   and
   /*na:yattukk eḷame*/'Sunday'

WT.=Written Tamil.
DT.=Dharmapuri Tamil.

2.2.3.2.4 *Variation of* /ḻ/

/*i*/ has a much less frequency of occurrence when compared to other lateral sounds. It merges with /*ḷ*/ in majority of the cases and in certain other instances, there is a complete merges of all the three lateral sounds into /*l*/. There are some usages in which it varies with /Š /and/y/also.

/ḻ/→ 1. /ḻ/
2. /l/
3. /y/
4. /Š

/ḻ/,/ḷ/&/l/→/ l/

/ḷ/→ { ḷ, ḷ, *l*, *y*, Š } / { Br. Sp., Ed. Sv, Fst, Inf. St., Ha. SV }

14. B

Sp=Speech.
Ed.=Educated.
Inf.=Informal.
Ha.=Harijan.
SV.=Speech Variety.
FST=Formal Speech Style.

eg.	/paḷam/→/paḷom/ ∽/palom/		'fruit'
	/va:lai/→/va:la/ ∽/va:le/		'plantain'
	/kaḷiani/→/kaḷani/ ∽/kayani/		
		/kayni/	'wet land' etc.

2.2.3.2.5. *Variations in the use of* /l/*and* /ḷ/.

In some areas of Dharmapuri district especially the Harur, Uttangarai taluk we find a complete merger of/l/and/ḷ/ except in the brahmin and educated (in the formal situations).

/l/and/ḷ/—> /l/

eg.	/na:ḷu/→/na:lu/	'day'
	/te:ḷu/→/te:lu/	'scorpion'
	/ve:ḷe/→/ve:le/	'time'

etc.

This kind of merger increases the number of homophonous forms in the language. Because as we see in the above examples *na:lu* has a meaning 'four' and *ve:le* 'work'. Such usages have to be understood only with reference to the context in which they are used. So the communicative efficiency of the language decreases and eventually it leads to less amount of intelligibility whenever homophonous forms are used in communications.

2.2.3.2.6. *Variations of* /l/,/r/,*and*/n/.

/l/,/r/and/n/ are alveolar sounds which occur commonly in all the speech varieties of Tamil. But they overlap among themselves in several usages and it is very difficult to condition their overlaping. However, it is found that the frequency of overlaping of those sounds in normal speech sound is found to be more in the case of un-educated rural folk. It is also found to occur to a certain extent (with less frequency) in the speech behaviour of the communities like Kounder, Vellala and others in the informal speech situations.

1. *r* ∽ *l*

eg.	*rompa*	→	*lompa*	'much'
	ravuṇṭu	→	*lavuṇṭu*	'little'
	ravikke	→	*lavukke*	'jacket worn by ladies'.

2. *r* ~ *n*

rompa	→	*nompa*	'much/more'
rattom	→	*nattom*	'blood'
rampom	→	*nampom*	'saw' (N)

3. *l* ~ *r*

la:ntar(u)	→	*ra:ntaru*	'lanteru'
laccom	→	*laccom*	'lakh'

4. *n* ~ *r*

na:mom	→	*ra:mom*	'sacred mark put on the forehead'

2.2.3.2.7. *Variations of* / *k* / , / *v*/ *and* / *y*/.

/ *k* /, / *v* /, and / *y* / are phonemes and occur in all the speech varieties of Dharmapuri Tamil. Those three sounds are found to overlap with one another in several usages which occur in the speech behaviour of different social groups. Most of the speakers in their informal speech style have overlaping of /*k* / , and / *v* /. Only in the case of some of the harijan speakers we could find the variation between / *k* / and / *y* /. Most of the Tamil Dialects spoken in Tamil Nadu share the first overlaping (viz.,) that of / *k* / to / *v* /. In Pudukko:ttai Tamil, we find the overlaping between /*k* / and / *y* /.

1. /*k*/ ~ /*v*/

	WT.		DT	
1.1.	/*makan*/	→	/*maken*/ /*maven*/ /*moven*/	'son'
1.2.	/*nakam*/	→	/*nakom*/ /*navom*/	'nail of the finger
1.3.	/*pakai*/	→	/*pake*/ /*pave*/	'enamity'
1.4.	/*pukai*/	→	/*poka*/ /*pove*/	'smoke'

2. / *y* / ~ / *v* / ~ / *k* /

	WT.		DT.	
2.1.	/*kayiru*/	→	/*kayru*/ /*kayiru*/ /*kavru*/ /*kavuru*/	'rope'

14.C

2.2. /payiru/ → /payru/
/payiru/
/pavru/ 'crops'

2.3. /vayiru/ → /vayru/
/vayiru/
/vavru/
/vavuru/
/vakuru/
/vakru/ 'stomach'

3. /k/ /y/

3.1 WT DT
/ makan / → /mayen/ 'son'

/k/ $\begin{bmatrix} k \\ v \\ y \end{bmatrix} / \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Isewher} \\ \\ \text{Ha. SV.} \end{array} \right]$

2.2.3.2.8. OCCURRENCE OF CONSONANTAL CLUSTERS.

Initial consonant clusters are less in number in most of the Tamil Dialects. Due to the adoption of a number of loan usages in our day to-day linguistic interaction,we find a number of initial clusters increasing in spoken Tamil. Educated speakers and those who are in specific profession / use loan usages beginning with consonant clusters as they are used in the loan system, especially in the formal situation. In the informal situation in the casual speech style, only very few speakers avoid the pronunciation of the initial clusters by introducing vowels in between. In the case of uneducated speakers and those native speakers belonging to low social status, it is found that a vowel occurs in betwee the consonants thus avoiding a consonant cluster.

$$\begin{matrix} C & C \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ & \\ C & VC \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Where C stands for consonant and V for vowel.

eg. WT DT

1. /piraka : sam/ → /praka : som/
/piraka : som/
'brightness'

2. /viya : pa:ram/ → /vya:pa:rom/
/viya:pa :rom/
'business'

3. /*siraittai*/ —→ /*sradde*/

/*siradde*/

'effort'

4. /*viro : tam*/ —→ /*vro : tom*/

/*viro : tom*/

'enmity'

5. /*sine : kitam*/ —→ /*sne : kitom*/

/*sine : kitom*/

'friendship'.

2.2.4. MORPHOLOGICAL (GRAMMATICAL) VARIATIONS IN DHARMAPURI TAMIL : A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY.

2.2.4.0. General—Introduction

The common grammatical system 2.1 represents all those morphological features which occur in different speech varieties commonly. There are variations in the occurrence of several markers which denote the grammatical categories. All such variations are identified and socially conditioned. This, in a way, presents the social differentiation of the linguistic features.

2.2.4.1. Noun System

All those markers which are added to the noun forms, and those pronouns, numerals, etc. are being dealt with in this section.

2.2.4.1.1. PRONOUNS

1.1. First Person Singular

The Pronoun *na : n* 'I' has two alternants which are socially stratified. They are *na : nu* and *va : n*.

/*na : n*/ 'I' —→ /*na : nu*/ (Harijan speech variety)

/*va : n*/ (Muslim speech variety)

First person oblique base *en*-has variants *ne* :- and *e* :- which occur in the speech of two social groups (viz.) Brahmin and Harijans respectively.

eg. /*enakku*/ —→ /*ɸne : kku*/ (Brahmin speech variety)

'to me' /*e : kku*/ (Harijan Speech variety)

1.2. First Person Plural

1.2.1. *Inclusive*

nammaḷ and *nambaḷ* 'we' (inclusive) are the two variants found in most of the speech varieties of Dharmapuri Tamil.

1.2.2. *Exclusive*

na:nga and *na:ṅgo* are the two variants which are socially stratified *na:ṅgo* occurs only in the Brahmin speech variety and the form *na:nga* occurs in all other speech varieties. However, the Brahmin speakers switch from *na:ṅgo* to *na:nga* when they speak with a non-Brahmin or in a formal situations (in which the hearer is not a Brahmin).

1.2. Second Person

1.2.1. *Singular*

The Nominative forms that represent second person singular are *ni:*, *ni:nu*, *ni:yi* and *niyyi*. Of these the forms *ni:nu*, *ni:yi* and *niyyi* are socially stratifiable. *ni:nu* occurs in the speech variety spoken by koundars, *ni:yi* and *niyyi* overlap with one another in the speech of the lower status social groups. The oblique base of second person singular *on-* occurs in the informal style of the educated speakers, especially, those belonging to the non-Brahmin and Harijan group.

1.2.2. *Intermediate Honorific Singular*

This form is commonly used by the Brahmins to address the socially inferior groups and those people who are older than the addressor. The form that represents this type of honorific pronoun is *ni:r*, the nominative base and *um-* the oblique base. Sometimes *um-* varies with *om-* also. In the present day usage officials to address those subordinates and servants, who are older than the addressor, especially in the formal situations. This type of intermediate honorific expressions, though not quite common in normal speach situation, it is found to occur in atleast in some formal situations.

eg.	*ni:r va:rum*	'you (imt. hon.) come'
	umme na:n ku:pputtane:	
	lomme	'I called you (imt.hon.), etc.

1.2.3. *Second Person Plural*

ni:ṅga and *oṅga-* are the regular forms which represent second person plural in Dharmapuri Tamil. However, in the Brahmin Tamil the forms like *ni:ṅgo* and *oṅgo* occur as the nominative and oblique bases respectively.

eg.	*ni:ṅgo va:ṅgo*	'you (Pl.) come'
	oṅgo a: ttukku varren	'I will come to your house'

These forms are used to represent the regular honorific singular also.

1.3. Third Person

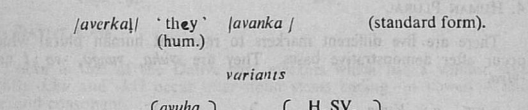
1.3.1. *Distant Demonstrative*

Human Plural is represented normally by the form *avaṅga*, but there are variants like *ava:ḷ*, *avuka*, *aviya* and *aviṅga*. These forms could be socially stratified as follows.—

eg. *WT.* *DT.*

/*averka*ḷ/ 'they' (hum.) /*avanka* / (standard form).

variants



eg.	*avanka*	*venta:nka*	'they came'
	avuha	*varta:ha*	
	aviya	*vanta:ha*	
	aviṅga	*vanta:nga*	
	ava:ḷ	*vanta:*	

2.2.4.1.2. GENDER—NUMBER MARKERS

1. Masculine Singular

Masculine singular marker *-an* has a variant *-a:ṇḍi* which is conditioned by the social parameter caste. *a:ṇḍi* occurs after the noun base *pe:r-* ∅ 'name'.

pe:r-an → *pe:ran* 'grand son' is found to occur in all the speech variety except the Vellala speech variety. In Vellala speech the equivalent expression is—

pe:r-na i → *pe:ra:ṇḍi* 'grand son'

2. Feminine Singular

*-a*ḷ, the feminine marker has the variant *-a:*ḷ which occurs in the brahmin speech variety.

*marumak-a*ḷ 'daughter-in-law'

This occurs in all the speech varieties except in the brahmin speech variety. The equivalent found in the brahmin speech is *marum-a:*ḷ 'daughter-in-law'.

3. NEUTER PLURAL

There are two distinct variants viz., *-tuvo* and *tuha*. These two markers occur after the demonstrative bases to form pronouns the first marker occurs in the harijan speech variety and the second in the uneducated non-brahmin speech variety.

eg. *atuvo*/ 'those-they' (neu).)
atuha Do.

4. HUMAN PLURAL

There are five different markers to represent human plural which occur after demonstrative bases. They are *-vuha, vunga, -va : l* and *-viya.*

eg. *a : Vuha*
a :—vunga
a :—va : l
a :—viya
} 'those-they' (hum.)

These markers also occur after the demonstrative base, *i-*. It represents the 'honorific singular' meaning also.

2.2.4.1.3. CASE MARKERS

1. ACCUSATIVE CASE

In the common system accusative is marked by the form *-e*. This has variants *-eye*, Ø and *-eye*. Of these markers Ø occurs in free variations with other two markers, when it occurs after cert -p noun stems. However, the markers -eye and -eye are found to occur mainly in the speech bahaviour of the social group who belong to lower social status.

eg. en-eye → enneya
en-eya → enneya
} 'me'

avan-eye → avaneye
avan-eye → avaneya
} 'him'

2. INSTRUMENTAL CASE

Apart from the marker-*a : le*, there is another markers-*kondu* which represent instrumental case. This marker is found to occur only in the speech behaviour of Vanniyar Kounder.

eg. *Katti-a : le* → *katti-kndu* 'with knife'
(*kattiya : le*)

3. Sociative Case

o : ḍa is the marker that occurs in the common system to denote the sociative case. The variant *ku : ḍa* is found to occur in the speech behaviour of several social groups. But the frequency of occurrence is very low when compared to that of *o:ḍa*. Many speech varieties share this particular feature and so occurrence of *ku : ḍa* is an inclusive isogloss.

eg.	*enno : ḍa*	'with me'
	enọu : ḍa	Do.

4. Dative Case

-kku is one of the Dative case markers which has a variant *-kki*. Both *-kku* and *-kki* occur after noun stems ending in vowels -i and -e and consonant. -y.

eg. /kiḷi-kku/ ⟶ /kiḷikku/ /kiḷikki/ "to parrot'

ve : ley-kku/ ⟶ /ve : leykku /ve : leykki/ 'for work'

This kind of overlaping is not regular. The speech varieties of socially low status groups, we find the occurrence of *-kki* marker.

5. Genitive Case

Apart from the marker - *o : da*, there are two more markers viz. *-uḍaya* and *-oḍa*. The marker udaya has low frequency of occurrence and occurs only in the educated formal style. *oḍa*, the other variant occurs in the speech of socially low status the other variant occurs in the speech of socially low status group like Harijans.

eg.	*ennuḍaiya vi : ḍu*	'my house'
	ennoḍa-u : ḍu	Do. etc.

6. Locative Case

There are four different markers occurring as variants to the form /*kiṭṭe*/ to denote locative case. They are *-aṇṭe, -te, -iḍam, -ula*. Of these four markers, *iḍam*, occurs only in the formal style of educated and socially higher status group speech varieties. The suffix *-aṇṭe* is more frequent among the variants, next to *-kiṭṭe*. Many speech varieties share this particular feature, thus making it an inclusive isogloss. The marker -te is exclusively found to occur in the brahmin speech variety and in the Vellala speech variety, the two communities which come under the higher social stratum.

eg.	*avan aṇṭe*	'with him'
	avan-te	
	avan-iḍam	
	avan-kiṭṭe	

The marker *-ula* is a variant of *-le* which occurs with non-human nouns.

eg. *keṇatt-ula* 'in the wall'

vi : ṭṭ-ula 'in the house'

This is also an inclusive isogloss because which is shared by a number of speech variety.

7. Ablative Case

There are six different markers which occur as variants to denote ablative of motion in Dharmapuri Tamil. Of these markers three, occur with *-r* and the other three without *-r*. They are *-aṇṭerundu -ṭṭerundu, -ularundu, -iḍanirundu, -aṇtendu* and *-le- : ndu.*

Those markers without *-r* are found to occur in the Harijan speech variety whereas the other markers are shared by the brahmin, the formal style, etc.

eg. *enaṇḍerundu*
eṇṭerundu
enniḍamirundu
ennaṇḍendu
} 'from me'

u : rlarundu
u : rle : ndu
} 'from the village'

8. Purposive Case

There are two distinct markers that are stratified socially. These markers occur after noun bases to denote purposive case. The marker *kφ : sarom* is due to the influence of the Telugu case marker *-ko : saramu* as in *na : ko : sarumu* for my sake).

eg. *ṇnakkφ:sarom* — 'for me'

In most of the speech variety we find this formation. This is evident from the bilingual situation, that exists between Telugu and other languages.

Purposive case is also denoted by the marker *-kka : ha* followed by the form *ve : ṇdi.* ve : ndi is derivable from the form *ve : ṇdu.*

eg. enakka:ha ve:ṇḍi 'For my sake'

9.2.4.1.4. NUMERALS.

1. Numerals Cardinal numbers

Cardinals *oṇṇu* and *mu:ṉu* have variants *onnu* and *mu̱ :nu* respectively.

WT	*DT*
-ṉ-ṟ	*-nn -* (< *-nn*)

WT — Written Tamil.

DT — Dharmapuri Tamil.

2. NUMERAL 'ETTU' AND VARIANTS

Numeral '8' has variants *eṭṭu* and *eṭ-* which occur in the following environments.

1. *eṭ-* occurs before the numeral forms *a* : *yrom* and *nu* : *ru.*

eṭ-nu : *ru* → *eṭṭu* : *ru* 'eight hundred'
(< *ennu* : *ru*)

eṭ-a: you → *eṭṭa* : *yrom* 'eight thousand'

2. *eṭṭu* occurs elsewhere.

eṭṭu 'eight'

patin - eṭṭu 'eighteen'

3. NUMERAL 'TEN'

Along with the various forms like *pattu, pan-, patun-*, etc. we also find *pa* :- as a variant.

pa :- occurs in the speech of lower status social groups.

pa : nji → *pa :nji* 'fifteen'
In all other speech Varieties it is *Paṭananji* (on) *Paṭinanji*

4. Numerals twenty Sixty.

Numerals denoting twenty '20' (*iṟupatu*) sixty '60' (*arupaṭu*). and seventy '70' (*eḷupatu*) have variants.

1. /*arupatu*/ → /aruvatu/ ~
/arupatu/ 'sixty'

2. /iruppatu/ → /iruvatu/ ~
/impatu/ 'twenty'

3. /eḷupatu/ → /eḷuvatu/ ~
/eḷupatu/ 'seventy'

/-vatu/ and /-patu/ the forms that denote 'ten' vary. This overlapping is not regular. However, it is found to be more frequent in many speech varieties of Tamil.

2.2.4.2. Verb System

All those markers which are added to the verb bases are being dealt with in this section bringing out those variations and their social stratification.

2.2.4.2.1. IMPERATIVE

1. Intermediate honorific

-um is the marker that denotes intermediate honorific. This markers occurs in the speech varieties viz.

(i) Brahmin speech variety and (ii) in the speech of the educated professional group.

eg. *-um*

ni : r (inge) va : rum	'you (Int. hon.) come here'
ni : r ate ceyyum	'you (Int. hon.) do that (work)'

2. Imperative Plural

-ngo, *-ingo* and *-ungo* are the variants which denote imperative plural. These forms are conditioned linguistically.

1. *-ngo* occurs after the verb forms ending with vowels.

eg.	*va : ngo*	'you (sg.) come'
	po : ngo	'you (sg.) go'

2. *-ingo* occurs after the negative marker *-a : t-*.

eg.	*po : k-a : t-ingo*	'dont' go you' (pl.)
	nikk-a : t-ingo	'don't stand you' (pl).

3. *-ungo* occurs elsewhere.

eg.	*o : ḍ-ungo*	'run you' (pl.)
	eḻud-ungo	'write you' (pl.)

These markers are found to occur only in the Brahmin Tamil. In all other varieties of Tamil, we find forms like-*nga/e,-unga/e*, *inga/e,-inga/e*

2.2.4.2.2. TENSE MARKERS

1. Past Tense

There are three distinct markers to denote past tense along with the other markers. They are *-s-*, *-un* and-*nn-*.

1. *-s-* occurs in the Harijan and Brahmin speech varieties.

(i) Ha. sv — pu : s-s-en 'pasted-I'
(ii) Br. sv — vas-s-a : n 'scolded-he'

2. *-un-* occurs after one set of verbs and it is the most frequent of the past tense markers.

o : ḍ-un-ain	'ran-he'
pa : ḍ-un-a	'sang-she'
a : ḍ-un-a : nga	'played-they'

3. *-nn-* occurs after the verb bases *tin-*, *kal*, *sol-*, etc.

tinna : n	'ate-he'
kol-nn-u	'having killed'
→ *konnu*	→
sol-nn-i : nga	
sonni : nga	'said-you' (pl.)

2. PRESENT TENSE

-ur-, *-ar-* and *-ɸ-* are the variants that denote present tense in some of the Tamil speech varieties of Dharmapuri district.

eg. *-ur-*

eg. *va : ng-ur-a :*	'buys-she'
ke : kk-ur-en	'ask-I'

–ar-

eg. *pa : kk-ar-a : n*	'sees-he'
paḍikk-ar-a : nga	'read-they'

3. FUTURE TENSE

There is an interesting future tense formation in Dharmapuri Tamil instead of the normal marker *-pp-* which, occurs after a class of verb bases like *aḍi-*, *paḍi-*, *naṭa-*, etc.

We find the use of *-uv-*

eg. nata-pp-a:n :→	natakk-uv-a:n
	'will walk-he'
aḍi-pp-a:n—>	aḷikk-uv-a:
	'will beat-she'
padi-pp-a:n :—>	padikk-uv-a:n
	'will read-he'
ke:-pp-a:nga—>	ke: kk-uv-a:nga
	'will ask-they'

In the informal situation all social groups use this type of future tense forms. In the formal situation though the form with *-pp-* is predominant, the occurrence of *-uv-* is also noticed in several instance especially in the speech of the un-educated rural folk. In such situations, th educated speakers become concious of their speech and so they switch over from their normal speech behaviour by using the marker *-pp-*. So this kind of formation of future is peculiar to this region. It is to be mentioned here that the future tense marker *-uv-* is found to occur in the speech of those speakers of Kolli Hills in Salem district, who elong to the older generation.

2.2.4.2.3. OBLIGATIVE

Obligative meaning 'must' or 'have to' is denoted by the markers *-ṇam*, *-ṇum* and *-ve:ṇam*. Of these markers *-ve:ṇam-* occurs is the speech of Brahmin group ; the other two occur in free variation. Of the freely varying alternants *-ṇam* and *-ṇum*, *-ṇum* has a high frequency of occurrence.

eg. *pa:kka-ṇam*, *pa:kka-ṇum*, *pa:kka-ve:ṇam* } 'must see'

Instead of *-ṇ*, the Harijan variety has the marker beginning with *-n*.

eg.

po:ka-num 'have to go'

seyya num 'have to do' , etc.

2.2.4.2.4. HORTATIVES

There are two variants *-uṭṭum* and *-uṭu* which occur as variants of *-aṭṭum* meaning let one. *-uṭu-* occurs only in the Harijan speech variety. *uṭṭum* predominantly occurs in many speech varieties irrespective of their social status, etc.,

eg.

var-uṭṭum 'let (one) come'

var-uṭu Do.

-aṭṭum is another marker that denotes hortative. But it occurs in the formal speech behaviour of some of the speakers.

eg. *avan seyy-aṭṭum* 'let him do'

2.2.4.2.5. VERBAL PARTICIPLES

There are two different markers *-te* and *-me*, which occur after the negative marker *-a:-*. These markers occur in free variation in some of the speech varieties like Harijan speech, Vellala speech, Gounder speech, etc. However, in the Brahmin speech we find only *-me* constantly. *-te* has a higher frequency when compared to *-me*. It is to be mentioned here that the verbal participle marker which occur after past tense are uniform in all those speech varieties, except the change *u→i* after palatal consonants.

eg.

vantu→vantu 'having come'

var-a:-me 'without coming'

ceyy-a:-te 'without doing'

ceyy-a:-me 'without doing'

2.2.4.2.6. RELATIVE PARTICIPLES

The common relative participle marker is *-a* and it occurs after the tense or negative markers. There is a variant *-e* whose distribution is as follows :

1. *-e* has two representations (i) before pauce and (ii) before third person pronouns.

eg.

po:n-e # 'went' (adj.)
po:na-avan—>po:navan 'he who went'
vand-e # 'came' (adj.)
vand-a-ava—>vandava 'she who came'
seyy-a:t-e : 'didn't do' (adj.)
seyya:t-a-avanga —>
seyya:tavanga 'they who didn't do' etc.

2.2.4.2.7. NEGATIVES

1. PAST NEGATIVE

Infinitive *+illay* is the normal construction that denotes past negative in Tamil. In Dharmapuri Tamil, we find *-la*, or *-le* following the infinitive form of the verb to denote past negative. Of these markers *-la* and *-le*, *-le* has a higher frequency of occurrence. *-la* mostly occurs in the uneducated speech varieties.

eg.

sey-la, *sey-le* } 'didn't do'

val-la, *val-le* } 'didn't come'

2.2.4.2.8. CONDITIONAL

There are four variants (*-a:kka, -a:kka: -nga:tti,-tṭa:*) which denote conditional in Dharmapuri Tamil. In addition to those four, there are two other markers *-a:* and *-tti*. The markers *a:kka* and *a:kka:* occur after past tense markers while-*tṭa:* and *nga:ṭṭi* occur negative markers.

(i) *-nga:ṭṭi* occurs after *-a:* and found to occur in Harijan speech only.

eg. *var-a:-nga:ṭṭi* 'If (one) didn't come'
sey-a:-nga:ṭṭi —>seyya:nga:ṭṭi 'If (one) didn't do'

(ii) *-tṭa:* occurs only in the Brahmin speech.

eg. *po:k-a:-ta:* 'If (one) didn't go'
padikk-a:-ṭṭa: 'If (one) didn't study'

(iii) *-a:kka* and *-a:kka:* overlap with one another and occur in the speech varieties of non-Brahmin group like vellala, Mudaliar, Vanniyar, Chettiyar, etc.

2. .4 2.9 TEMPORAL

There are four distinct markers *-appa, -appe, -acce* and *-po:du.*

(i) Of these markers *-po:du* occurs both after future tense and relative participle markers.

eg. *varum-po:du* 'while one comes'
ke:kkum-po:du 'while one asks'

(ii) The marker *-acce* is an exclusive caste isogloss that is found in the Brahmin speech alone.

eg. *seyyara-acce* —>*seyyaracce*
'while (one) does'
pa:kkura-acce —>*pa:kkuracce*

(iii) The markers *-appa* and *-appe* occur in free variation and found mostly in the non-brahmin and harijan speech varieties.

eg. *vant-appa* } 'while (one) came'
vant-appe }

Those markers are found to occur after the negative marker *-a:t-* also.

eg. *var-a:t-appa* } 'while (one) didn't came'
var-a:t-appe }

The marker *-acce* is not found to occur after the negative marker.

2.2.4.2.10. PRONOMINAL TERMINATION

1. FIRST PERSON SINGULAR

-an and *-en* denote the first person singular termination in the finite verb forms.

(i) *-en* occurs before pause.
eg. *vant-en* 'came-I'
po:v-en 'will go-I'

(ii) *-an* occurs elsewhere.
eg. *vant-an-a:* 'did I come ?'

2. FIRST PERSON PLURAL

The markers *-am* and *-om* denote first person plural.

(i) *-om* occurs before pause.
eg. *senj-om* 'did-we'
ka:kk-uv-om 'will ask-we'

(ii) *-am* occurs elsewhere.
eg. *vand-am-na:* 'If we come'
seni-am a: did we do ?'

3. Second Person Singular

There are two markers *-a* and *-i* to denote second person singular termination.

(i) *-e* occurs before pause.

eg. *pa:-n-e* —>*po:ne* 'went-you' (Sg.)
va-nt-e —>*vante* 'came-you' (Sg.)

(ii) *-i* occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with *-e* when followed by other markers.

eg. *pa:tt-i-ya:*—>*pa:ttiya:* 'did you (sg.) see ?'

In the brahmin speech, however, we find the occurrence of *-e* instead of *-i* in such construction.

eg. *pa:tt-e-ya:*—>*pa:tteya:* 'did you (Sg.) see ?'
ke:ṭṭ-e-ya:—>*ke:ṭṭeya:* 'did you (Sg.) hear ?'
etc.

4. Second Person Plural

There are three markers *-e:-l̤*, *-iṅga;* and *-i:ṅga* which occur as second person plural terminations.

(i) *-e:l̤* Occurs only in the brahmin speech variety.

eg. *va-nt-e:l̤* 'you (Pl.) came'
ke:ṭṭ-e:l̤-a: 'did you (Pl.) hear/ask ?'
vara-ma:ṭṭ-a:l̤ 'you (Pl.) won't come'

But brahmin speakers used to switch over to the marker *-i:ṅga* when they are involved in a formal speech event or when they are involved in a conversation with other than their relatives and people of their own group.

(ii) The markers *-iṅga* and *-i:ṅga* occur in free variation in many varieties of non-brahmin and harijan groups. These two markers are predominant and have high frequency of occurrence.

eg. *po:n-i:ṅga* } 'you (Pl.) went'
po:-n-iṅga }

It is to be noted here that when we add certain markers like interrogative, etc. the forms take *-l̤* before the markers.

eg. *va-nt-i:ṅga-l̤-a:*— > *vanti:ṅgala:*
'did you (Pl.) come ?'

These markers are also used to denote second person honorific singular in most of the speech varieties.

2.2.4.2.10.5. THIRD PERSON TERMINATIONS

1. NEUTER SINGULAR

-icci, -cci, -ccu, -(c) cutu and *-ttu* are the variants for the neuter singular termination that occur in Dharmapuri Tamil.

(*i*) *-icci* and *-cci* are in free variation and occur in the Harijan speech varieties.

eg.	*vant-icci*	'it came'
	po:cci	'it went'

(ii) *-cutu* and *-ccu* occur only in the non-brahmin speech varieties.

eg.	*po:ccu*	'it went'
	po:ccutu	'it went'

(iii) *-ttu* occurs only in the Brahmin speech variety.

eg.	*o:ḍi-ttu*	'it went'

2. NEUTER PLURAL

-tuvo and *-∅* are the variants that occur to represent neuter plural. The common form in Dharmapuri Tamil is *-tunga.*

1. *-ϕ;* optional in many speech varieties.

o:tu-ϕ-tu-∅—>	*o:tutu*	'they (neu.) run'
va-nt-utu-∅—>	*vantutu*	'they (neu.) came'
var-um- ∅—>	*varum*	'they (neu) will come' etc.

2. *-tuvo* occurs only in the speech behaviour of those social groups of low social status.

eg.	*va-nt-utuvo*		'they (neu.) came'
	ting-ϕ-utuvo	—>	*tingutuvo* 'they (neu.) eat'

3. EPICENE PLURAL

-a:l, -a:nge and *-a:ha* are the variants that occur in Dharmapuri Tamil to represent epicene(human) plural in finite verb forms.

-a:nga (*.l*) is the commonly used form.

1. *-a:l* occurs only in the Brahmin speech variety.

ava : vanta:(l)		'they (hum.) came'
ava: ke:tta:(l)		'they (hum.) asked'
ava: solluva:(l)-a		'Will they say?'

2. *-a:nga* occurs more frequently in the speech of non-brahmin communities.

po:-n-a:nge	'they (hum.) went'
pa:tt-a:-nge	'they (hum.) saw'

This occurs mainly in the informal social situations and in the uneducated speech behaviour.

3. *-a:ha* occurs in the speech behaviour of those social groups which come on the lower social stratum.

aḍi-cca:ha	'beat-they' (hum.)
po:-n-a:ha	'went-they' (hum.)

2.2.4.2.11. AUXILIARY VERB CONSTRUCTIONS

There are certain formations called complex verb constructions in Tamil. These are either formed by adding certain auxiliary verbs to the infinitive or verbal participle forms of the main verbs.

1. REFLEXIVE

-kin-, -kun, -in-, -un-, -ki, -ku, -nuḍ-, -kit, -(u)ṇḍ-, -ko/ka are the variants which occur in the Dharmapuri Tamil.

The occurrences viz. *-kin-, -kun-, -in-, -un-* etc. exclusive isoglosses found to occur in this regional dialect. However, this feature is shared by the isogloss that separates the Northern Dialect of Tamil (comprising of North Arcot, Chingleput and part of South Arcot) from others.

The occurrence of reflexive auxiliary forms stated above warrants us to have a fresh look on the classification of the regional dialects of Tamil.

eg.	*vantukina :n/vantukuna:n*	'he came for himself'	
	vantuninda:n/vantininda:n	'he was coming'	**(durative)**

There is another such isogloss, viz. *ikkara:n,* inda:n etc. in

eg.	*vantu ikkara :n*	'has come-he'
	vantinda:n	'had come-he'

(i.e.) iru + Tense + P.T. —> i(kk) + Tense + PT.

that separates this regional dialect from other dialects. At the same time, this isogloss has also to be considered in the re-classification of Tamil regional dialects.

-nuṭ-, -(u) ṇḍ- and *-ko* are found to occur only in the Brahmin speech variety.

eg.	*vandu-nuṭ-ṭa:n*	'he came for himself'
	vandu-ṇḍ-a:n	'he came for himself'
	vanduko	'you (ag.) come yourself'

-kiṭ-, -ku, -ki are the variants that occur commonly in the non-Brahmin speech varieties of the area.

eg.	vandukiṭṭa :n	'he came for himself'
	vandukuva:n	'he will come for himself'
	vandukira:n	'he comes for himself'

etc.

15.C

-ka is found to occur in all other speech varieties other than the Brahmin Tamil speech.

pa:ttuka	'look for yourself'
senjuka	'do for yourself'

etc.

2. PROHIBITIVE

pada:du is the prohibitive form that occurs after the infinitive form of the main verb.

eg.	*vara paḍa:du*	'(one) should not come'
	ka:kka paḍa:du	'(one) should not ask/hear'.

However, there is another form which occurs in the non-Brahmin speech variety more frequently viz. *ku:ḍa:du*

eg.	*avan inge vara ku:ḍa:du*	
	'he should not come here'	

3. PERFECTIVE AND VERB IRU 'TO BE'

As discussed earlier the verb *iru* has the variants *i-* and *ikk-*.

1. *i-* occurs before past tense marker *-nd-*.

eg.	*i-nd-a:nga*	'were they'

2. *ikk-* occurs before the present tense, marker *-ar-* and future tense marker *-uv-*.

eg.	*ikk-ar-a:n*	'he is'
	ikku-uv-a :	'she will be'

These forms are also added after the verbal participle forms of the main verb.

eg.	*pa:ttu-ikkara : n*	'he has seen'

etc.

2.2.5. LEXICAL FEATURES (VOCABULARY ITEMS) PECULIAR TO DIFFERENT SPEECH VARIETIES.

2.2.5.: 1. SAIVA VELLALA SPEECH—

edurkka	'opposite'
uppa	'how'
Oravukka:ranga	'relatives':
panja:ngaka:raru	'astrologer'
pu:sa:li	'priest'
paysal	'solution'
be:dom	'difference'
bagava:n	'God'
tiruppu	'turn'
tirumaṇom	'marriage'
takara:lu	'quarrel'
talaka:ni	'pillow'
ta:yi	'mother'
dakanom	'cremation'
darma:spattiri	'general hospital'
da:ya:dinga	'relatives'
ja:tti	'caste'
kẹda:yi	'she-goat'
kappunnu	'firmly'
karave	'cow'
kaḷani	'wet land'
ka:va:y	'water canal'
ku:dudalu	'excess'
geṭṭi va:rtte	'good words'
mara*p*aḍi	'further'
munnilayle	'in front of'
seyal paḍuttu	'enforce'
vidave	'widow'
virudom	'fasting'

2.2.5.:2. AGAMUDAIYAR SPEECH—

ippo	'how'
inda:ṇde	'this side'
irvaḷavu	'thismuch'
ennukku	'to me'
enda:ṇde	'which side'
evvaḷavu	'how much'
e:dum/edum	'anything'
ambuṭṭu	'that much'
anda:ṇde	'that side'
avvaḷavu	'that much'
aḍḍa	'obstacle'
uṭai	'dress'
urpatti	'produce'
uḷayppa:ḷi	'hard worker'
pinne	'afterwards/back'
peru	'get'
paṇdom	'product'
podujanange	'public'

poḷudennikkum	'through out the day'
poruḷ	'things'
bu:ma:de:vi	'Goddess of earth'
bu:ja	'worship'
tiluppu	'trip'
tilumbu	'turn' (V)
tiruviḷa :	'festival'
ti:me	'evil'
teruvu	'street'
kakkuma:riyammen	'a Goddess'
kaṇḍippa:	'compulsorily'
kayttoḷil	'handicrafts'
kayni	'field'
ka:nom	'forest'
koḷḷu	'horsegram'
korevu	'deficiency'
kocce	'slang'
kuḍiya:navanga	'farmers' (vanniyas)
kumbiḍikke	'vow'
kurikko:ḷ	'aim'
gamnu	'without making any noise'
ja:ge	'space'
minne	'front'
me:ḍu	'dry land'
makasu:l	'produce'
ma:puḷḷe	'bridegroom'
mo:saḍi	'forgery'
mu:do:r	'ancestors'
nira:kari	'object'
nambuḷ	'we'(incl.)
no:mbana:ḷu	'festival day/fasting day'
suddom	'cleanliness'
raṇḍu	'two'
ro:ḍḍu	'road'
virumbu	'like'
veḷesalu	'bend'
veḷḷa:me	'agriculture'
vaḍugu	'Telugu'
vake	'kind'
vargom	'group'

2.2.5.:3. Siviya Naicker Speech—

ippiḍi	'in this way'
inime:ṭṭu	'hereafter'
eppiḍi	'how'
c:ḷepa:ḷe	'poor people'
appiḍi	'in that way'
asalu:ru	'outsiders'
alanga:ḍu	'forest'
ardiyama ;	'rarely'
a:samarom	'a tree'
pinna:ḍi	'afterwards'
pirasen	'husband'
toḍe	'oil bathe'

tore	'bathing ghat'
dakiriyom	'boldness'
duḍḍu	'money'
ji:vanom	'living'
ja:ttare	'travel/pilgrimage
ka:kke so:ru	'rice placed on the dead body'
gevuni	'listen/attend'
sikku	'be available'
mannaḍakkom	'burial'
mu:rttom	'a function in marriage'
nimmadi	'satisfaction/consolation'
na:maḷu	'we' (incl.)
ro:nu	'loan'
vikarom	'details'
ville	'tile'
vesa:len	'Thursday'
ve:ṇḍudal(u)	'vow'
va:y saṇḍe	'quarrel'

2.2.5:4. MUSLIM (LABBAI) SPEECH—

ejuma:n	'leader/boss'
aprom	'afterwards'
amma:ji	'mother'
anuho:vom	'experience'
arikke	'vow'
oure	'one and a half'
udde:kom	'job'
uyir	'life'
piri janom	'use'
pe:rikka:renga	'rich people'
paṭṭa:ṅgu	'land patta'
parambo:kku	'waste land'
pu:ja:ri	'priest'
buddi	'intelligence'
tarka:ri	'tomato'
tavru	'mistake'
toḍappu	'broom'
tu:gom	'weight'
carappu	'chappels'
ja:tti	'caste'

kaṇikku	'account'
kaḷni	'wet land'
ka:ẏla:	'fever'
ka:lama:tom	'time'
kulti	'horsegram'
gali:s tuṇi	'cheap cloth'
maṭṭe	'log'
maḍi	'wet land'
na:nu	'I'
sirappu	'excellance'
sambḷu	'income'
salli:su	'cheap'
sahc:darer	'brother'
sulvom	'easy'
rappu	'wash'
ramba	'much/more'
ra : skyom	'political trend'
vidde	'seed'
vegul	'sun'
ve:ravange	'other people'
vaḍḍi	'interest'

2.2.5:5. BRAHMIN SPEECH—

abiṣe:kom	'holy bath'
attimpe:r	'sister's husband / aunt's husband'
attaṅka:	'aunt's daughter'
adamapaṭsom	'secondary'
ammaṅka:	'uncle's daughter'
amma:nji	'aunt's son'
annom	'rice'
annapra:canom	'first feeding'
avpa:canom	'a pot containing fire used for worship'
argyom	'pouring water on betal leaf'
ardaka:mom	'midnight'
arasa pradakṣaṇom	'coming round to baniyan tree'
a:camanom	'doing puja'
a:kom	'house'
a:yuṭco:mom	'ear-boaring ceremony
enklava:	'our people'
upanayanom	'a brahmin function'
upanya:som	'preaching'
udrini	'a small spoon'
udayasa:ndi	'early morning puja'
uccive:le	'noon'
orrpaṭi	'husband's elder brother's wife'
piṭce	'alms'
piṇdom	'rice balls'
pavitrom	'ring made of darba grass'

parasta:nom	'moving from one place to another'
parama:ru	'serve food'
pariya:ri	'barber'
pandi	'a row'
pancapa:trom	'a vessel'
punya ka:lom	'good time'
punya:vajanom	'a function'
pu:rva:hkom	'a function'
pu:rvajenmom	'previous birth'
prada:nom	'important'
prada:bom	'one's fame'
prasankam	'giving lecture'
pra : ka:som	'bright'
pregye	'consciousness'
prado:Som	'a holy day'
prasta:bom	'making propaganda'
prasavom	'delivery'
prayattanom	'to try'
pravarom	'Gothra difference'
bimbom	'image'
pando:pastu	'safe gaurd'
bragaspati	'master of all'
bayste	'mensus'
ti:rttom	'holy water'
tanni	'water used for other than drinking purpose'
tanke	'younger sister'
tarppanom	'monthly ceremony'
tu:ttom	'drinking water'
to:ppana:r	'father'
di:rga:ysu	'long life'
di:kse	'beard'
durlabom	'difficult'
dustan	'rough person'
dumsom	'atrocity'
durlabom	'unbearable'
du:rom	'mensus'
citti	'mother's younger sister'
cama:ra:tane	'a ceremony'
ji:vanom	'way of living'
jalom vakradu	'putting one spoon water'
janma:stami	'Lord Krishna's birthday'
ja:dagom	'haroscope'
ja:makko:dangi	'kabuliwala'
kanniga:da:nom	'marriage'
kse:madandalom	'a pocket containing rice etc. taken during travel'
karnamandrom	'mondra's charted before one's death'

kore prasavom	'abortion'
gandom	'sandal paste'
graganom	'eclipse'
gragaca:rom	'a scolding term'
gre:gyom	'13th day ceremony'
madya:nom	'midday'
muṭṭa	'spoon'
nalangu	'a function'
sirasu	'head'
si:mandom	'a function performed during the 7th month of pregnancy'
sanjayanom	'2nd day ceremony after death'
savkyom	'alright'
sa:m	'food'
sa:vga:som	'friendship/leisure'
sra:rdom	'ceremony'
sre:yasu	'life'
sra:vanom	'Avaniavittam'
vaḷaga:ppu	'a ceremony performed during the 7th month of pregnancy'

2.2.5:6 MUDALIYAR SPEECH—

appime:	'always'
aṅke:ykki	'there'
ayppa	'laddle'
obaṭṭu	'a dish'
ulbi:gam	'lock'(inside)
pikka:ri	'second crop'
pillupo:ru	'hay stack'
pillu kayiru	'rope'(straw)
poḷittaṇṇi	'holy water'
poḷakkiṭi	'back yard'
porimo:krom	'ring at the time of marriage'
tittipu koṭukratu	'sweet distribution'
totta:	'mother's sister'
to:ppe	'bag containing comb, mirror, etc.'
cella:	'plain spoon'
ce:ṅkaṇṇu	'bullock's'
cabbiya:	'good'
cakale pa:ṭi	'co-brother'
ca:ru	'sauce'
karukku	'burnt hay'
karampu	'barren lands'
ka:la:vati	'first crop'
kottane	'weed'
kottalu	'to weed'
koṭṭ a:y	'cow shed'
Kuḷuttkiḷitti	'rice bran, etc.
Kuri	'sheep'

ku:rikke	'yield'
genu	'rings in seedlings'
guddili	'small spade'
muki eḷuduradu	'presentation'
mokke	'broken'
mogi	'presentation after marriage'
si:kkalikkiratu	'removing the pollution'
vekilu	'sun-shine'
venkatir	'chalf'

2.2.5:7 VANNIYA KOUNDER SPEECH—

iruva:ca:lu	'granary'
ekyom	'holy fire'
e:rtadi	'plough, shaft'
appa:lam	'afterwards'
aḷappe	'laddle'
a:ṉa:lu	'male worker'
a:krau:ṭu	'kitchen'
a:ja:rom	'front portion of the house'
ocanti	'one meal on a fasting day'
o:ḷappaḷḷi	'a sect of vanniya gounder'
u:rko:lam	'procession'
paṭiya:ḷu	'contract labourer'
pattiri	'leaf'
paṉṉayam/vivaca:yom	'agriculture'
pala:rom	'sweets'
pallayam	'rice as offering'
pariyom kaṭratu	'bride price'
poṭakiḷi	'back yard'
boṉ a :ḷu	'female worker'
bandike	'pot'(metal)
binti	'pot'
poliya	'increase'
tirupṉi	'again'
tamprem paṉṉu	'worship'
talaka:ṉi	'pillow'
talamu:ṭṭe	'pillow'
taḷuve	'big offering with heap of rice.'
ta:vu	'place'
tu:ḷ a:uiyam	'tagi' (wet land)
dudde	'coins'
ci:kku naluṅku	'to purify the couple'
ceme	'a bundle of paddy stalks with grain'
calla	'towel'
comen	'dhoti'
cu:tta:ṉi	'shaft-pin'

jo:ṭime:ple	'bride groom's companion'
kinni ca:ma:n	'eating vessels'
ki:tu	'is/are'
kaṇṭagam	'a measure'
kalan compu	'vessels'
jca:tta:rivam	'ragi' (dry land)
ka :ru	'tip of the plough'
koṇṭi	'plough ring'
koṭṭe	'ground nut kernal'
ko:l ka:ren	'messenger'
kuṭical	'pubertly hut'
ku:li a:ḷu	'daily wages workers'
gudda	'hill'
gu:ḷiya:ṭṭam	'bulf-play'
maṉava:ripponkal	'rice cooked at the marriage time'
marigili ma:vu	'black-graw flow'
marumicci	'return marriage'
ma:ṉa:m	'don't want'
mota:	'pot'
moykalom	'a plate for receiving the presentation money'
mo:ḷi	'plough-handle'
mukka:vekla:me	3/4 'yield.'
niṇṭa	'if some one stood'
ki:ra:mparom	'watery'
na:gavuaṭttuppaḷḷi	'a sect of vanniya gounder'
vali ceṭṭi	'backyard'
varuce:ntrom	'annual festival'
kutiya:naoaṅke	'caste-hindus'
kumbiḍikke keḍa :	'the buffalo hull for the temple'
gu:li erdu	'temple bull'
menamane	'going around in procession'
muyi veḷaṅku	'presentation at the time of marriage'
ni:r unte	'holy ash'
nellumpayaru	'paddy seedlings'
ve:pan patri	'neem leaves'

2.2 5:8 HARIJAN SPEECH—

eruvu po:ḷu	'a ceremony at the time of remarriage of a widow'
e:ka:li	'washer man'
acu:ru	'next village'
amce:ri cey	'to worship on Bogi day'
otta:o:rakaṭṭi	'wives of husband's brothers'

udda:ri	'the man with official power-a harijan'
picikki	'having mixed'
paḷḷayom ta:ṇṭratu	'calfa jumping' over the offering'
pu:nte:ru	'temple car'
da:sti	'abundant, high'
cakalacci	'sister-in-law/wife's sisters'
ja:ti va:tane	'caste difference'
ja:tre	'festival'
kaṭṭi prayar	'a sect. of Harijan'
ka:lu kumpiṭutal	'worship the elders falling at their feet'

III. LANGUAGE CONTACT SITUATION.

3.0. General Introduction—

There is no community which is purely monolingual and there is no area purely monolingual. This means that there is some percentage or amount of linguistic contact for the social interactions of two communities or two regions, etc. language contact classified into bilingual and multilingual in a broader sense. But it may be possible to have trilinguals, tetralinguals, etc.

In Dharmapuri district we notice both bilingual and trilingual contact situations. At least ten per cent of this population are multilinguals in the sense that they are quite efficient in using almost all the languages of that area.

3.1. Bilingual Contact—

1. Tamil Telugu
2. Tamil Kannada
3. Tamil Malayalam
4. Tamil Lambadi, etc.

As Tamil is the regional language those minority language groups have to use Tamil both for their formal and a certain extant in the informal, Social situations. Tamil speakers due to the existing social structure of the society mingle with different social group and adopt at least some of the usages found in the minority languages. This practice leads gradually to the alternative use of two languages in day to day linguistic behaviour and this is known as bilingualism. If the speakers of a particular language or region or those living in a particular region use more than two languages for their day to interaction, then that practice is said to be multilingualism.

3.2. Bilingualism and linguistic Interference—

In Tamil speech behaviour of Dharmapuri District we come across mutual interference and impact of the contacting languages. Some of the Telugu adoptions have become standard usages in the Tamil speech. Similarly the Urdu and Kannada usages also have some significance in certain contexts and situations.

3.3. Minority Languages and their Use—

The minority languages of the area are given some importance in schools, sign boards, advertisements, etc. The minority language speakers of the area quite willing to send their children for the schools in which their languages are used as the media of instruction and at the same time they want their children to learn the Regional language also. Some of their language attitudes are as follows:—

(*i*) Alternative use of their languages in administration public functions etc.

(ii) Use of the contacting languages in the village level.

(iii) Facilities to have books, magazines, newspapers in the minority languages.

IV. PRACTICE OF MINORITY LANGUAGES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

4.0. General Introduction—

There are four significant minority languages (viz.) Telugu, Kannada, Urdu and Lambadi, in use, in several parts of Dharmapuri District. These languages are in contact with one another and also with the majority language, viz. Tamil. We also find when we go through the linguistic behaviour of the speakers of these languages. The impact of the regional language on the minority languages and the vice- versa, in their day-to-day linguistic behaviour.

In a multilingual situation language use varies heavily due to the external pressures, that take place time and again. The linguistic situation of Dharmapuri District shows the use of the minority languages Telugu, Kannada and Urdu in the formal use. Lambadi is the Indo-Aryan language spoken by more than two thosand people who live in Dhenganikkottai and Pennagaram Taluks. The impact of Tamil is considerably high when compared to what of the minority languages on Tamil. The contact situation of these languages makes communication easy and efficient among the various social groups who live in different bilinguals or multilingual areas.

4.1. PRACTICE OF TELUGU—A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY

4.1.0. General Introduction—

Telugus come next to Tamils population wise. There are hamlets in which we find more than 50 percent of Telugu speaking population. All the Telugus are bilinguals. There are considerable number of speakers who can read and write Telugu also. Now for the past ten years or so the Government of Tamil Nadu has established Telugu medium Schools at the primary level. There are certain interesting developments due to Tamil—Telugu language contact situation. Normally one expects that it is the majority or the regional language that has more impact on the minority language. But in the case of Dharmapuri District it is the contrary. Several Telugu vocabulary items have come into the Tamil use and now they got themselves standardized. This type of language use makes communication efficient among the languages users.

4.1.1. TELUGU VOCABULARIES IN TAMIL—

The following are some of the significant usages that have come into Tamil and used at present as standard forms replacing the native items.

	Telugu item.	*Tamil form.*
	(1)	(2)
1	ulavalu	uluval (kollu) 'horsegram'
2	bindiga	bindi 'metal vessel'
3	pisuku	pisukku 'squeeze'
4	anumulu	anumulu 'a beans variety'
5	a:ra:mbu	'a:ra:me' 'agriculture'
6	ḍabbu	ḍabbu 'Money'
7	guṭṭa	gudda 'hill'
8	puḷḷa:ru	'pulla:r' 'Lord Vinayaka'
9	aḍḍanga	aḍḍama: 'in the middle'
10	mudda	moḍḍa 'Ragi food'
11	maṉṟa gabba	'maṉṟa gabbe' 'crab'
12	ja:ttara	ja:ttar 'journey'
13	meravana	meramane 'Procession'
14	baḍḍu	'sattabaḍḍu 'Ox that is dead'
15	bi:gamu	bi:gom 'lock'
16	gora	gorra 'goat'

4.1.2. TAMIL PAGES IN TELUGU SPEECH—

tu:r	
me:du	'raised place'
a:ḷom	'depth'
keṇaru	'well'
koḷom	'tank'
ki:ḻa	'below'
se:ru	'mud'
tolle	'trouble'
vari	'tax'
silaru	'some people'
sandanamu	'sandal paste'

udavi	'help'
kavuru	'rope'
jananga	'people'
toḷil	'occupation'
ke:vuru	'ragi'
muyarcci	'trial'
poyyi	'lie'
si:rtiruttom	'reformation'
vaḷom	'fertility'
kudumi	'tuft of hair'
ta:yi	'mother'
pa:ṭṭi	'grand mother'
na:nu	'I'
Koḷambu	'juice'(as in food)
ca:ru	'juice'(as in food)
kurukka	'across'
pariyam	'bride price
kadavuḷu	'God'
moːḷom	'a musical drum'
aruvaḍe	'harvest'

etc.

4.2. PRACTICE OF MINORITY LANGUAGES- KANNADA LANGUAGE.

4.2.0 General Introduction—

Dharmapuri district is a typical example for a multilingual area. Though Tamil is the mother tongue for the majority of the population, a considerable amount of the population speak other languages of the area such as Telugu, Urdu, Kannada, etc. as their mother tongue. Since the other language speakers' population is comparatively less, these languages are grouped under minority languages. It is found that the Tamil (M.T.) speakers sometimes use those minority languages, in their day-to-day interaction.

Similarly the Kannada (M.T.) speakers use Tamil also. The Kannada speakers in Dharmapuri district belong to different communities like Madhwa Brahmin, Moggudōru Harijan, Okkaligas, Lingayat, Siviya Nayakar, etc. The Kannada (M.T.) speaking people constitute approximately 15 per cent of the total population of Dharmapuri district. The other languages spoken by those people are Telugu, Tamil and English. In some areas of the Dharmapuri district (especially Hosur taluk) there are Kannada medium schools.

Social Customs :

There are different functions and ceremonies performed by there people and it differs from community to community. Some of the important functions celebrated by the Madhwa Brahmins are:—(1) kimukukkōdu 'ear-boring', (2) maynēru 'puberty', (3) madive 'marriage', (4) baḷupeḍsuda 'vaḷaikāppu', (5) si:mandom 'ceremonēy performed during the seventh month of pregnancy',(6) namagaraṇam 'naming', (7) annaprāsanam 'first feeding', (8) būdi 'cremation'. Though there are no major differences between the Telugu speaking brahmin and Madwa brahmin with regard to these ceremonies, the way in which they are performed is slightly different. Similarly the people belonging to some of the other communities also perform most of the above mentioned functions but they call it by different names.

4.2.1. Profession/Occupational Status, etc—

The Kannada brahmin are mostly employed either in government service or in private sectors. Some of them are land lords, looking after agriculture. A few are involved in business, the Harijans of the area are mostly agriculturists or agricultural labourers. The moggudōru harijans are pure vegetarians and they grow vegetables also in their fields. The main crops are Paddy, Ragi, Maize, Seame, Cereals and Mustard. They also grow sugarcane. A big sugar factory has been set up in the Palacode taluk and the sugarcane for the factory is being transported to Palacode from various places of the district.

The Siviya Nayakar are living in *uttamalai* village in Hogenekal of Pennagaram sub-taluk in Dharmapuri district. They were living in Mettur but during 1936-37 they were brought to Hogenekal because of the construction of the Mettur dam. Their main profession is fishing and fish marketing. The Okkaligas and Lingayats of the area are also agriculturists and they grow mainly paddy and maize. Maize is their main food and so they attach much importance to it.

4.2.2. THE IMPACT OF TAMIL ON KANNADA—

Since Tamil is the dominant language (being the regional language) and Kannada is one of the minority languages, the impact of Tamil on Kannada seems to be more. Most of the Kannada speakers who live in the Dharmapuri district are bilinguals but there are some multilingual groups as well. Some examples are given below:—

The Tamil form *aṇṇa*: 'elder brother' became 'ಅಣ್ಣ'. The forms' tāttā, paṭṭi are used as such though they have got the corresponding Kannada forms *ajjā* and *ajji* (ājā and āji).

4.2.3 CHANGES OBSERVED IN KANNADA—

The following changes are found in Kannada.

1 v → b /# —

eg. vāḷaykkāy → bāḷakkāy 'plantain'
vaḷay → baḷe 'bangles'

2 am → {e, i} / #

eg. pattram pāttri } 'vessels'
pāttre }
aṅgavastram → aṅgōstte 'dhothi'

3 p → b/# v

eg. poṭṭu→ boṭṭu 'tilak'

4 ay → i/ #

eg. tuday → toḍi 'thigh' -
taḷay → taḷi 'head'

4.2.4. KANNADA STRUCTURE—

1. *Phonological System* :

The Ka. Phonological system shows the occurrence of voiced stops as phonemes. This phonemic feature is not found in the Tamil system with the exception of one or two stops. Another interesting distinction is the accents of aspirated features in the spoken Kannada. The fricative sounds found in Kannada seem to be more in number when compared to that of Tamil. This is due to the Sanskritisation of language, that took place in Dravidian languages. Tamil is an exception because only very little impact of Sanskrit is noticed in the Tamil structure. The occurrence of nasalised vowels in the word final position is also found in the Kannada speech variety spoken in some of the areas of the Dharmapuri district.

16c

Impact of Tamil on Kannada

1. *Lexical interference—*

ta : tta :	' grand father
pa : tti	' grand mother
kattirikka :	' a vegetable
vendakka :	"
kelangu	' root '
rendu	' two '
ille	' no '
summa :	' without any purpose '
kanaru	' well '
e : le	' poor person '
ta : li	' sacred badge '
appa : rom	' afterwards '
a : du	' goat '
a : mple	'male person '
marumulsu	' return-marriage '
no : mbi	' festival '
neraye	' much/many '
so : ru	' food '
u : du	' house '
teriyum	' (it is) known '
parambare	' heriditary '
pulle	' child '
mu : ngil	' bamboo '
pe : ru	' name '
kuttom	' fine '
tiruppu	' turn '
tuni	' cloth '
po : du	' wear '
pu :	' flower '
anju	' five '
ambadu	' fifty '
appa :	' father '
macca : n	' brother-in-law '
nellu	' paddy '
me : ttukka : du	' dry land '
ka : du	' field '
po :	' go '
veravu	' firewood '
sondom	' relation '
pu : cci	' insect '
vali	' path '
selevu	' expense '
pe : su	' speak '
t'ni	' separate '

4.3. *Practice of Minority Languages* : *Urdu Language.*

5.3.0. General Introduction —

About fifteen per cent of the total population of the Dharmapuri District are muslims. But for a particular sub-sect called Labbai, all other groups have Urdu as their mother tongue. Labbai groups speak Tamil and for them it is the mother tongue. However, it is interesting to note that due to the existing practice of multilingualism in the district. Most of the speakers of Urdu know Telugu, Kannada and Tamil. The minority and the regional languages respectively. Urdu (MT) speakers use Urdu at home and also with bilinguals or trilinguals outside the home situations. They use other languages mentioned above in their day-to-day interactions outside home (i.e.) with business people, officials and others. The Urdu spoken by the muslims of this area is slightly influenced by the regional language Tamil as well as the minority languages Telugu and Kannada to certain extent. It is interesting to observe the practice of the use of Urdu by non-muslims who live in some of the villages and in towns like Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur. In these villages one could find the alternative use of Urdu by the Harijans whose mother tongue is Tamil and Brahmins, whose mother tongue is either Tamil or Kannada.

There are Urdu medium schools in the primary level. Urdu is also taught in the muslim religious schools and in mosques. There is a common attitude among the (MT) speakers as far as the language use in education is concerned (i.e.) they prefer to have education either in Tamil or in English. Even this is the general attitude among the Tamil speakers irrespective of their social or educational backgrounds. Muslims community is distinguished from the other communities of the area by their cultural activities and trade connections. Most of them are businessmen and they have wider contact with the neighbouring states. So due to this type of sociocultural contact,their language use is exposed to external influence to a greater extent. Kannada which is the other minority language and the regional languages of the adjoining state also has its influence on the local languages.

Only now Urdu speaking muslims used to have marital relations with Tamil speaking muslims. Even this is based on the economic status of the bride or the bridegroom concerned. Muslims don't encourage intercaste marriages but if at all it is unavoidable they insist on the conversion to Islam (i.e.) the bride or bridegroom belonging to other religion has to convert to Islam before the marriage. This is in a way represents the rigid nature of social system that is currently prevalent.

In the domain of Kinship usage cultural activity, agriculture and so on. We find a number of features especially those of Tamil, Kannada and Telugu interfering in the linguistic repertoire of Urdu speech. This is common to all the minority languages of the area. This bring to light the impact of Tamil on their languages because Tamil is used both in the formal and informal situations, contexts, etc.

4.3.1. Tamil Lexical Usages :

A number of interesting variations are noticed in the Tamil speech variety used by the Muslims.

1. *Lexical features.*—

gudsal	'hut'
suttupaṭṭa	'nearby'
kadlaka :	'groundnut'
vidde	'seed'
sulvom	'easy'
amma : ji	'mother'
si : ms	'foreign country'
anuho : vm	'experience'
tarka : ri	'tomato'
samḷu	'income, salary'
udde : kom	'government job'
po : kku	'loss'
buddi	'intelligence'
ra : skyom	'political trend'
kaḷni	'wet land'
ve : ravanga	'others'
si : menne	'kerosine'
ja : tti	'caste'
va : n	'I'
tavru	'mistake'
pu : ja : ri	'priest'
pe : rikka : ranga	'rich people'
toḍappu	'broom'
carappu	'chappels'
na : nu	'I'
vaḍḍi	'interest'
salli:su	'cheap'
maṭṭe	'log'
kaṇikku	'account'
paṭṭa:ngu	'Land Patta'
na:yom	'justice'
vegul	'sun shine'
pirijanom	'use'
suddi	'cleanliness'

2. Grammatical Features—

1. *Past Tense* —

-un- (-in -)
nikk-un-en (ninnen) 'contested-I'

2. *Past Tense of koḷ* —

-kun- (-kin- -koṇḍ)
(veccikkuna:nga)
—vecci-kun-a:nga 'kept themselves they'

3. *Past Negative*—

Infinitive form+le	
kuḍukka-le	'didn't give'

4. *Oblique base of na:n 'I'*—

na:nu-kitte	'with me'

5. *Compound formation* —

sa:vu	'kill'
murder/ killing	*sa:vu+veykkaradu

6. *Prohibitive*—

Noun+vey+ku:ḍa:du
sa:vu+veccu+ku:ḍa:du
'shouldn't kill'.

7. *Epicene Plural Termination*—

po:ra:ru	'go-they'
-ru is the termination.	

8. *First Person Inclusive Plural*—

nammuḷ is the form that denotes first person inclusive plural

nammuḷ-ella:	'we (incl.) all'

9. *Verbal Noun*—

Verbal noun is formed by the addition of the marker *du* after the tense marker or negative marker.

aḷuvu	'weep'
aḷuv-ar-du	'the act of weeping'

10. *Past Tense of koḷ before emphatic marker* —

koṇṭ- or *kiṭ-* is the normal form that represents the past tense of *koḷ*. Here it occurs as *-in-e:*.

po:y-in-e: irukkum	'it will be going'

11. *Temporal*—

Temporal is expressed by the addition of the marker-ta:le after the relative participle form.

kotukkra-ta:le	'while giving'

8.4 LAMBADI—A SOCIO-LINGUISTIC STUDY

4.4.8. General Introduction—

Lambadis who live in the Dharmapuri district, especially in the Denkanikottai area are mostly bilinguals. However, some trilinguals are also found among them. Lambadis are quite fluent in using the languages (i) *Lambadi*-their mother tongue and (ii) *Kannada*-the dominant language of the hamlets of the area. A few who have frequent outside contacts speak-, (iii) *Tamil* - the regional language. There are a number of villages in the area where considerable amount of Telugu speakers live. Due to the contact with the Telugu speakers (agriculturists), some of the Lambadis are good in using Telugu as well.

The Lambadis settled in Tamil Nadu are generally believed to have migrated from Bombay, Saurashtra and Shimoga (Karnataka) during the reign of Aurangazeb, the reason being the fear of conversion to Islam. The Lambadi speaking population in Tamil Nadu is recorded as 3,345 in 1961 census. They were of wandering type and were originally roaming all over Tamil Nadu. But in recent time they have been made to settle down in some of the areas of Hosur taluk in the Dharmapuri district. From what period Lambadis began settling down in these areas is not known, but it is assumed that these people have been living these areas from about the seventeenth century. No legends, folk-tales or sages are current about this tribe except those found in Thurston's Castes and Tribes of Southern India-Vol.IV.

Lambadi men folk are quite strong and muscular. Their ordinary dress is dhoti with short trousers. Their Women folk are fond of colourful garments. They wear various jewels characteristic of the people. Lambadi women are hard working as agriculture labourers, etc. in the hamlets.

The Lambadi language variety used by these people is mixed to a greater or lesser extent, in the different parts of the district. But all such varities of Lambadi are mutually intelligible, to one another and there is no hindrance to communication what so ever. According to the Linguistic Survey of India, Lambadi or Lambani is only another name for Banjari. It is to be noticed that Lambadi returns were maximum from the Andhra Pradesh i.e. 559,326 out of a total of 679,303. To what parent language or a common pattern of language variety this Lambadi of South India is to be grouped? This question has not been adequately solved by C.A. Crierson in his 'Linguistic Survey of India'. But about the various dialects of this language spoken in the Northern and Central part of India-he was able to present an overall picture of the language situation and trace its origin to a certain extent.

The variety of language spoken by the Lambadis of Dharmapuri District if studied in detail, will provide certain insights through which it may possible for us to probe into its linguistic affinity, etc. It may also provide the external and internal history of the language, migration pattern and the socio-cultural history of the community.

As the Lambadis now settled and living in several areas of Dharmapuri District face the multilingual situation, they have to use the regional and dominant languages more frequently. This type of linguistic situation makes their own language mixed in the sense a number of common and basic usages from other languages come into the Lambadi language, minimising the use of such Lambadi usages in their day-to-day linguistic behaviour.

4.4.1. An Outline of Lambadi Language

4.4.1.1. *Phonological System of Lambadi—*

4.4.1.1.1. *Vowels*

1. *Oral Vowels* : i, i:, ɛ, e:, a, a:, ɔ, o:, u, u:

2. *Nasalised Vowels* : /ĩ, ĩ:, ẽ, ã, ã:, õ: õ: ũ, ũ: /-19

4.4.1.1.2 *Consonants*.—

1. Stops	p	b	t	d	ʈ	ɖ	c	ɟ	k	g
	pʰ	bʰ	tʰ	dʰ	ʈʰ	ɖʰ	cʰ	ɟʰ	kʰ	gʰ
2. Fricatives				s	ʂ	x				h
				x						
3. Nasals		m		n	ɳ			ɲ		
		mʰ								
4. Laterals				l	ɭ					
5. Flaps				r	ɽ					
6. Semi Vowels		ʋ						y		
		ʋʰ								

Phonemes (Total) : 19+36 = 55 - 36

Nasalisation of vowels is found to be significant in the Lambadi speech variety spoken in the Denkanikottai area. All the oral short and long vowels occur with nasalization. Lambadis still maintain the pronunciation of aspirated consonants in their normal speech behaviour. Other Indo-Aryan speech communities who live in Tamil Nadu are slowly lossing this feature.

4.4.1.1.3. *Contrasting Pairs*

1. *Vowels*—

		Initial	*Medial*
1.1.	ii i:/	/isku:l/ 'school'	/ditva:r/ 'Sunday'
		/i:j/ 'this'	/di:nda:du/ 'day after tomorrow'
1.2.	/e e:/		/peṭṭi/ 'box'
			/pe:ṭu/ 'stomach'
1.3	/a a:/	/anga:r/ 'fire'	/jama:yi/ 'elder'
		/a:ngli/ 'fingers'	/ja:man/ 'butter milk'
1.4.	/o o:/	/odadu/ 'blackgram'	/nov/ 'new'
		/o:du/ 'run'	/no:yu/ 'pain'

	/u u:/	/uddi/ 'blackgram'	/guḍi/ 'temple'
		/u:ndar/ 'rat'	/gu:ḍu/
			/suṇṭi/ 'ant'
			/ju:no/ 'old'

2. *Oral Vs Nasalised Vowels—*

2.1.	/i i/	/da:ḍī/	'beard'
		/lakḍi/	'firewood'
2.2.	/i: i:/	/bi:ḍi/	'street'
		/bʰĩ:t/	'wall'
2.3.	/e e/	/pandre/	'fifteen'
		/diyẽ/	'day time'
2.4.	/a a/	/navleri/	'bride'
		/nav/	'nine'
2.5.	/a: a:/	/d:da:/	'grandfather'
		/da:tu/	'teeth'
2.6.	/o o/	/nõv/	'new'
		/tõy/	'you (Nominative)'
2.7.	/o: õ:/	/ko:ḍi/	'chutney'
		/ko:ḍi/	'pungency'
2.8.	/u n/	/pu:cu/	'ask'
		/c:u/	'is/are'
2.9	/u: n:/	/tu:/	'you (Sg.)'
		/du:/	'smoke'

3. *Consonants—*

3.1.	/p b/	/pa:pa/	'pupil of the eye'
		/ba:pu/	'father'
	h h	h	
3.2.	/p b/	/pu:l/	flower'
		/bʰaḻdu/	'teeth'

3.3.	/t d/	/ta:ngu/	'leg'
		/da:na:/	'grams'
	h h	h	
3.4.	/ʈ ɖ/	/ta:li/	'plate'
		/dʰa:n/	'food'
3.5.	/ʈ ɖ/	/ʈukri/	'half saree'
		/ɖo:kra:/	'old man'
		/ba:ʈi/	'hot plate'
		/e:ɖi/	'heel'
	h h	h	
3.6.	/ʈ ɖ/	/uʈu/	'rise'
		h	
		/gu:ɖu/	'nest'
3.7.	/c j/	/ca:ru/	'four'
		/ja:ru/	'maize'
3.8.	/s z/	/so:/	'sleep'
		/za:m/	'guava'
	h h		
3.9.	/c j/	/cho:/	'six'
		/jha:ɖu/	'tree', 'wood'
3.10	/s ʂ/	/a:si/	'seventy'
		/a:ʂa:ɖa:/	'fourth month'
3.11	/m n ɳ ŋ/	/muŋga/	'white beeds'
		/na:nkya:/	'little'
		/ka:nu/	'ear'
		/ummas/	'darkness'
		/nannu/	'mine'
		/baɳɳi/	'broom'
		/ghonni/	'wife'
		/ja:maɳ/	"butter milk'
	h		
3.12	/m m/	/ma:/	'mother'
		/mha:y/	'inside'
3.13.	/ʋ ʋh/	/vi:s/	'twenty'
		/ʋhiya:/	'marriage'
3.14	/r l/	/lamba:ɖi/	'lambadi'
		/raŋgu/	'colour'
3.15	/l ɭ/	/soli/	'jacket'
		/so:ɭe/	'sixteen'
3.16.	/ʋ y/	/ʋa:da/	'sky'
		/ya:ɖi/	'mother'

4.4.1.2. MORPHOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF LAMBADI

4.4.1.2.1. NOUNS

There are two classes of nouns (i) distinguishing gender morphologically and (ii) which do not have overt markers distinguishing gender. The first class of nouns are of two types(i.e.)those taking masculine gender and stems taking feminine gender.

4.4.1.2.1.1. GENDER-NUMBER MARKERS

1. MASCULINE MARKERS.—

Masculine is represented by six different markers namely *o:*, *-i*, *-u*, *-ϕ*, *-o:* and *-an*.

These markers occur after different sub-classes of the nouns which take gender markers.

(1) *-a:*
eg. *be:ṭa:* .. 'son'
do:kra: .. 'old man'
da:da: .. 'grand father'
co:ra: .. 'boy'

(2) *-i*
eg. *kombi* .. 'man of Gowda community'

(3) *u*
eg. *ba:manu* .. 'man of Brahmin community'

(4) *-ϕ*
eg. *lingo:ṭu* .. 'man of linga:yat Community'
sunna:r .. 'goldsmith' (male)

iv) *ϕ*
masmaan .. 'muslim' (male)
koramar .. 'man of korava community'

(v) *-o:*
eg. *po:ro:* .. 'son-in-law' 'grand son'
ko:no .. 'blindman'
be-ro: .. 'deaf man'

vi) *-an*
eg. *na:van* .. 'bar bar' (masculine)

2. FEMININE MARKERS

There are two markers which distinguish feminine gender morphologically. They are *-i* and *-ni*. These markers occur after different subclasses of nouns which take gender number markers.

(i) *-i*

	be:ti	.. 'daughter'
	po:ti	.. 'daughter-in-law' 'grand daughter'
	da:d̪i	.. 'grand mother'
	do:kri	.. 'old woman'
	no:vi	.. 'woman of barbar community'
	kø:ni	.. 'blind woman'
	be:ri	.. 'deaf woman'
	co:ri	.. 'girl'

(ii) *-ni*

eg.	*konukni*	.. 'woman of Gowda community'
	lingo:tuni	.. 'woman of lingayat community'
	suna:rni	.. 'woman of goldsmith community'
	masma:nni	.. 'Muslim lady'
	koramarni	.. 'woman of Korava community'
	de:ɖlya:ni	.. 'woman of Paraya community'

4.4.1.2.1.2. INHERENT NOUNS

Inherent nouns which come under this type have no overt marker to distinguish gender.

1. SUB-CLASS-1

ba:pu	.. 'father'
bʰiya:	.. 'elder brother'
ka:kaḃʰa:yi	.. 'younger brother'

pu:pa:	..	'father's sister's husband'
ma:ma:i	..	'uncle'
doni	..	'husband'
mordu	..	'male person'
ja:ma:y-	..	'son-in-law' etc.,

2. SUB-CLASS-2.

baiyi	..	'elder sister'
be:nu	..	'younger sister'
sa:su	..	'aunt'
bi:ru	..	'female person'
ya:di	..	'mother'
ghonni	..	'wife'
gavdi	..	'cow'
bu:di	..	'brother's wife'
bo:di	..	'daughter-in-law'

4.4 1.2.1.3. COMMON NOUN MARKER

-i is the common noun marker which occurs after certein nouns. This type of noun is common for both the genders and derived from noun bases.

1. *-i*

eg. *mond-i* .. 'lame person'
pa:p-i .. 'sinner'

4.1.2.1.4. CASE MARKERS

1. OBJECTIVE CASE

-ne is the marker added to the noun stems to form objective case.

garro:-ne .. 'horse' (acc.)

2. GENITIVE CASE

There are three markers viz.-*ir*, -*a:r* and -*e:r* to denote the genitive case.

2.1. *-e:r*

dha:n-e:ra:ṇḍi,	..	'rice-pot'
laga:ṇ-e:r-a:ṇḍi	..	'sauce-pot'
upr-e:r ba:ṭṭa	..	'upper stone'
he:ṭ-e:r ba:ṭṭa	..	'lower stone
na:r-e:r	..	'coconut tree'
ca:-vaḷ-e:r a:ṭṭo:	..	'rice flour'

2.

2.2 *-ir*

ra:gi-ie- a:ṭṭo:	..	'ragi flour'

2.3. *-a:r*

tho:r-a:r	..	'thorny bush'

3. LOCATIVE

-me : is the marker that represents the locative case.

-me:

gha:r-me:	..	'in the house'

4.4.1.2.1.5. NUMERAL SYSTEM

1. CARDINALS

eg.	e:k	..	'one'
	di:	..	'two'
	ti:n(u)	..	'three'
	ca:r(u)	..	'four'
	pa:c/pa:ncu	..	'five'
	cho:/co:		'six'
	sa:t:	..	'seven'
	a:ṭ(u)	..	'eight'
	nov/nav/novui	..	'nine'
	das(su)		'ten'
	agya:re	..	'eleven'
	ba:re	..	'twelve'
	te:re	..	'thirteen'
	cavde	..	'fourteen'
	pandre	..	'fifteen'
	so:ḷe	..	'sixteen'
	satre	..	'seventeen'
	aṭa:re	..	'eighteen'
	oglisu/oguṇi:s	..	'nineteen'
	vi:su	..	'twenty'
	ti:su	..	'thirty'
	ca-lisu	..	'forty'
	Pacca:su	..	'fifty'
	sa:tu	..	'sixty'

asi	..	'seventy'
sattar	..	'eighty'
sa:ṭ sa[illegible] gni : su	..	'ninety'
so:	..	'hundred'
baza:r(e)	..	'thousand'

2. FRACTIONS

do:ḍu	..	'one and a half'
sava:	..	'three fourths'
pa:va:la kandi:	..	'quarter'

3. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

It is interesting to note that the cardinals when occur as attributes to the following nouns are not inflected like the adjectives.

eg.	sa:t a:dmi h h	..	'eight persons'
	co: gar	..	'six houses'
	ca:r da 'u	..	'four teeth'

4. LINKING DEVICE IN NUMERAL SYSTEM

The form *-on-* acts as a linking device. When higher order numerals are formed by adding a small number to a big number and so on.

For example,

21 — 20+1 vi:s-on-e:k 20 + on + 1	=	'viso:ne:k 'twentyone'

The same process is followed regularly.

4.4.1.2.1.6. PRONOUN SYSTEM

There are three persons *viz.* first, second and third. There is no gender distinction in the pronouns of this language.

1. FIRST PERSON

1.1. *Singular*

me: and mar-are the forms that denote first person singular.

1.1.1. *me:* 'I'

me:/ja:yn/avins		'I will go and come'

1.1.2 *mar-*

U:mar cogri	.	'she is my daughter'

1.2. *plural*

hame an *hamar* are the two forms that denote first person plural.

1.2.1. *hame* occurs before

hame ... 'we'

hame hiṭṭu kha:do ... 'we are Ragi food'

1.2.2. *hamar-* occurs elsewhere

hamar ja:t lamba:di .. 'our caste name is Lambadi'

2. SECOND PERSON

2.1. *Singular*

tu: and *tar* are the forms that denote second person singular.

2.1.1. *tu:* occurs before

tu : .. 'you' (sg.)
tu:be:z .. 'you (Sg.) sit'

2.1.2. tar occurs elsewhere.
tar cogra : ... 'your (sg.) boy'

2.2. *plural*

tume and *te:r* are the forms that represent second person plural.

2.2.1. *tume* occurs before

tume sava:r avins (u) .. 'you will come tomorrow'

2.2.2. *te:r* occurs elsewhere.

te:r gharkha:y ... 'where are your houses?'

3. THIRD PERSON

No gender-number is distinguished in the third person. *He/She/it /they.*

u: denotes third person.

u: accu a:dmi .. 'he is a good person'
'She is a good person'

4.4.1.2.2. VERBS

The following are the significant aspects of the verb system of the Lambadi Language.

4.4.1.2.2.1. *Verb bases*

a:r	..	'walk'
a:v	..	'come'
o:ga:d(u)		'open'
h		
ub u	..	'stand'
uthū	..	'rise up'
pi:	..	'drink'
pad	..	'fall'
pe:r	..	'cover/wind'
bez	..	'sit'
bo:l(u)	..	'tell/say'
h		
be:ṭ	..	'sit'
daz	..	'run'
h		
de:k	..	'see'
dhaṁhdu:d(u)	..	'cook'
ja:	..	'go'
C$\tilde{u}$	..	'is/are'
kar	..	'do'
gi:t bo:l(u)	..	'sing'
ga:l	..	'put'
gu:dvincu	..	'plait'
kha:	..	'eat'
nik](u)	..	'rise'
au:	..	'sleep'
lakki	..	'write'

etc.,

4.4.1.2.2.2. TENSE MARKERS

2.1. PRESENT TENSE

h h
C $\tilde{e}$ and C $\tilde{u}$ are the two markers which denote the present tense. They occur in auxiliary verb constructions, as in the following examples;—

ubbo :	che	'(they) are standing'
ubho :	chu	'is standing'
dhekko :	chu	'seeing/sees'
dhekko :	che	'are seeing.'
piyu che		'drinking/drink'
piyū chū		'is drinking'

2.2 MPLE PRESENT TENSE

Simple present is represented by the formation

Verb base + Tense + Pronominal terminations.

eg. av-in-su '(i) come'
paḍ-a-s '(it) rains'

2.3. PAST TENSE

There are three markers *-i*, *-y-*, and *-d-* to represent simple past.

eg.
kha :-d-e 'III Sg. ate'
a-y-ϕ —> ay 'came'
kar-i-ϕ —> kari 'did'

2.4. FUTURE TENSE

Future tense in Lambadi is expressed by making use of the present finite forms with temporal adjectives indicating time which will denote future.

eg.
avinsu 'will come'

sa : nju avinsu 'I will come in the evening'
pa : tsu karas 'I will do afterwards.'

4.4.1.2.2.3. IMPERATIVES

3.1. IMPERATIVE SINGULAR IS UNMARKED

eg.
a : v 'come' kha : 'eat'
dhe : k 'see' ja : 'go'

3.2. IMPERATIVE PLURAL.

Imperative plural is represented by the marker-o :.

eg.
avo : 'come (pl.)'
kha : vo : 'eat (pl.)'
bezzo : 'sit (pl.)'
dhe : kko : 'see (pl.)'
jo : 'go (pl.)'

4.4.1.2.2.4. CAUSATIVE

Causative in Lambadi is expressed by using the Telugu causative marker *-incu* with slight modifications that happens due to the addition of *-v-*, *-tt-* that precedes *-incu*.

eg.
gu:dl 'to plait'
gu : dvincu 'cause to plait'
su : 'to sleep'
suttincu 'cause to sleep'

4.4.1.2.2.5. ADDRESSEE MARKER

1. *Feminine Marker.*

- *i* is the feminine marker added to the imperative form of the verb.

eg.

a : v a : ya : ḍi	'come' (fem.) '
ja : jo : ya : ḍi	' go ' (fem.)

2. *Masculine Marker*

-ḍo : is the masculine marker added to the imperative form of the verb.

eg.

a : v-ḍo :	' come (Mas.) '
ja :-ḍo :	' go (Mas.) '

4.4.1.2.2.6. OBLIGATIVE

Obligative construction is formed by the addition of -nu to the verb base.

1. *-nu.*

eg.

kar-nu	'should do'
pe : r-nu	'should cover'

4.4.1.2.2.7. VERBAL PARTICIPLE

-in is the marker that denotes verbal participle. This occurs after the past tense markers.

1. *-in.*

eg.

ga : l-in	' having put '
oga :ḍ-in	' having opened '

4.4.1.2.3. ADJECTIVES

4.4.1.2.3.0. GENERAL

Adjectives of Lambadi language are classified into two groups (i) those that are inflected for,gender (of the following noun) and (ii) those which are not inflected. It is to be noted here that the inflected adjectives are like the pronouns, where the pronouns in the genitive are inflected according to the gender of the following nouns.

4.4.1.2.3.1. CLASSIFICATION OF ADJECTIVES

1. *Group 1. Adjectives which are inflected for gender (of the following head noun).*

acc-o :	'(Mas.) good, beautiful'
acc-i :	'(fem.) good, beautiful'
mo : ṯṯ-o :	'(mas.) big'
mo : ṯṯ-i	'(fem.) big'
na : nk-i	'(fem.) little'
na : nky-a :	'(mas.) little'
ka : ḷ-o :	'(mas.) black.'
ka : ḷ-i	('fem.) black'

2. *Group 2. Adjectives which are common to both the genders.*

alma:ll	'ugly'
go : rat	'beautiful'
ɲava	'new'
so:ḷa	'old'

4.4.1.2.4. PARTICLES

4.4.1.2.4.0. GENERAL

Particles are those free forms which occur freely in a sentence, or with a noun or verb Particles do not take either tense or case markers.

4.4.1.2.4.1. PARTICLES OF TIME

Those particles denoting time are grouped under this sub-class of particles.

1.1 *Morning*

bar ba : tti is the form that denotes the meaning 'in the morning'.

tu : barba : tti a : 'you (Sg.) come in the morning'

1.2. *Evening*

The meaning 'evening' is represented by the particle '*sa:nju*'.

ham sa : nju a : ya : 'we came in the evening'.

1.3. *To-day*

a : j is the particle that denotes 'to-day'.

bi : ma na : yka a : ja : y' 'Bhima Naicka came to-day'.

1.4. *Tomorrow*

Sava : ra is the form that denotes 'tomorrow'

1.5. *Yesterday*

ka : *l* expresses the meaning ' yesterday '.

1.6. *Day before yesterday*

pormeda : *du* is the particle that represents the meaning ' day before yesterday '.

1.7. *Day after tomorrow*

di : *nda* : *ḍu* is the particle that denotes the meaning ' day after tomorrow '.

4.4.1.2.4.2. PLACE PARTICLES

2.1. *Front*

munda : *ge* is the particle which represents 'front '.

2.2. *Behind*

pa : *tsu* is the form that denotes the meaning ' behind '.

2.3. *Above*

uppar is the particle that represents ' above '.

2.4. *Below/under.*

ba : *ṭṭa* : is the particle that denotes the meaning ' below/under '.

2.5. *Far away*

ghaḍime is the particle that represents the meaning ' far away '.

2.6. *Near*

kambe : *ṭṭe* is the particle that represents the meaning ' near '.

2.7. *By the side of*

pagala : *nu* is the form that denotes the meaning ' by the side of '

4.4.1.2.4.3. OTHER PARTICLES

3.1. *All*

Se : and *Se* : *s* are forms that denote ' all '.

1. *se* :
jama :nja: lakḍin ja : te
' all of us will go for collecting firewood '

2. *Se* : *s*
se : s avo : ' all of (you) come '

LAMBADI LANGUAGE

LEXICON

4.4. Lexical items of Lambadi Language are presented below in the phonemic order.

/ i i: e e: a a: o o: u u: and p b t d ..... v and y/ .

The items are represented along with the meaning and the grammatical category given within the parentheses.

iṭke (N)	'brick'
iḍli (N)	'a rice cake'
iṇḍe (N)	'egg'
e:k (Num)	'one'
e:kkaṇḍi (N)	' a cereal'
e:ḍi (N)	'heel'
e:mu:ṅga (N)	'necklace'
a bba (N)	'festival'
aṭa:r (Num)	'eighteen'
aṇuka (N)	'bone'
agga:r (Num)	'eleven'
andarj (N)	'dark'
aṅkar (N)	'fire'
aṅkar peṭṭi (N)	'match box'
aṅkustta: (N)	'thumb'
aṇgḍi (N)	'shop'
aṇgli (N)	'finger'
a:pnu (PN)	'we'd
a:tu (Num)	'eight'
a:dmi (N)	'person'
a:dandaru (N)	'obstacle'
a:j (Part)	'to-day'
a:mba : (N)	'mango'
a:mli (N)	'tamarind'
a:ndi (N)	'mud pot',
a:nki (N)	'eye'
a:nkipa:pa (N)	'pupil'
a:rsi (N)	'mirror'
a: (V)	'come'
oṭla (N)	'metal water pot'
oṛadu (N)	'bengal gram'
ogni:cu (Num)	'eighty'
ogli:su (Num)	'nineteen'
oḷda (N)	' basket'
orspat (N)	'Thursday'
o:ḷda: (N)	'wooden plank'
ukli (N)	'body'
u:ndar (N)	'rat'
uddika:nce:nai (V)	'nothing else'
pitḷi ta:li (N)	'brass plate'

pi: (V)	'drink'
pi:so (N)	'money'
peṭṭiya (N)	'saree'
pe:ṭu (N)	'stomach'
pagla:mu (Part)	'by the side'
pa:tsu (Part)	'afterwards/behind'
paṭa (N)	'picture'
pandr (Num)	'fifteen'
parba:ti (Part)	'morning'
paḷḷi (N)	'gounder'
pa:ni (N)	'water'
pacca:su (Num)	'fifty'
pa:nu (N)	'leaf'
pa:ncu (Num)	'five'
pa:ra:lakandi (Num)	'one and three quarters'
podva:r (N)	'Wednesday'
po:t(t)i (N)	'daughter-in-law'
po:t(r)o (N)	'son-in-law'
pu:lu (N)	'flower'
phu:pi (N)	'father's sister'
pu:ṭṭo (Part)	'back'
pu:cu (V)	'ask'
baludu (N)	'ox'
biya: (N)	'elder brother'
bi:di (N)	'street'
bi:ga (N)	'lock'
bigagʰaḷi (N)	'key'
bi:ntu (N)	'wall'
bi:re	'female'
be:ta (N)	'son'
be:ro (N)	'brain'
bʰe: nu (N)	'younger sister'
be:ro (N)	'deaf person'
be:si (N)	'bull'
ba (N)	'father'
bapni (N)	'eye-brow'
bapnilaṭṭa (N)	'eye-lash'
badna: (N)	'rope'
baṭṭo: (N)	'grinding stone'
bandi (N)	'glass bangles'
banni (N)	'broom'
ballar (N)	'beans'
baruni (N)	'small box'
ba:pu (N)	'father'
ba:madu (N)	'male of Brahmin community'
ba:meni (N)	'female of Brahmin community'
ba:r (Num)	'twelve'
ba:ru (Part)	'outside'
ba:yi (N)	'elder sister'
bodva:ru (N)	'Wednesday'
boṇḍi (N)	'cart'

bolya: (N)	'bangle'
bo:ti (N)	'mutton'
bo:ḍi (N)	'husband's sister'
bo:cka (N)	'plant/climber'
bo:l (V)	'sing'
buriya (N)	'nose ring'
bu:ḍi (N)	'elder brother's wife'
bʰi:ṇḍa: (N)	'ladies finger'
bʰi:ya: (N)	'brother'
bʰe:dra: (N)	'tomato'
bʰe:ṇ (a)	'sister'
bʰe:ngaṇ (N)	'brinjal'
bha:ṭa (N)	'stone'
bʰa:ṭṭe muriye (N)	'stone bangles'
bʰa:ṭle (N)	'lade'
bʰa:ldu (N)	'bull'
bʰa:yi (N)	'younger brother'
te:r (Num)	'three'
te:l (N)	'thirty'
tama:ku (N)	'thirteen'
taḍuko (N)	'kerosene'
ta:ṅgu (N)	'tobacco'
ta:ncoḷi (N)	'heat'
ta:ḷi (N)	'leg'
tʰa:varu (N)	'jacket'
ṭi:ko	'plate'
ṭo:pli (N)	'Saturday'
ṭo:kno (N)	'thilak'
ṭo:kro: (N)	'an ornament'
ṭukri (N)	'pot'
ṭuval (N)	'metal pot'
dra:ccipa:ka (N)	'cloth'
ditva:r (N)	'towel'
divo: (N)	'grapes'
di: (Num)	'Sunday'
de:ḍiya (N)	'flame'
de:s (N)	'two'
de:vu (N)	'Hariian'
daḍaya: (N)	'country'
dassu (Num)	'God'
	'mountain'
	'ten'
ḍhaṇi (N)	'husband'

h

dayi (N)	'curd'
da:di (N)	'grand mother'
da:da: (N)	'grand father'
da:ṛi (N)	'beard'
da:ḍo (N)	'sun'
da:nt(ᵘ/ᵘ)(N)	'teeth'
da:na: (N)	'grains'
da:ru (N)	'arrack'
do:pper (Part)	'afternoon'
do:tti (N)	'dhoty'
do:du (Num)	'one and a half'
do:kri (N)	'old man'
do:kra: (N)	'old woman'
do:ra (N)	'thread'
do:s (N)	'an edible made of rice'
dukkasu (Part)	'ache'
du:ḍu (N)	'mud'
dha:l (N)	'dhal'
dha:l (N)	
dʰa:n (N)	'food'
dʰa:nera:ndi (N)	'rice pot'
dʰo:lo (Part)	'wife'
dʰun (N)	'smoke'
ceṭki (N)	'leg ornament'
cʰe:ḷi (N)	'goat'
capa:ri (N)	'betal leaf'
caṭṭikangḷi (N)	'second finger'
cadri (N)	'mat
cakkra: (N)	'wheel'
cambu cadri (N)	'grassmat'
card (Num)	'fourteen'
calla (N)	'ring'
ca:tt u (N)	'spoon'
ca:ti (N)	'chest'
ca:ḍni (N)	'seive'
ca:ru (Num)	'four'
ca:lisu (Num)	'forty'
ca:ḷa (N)	'pestle'
ca:valu/ca:vaḷ (N)	'rice'
co:gri (N)	'girl'
co:gra (N)	'boy'
co: (Num)	'six'
co:ri (N)	'girl'
co:ra (N)	'boy'
cunno	'chunmambu'
cullo: (N)	'hearth'
cu:ḷo/culla: (N)	'oven'
ji:b (N)	'tongue'
ji:ṅkṛi (N)	'tile'
jamni l(N)	'earth'

jammi:r (N)	'land'
ja:man (N)	'butter milk'
jama:yibe:ta (N)	'son-in-law'
ja:r/jara:r/jaru (N)	'maize'
jogli (N)	'platform
jadu (N)	'tree'
ju:notoku (N)	'old cloth'
keḷḍi (N)	'heifer'
keḷḷa (N)	'calf'
ke:tu (N)	'land'
ke:la (N)	'banana'
kapa:lo (N)	'forehead'
kaṭumut (N)	'hv'
kamba: (N)	'pillar'
kanda:yi (N)	'tax'
kanya: (N)	'ear stud'
kaṇa:sa: (VN)	'ploughing'
kalla: (N)	'neck'
karo: (N)	'armpit/shoulder'
ka:pi (N)	'coffee'
ka:cu (N)	'coin'
ka:ki (N)	'father's younger brother's wife'
ka:ka:	'father's younger brother'
ka:mce (N)	'work'
ka:nu (N)	'ear'
ka:no (N)	'blind'
ka:na:nalli (N)	'ear ring'
ka:ḷa:do:r (N)	'black neck rope'
ka:lo (N)	'black
ka:ravala (N)	'seasame'
kotra: (N)	'star'
konubi (N)	'gowda'
konubini (N)	'gowda (fem.)
kolya: (N)	'coal'
koramar (N)	'koravan'
koramarni (N)	'Korava woman'
kosa:vutti (N)	'bell'
ko:ta: (N)	'knife'
ko:ḍi (N)	'caugh'
ko:ḍi (N)	'chutney'
ko:s gedda: (N)	'cabbage'
kutri (N)	'bitch'
kutra (N)	'dog'
kutrapilla: (N)	'pup'
kudru (N)	'mortar'
kukdi (N)	'hen'
kukḍo: (N)	'crow'
kuṭkudi (N)	'hen'
ku:ṭa:ḷi (N)	'friend'
khaḍi (N)	'grass'
h	
kaḍu (N)	'grass'
khaniya: (N)	'ear-chain
n	
kaḷo (N)	'thrashing floor

kʰa:do (N)	'skin'
kha:se:r bhe:li (N)	'aluminium plate'
gi: (N)	'ghee'
gi:t (N)	'song'
gedde (N)	'paddy field'
ge:no (N)	'jewel'
gadde (N)	'wet land'
gatla (Part)	'irregular'
ganji (N)	'gruel'
gala:si (N)	'glass tumbler'
ga:mu (N)	'village'
ga:l (u) (N)	'lips'
garḍi (N)	'cow'
gār (N)	'wheat'
ga:lu (N)	'cheek'
ga:r (N)	'plaster on the wall'
goḍuḍi (N)	'shoulder'
godha:ḍi (N)	'neck'
gol (N)	'cheek'
gorli (N)	'name of an ornament'
go:bar (N)	'manure'
go:bar (N)	'cow dung'
go:ḍo (N)	'knee'
go:gra: (Num)	'half'
go:ri (N)	'elephant'
gudi (N)	'temple'
gudiya: (N)	'(mud) water pot'
gudiya: (N)	'pot'
gugvi (N)	'ear ornament'
gugrito:pli (N)	'ear ring as marriage badge'
guṇḍiya: (N)	'(mud) water pot'
gula:l (N)	'iron plate fixed to the plou'
gu:gra: (N)	'anklet'
gʰatti (N)	'hand mill'
gʰannu (N)	'house'
gʰonni (N)	'wife'
mi:to (N)	'sweet'
mi:s (N)	'mustache'
me:li (N)	'cross bar in plough'
ma (PN)	'I'
maṭṭo: (N)	'head'
mandu (N)	'male'
mancaslu (N)	'cot'
Mangalava:r (N)	'Tuesday'
Mangalo (N)	'honey'
marcce:li hatta (N)	'back hand'
masma:nni (N)	'muslim'
masri (N)	'fish'
ma:ṭṭr (N)	'mosquito'
ma:to (N)	'head'
ma:ki (N)	'fly'
ma:ma: (V)	'uncle'

ma:si (N)	**'mother's younger sister'**
ma:yi (Part)	**'inside'**
mordu (N)	**'male'**
mo:kya:di (N)	**'mother's elder sister'**
mo:ttu ba:nu (N)	**'father's elder brother'**
mo:ttu:ygli (N)	**'third finger'**
mundo (N)	**'month'**
mungu (N)	**'white necklace'**
mu:pli (N)	**'ground nut'**
ni:ndu (V)	**'sleep'**
ni:li (N)	**'blue'**
ne:vu (V)	**'go'**
navle:vi (N)	**'bride'**
na:kki (N)	**'nose'**
na:gar (N)	**'plough'**
na:ni (N)	**'grand mother'**
na:na (N)	**'grand father**
na:lar (N)	**'coconut'**
na:vi (N)	**'barbar'**
nokku (N)	**'nail'**
nokku (N)	**'finger nail'**
nogna: (N)	**'plough'**
novtoku (N)	**'new cloth'**
no:vu (Num)	**'nine'**
nu:nu (N)	**'all'**
sindi (N)	**'toddy'**
sinko (N)	**'uri'**
siluka (N)	**'bolt'**
silver tha:li (N)	**'stainless plate'**
si: (N)	**'cold'**
si:di (N)	**'ladder'**
sapa:ri (N)	**'arecanut'**
satr (Num)	**'seventy'**
sakara:ra (N)	**'Friday'**
sama:riya: (N)	**'cobbler'**
sana:r (N)	**'goldsmith'**
sandu (N)	**'lane'**
sasra (N)	**'father-in-law'**
sava: (Num)	**'1¼'**
sa:pu (N)	**'snake'**
sa:ṭu (Num)	**'seven'**
sa:dri (N)	**'mat'**
sa:ṭu (Num)	**'sixty'**
sa:nta (N)	**'sugarcane'**
sa:nd (N)	**'man'**
sa:mga (N)	**'a sereal'**
sa:lo (N)	**'uncles younger brother'**
sa:lu (N)	**'paddy'**
sa:su (N)	**'aunt'**
sa:su (N)	**'mother-in law'**
so: (Num)	**'husband'**
sottu (N)	**'property'**
sotta: (N)	**'wooden pestle'**
so:mava:r	**'Monday'**
solc (Num)	**'sixteen'**

sunti (N)	'ant'
lingo:ti (N)	'male of Lingayat community'
lingo:tuni (N)	'female of Lingayat community'
iabaru (N)	'lie'
latta: (N)	'hair'
lada:yi (N)	'quarrel'
lakdi (N)	'firewood'
la:la:	'horse shoe'
lo:tta: (N)	'metal vessel'
lo:yi (N)	'blood'
ri:su (N)	'anger'
rapya (N)	'rupee'
rangal (N)	
rangu (N)	'colour'
ra:taro (N)	'red'
ra:tu (N)	'night'
ra:gi (N)	'a cereal'
rubkundu (N)	'grinder'
rumal (N)	'turban'
viya: (N)	'marriage'
vi:jlu (N)	'thunder'
vi:sana:tu (Num)	'twenty eight'
vi:san pa:nc (Num)	'twenty five'
vi:santi:n (Num)	'twenty three'
vi:sandhi (Num)	'twenty two'
vi:sanca:ru (Num)	'twenty four'
vi:sanco: (Num)	'twenty six'
vi:sanno:vu (Num)	'twenty nine'
vi:sam sa:tu (Num)	'twenty seven'
vi:su (Num)	'twenty'
vi:sunekku (Num)	'twenty one'
vetudu (N)	'bridegroom'
valagile (N)	'small wooden bar attached to the plough'
va:du (N)	'path'
va:ndru (N)	'monkey'
va:vri (N)	'well'
hittu a:ndi (N)	'sauce pot'
hate:li (N)	'palm'
hadka (N)	'arm'
haddo: co:r angli (N)	'ring finger'
hasu (N)	'nerve'
ha:ti (N)	'elephant'
ha:tu (N)	'hand'
ha:ttu (N)	'hand'
hottu (N)	'lips'
ya:di (N)	'mother'

5. PROVERBS

5.0. General Introduction

Proverbs that are currently in use in several parts of the Dharmapuri district have been listed below.

Apart from Tamil proverbs, there are some proverbs which occur in the minority languages of the area.

5.1. Tamil Proverbs—

1. pannarakkiriyum kaliyum paddārttom inde palli
   Payyen colradum edārttom.
   பண்ணறக்கிரியும் களியும் பதார்த்தம்
   இந்தப் பள்ளி பையன் சொல்றதும் எதார்த்தம்.

2. sāvukkanuppiccā pālukku varuvān
   சாவுக்கனுப்பிச்சா பாலுக்கு வருவான்.

3. morāñjōru paḍikkoḷambu
   மொரஞ்சோறு படிக்கொளம்பு.

4. sōḷom koḍutta soppu eḷum
   kambu koḍutta kambu eḷum
   சோளம் கொடுத்தால் சொப்பு எளும்
   கம்பு கொடுத்தால் கம்பு எளும்

5. irundā nāvapu illāṭṭi pakki:rsā
   இருந்தா நவாபு இல்லாட்டி பக்கீர் ஷா

6. maṇṇay sāppiṭṭalum maravā sāppiḍu
   மண்ணை சாப்பிட்டாலும் மறவாகச் சாப்பிடு

7. ta:n te:da:de poruḷukku ma:ttum illay
   urayum illay
   தான் தேடாத பொருளுக்கு மாத்தும் இல்லை
   உரையும் இல்லை.

8. āṇḍavan ninayttāl kaḷudayum balasāli
   ஆண்டவன் நினைத்தால் கழுதையும் பலசாலி

9. muḷukkc nenanjavaḷukku mukkādu edukku
   மூழுக்க நெனஞ்சவளுக்கு முக்காடு எதுக்கு.

10. āḍatteriyāde te:vidiyāḷukku m Dal
    ஆடத் தெரியாத தேவிடியாளுக்கு மேடை கோணல்

    kāttavan kollayaippa:r me:yccavan ma:ṭṭaippa:r
    காத்தவன் கொல்லையப்பா மேய்ச்சவன் மாட்டைப் பார்.

12. ponnu ennudu ponnu onnudu
    பொண்ணு என்னுது பொன்னு ஒன்னுது.

5.2. Telugu Proverb—

1. sadivine vāniniviḍe sākalivāḍu mēl
   (சதிவின வானினி விட சாக லாடு மேலு)
   'படித்தவனை விட (படிக்காத) வண்ணான் மேலானவன்'

5.3. URDU PROVERBS—

1. kuda: ja:ka:tu kada:bi baylva:n
'ஆண்டவன் நினைச்சா கழுதையும் பலசாலிதான்.'

2. patna:valli pati:tu dǫ:bi pitta:ja:n

3. hasla:m ale:kumunna: nale:kum sala:m
*bade:na*kkra:n

5.4. KANNADA PROVERB—

halli lekka bariyuvanu
delli lekka bariyuvanu

ஊர் கணக்கு எழுதுபவன்
நாட்டு கணக்கு எழுதுவான்.

6. FOLK SONGS

6.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The following are some of the Tamil Folk songs sung by the women folk of the Harijan communities when they work in farms, at the time of transplantation, weeding, harvesting, thrashing, etc. and also during the full noon days.

6.1. FOLK SONG-I

Transliteration of the Tamil Folk Songs:

1. annayye: ma:ta:ve: amma: unnayye:
nampine:ne: ma:ta:ve:
2. annayye: ma:ta:ve:
3. ta:ve: unnayye: nampine:ne: unnayye:
nampine:ne: ta:ye:
4. ulaka:lum i:svariye:
5. unnaye: nampine:nǫ: ta:ye: en ulaka:lum i:svariye:
6. annayye: ma:ta:ve:
7 pa:ntavar unna:le: ta:ye: patinettu na:l
pa:ratam
8. unna:le:
9. pantaka pettikkulle: enta:ye: ni: centa:na
pu:makale:
10. pantaka pettikkulle: enta:ye: ni: centa:na
pu:makale:
11. pantaka pettivittu enta:ye: ni: ma:taray
ka:kka ve:ntum
nnayye: ma:ta:ve: unnayye: nampine:ne
13. unnayye nampine:ne: enta:ye: ni;
ulaka:lum i:svariye:

6.1. Folk Song—1

அன்னையே மாதாவே அம்மா உன்னையே நம்பினேனே
அன்னையே மாதாவே

தாயே உன்னையே நம்பினேனே உன்னையே நம்பினேனே
தாயே உலகாளும் ஈஸ்வரியே

உன்னையே நம்பினேனே தாயே என் உலகாளும் ஈஸ்வரியே
அன்னையே மாதாவே

பாண்டவர் உன்னாலே தாயே பதினெட்டு நாள் பாரதம்
உன்னாலே

பண்டக பெட்டிக்குள்ளே என் தாயே நீ சென்டானை
பூமகளே

பண்டக பெட்டிக்குள்ளே என்தாயே நீ சென்டானை
பூமகளே

பண்டக பெட்டிவிட்டு என்தாயே நீ மாதவரை காக்க
வேண்டும்

அன்னையே மாதாவே உன்னையே நம்பினேனே

உன்னையே நம்பினேனே என் தாயே நீ உலகாளும்
ஈஸ்வரியே.

6.2. Folk Song—2

1. a:yiram kanpaṭaytta amma: a:tipara:caktiye:
2. a:yiram kanpataytta enta:ye:
3. a:tipara:caktiye: enta:ye: ni: pa:laraykka:ttiru
   ppa:y
4. a:tipara:caktiye: enta:ye: ni: pa:larayakka: ttiru ppa:y
5. amma:yye: ma:ta:ve: enta:ye: umma:yye:
   nampine:ne:
6. umma:yye: nampine:ne: enta:ye: ni
   ulaka:lum i:svariye:

6.2. Folk Song—2

ஆயிரம் கண்படைத்த அம்மா ஆதி பராசக்தியே

ஆயிரம் கண்படைத்த என்தாயே ஆதிபராசக்தியே

ஆதிபராசக்தியே என்தாயே நீ பாலரைக் காத்திருப்பாய்

ஆதிபராசக்தியே என்தாயே நீ பாலரைக் காத்திருப்பாய்

அன்னையே மாதாவே என்தாயே உன்னையே நம்பினேனே

உன்னையே நம்பினேனே என்தாயே நீ உலகாளும்
ஈஸ்வரியே

6.3. Folk Song—3

alla:hi akbar en̲n̲ayppa:runko:
palakaṇakkula ella:rume: sala:m po:ṭuṅko:
alla: en̲ra:l on̲n̲uta:n arikirusṇar eṇṛa:l on̲n̲uta:n

ma:riyamma: on̲n̲uta:n mariyamma: on̲n̲uta:n̲
alla:hi akbar en̲n̲appa::ruṅko:
palakaṇakkule ellarume: sala:m po:dunko:
e:cu e*nr*a:l o*nn*uta:n̲ **em**peruma:n e*nr*a:l o*nn*uta:n̲

ka:li e*nr*a:l o*nn*uta:n̲ abdul ka:dar e*nr*a:l o*nn*uta:n
alla:hi akbar ennayppa:runko:
Pala Kaṇakkula ella:rume: Sala:m po:ṭunko:

6.3. Folk Song—3

அல்லாஹி அக்பர் என்னைப் பாருங்கோ
பல கணக்குல எல்லாருமே சலாம் போடுங்கோ
அல்லா என்றால் ஒன்னுதான் அரிகிருஷ்ணா என்றால்
ஒன்னுதான்
மாரியம்மா ஒன்னுதான் மரியம்மா ஒன்னுதான்
அல்லாஹி அக்பர் என்னைப் பாருங்கோ
பல கணக்குல எல்லாருமே சலாம் போடுங்கோ
ஏசு என்றால் ஒன்னுதான் எம்பெருமான் என்றால்
ஒன்னுதான்
காளி என்றால் ஒன்னுதான் அப்துல் காதர் என்றால்
ஒன்னுதான்
அல்லாஹி அக்பர் என்னைப் பாருங்கோ
பல கணக்குல எல்லாருமே சலாம போடுங்கோ.

6.4. Folk Song—4

1. et̲t̲aṭikuccik kuḷḷe: caṇmuka: ettaṇay na:ḷiruppe:n
2. en̲akkoru maccu:ṭu kaṭṭittai:rum tiruttaṇi
   malayin ve:lava*n*e:
3. malayi*n* ve:lava*n*e: ni:lakan̲tan mata*na* ru:pava*n*e:
4. anta civa*n*i*n* maka*n*e: tiruttaṇi cenkalvara:yane:
5. ne:ttu koṭutta panam caṇmuka: nellukku cellavillay
6. ata ma:ttittarum caṇmuka: tiruttaṇi malayin
   ve:lavane:
7. na:lu mo*l*a tuṇ*i* uṭutti can̲muka: na:n̲
   etta*n*ay na:ḷiruppe:n
8. e*n*akkoru vaṇṇattuni ta:rum tiruttaṇi
   caṇmuka ve:lava*n*e:
9. kallu malayme:le kavta:ri tu*ḷḷ*ikutikkutu pair
10. ata malla piticcita:rum tiruttaṇi malayin
    ve:lava*n*e :
11. ayya: malayi*n* ve:lava*n*e:ni:lakanṭan mata*n*a ru:pavane:
12. anta civa*n*in maka*n*e tiruttaṇi cen̲kalvara:yan̲e:
13. ayya: ne:tti kuṭutta paṇam caṇmuka :
    nellukkuccellavillay
14. ata ma:ttittarum caṇmuka: tiruttaṇi malayin
    ve:lava *n*e
15. mayile:*r*i vara:ṇti ve:lan teruvil vara:ṇṭ
16 ve:lan̲ teruvil vanta:l namakke*nn*a kummi :po:taṭi

6.4. Folk Song 4

எட்டடி குச்சிக்குள்ளே சண்முகா எத்தனை நாளிருப்பேன்
எனக்கொரு மச்சுடு கட்டித்தாரும் திருத்தணி மலையின்
வேலவனே

மலையின் வேலவனே நீலகண்டன் மதன ரூபவனே
அந்த சிவனின் மகனே திருத்தணி செங்கல்வராயனே
நேத்து கொடுத்த பணம் சண்முகா நெல்லுக்கு செல்ல
வில்லை
அத மாத்தித்தாரும் சண்முகா திருத்தணி மலையின் வேல
வனே

நாலுமொழ துணி ஊடுத்தி சண்முகா நான் எத்தனை
நாளிருப்பேன்
எனக்கொரு வண்ணத்துணி தாரும் திருத்தணி சண்முக
வேலவனே

கல்லு மலைமேலே கவ்தாரி துள்ளிக் குதிக்குது பார்
அத மெல்ல பிடிச்சி தாரும் திருத்தணி மலையின்வேல
வனே

ஐயா மலையின் வேலவனே நீலகண்டன் மதன ரூபவனே
அந்த சிவனின் மகனே திருத்தணி செங்கல்வராயனே
ஐயா நேத்தி குடுத்த பணம் சண்முகா நெல்லுக்குச் செல்ல
வில்லை
அத மாத்தித்தாருப் சண்முகா திருத்தணி மலையின்
வேலவனே

மயிலேறி வராண்டி வேலன் தெருவில் வராண்டி
வேலன் தெருவில் வந்தால் நமக்கு என்ன கும்மி போடடி.

6.5 Folk Song—5

1. ja:ti vittu ja:ti makaḷa kaṭṭikuṭutta
   ta:y tantayma:rkaḷukku vaṇakkam
2. nalla murayppati va:lukiṟa en
   to:ḻarkaṭukku vaṇakkam
3. ta:li aṟutta penne maṟumaṇam ceytukiṭṭa
   va:liparukkella:m vaṇakkam
4. palaya paṇja:ṅka taḷaiviti nampa:ta
   pa:ṭṭa:li varkkattukku vaṇakkam.

6.5 Folk Song—5

ஜாதிவிட்டு ஜாதி மகள கட்டி குடுத்த தாய்தந்தைமார்
களுக்கு வணக்கம்.

நல்ல முறைப்படி வாழுகின்ற என் தோழர்களுக்கு வணக்கம்

தாலி அறுத்த பெண்ணை மறுமணம் செய்துகிட்ட வாலிபருக்
கெல்லாம் வணக்கம்

பழைய பஞ்சாங்க தலைவிதி நம்பாத பாட்டாளி வர்க்
கத்துக்கு வணக்கம்.

6.6. Folk Song—6.

மானா மதுரையிலே குட்டி மருக்கொழுந்து கூடைக்காரி
ஏனோடி என்னைக்கண்டு ஜோக்கா வெக்கத்தாலேமுக்காடு போட்டா
முக்காடு போட்டவளே ஜோக்கா மூணு கோலம் போட்டவளே
அடிநாக்கு சிவந்தவளே ஜோக்கா நானுந்தரம்போட்டவளே
அடிநாக்கு சிவந்தவளே ஜோக்கா நானுந் தாண்டி ஒம்புருஷன்
கோடாலி கொண்ட போட்டு ஜோக்கா கோயிலுக்கு போர
பொண்ணே
கோடாலி கொண்ட போட்டு ஜோக்கா கோயிலுக்கு போர
பொண்ணே
யாரு குடிகெடுக்க ஜோக்கா இந்த கொண்ட போட்டாயடி
யாரு குடிகெடுக்க ஜோக்கா இந்த கொண்ட போட்டாயடி
மானா மதுரையிலே குட்டி மரிக்கொழுந்து கூடைக்காரி
ஏனோ அடி என்னைக்கண்டு ஜோக்கா வெக்கத்தாலே முக்காடு
போட்டா
யாருகுடிகெடுக்க ஜோக்கா இந்த கொண்ட போட்டாயடி
யாருகுடிகெடுக்க ஜோக்கா இந்த கொண்ட போட்டாயடி
அடிநாக்கு சிவந்தவளே ஜோக்கா நானுந்தாண்டி ஒம்புருஷன்
அடிநாக்கு சிவந்தவளே ஜோக்கா நானுந்தாண்டி ஒம்புருஷன்
யாரு குடிகெடுக்க ஜோக்கா இந்த கொண்ட போட்டாயடி
அடிகம்பந்தட்டி வீட்டுக்காரி கருப்புக்கண்ணம்மா ஜோக்கா
கருப்புக் கண்ணம்மா அடி காசு வாங்கரகெட்டிக்
காரி கருப்புக்கண்ணம்மா பப்பள பள பள அடிக்கம்பந்தட்டி
போல்ச போல் போல் போல்சா கருப்புகண்ணம்மா
அடி காசுவாங்கர கெட்டிக்காரி கருப்புக் கண்ணம்மா
ரோட்டோர வீட்டுக்காரி தங்கமே ரோஜா
அடிதங்கமே ரோஜா அடிதங்கமே ரோஜா
அடிதங்கமே ரோஜா புள்ளி புள்ளி
ரவிக்கக் காரி அடிதங்கமே ரோஜா அடிகுட்டி
தங்கமே ரோஜா பப்பளபள.....
தங்கமே ரோஜா
மானா மதுரையிலே..... கூடக்காரி
ஏனோடி.. .....முக்காடுபோட்டா

6.7. Folk Song—7

ஒருகத்த கரும்பாம்பரங்கி ஒராஞ்சுக்காயிராமா
பரங்கி ஒராஞ்சுக்காயிரமா
அத்தகத்த கரும்பு பரங்கி எட்டடி கப்பலிலே
பரங்கி எட்டடி கப்பலிலே
கப்பல் நிக்காமே பரங்கி கடலில் நிக்காமே
பரங்கி கடலில் நிக்காமே
கப்பலில் போன செட்டிபரங்கி எப்பவருவாரோ?
ஜாதிக்காயாலே பரங்கி சம்பங்கி குஞ்சரமா
பரங்கி சம்பங்கி குஞ்சரமா
நெருஞ்சிக்காயாலே பரங்கி நெரிஞ்சி குஞ்சரமா
பரங்கி நெரிஞ்சி குஞ்சரமா
ஆயிரங்கோழி மச்சான் பரங்கி நெத்திலி சாறாயமா
பரங்கி நெத்திலி சாறாயமா
நெத்திலி தின்னுப்புட்டு பரங்கி நத்தினை போராராம்
பரங்கி நத்தினை போராராம்
ஒருகத்த.....ஒராஞ்சுக்காயிரமா
ஒராஞ்சுக்காயிரமா

அந்தகத்.....

ஒருகத்த கரும்பாம் பரங்கி ஒராளுக்காயிரமா
ஓராளுக்காயிரமா
அந்தகத்த கரும்பு பரங்கி எட்டடி கப்பலிலே
கப்பலிலே
ஜாதிக்காயாலே பரங்கி சம்பங்கி குஞ்சரமா
நெருஞ்சிக் காயாலே பரங்கி நெரிஞ்சி குஞ்சரமா

6.8. Folk Song—8

ஒரு தட்டு பூவெடுத்து ராஜாமக ரதியே
ராஜா மக ரதியே
நதிகாத்த கிளியே
தொட்டதெல்லாம் தங்கமடி பஞ்சவர்ணக்கிளியே
பஞ்சவர்ணக்கிளியே
ரெண்டு தட்டு பூவெடுத்து ராஜாமக ரதியே
ராஜா மக ரதியே
நதிகாத்த கிளியே
தொட்டதெல்லாம் தங்கமடி பஞ்சவர்ணக்கிளியே

6.9. Folk Song—9

திருவள்ளி முருகா உன்னை தினம் தினம் தேடி
திருவள்ளி முருகா உன்னை தினம் தினம் தேடி (கோரஸ்)
கங்கை முருகா உன்னை காணும்போதே முகமும் வாடுதே
பால்மணக்குது மயில்மணக்குது மாபளானிலே
பால்மணக்குது மயில்மணக்குது மாபளானிலே (கோரஸ்)
பால்மணக்குது மயில்மணக்குது மாபளானிலே
பால்மணக்குது மயில்மணக்குது மாபளானிலே (கோரஸ்)
உன் மலைய சுத்தி எங்க கானம்
தினமும் வாருதே
உன்மலைய சுத்தி எங்க கானம் தினமும் வாருதே(கோரஸ்)
உன் மலைய சுத்தி எங்க கானம் தினமும் வாருதே
உன் மலைய சுத்தி எங்க கானம் தினமும் வாருதே(கோரஸ்)
தேன் மணக்குது தேன் மணக்குது தென் பளானிலே
உன் மலைய சுத்தி எங்க கானம் தினமும் வாருதே
உன் மலைய சுத்தி எங்க கானம் தினமும் வாருதே (கோரஸ்)
உன் மலைய சுத்தி எங்க கானம் தினமும் வாருதே
உன் மலைய சுத்தி எங்க கானம் தினமும் வாருதே(கோரஸ்)
வளையகாரு செட்டியாரு வனத்தில் வந்தீரோ
வளையகாரு செட்டியாரு வனத் தில் வந்தீரோ (கோரஸ்)
வளைய காரு செட்டியாரு வனத் தில் வந்தீரோ
வளைய காரு செட்டியாரு வனத்தில் வந்தீரோ (கோரஸ்)

எங்க வள்ளி கையமுன்னாலிட்டு வளையலிட்டீரோ
காட்டிலிருக்கும் வேடரெல்லாம் வந்து வளைத்தாரோ
காட்டிலிருக்கும் வேடரெல்லாம் வந்து வளைத்தாரோ
(கோரஸ்)
காட்டிலிருக்கும் வேடரெல்லாம் வந்து வளைத்தாரோ
காட்டிலிருக்கும் வேடரெல்லாம் வந்து வளைத்தாரோ
(கோரஸ்)

6.10. Folk Song—10

அந்த வேடன் மாத்த வளையகாரு
வேங்க மரமானாரோ
ஒருகுத்து முன்னே வச்சு சின்ன மாமரமா நின்னாரடி
ஒருகுத்து முன்னே வச்சு சின்ன மாமரமா நின்னாரடி
(கோரஸ்)

ஒருகுத்து முன்னே வச்சு சின்ன மாமரமா நின்னாரடி
ஒருகுத்து முன்னே வச்சு சின்ன மாமரமா நின்னாரடி
(கோரஸ்)

ஊஞ்சலிலே ஒருகிளி அது ஆங்கிளியா பொங்கிளியா
ஊஞ்சலிலே ஒருகிளி அது ஆங்கிளியா பொங்கிளியா
(கோரஸ்)

ஆங்கிளியும் இல்லேமச்சான் அது பொங்கிளியும் இல்லே
மச்சான்
ஆங்கிளியும் இல்லேமச்சான் அது பொங்கிளியும் இல்லே
மச்சான் (கோரஸ்)

அதோ பறக்குது சீரான கொடி
எங்க அழகான டாக்குதொரை பாத்தகொடி
எங்க அழகான டாக்குதொரை பாத்தகொடி (கோரஸ்)
ரண்டுக்குத்து முன்னே வச்சு சின்ன மாமரமா நின்னாரடி
ரண்டுக்குத்து முன்னே வச்சு சின்ன மாமரமா நின்னாரடி
(கோரஸ்)

ஊஞ்சலிலே ஒரு கிளி அது ஆங்கிளியா பொங்கிளியா
ஊஞ்சலிலே ஒரு கிளி அது ஆங்கிளியா பொங்கிளியா
(கோரஸ்)

ஆங்கிளியும் இல்லேமச்சான் அது பொங்கிளியும் இல்லே
மச்சான்
ஆங்கிளியும் இல்லேமச்சான் அது பொங்கிளியும் இல்லே
மச்சான் (கோரஸ்)

அதோ பறக்குது சிலுவக்கொடி
எங்க அழகான டாக்குதொரை பாத்தகொடி
எங்க அழகான டாக்குதொரை பாத்தகொடி (கோரஸ்)
ஒருகட்டு செங்கரும்பாம் ஒன்னாலாயிரம் பெருங்கரும்பாம்
ஒருகட்டு செங்கரும்பாம் ஒன்னாலாயிரம் பெருங்கரும்பாம்
(கோரஸ்)
ஒன்னாலாயிரம் பெருங்கரும்பாம்
ஒன்னாலாயிரம் பெருங்கரும்பாம்
(கோரஸ்)

ஒண்ணர பணத்தோட மாமாமச்சான் எல்லாம் விளையாட
நவாப்பு தொரையோட
ஒண்ணர பணத்தோட மாமாமச்சான் எல்லாம் விளையாட
நவாப்பு தொரையோட
(கோரஸ்)

ரெண்டு கட்டு செங்கரும்பாம் ஒன்னால் ஆயிரம் பெருங்
கரும்பாம்
ரெண்டு கட்டு செங்கரும்பாம் ஒன்னால் ஆயிரம் பெருங்
கரும்பாம்
(கோரஸ்)

ரெண்டரபணத்தோட மாமாமச்சான் எல்லாம் விளையாட
நவாப்பு தொரையோட
ரெண்டரபணத்தோட மாமாமச்சான் எல்லாம் விளையாட
நவாப்பு தொரையோட (கோரஸ்)
ரெண்டரபணத்தோட மாமாமச்சான் எல்லாம் விளையாட
நவாப்பு தொரையோட

ரெண்டர பணத்தோட மாமாமச்சான் எல்லாம் விளையாட
நவாப்பு தொரையோட (கோரஸ்)
மூஞ்சு கட்டுசெங்கரும்பாம் ஒன்னால் ஆயிரம்பெருங்கரும்பாம்

மூஞ்சு கட்டு செங்கரும்பாம ஒன்னால் ஆயிரம் பெருங்
கரும்பாம் (கோரஸ்)
மூணரை பணத்தோட மாமாமச்சான் எல்லாம் விளையாட
நவாப்பு தொரையோட
மூணரை பணத்தோட மாமாமச்சான் எல்லாம் விளையாட
நவாப்பு தொரையோட (கோரஸ்)

VII. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE LINGUISTIC SITUATION.

1. THE PROCESS OF LEXICAL STANDARDIZATION.

Lexical standardization has taken place due to language contact situation, i.e. between Tamil and Telugu. Some of the common and basic items have been replaced by the equalent Telugu usages and all such items have become standardized in the Tamil speech behaviour. This type of standardization is commonly found in Dharmapuri Tamil dialects spoken by different social groups.

Lexical Features.

Te.	*Ta. Sp.*	
ulavalu	uluval	'horse gram'
bindiya	bindi	'metal vessel'
oga tapa :.. ..	oru tapa :	'once'
pusuku	pisukku	'squeeze'
anumulu	anumulu	'a bean variety'
a:rambu	a:ra:me	'agriculture'
pu:je:ri	pu:je:ri	'temple priest'
ḍabbu	ḍabbu	'money'
guṭṭa	guḍḍa	'hill'
puḷḷa:ru	puḷḷa:r	'Lord Vinayaka'
aḍḍanga	aḍḍama :	'in the middle'
mudda	modda	'ragi food'
manra gabba ..	manra gabbe	'crab'
ja:ttara	ja:ttaro	'journey'
meravana .. .	meramana	'procession'
baḍḍu	sattabaḍḍu	'ox that is dead'
bi:gamu	bi:gom .. .	'lock'
gora	gorra	'goat'

7.2. REGIONAL USAGES AND DISTINCT ISOGLOSSES.

7.2.1. *The variants of verb IRU before tense markers.*

(i) *i-*

(ii) *ikk-*

7.2.2. *Reflexive forms*

The variants of reflexive forms (viz) *kin, kun,* iṅ and a *un.* These variants are shared with the neighbouring dialect area, viz. northern dialect area (the adjoining district-North Arcot).

7.2.3. *The language contact situation*

Dharmapuri District is unique in Tamil Nadu in the sense that it is heavily exposed to multilingual practice. There are atleast three languages even in the hamlets of some of the areas. There are villages where Telugu and Kannada speakers outnumber the Tamil speakers. This situation that is currently prevalent in the district paves way for code-mixing both in the formal and informal social situations.

There are primary schools through the medium of the minority languages, viz., Telugu medium, Urdu medium and Kannada medium. Even the illiterate Tamil speakers can manage to use the minority languages of the area. In some of the places one could find that Tamil speakers being fluent in the use of minority languages, like Telugu, Kannada and Urdu.

7.2.4. ABSENCE OF RETROFLEX CONSONANTS

In some speech varieties of the District one could easily observe the absence of ṉ.ḷ , and ḻ. There is merger between the nasals and the laterals. This type of merger has increased homonomy and linguistic redundency in use. This is in addition to the merger of *r* and ṟ hat has taken place in most

1. / n / & / ṇ /

/ n / } > / n /
/ ṇ / }

2. / l /, / ḷ / & / ḻ /

/ l / } > / l /
/ ḷ / }

/ l / } > / l /
/ ḷ / }
/ ḻ / }

/ l / } > / l /
/ l̲ / }

3. / r/ } > / r /
/ r̲ / }

eg. 1. /pani/
/pani/ /pani/

2. /va:lu/ } /va:lu/
/va:l̤u/ }

3. /vali/ }
/valiccen/ } /vali/
/vali/ }

4. /va:lu/ }
} /va:l̤u/
/va:l̤u/ }

7.2.5. LEXICAL INNOVATIONS

Lexical items are the easily adoptable expressions in our linguistic behaviour. That is the reason why we quite often borrow lexical items from other languages and nativise them. In the process of nativisation, we find lot of variations from one social group to the other. The contact situation of languages of the area has brought in several changes in the lexical repertoire of the speech variety. Due to this process the native system has lost some usages once for all. For example words such as,

kudam .. .. .. 'vessel'

koḷḷu .. .. 'horsegram'

vevasa:yom .. .. 'agriculture'

taram / tadavai .. .. 'as in time'

tattaipayir .. .. .. 'a beans variety'

malai .. .. .. 'hill'

piḷḷaiyar .. .. .. 'Lord Vinayaka'

kali .. .. 'ragi food'

nanḍu .. .. .. 'crab'

u:rvalom .. .. .. 'processen'

erudu .. .. .. 'ox' etc.,

are not found in the common day to day use of the communities. Due to this we find an increase of assimilated forms. If this process continues there will be heavy language mixture in course of time.

7.2.6. THE OCCURRENCE OF DISTRICT FORMS WHICH ARE NOT FOUND IN OTHER TAMIL DIALECTS.

1. anda:ṭṭu .. .. .. 'there/that side'
   inda:ṭṭu .. .. .. 'here/this side'
   enda:ṭṭu .. .. .. 'where/which side'
2. avla : .. .. .. 'that much'
   ivla: .. .. 'this much'
   evla: .. .. .. 'how much'
3. apparrom .. .. .. 'afterwards'
4. uburi .. .. .. 'excess'
5. arkusi .. .. .. 'name of a month'
6. pala:na .. .. .. 'particular/specific'
7. sa:ṭlu .. .. .. 'message'
8. velakkuma:vu .. .. 'a kind of rice cake'
9. marumusi .. .. .. 'return marriage'
10. eranku va:nguradu .. ..
11. mugi .. .. .. 'presentation of money, etc., given to bride or groom at the time of marriage'
12. guddaka .. .. .. 'land lease'
13. kulutti .. .. .. 'fodder'
14. taḷḷuvaḷi .. .. .. 'rebate/commission'
15. pa:vasom .. .. .. 'a sweet'
16. boli .. .. 'sacrifice to God'
17. varamoḷava: .. .. .. 'dried chilley'
18. tala kasakkuradu .. .. 'oil bath'
19. sippulu .. .. .. 'small branch of a tree'
20. selavu .. .. .. 'shopping'
21. mandirikavun daru .. .. 'one who assist the village head man'
22. perukkom .. .. .. 'broom'

23. jaguni .. .. .. 'a raised platform'
24. maṇḍu .. .. .. 'a common place'
25. kambal .. .. .. 'car-ring'
26. ko:lkaːren .. .. .. 'a messenger'
27. manjaː .. .. .. 'turmeric'
28. jaḍḍukicci .. .. .. 'wife's younger sister'
29. kaːlmoːtirom .. .. 'an ornament'
30 faḍi .. .. 'pair'
31. kaːl kumbuḍ radu .. .. 'getting blessings
32. taːla meːlom .. .. 'music troop'
33 puttukkaṇṇu .. .. 'mud'
34. karaval .. .. .. 'cow'
35 eːrmaːḍu .. .. .. 'ok'
36. aːriyam .. .. .. 'ragi'
37. angatti .. .. .. 'from that place'
38. ingatti .. .. .. 'from this place'
39. engatti .. .. .. 'from where'
40. kajeːḍu .. .. .. 'dirty'
41. Karakadaːru .. .. 'trustee'
42. orisandi .. .. .. 'fasting'
43. gobborom .. .. .. 'manure'
44. urli .. .. 'horsegram'

etc.,

CHAPTER 4.

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

4.1:0. INTRODUCTION :

Dharmapuri is a predominantly agricultural district. Nearly 90 per cent of its population depend on agriculture and allied activities. Improved agricultural practices, better irrigation facilities, using fertilizers, pesticides and high yielding varieties of crops have ushered in a new phase of agriculture in the district[1].

Agricultural operations begin with rain fall in May. The quantum of rainfall decreases in June and gradually increases from July till September when the cultivation is in full swing. This period synchronizes with the Tamil month *Adi* (July-August). The main cultivation season is associated with *Adi Pattam*. The second cropping season begins during the North-East monsoon period. In Hosur and Denkanikotta areas there are three agricultural seasons, namely Mungari (May to August), Hingari (September to December) and the off-season during January-April.

The South-West and the North-East monsoons which are active from June to September and October to December respectively, account for a normal rainfall of about 668.45 mm.

In Hosur, Shoolagiri, Thalli and Kelamangalam blocks, rainfall in May is reasonably reliable and adequate for gingelly and pulses of short duration. In Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri taluks the first seasonal rainfall (April to June) is less reliable and inadequate. Here, in May season is most unreliable. The important season commences in many places from August 13th to 19th. In Harur taluk sowing may commence even in the last week of July or first week of August. The local practice of sowing crops around the middle of July is fraught with great risk. Even if there are good soaking showers in the sowing period, the failure in the following weeks causes high seedling mortality[2].

Owing to uncertainities of seasonal rain, the farmers try to stagger the crops depending on their duration and drought resistance to suit rainfall. This is common in dry tracts where cultivation starts in May and ends in January. Advance of monsoon in the month of May induces them to sow dry millets like samai, thinai, varagu and groundnut. Showers in September facilitate cultivation of dry ragi and cholam; rain in the later part of September makes them choose horsegram. Cultivation in the irrigated farms is adjusted with the availability of water in wells and also with the release of water from reservoirs and tanks.

Regionwise Classification of soil and rainfall.—Dharmapuri district has been divided into five homogeneous sub-regions, according to climate, terrain, soil and water. Sub-region I comprises Hosur, Thalli, Kelamangalam and Shoolagiri blocks. The soil is mostly red ferruginous). The region received a normal rainfall of 833.2 mm. Sericulture, horticulture, dairying, sheep-rearing, cultivation of tobacco, ragi and vegetables are suitable occupations in this sub-region.

Kaveripatnam and Palakodu blocks form sub-region II. This region is benefited by the Krishnagiri and the Chinnar Reservoir Projects. The climate is hot and the normal rainfall is 850 mm. This region is thickly populated. Paddy and sugarcane are mainly cultivated.

Krishnagiri, Veppanapalli, Bargur and Uttangarai blocks come under sub-region III. This region receives a normal rainfall of 846 mm. Tamarind, mango and grapes are popular products in this region.

Harur, Morappur and Papireddipatty blocks constitute sub-region IV. There are a number of rocky patches in the top soil which consists of regard with a mixture of red soil suitable for cotton cultivation. The normal rainfall here is about 838 mm.

Pennagaram, Dharmapuri and Nallampalli blocks come under Sub-region V. The normal rainfall is about 854 mm. Firewood, bamboo, forest produce are available. Dry farming and sheep rearing are the main occupations.

4.2. LAND UTILISATION :

The total geographical area in 1981-82, as per the abstract for the quarter ending 31st March 1984 of the statistical department was 963,324 hectares. Area under forest accounted for 327,187 hectares. Area under the barren and uncultivable land was 68,374 hectares and land put to non-agricultural uses was 49,374 hectares. Area under permanent pastures and other grazing lands was 12,911 hectares. Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves was 9,529 hectares. Area under current fallows was 95,463 hectares and other fallows 16,845 hectares. The net area sown under irrigation was 76,506 hectares and rainfed area was 291,120 hectares. Area sown more than once under irrigation was 26,111 hectares and under rainfed 57,633 hectares. The gross cropped area under irrigation was 102,617 hectares and 348,753 hectares under rainfed. The percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown was 20.8.

Among the Dharmapuri, Harur, Hosur, Kaveripatnam and Krishnagiri blocks, the net area sown is high in Kaveripatnam, (37,849 hectares), Dharmapuri (24,545 hectares) and Krishnagiri (17,166 hectares).

The area sown more than once, is large in Dharmapuri block (11,000 hectares). This is due to assured irrigation and adoption of modern agricultural practices by the farmers. The percentage of current and other fallow land is marginally high in Harur taluk.

Land Holding.—The distribution of operational holdings according to size groups in the district may be seen in Table 4:1.

Land holdings of less than two hectares constitute the majority in all the blocks except Hosur where medium sized holdings are in large numbers. Such small and marginal holdings is more pronounced in Harur block. In Krishnagiri block the area covered by small and marginal holdings accounts for nearly 78 per cent of the total area of operational holdings.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS—1979-80.

TABLE 4:1.

DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

Serial number and size of holdings in (ha.).	Approximate number of Holdings.	Percentage of total Holdings.	Total area of Holdings.	Percentage of total area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Below 0.5 ..	1,30,611	37.54	38,822.10	8.41
2 0.5 to 1 ..	76,327	21.94	56,615.61	12.26
3 1 to 2 ..	77,055	22.14	1,12,267.24	24.31
4 2 to 3 ..	30,169	8.67	77,365.58	16.76
5 3 to 4 ..	14,875	4.28	52,473.13	11.36
6 4 to 5 ..	8,371	2.41	37,666.41	8.16
7 5 to 7.5 ..	6,530	1.88	39,938.11	8.65
8 7.5 to 10 ..	2,304	0.66	19,398.66	4.20
9 10 to 20 ..	1,355	0.39	18,062.08	3.91
10 20 to 30 ..	272	0.08	6,236.55	1.35
11 30 to 40 ..	45	0.01	1,507.41	0.33
12 40 to 50 ..	12	0.00	507.77	0.11
13 Above 50 ..	13	0.00	881.39	0.19
	3,47,939	100.00	4,61,742.04	100.00

(Commissioner of Statistics, Madras, dated 25th February 1986).

IRRIGATION :

4.3:1. *Irrigation as a Primary input.*—Poor rainfall and inadequate irrigation facilities make Dharmapuri district drought-prone. The net area irrigated is only 12.9 per cent of net area sown in this district. This is the lowest ratio for any district in Tamil Nadu except the Nilgiris district. Under these circumstances special schemes [3] such as "Drought Prone Areas Programme" and Irrigation Schemes with World Bank Aid have been taken up for changing the landscape of this district.

The priority given to irrigation is reflected in the fact that out of a total outlay of Rs. 6.58 crores, a sum of Rs. 3.37 crores was spent on irrigation (51 per cent) under the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The State Public Works Department had undertaken nine [4] irrigation works at a cost of Rs. 26 crores with a view to bring 16,400 hectares. Under the new ayacut and to stabilise irrigation for 16,000 hectares. Under the old ayacut the plan is to increase food production by 60,000 tonnes per annum.

4.3:2. *Early Irrigation.*—Irrigation was being conducted by means of tanks, channels, anicuts, rivers and wells. Sangambasawan anicut and channel supplying the tank of the same name near Marandahalli was constructed across Sanatkumaranadhi. The popular tanks [5] were those at Sogathur, Kolagathur, Dharmapuri, Annasagaram, Jer Talav, Adamankottai, Mademangalam, Krishnapuram and Erupalli. The drainage from the Vattalaimalai flows into the tanks of Adamankottai, Mademangalam and Annasagaram ; that from the Pikkili ridge flows into the tanks of Kolagathur and Sogathur ; the overflow from the latter feeds Ramakka tank in Maddigonapalaiyam village situated immediately to the north of Dharmapuri. So the ayacut lands of Adamankottai, Kolagathur and Mademangalam tanks were the most valuable in the Baramahal.

The surplus water from the above tanks flow through the Krishnapuram tank and Kambainallur to the Ponnaiyar river. Badetalav near Krishnagiri, Attipallam tank and the Barur tank in the South-Eastern portion of Krishnagiri were main tanks in the Krishnagiri taluk.

Some of the richest lands in Krishnagiri taluk [6] are to the South of Kaveripatnam, watered from the spring channels dug in the sandy bed of the Ponnaiyar. The Mattur river supplies the Penugondapuram and Attipallam tanks. The rivulets that flow from the Maharajagadai hills feed the great Badetalav tank to the north-east of Krishnagiri. The surplus water of Badetalav tank passes through Mohammed Ghouse Saheb tank at Avadanapalli and the Timmapuram tank, and finally joins with Ponnaiyar near Kaveripatnam. Aliyalam anicut across the Ponnaiyur about 14.4 kms. east of Hosur, Morasur tank in an enclave in Mysore territory, now part of Karnataka, 12.8 kms. West-by-north of Hosur. Juzuvadi, Nagendram tank at Belakondapalli and the Chandrabudi tank, north-west

of Hosur were important irrigation works in Hosur taluk. At the head-waters of the Sanatkumaranadhi are the tanks of Thalli and Sarandapalli and lower down the river is Amani Talav, otherwise called the Krishna-Raya-Samudram, in Periyanur.[8]

The waters of Vaniar, Minar, Pambar, Ponnaiyar, Varattar, Peeniar, and Jalakanteshwara river were almost unutilised. The principal [9] tanks were the Alapuram, Harur, Perieri, Venkatasamudram and the Nayakaneri near Singarapet.

4.3 :3. *Irrigation Projects in Pre-Independence Era* :

The Penukordapuram Tank was built [10] as a famine relief work in 1870's, on the site of a ruined bund which breached apparently before the district came under British rule. The main source of supply is the Sandur river ; an additional supply is derived from the Mattur river by an open-headed channel dug during 1896-1899. The whole ayacut is less than 202.34 hectares the soil is sandy, saline and poor. The catchment area is 134.68 sq.km. and is precarious. [11]

The Barur Project was first undertaken [12] as a famine relief work in 1877. It was completed in 1888 at a cost of Rs. 4,34,415. Since that date several improvements have been made from time to time. The Ponnaiyar is dammed at Nedungal, in Krishnagiri taluk, at a point where its catchment area is 4,921 square kilometres. The anicut is 83.73 metre across. The supply channel to Barur Great tank takes off from the left bank of the river ; it is 11.47 kilometres in length and is provided with 17 sluices, all opening in the right bund of the channel. These sluices, are used for direct irrigation ; some of them supply Maruderi, Velangamudi, and Barur small tank formerly fed by river channels from the Ponnaiyar. Barur Great tank itself covers 278.42 hectares. It lies at the head of a shallow valley bounded on the east and west by low ridges. The water of the Great Tank is distributed by two main channels, which follow the contours of these two ridges, and irrigate the intervening lands. The west main channel is 4.23 kilometres in length, and gives off one branch channel. The drainage of its tail-end tanks flows through the Mitta tanks of Anandur, Tiruvanapatti and Agraharam.

Proposals were formulated for improving the supply of the Bade-Talav Tank near Krishnagiri, by connecting it, by a channel 19.2 kilometres long, with the Markandanadhi near Nidusal where an anicut was to be built. Suggestions were made for exploiting the Sanatkumaranadhi by erecting a reservoir near Panjapalli, and another reservoir on the Pulahalli river near Palakodu, to be filled by the surplus water of the Jer Talav. The Pulahalli Project would serve the same end far more effectively.

Two reservoirs were proposed near Anchetty. The adjoining tract, however, is thinly populated and mostly covered by reserved

forests. Proposals [13] were also made for utilising the Vaniar and the Thoppiar rivers by construction of dams, and for enlarging the capacity of the tanks fed by the Sarabhanganadi and Swetanadi.

4.3 :4. *Projects in the Post-Independence Era.*—The district is not benefited by any major irrigation project,[14] either within or outside the district. There were only two medium irrigation projects[15] viz., Barur Big Tank and Krishnagiri Reservoir Project till 1974. Barur Big Tank was a pre-plan project and Krishnagiri Reservoir Project was included under the First Five-Year Plan. Other irrigation projects are the Chinnar reservoir included under the Fourth Five-Year Plan ; Pambar and Kelevarapalli included under the Fifth Five-Year Plan ; Thumbalahalli and Vaniar under Annual Plan (1979-80) ; Nagavathi, Echambadi, Thoppiar, Shoolagiri Chinnar and Kesarigulihalli under the Sixth Five-Year plan.[16] Salient features of each reservoir project are highlighted below.

Krishnagiri Reservoir Project was first thought of by Thomas, the Collector of Salem during 1875. His proposal was for a reservoir to benefit 12,140.4 hectares. After investigation, plans and estimates were prepared for a reservoir of 6,000 M.Cuft. capacity to benefit 6,070.2 hectares. But in view of the unreliable nature of the data available and want of finance, the scheme was then abandoned. The local residents call this project even today as 'Thomas Project.'[17]

The scheme was again taken up for investigation in 1947 consequent on the general drive for exploring all possible irrigation schemes to augment food production in the State. Finally the present Krishnagiri reservoir project was sanctioned [18] for Rs. 1.84 crores and technically sanctioned for 2.02 crores. It was taken up for execution in the First Five-Year Plan.[19] The work started in January 1955. Water was first released for irrigation on 10th November 1967.

The Krishnagiri dam has been built across the Ponnaiyar river, at a point where the river valley is narrow to a width of 0.8 kilometre by two rocky hills, about 3.2 kilometres west of Km. 260.8/6.4 of the Madras-Calicut Trunk road in the village limits of Periamuthur of Krishnagiri taluk. It is located at 12 degree 28 feet N latitude and 79 degree 11 feet E longitude. The catchment area of the dam is 5,429 square kilometres. The full reservoir level is 483.1 metres The live storage is 66.1 M. cum. The total ayacut of the reservoir is 3,652 hectares. There are two fillings, in a year. The dam has two sections masonry over-flow and non-over flow in the gorge proper and earth dam in the right flank.

Masonry Dam.—The length of the dam is 277.67 metres and the height over river-bed is 23.17 metres. There are three river sluices. The river bed level is 464.21 metres. The level of rock

at deep level in the river bed is 461.77 metres. The lowest level of Dam foundation is 459.33 metres. The full reservoir level is 483.1 metres. The capacity of full reservoir level is 2,330 M.Cft. The water spread area is 4.82 square miles. Catchment area at dam site is 5,429 square kilometres (2,096 square miles). The maximum water level is 484.61 metres. The maximum flood discharge through spillway and river sluices is 1,49,500 cusecs.

The total length of Earth Dam at right flank is 712.93 metres. Its maximum height is 23.17 metres.

There are two main canals taking off from the reservoir. The total length of canals is 32 kilometres. The length of right main canal is 14 kilometres. There are nine distributaries and 17 direct sluices. The total length of the distributaries is 11.81 kilometres. A registered ayacut of this canal is 1,760.36 hectares.

The length of the left main canal is 18.2 kms. At the fourth km., it passes through the Mohammed Ghouse tank and emerges from the tank. The full level of the tank is slightly higher than the full supply level of the canal. This canal has five distributaries and 47 direct sluices. The total registered ayacut of the left main canal is 1881.76 hectares. The total ayacut under this project is 3646.78 hectares inclusive of 942.2 hectares irrigated by two P.W.D. tanks and 24 minor irrigation tanks which are in turn fed by Krishnagiri reservoir project. The Bargur tank is fed by this reservoir which has an ayacut of about 1133.1 ha. Periamuthur, Sundekuppam, Thimmaperam, Chowtahalli, Thalihalli, Kalvahalli, Kundalapatti, Mittahalli, Errahalli, Ponneswaramadam, Kaveripatnam, Baleguli, Marichettihalli, Meppanahalli, Janeparahalli and Paiyur villages are benefited by the reservoir. This reservoir is mainly intended for irrigation for single crop. If possible water supply is extended to second crop. The people of four villages submerged by this dam were rehabilitated in the nearby villages.

Chinnar Reservoir was first thought of by Mr. H. S. Thomas, Member, Board of Revenue, in 1865 as a famine relief scheme. The work started during the Great Famine, was stopped due to the outbreak of contagious fever among workers. Re-investigations were made in 1881, 1889, 1902 and 1903. In 1929 when the project was taken up for execution, it had to be dropped due to discontent among agriculturists.

As a result of famine condition, the project was re-examined in 1943, 1944 and 1947. It was decided to construct a dam of 358 M.cft. capacity at 3 kms. above the Marandahalli anicut at Bodikuttapatti. Since, the estimate was high it was again dropped. The project was finally sanctioned in 1970 and included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. It was completed in 1974.

The reservoir is located in 12°28' N latitude and 77° 56' E longitude. It has been built across the river Chinnar at Panchapalli where the Melagiri and the Uddedurgam hills keep close to the river. The two hills have been linked by 460 metres long and 21.80 metres high earth dam that creates a water-spread of 170 ha. The capacity of the reservoir at full reservoir level is 500 M. sq. ft. including a dead capacity of 1.8 M.cuft. Water is stored upto a height of 19.27 metres, or 17.65 metres above sill level, to have a useable storage of 15.25 metres, as the level may not fall below 2 metres under the agreement with the Dharmapuri municipality whose water supply filter point wells below the dam require that minimum height of water for recharge and recovery. Stretching for 5 kms. at full reservoir level behind the dam is a lake with 14.169 M.cum.

At its widest point, called Jambutupallam, the lake is 400 metres, and at its narrowest, 50 metres, the average width being 325 metres. only 16.1 ha. of patta lands have been submerged by the waterspread which accounts for 147 ha. of forest and 6.83 ha. of poramboke lands. No village was affected by the waterspread. Half a kilometre below the dam, the diversion channel one km. long returns the water to the river which as a blow of about 460 cusecs and a standard flood of 769 cusecs from a rainfall of 1009 mm. from both monsoons in a combined catchment of 631.6 sq. kms. at the site of the dam, where the free catchment is 184.44 sq. kms.

Designed for two fillings a year, the reservoir has an ayacut of 1821.06 ha. consisting of 1062.69 ha. of old irrigation assured by the project and a new irrigation of 758.37 ha. fed by a main channel of 11.385 kms. lined upto 2.6 km. and two distributaries totalling 3.73 km. So far only one filling a year has been possible since the completion of the project due to failure of monsoon, except in Fasli 1389 (1980) when a double wet crop was raised.

The new ayacut is irrigated by a canal on the right side of the dam, skirting the Melagiris for most of its length. This area is near the dam, and 615 ha. in extent, spread over the villages of Panchapalli Periyanur, Bodikuttapalli, Samanur and Attimutlu. The other 143.3 ha. of new ayacut is extension of irrigation under the Jertalab and it is in Erranahalli village of Palakodu taluk. No separate head sluice has been built as supply is made through the existing anicuts to the old and new ayacuts, including the extension under the Jertalab tank. Though some garden crops were raised with water from wells most of the new ayacut is rainfed. Wells in the ayacut lands supplement the supply from the channels in case of failure of seasonal rains.

Impounding water in the reservoir begins only after the needs of the old ayacut of 1963 ha. and 143.26 ha. of new ayacut below the Jertalab and old anicuts and tanks are met through the registered regulator units. The first of these old tanks is the Panchapalli tank fed by the Panchapalli anicut two kms. below the dam. It is also

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called the Ammani talab which has a capacity of 39.49 M.cuft. and a registered ayacut of 159.04 ha. The Madhanagiri anicut diverts water to the Ammani tank whose channel has an ayacut about 12.95 ha. in Panchapalli while the Ammani talav has an ayacut of 159.04 ha. in Periyanur village of Palakodu taluk. Flowing directly to the fields are the waters diverted by the Rayapalam anicut which has an ayacut of 20.23 ha. consisting of both registered and unregistered acres. Below that is the Nanja Goundan anicut and supply channel followed by the Chenrayan Kombu anicut with registered irrigation of about 13.76 ha. Next is the Gundamadugu anicut and supply channel having a registered as well as unregistered area of 10.12 ha.

In the village of Periyanur are the ayacut lands of Periyanur anicut, Sanatkumaranadhi anicut and Gundamadugu anicut. The Chenrayan Kombu Channel's ayacut is in Chikkadorahalla village of Palakodu taluk. Built in the wake of the 1981 drought are the Chandrapuram anicut and its supply channel which has a registered ayacut of 78.46 ha.

The ayacuts in Panchapalli, Periyanur, Bodikutapalli, Chikka Thorana Bettam, Gujjarahalli, Palakodu, Chengambasavan talav, Jerudav Marandahalli, P. Chettihalli, Samanur, Athimutlu, Erran-halli and Chikka Marandahalli villages of Palakodu taluk are benefited by the Chinnar reservoir, Constructed at a cost of Rs. 107.5 lakhs, the aim of this project has been to increase food production.

The Vaniar Reservoir Project was first considered by Le Fanu in 1877 when he was Collector of Salem. It was investigated by Capt. Jackson, Executive Engineer on Famine Duty, who proposed a reservoir of 324 M.Cuft. at Mullikadu, 3 kms. from Papireddipatti for an ayacut of 1200 ha. Scott revised it to 2400 ha. and, as the return was small, he suggested it as a Famine Relief Work. It was again revised by Capt. Romily, Executive Engineer, Salem who planned a reservoir of 957 M.cuft. near Papireddipatti to irrigate 4200 ha. In 1897, M.O. Connel, Superintending Engineer, judged the scheme as unworkable. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) agreed with him and shelved the scheme in 1906. Arokiasamy Mudaliar, Executive Engineer, Salem and Coimbatore said that the catchment at the site was small and the yield over-estimated. The storage would not be advantageous at the site as the valley was very narrow with steep hills on both sides. However, he agreed that one advantage of the site was a large area of good and fertile land available compared to the undulating terrain lower down. Therefore, a site, 5 kms. west of Harur, just below the confluence of Kallar with Vaniar was selected by him. In 1923, it was again examined and abandoned. The Chief Engineer, in 1947, directed the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore, to examine the possibility of an anicut across the Vaniar, and included it in the work assigned to the Special Sub-Division at Krishnagiri in August 1948. In 1949, it was taken up again, with the two proposed sites, 19 kms. apart, one at Harur and the other at Papireddipatti for being examined as two independent schemes.

In 1954, a design for impounding 430 M. cuft. to irrigate about 800 ha. of wet crops, at a cost of Rs. 80.47 lakhs was prepared. In 1960, the Chief Engineer reported that as the Vaniar flows into the Ponnaiyar above the Sathanur Reservoir, any reservoir on the Vaniar will affect supplies to the Sathanur ayacut. He wanted the working of Sathanur ayacut to be observed for a few more years before considering the Vaniar project.

Biding their time till 1961 (when lakhs of cusecs of water had flowed through the spillway of the Sathanur Dam), the villagers reminded the Government to include it in the Third Five-Year Plan as it was deferred in 1954. Two reservoirs were proposed in 1967. The Superintending Engineer, Salem-Dharmapuri, suggested that the better of the two be taken up. Finally, formation of a reservoir of 418.00 M. cuft. capacity across the Vaniar river at Mullikadu village of Harur taluk was selected. The scheme was sanctioned[20] in 1979 for Rs. 560 lakhs. The reservoir is situated between latitude 78° 20' 30" and longitude 12° 54' 30". It is four kilometres from Venkatasamudram village.

The return for the scheme worked out to 0.1407 per cent on the 10th year of the completion of the project. The annual additional food production[21] realisable from this project is 9886.50 tonnes. Paddy, sugarcane, banana and millets are cultivated.

The reservoir has a waterspread area of 10.93 ha. at full level. The area under submersion is dry poramboke and forest lands. The total catchment area is 101.76 sq.km. and its total capacity at full reservoir level is 11.837 M.cum. and its live capacity is 11.78 M.cum. The annual storage is 23.67 M.cum. with two fillings in a year. The dead storage is 0.057 M.cum. The full reservoir and maximum water level is 471.00 m. The top level of the bund is 473.100 m.

The maximum height of the Earth dam is 31.17m. The full reservoir level and maximum water level of the dam is 471.00 m. The earth dam has a total length of 1136 m. This project benefits a total area of 1639 ha. benefiting nine villages under the right side canal and distributaries to the extent of 1821.15 ha. and seven villages by the left side canal to the extent of 1639 ha. The villages benefited by the project are Molaiyanur, Koli Mekkanur, Papireddipatti, Adikarapatti, Alamelupuram Tadampatti, Alapuram, Kavundampatti and Pudupatti under the right side canal and its distributaries, and Venkatasamudram, Molaiyanur, Menashi, Boothanatham, Alapuram, Thenkaraikottai and Jamanahalli under the left side canal. The works were commenced in 1979 and completed in December 1984. This reservoir was opened on 3rd March 1985.

Pambar Reservoir Project is a medium one taken up under the Fifth Five-year Plan. It was executed under the Drought Prone Area Programme. The river Pambar is dammed near Marampatti village in Uttangarai taluk. The reservoir is situated at Longitude

78°34' and Latitude 10°16'. The capacity of the reservoir is 7.20 M.cum. (254 M. cft.) The dead storage is 34 M.Cuft. A sum of Rs. 160 lakhs was sanctioned [22] in 1976 and it was revised to Rs. 248 lakhs in 1980. Due to escalation in rates of materials and labour, the total cost was revised to Rs. 307 lakhs in 1982.

The formation work was taken [23] up in November 1976 and completed in July 1983. The commandable area is 1619 ha.

This reservoir has a free catchment area for 625.19 sq. km; combined catchment for 1735.89 sq. km. and equivalent catchment for 847 sq. km. bringing the total to 3208.08 sq.km. The water spread area is 218.53 ha. There are two fillings in a year and the annual effective storage is 14.40 M. cum. (508 M.cuft.). The catchment lies in North Arcot and Dharmapuri districts and is influenced by the North-East monsoon.

The total length of the earth dam and spillway is 725 m. Out of which, earth dam forms a length of 652 m. The height of bund at the top level is 323.50 m. which has a width of 3.65 m. The full reservoir level is 321 m. and the deep bed level of river is 397 m.

The water is released through the left main canal which has a length of 29.50 km. This canal discharges 1,416 cumecs (50 cusecs) at head and 0.226 cumecs (8 cusecs) at end. There are branch canals and three distributaries No. 1R. No. 2R and No. 3R. The length of the branch canal and three distributaries are 12.355 km., 4.170 km. 2.750 km. and 1.030 km. respectively. The ayacut under the branch canal is 21.06 ha. Number 1R distributory has an ayacut of 400.59 ha; No. 2R has 274.31 ha. and No. 3R has 149.48 ha. This reservoir benefits Marampatti, Matapatti, Obakkavalasai, Potarajampatti, Moorampatti, Kottukarampatti, Pavakkal, Kaliaperumal valasu, Nadupatti, Kuppanutham, Bommudasampatti, Ettipatti and Nalavampatti villages.

Tumbalahalli Reservoir with a capacity of 3.71 M.cum (130.98 M. cuft.) has been constructed across the river Pulapatti about 1.20 km. South-East of Tumbalahalli village in Palakodu taluk at a cost of Rs. 212 lakhs.

The free and combined catchment area at the reservoir site is 78.97 sq.kms. and 232.49 sq.km. respectively. The anticipated return of the project at the 10th year of completion is 311.4 per cent. The net additional food production anticipated is 1839.10 tonnes in terms of millets.

The Pulapatti river receives supply both in South-West and North-East monsoon season. The dam is aligned by connecting ridges on either flanks of the river at the site. The terrain is sloping towards Kottumaranahalli village on the right side and towards

Naganampatti village on the left side. By the formation of this reservoir the water table has raised and this facilitates the scope for digging more wells.

The live capacity of the reservoir is 3.68 M.cum. The annual storage is 7.42 M.cum. The water spread area is 193 ha. The top level of the bund is 473.6 m. and the full reservoir and maximum water level is 471.5 m. The masonry regulator can discharge a maximum flood of 24.060 cusecs.

The new ayacut of 883.85 ha. is fed by the left and right side canals taking off from two canal sluices at L.S. 240 and 900 m. in the dam respectively. One river sluice has been provided for stabilising an extent of 131.90 ha. and bridging a gap of 38.4 ha. under the nine anicuts below the reservoir.

In addition to a dry ayacut of 1106 ha., the existing wet ayacut of 175.20 ha. under the nine anicuts below the reservoir, is also stabilised. This project also indirectly raises the ground water in case of water scarcity. This project irrigates an extent of 320.33 ha. in Kottumaranahalli village, 251.71 ha. in Naganampatti village, 264.98 ha. in Kerekodihalli village, 35.94 ha. in Karimangalam village and 10.77 ha. in Adilam village, bringing the total ayacut to 883.82 ha. This project was included under the Annual Plan (1979-80). The work was started in 1979 and completed in December 1983.

Kesaragulihalla Reservoir is a medium project. Its cost is estimated to be Rs. 279 lakhs without escalation or Rs. 321 lakhs with escalation. This reservoir is located about 10 kms. above the confluence of the Kesarigulihalla with the Cinnar, near Beluhalli a hamlet of Thirumalvadi village of Palakadu taluk. The free catchment of the river at the reservior site is 52.75 sq.km. and all of it is in the Galligattam reserved forest.

There are no major works utilising the Kesaragulihalla flows in the entire length of the river except the five minor anicuts Kesaraguli, Veerakavundan, Krishnayyan, Kandanahalli and Kattanahalli which have a total ayacut of 32.974 ha. Originally this scheme was formulated as a minor irrigation project to cover 473.63 ha. The scope of the scheme was changed later to increase the number of beneficiaries. It was reinvestigated and formulated as a medium irrigation project included in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to irrigate 1,618.72 ha of single irrigated dry crops in Thirumalvadi, Belamaranhalli, Bevuhalli, Sirenahalli, Errakuttahalli, Budihalli and Nallur villages of Palakodu taluk. The reservoir has a capacity of 134.09 m.cu. with 2.57 fillings annually.

The total catchment area of the reservoir is 52.75 sq.km. which forms completely in hill region. The maximum flood discharge is worked out at 464.165 cusecs (16,391.52 c|s.). A surplus regulator

of three vents at the right flank has been constructed. In addition, to this, a byewash of length of 120 m. at the right flank end is also provided to take care of any extraordinary floods. The site is situated at about 16 kms. from Palakodu and is approachable by cart track leading to Kesaraguli from the Palakodu-Rayakottah highway.

The capacity at full reservoir level is 585.700 m. The live capacity is 3.57 M. cum. and its annual storage is 9.735 M. cum. The water spread area is 103.25 ha. The maximum water level is 585.700 m. The top level bund is 587.700 m. The dead storage is 0.230 M.cum. Two canal head sluices, one at the left flank to command an ayacut of 1388.91 ha. in the left side and the other at the right flank to command an ayacut of 229.87 ha. in the right side are provided.

The total area of submersion at full reservoir level is 103.25 ha.

The cart track from Belrampatti to Kesaraguli is submerged in the water spread area. So a diversion road is proposed. The length of the diversion road will be 5.50 km. It takes off at 14/7 Km. Palakodu-Kesaraguli road and joins at Seenghadu village.

This project is nearing completion.

Kelavarapalli Reservoir[25] is eight kms. away from Hosur. Here, a reservoir of 481 M.cft. capacity across the Ponnaiyar river near Kelavarapalli village in Hosur taluk is under construction. This reservoir will serve a new area of 3,240 ha. of dry land and stabilise irrigation in 438 ha. of existing wet ayacut. It will also supply water at the rate of two million gallon per day to SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur. This necessitates the maintenance of full reservoir level of 831.50 m. i.e., an increase of 0.7 m. height. This ayacut is now fed by 12 anicuts downstream of the dam. The total catchment area of the reservoir site is 2,442 sq. km. There will be two lined canals of lengths 32.5 kms. and 22.6 kms. taking off on the left and right sides of the Reservoir respectively.

The project is constructed at a cost of Rs. 551.50 lakhs without escalation and Rs. 659 lakhs with escalation. The additional food production that can be realised from this project is expected to be about 11,840 tonnes.

An ayacut of 438 ha. under the 12 anicuts below the dam is to be stabilised by a river sluice, situated in the central pier of the masonry spillway. A new extent of 2,396 ha. under left side canal and 843 ha. under right side canal have been localised (totalling 3,239 ha.) for dry cultivation. The maximum flood discharge from the catchment area works out to 2423 cusecs.

The total length of the masonry over-flow dam is 118.20 m. and the earth dam is 546.80 m. The free catchment area is 27.71 sq.km. The combined catchment area is 2,442 sq.km. and the equivalent catchment area is 510.6 square km. The capacity at full reservoir level is 13.61 M.cum. The live capacity is 13.17 M.cum. The water spread area at full reservoir level is 433.20 hectares. The top level bund is 833.90 m.

This scheme was taken up for execution during August 1977. So far, the earth dam work has been completed. The total expenditure till March 1983 was Rs. 267.43 lakhs. Further work has been stayed[26] by the Madras High Court from November 1979 onwards due to the problem arising out of land acquisition.

Shoolagiri Chinnar Reservoir is across the Shoolagiri Chinnar in the valley through which the river flows has been constructed near Empalli. The length of the dam is 535 metres. Its height is 18.5 metres. It has a capacity of 2.30 million cubic metres, from a combined catchment area of 143.62 square kms., to irrigate a double crop ayacut of 352.48 hectares. Three villages, Shoolagiri with 65.56 hectares, Marandapalli with 47.75 hectares and Chinnapalli with 190.60 hectares are served by the right side canal, while the left side canal which has 48.56 hectares and all of them in Marandapalli village. Out of a capacity of 81.20 M. cuft. of full reservoir level, the live storage is 78.01 M cuft which means a dead storage of 3.19 M. cuft.

An ayacut of 411.17 hectares was contemplated at the preliminary stage of investigation. Studies leading to localisation revealed that only 352.48 hectare were commandable and this reservoir had no scope of extension of the ayacut. Consequenty the capacity of the reservoir was reduced to 81.20 M. cuft. from 111 M. cuft. and the full reservoir level was reduced by two metres to 18.5 metres.

The earthern bund of the dam is 413 metres long and the masonry portion is 120 metres. Irrigating 305.5 hectare, the right side canal is 7.65 kms. while the left side canal runs for 2.26 kms. to irrigate 48.43 hectares. At a cost of Rs. 95 lakhs, the scheme is expected to yield 1711.7 tonnes of food per annum.[27] The revised cost of the scheme is Rs. 176 lakhs. The works were started in 1981 and completed in 1984. Ichchambadi Anicut is built across the Ponnaiyar river below the confluence of Kambainallur river near Ichchambadi village of Harur taluk at a latitude of 12 degree 13 feet 8 inches and longitude of 78 degree 21 feet and 20 inches The scheme a medium project comprises of an anicut and two canals to divert 70 cusecs of river flow for benefiting 2,529 hectares of land for raising a single dry crop.

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 394 lakhs. The net additional food production anticipated is 6,172 tonnes. Ninety-five

per cent anicut work and excavation of left main canal for a length of 14.50 km. and right main canal for 21.5 km. have been completed upto 1985.

The total ayacut under the scheme is 2,529 hectares. The reservoir is to feed both by the left and right side canals taking off from the two head sluices proposed on either sides. There are six scour-sluices, three on each side, to avoid silt depositions upstream above the anicut.

An extent of 1,315 hectares under left side canal and 1,214 hectares under right side canal have been localised. This ayacut is to be fed during the period from September to December. The left side canal irrigates the ayacut in Agraharam, Periyakottakulam, Pachanampatti, Sorakkapatti, Veellalapatti, Velampatti, Mettuthangal, Gollapatti, Chandrapatti, Kattusingiripatti, Perumalnaickpatti, Umaigoundanpatti, Vedapatti, Sengalpatti, Kittampatti, Konampatti, Murukantal and Ammiyampatty village of Uttangarai and Harur taluks.

The right side canal has ayacuts in Ichambadi, Agraharam, Venampatti, Gettupatti, Kattanur, Viranakuppam, Kadirampatti, Samandahalli, Elavadi, Palayam, Pallipatti, Kuttampatti, Velampatti and Singiripatti villages of Harur and Uttangarai taluks.

The total free catchment area is 144.17 square km. [28] The intercepted catchment is 6,520.87 square kms. The crest level of the anicut is 391.20 m. The length of the anicut (including falling shutter portion and scouring sluice) 228.2 m. The maximum flood level is 397.2 m. The top level bund is 398.11 m. The average bed level is 387.5 m. The maximum flood discharge is 6,407 cusecs.

There are two sluices each on either side of the anicut at the abutment. The left side canal runs on contour for a length of 23.15 km. It is divided into two zones. The ayacut in the first zone is 648.73 hectares and in the second zone it is 667.62 hectares.

The right side canal runs on contour for a length of 28.675 km. its ayacut in the first zone is 607 hectares and in the second zone in 607 hectares.

The works were started in 1981 completed in 1985. This scheme included under the Sixth Five-Year Plan has been completed. Water has been released for irrigation on 17th October 1985.

Nagavathi Reservoir Scheme.—This is constructed across Nagavathi river near Arakkasarahalli village of Dharmapuri taluk. The reservoir is located across Nagavathi river about 7 kms. from Chinnampalli village. The dam is aligned by connecting two hillocks.

The scheme is for a reservoir of 149.832 M. cubic feet capacity with two channels taking off on either side of the river namely left side canal to irrigate an extent 51.59 hectares in Arakkasarahalli and Chinnampalli villages and right side canal to irrigate an extent of 63.46 hectares in Arakkasarahalli, Perumbalai and Chinnampalli villages of Dharmapuri taluk. The original estimate cost of the scheme was Rs. 178 lakhs.

The Nagavathi Scheme comprises an earthern bund having a length of 566 metres including weir length and two canals on either side of the bund to irrigate an ayacut of 521.72 hectares. A masonry weir, 166 metres long is constructed on the right side of the river with a surplus course of 750 metres, 122 metres bed width and 1.8 metres full supply depth.

The total length [30] of the earthern bund is 400 metres excluding the surplus weir length of 166 metres. The left side main canal, 1.75 kms. long is to irrigate 51.59 hectares. The right side main Canel 9.757 Kms. long will have an ayacut of 468.14 hectare. The right side canal covers a branch canal which will irrigate an extent of 191.50 hectares at the left side of Nagavathi river below this point. An area of 519.72 hectares of dry lands will become wet.

An extent of 67.58 hectares of dry and 35.81 hectares poramboke lands are required for water-spread area and tank bund in Arakkasarahalli village. The scheme figured in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The work was started in 1980. Water is being released from the Nagavathi dam from 1st December 1986.

The Thoppiar Project [31] is built across the Thoppiar river near Uppalamman Koil, which is eight kms. to the east of the Madras-Calicut NH-7 from Thoppur village. The terrain immediately above the point where the valley has been closed to create a reservoir of 8.25 M. cum. (290 M. cft.) stretching 2-1|2 kms. at full level from the 19.7 metres high dam is fairly flat. The site was selected for the hgih ground protruding towards the stream. The valley at this point broadens out to a width of 600 metres. The dam is in the open country into which the river enters after flowing through a gorge for 24 kms. Thoppiar scheme is a medium project costing Rs. 332 lakhs.

Five kilometres below the dam is a pick up anicut to divert water to the ayacut of 2,157 hectares of two dry crops a year is Dharmapuri taluk as well as in the Omalur taluk of Salem district. The ayacut is a ribbon along the river, never more than 500 metres away from the river. Both canals are almost parallel to the river.

The dam is to benefit 170.78 hectares and 658.84 hectares in Toppur and Kammambatti respectively. In Salem district, it waters 16.67 hectares in Sekkarapatti, 663.26 hectares in Vellar 207.92 hectares in Thittigiripatti and 439.56 hectares in Mallikundam village.

The earthern part of the bund is 435 metres long and the surplus regulator has four vents to dispose of a maximum flood discharge of 980.69 cusecs.

The scheme was included in the sixth five year plan. The works were started in1980 and are nearing completion.

4.3.5. *Tanks and anicuts.*—The important tanks of the district are the Barur big tank, the Badatalav and the Penukondapuram tank in Krishnagiri taluk, the Alapuram tank in Harur taluk, the Annasagaram tank and the Kolagathur Shelarayan tank in Dharmapuri taluk.

The Aliyalam anicut, the first anicut in Tamil Nadu was built across the Ponnaiyar river about 1.6 kms. west of Aliyalam in Hosur taluk. The ayacut under the Aliyalam anicut is 113.31 hectares.

The second anicut across the river Ponnaiyar is the Nedungal anicut. which feeds the Barur tank system in the south-western corner of the Krishnagiri taluk. The ayacut under the Nedungal anicut is 1,821.06 hectare. 32

The system tanks maintained by the Public Works Department are Mohammed Ghouse tank in Periyamuthur village (41.47 hectares), Thimmapuram tank in Thimmapuram village (221.79 hectares), and Barur tank in Barur (970.19 hectares). Mohammed Ghouse tank and Thimmapuram tank come under the Krishnagiri reservoir system and the Barur tank comes under the Barur tank system. Among the non-system tanks Sengabasavantalav (129.50 hectares) Jertalav tank (174.70 hectares), Adamankottai tank (109.11 hectares), Mademangalam tank (188.86 hectares), Annasagaram tank (174.85 hectares), Krishnapuram Chinna Eri (80.58 hectares), Sogathur tank (107.22 hectares) and Kolagathur tank (228.21 hectares) come under the Dharmapuri taluk. Badatalav (332.04 hectares) irrigates Krishnagiri taluk. Harur big tank (83.77 hectares), Parayapatti Pudur tank (114.73 hectares), Penukondapuram tank (182.92 hectares), Allapuram tank (230.26 hectares), Venkatasamudram tank (132.33 hectares), Athipalli tank (89.43 hectares). Theerthagirivalasai large tank in Singarapatti (91.44 hectares) are situated in Harur taluk. Panjapalli tank (159 hectares) and Magendram tank (83.77 hectares) are in Belagoundampalli village. The total ayacut under system tanks is 1,233.45 hectares and non-system tanks is 2,795.46 hectares. 33

Kaveripatnam and Palakodu blocks are wet pockets of the district, where paddy and sugarcane are grown extensively. Kaveripatnam block has got the maximum area under irrigation about 13,462.70 hectares followed by Uttangarai with 22.776 hectares and Palakodu with 18,201 hectares, Government and private canals irrigate maximum area in Kaveripatnam. Tank irrigation is prevalent in almost all blocks except in Kaveripatnam. Wells, an

important source of irrigation, are not used much in Pennagaram and Morappur blocks. Tube wells are sunk only in Shoolagiri and Papireddipatti blocks.

Public Works Department tanks.—The total numbe 35 of tanks maintained by the Public Works Department is 154 with a total ayacut of 10,053.20 hectares. The number of tanks is more in Krishnagiri followed by Dharmapuri, Palakodu, Harur, Denkanikotta, Pennagaram and Hosur tanks. There are only five Public Works Department tanks in Hosur taluk.

Panchayat Union Tanks.—The total number of tanks maintained by the panchayat unions is 2,178, with an ayacut of 14,564.51 hectares. The number of tanks is more in Thalli followed by Uttangarai. Palakodu, Kelamangalam, Bargur, Morappur and Hosur panchayat unions. Papireddipatti panchayat union has only 15 tanks. Tanks in Thalli panchayat union have more ayacut followed by tanks in Hosur, Uttangarai and Morappur panchayat unions. A list of Public Works Department tanks in each taluk with their ayacuts may be seen in Annexure 4. The number of panchayat union tanks in the district with ayacut in each panchayat union are furnished in Table 4.2.

4.3 : 6 *Wells.*—According to a survey done in 1979-80, there were 23 tube wells and 98,732 open wells in the district. Out of this, 38,081 wells (38.6 per cent) are energised. The total ayacut benefited by these wells was 73.695 hectares i.e. 66.82 per cent of the irrigated area in the district. The area irrigated by each well is about 0.75 hectare. The number of wells in each taluk may be seen in Table 4.3. The extents irrigated from different sources may be seen in Table 4.4.

TABLE 4:2.

PANCHAYAT UNION TANKS.

Serial number and name of the Panchayat Union,	Number of tanks.	Ayacut. (area in ha.).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Dharmapuri	95	471.12
2 Nallampalli	124	792.08
3 Palakodu	205	315.17
4 Pennagaram	68	555.04
5 Harur	107	553.08
6 Morappur	158	12.0336
7 Papireddipatti	15	132.51
8 Uttangarai	230	1,571.01
9 Hosur	133	1,661.98
10 Shoolagiri	119	936.67
11 Thalli	254	1,748.22
12 Kelamangalam	175	1,055.50
13 Krishnagiri	130	1,019.79
14 Kaveripatnam	108	677.95
15 Bargur	161	1,185.94
16 Veppanapalli	96	685.03
	2,178	14,564.51

TABLE 4:3.

Number of wells in Dharmapuri District.

(1)	*Private.* (2)	*Tubewells.* (3)
1. Krishnagiri	26,967	2
2. Palakodu	14,193	6
3. Uttangarai	9,847	3
4. Hosur	23,182	5
5. Dharmapuri	14,688	1
6. Denkanikottai	4,514	2
7. Pennagaram	6,760	4
8. Hosur	5,119	3
	1,05,270	26

Commissioner of Statistics, Madras, dated 25th February 1986.

TABLE

IRRIGATED AREA IN

1981-82.

	Number of Canals.	Number of wells.	Irrigated area by Canals.	Irrigated area by Wells.	Irrigated area by Other sources.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dharmapuri	...	13,515	..	5,263	2,230
Pennagaram	1	5,757	..	4,359	350
Palakodu	58	13.024	905	7,542	2,386
Krishnagiri	69	33,406	5,292	9,704	2,092
Uthangarai	40	8,547	620	11,543	1,260
Harur	65	20,798	652	9,966	2,530
Hosur	6	4.866	255	2,411	2,625
Denkaniottai	..	4,364	307	2,363	1,851
Total ...	239	1,04,277	8,031	53,151	15,324

4.4.

THE DISTRICT.

1982-83.

Number of Canals.	Number of wells.	Irrigated area by		
		Cannals.	Wells.	Other Sources.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
..	14,688	--	3,847	1,745
1	6,760	..	3,588	--
58	14,193	1,170	5,742	1,236
69	26,967	3,944	8,166	1,751
40	9,847	115	1,840	777
65	23,182	183	14,106	1,451
6	5,119	185	2,493	1,890
..	4,514	305	2,375	1,860
239	1,05,270	5,902	42,151	10,710

Commissioner of Statistics, Madras, 25th February 1986.

Community Irrigation Wells.—Small and marginal lands, not benefited by reservoirs, tanks, canals and wells, are covered by the Community Irrigation Well Scheme. This scheme benefits the small and marginal farmers and increases the agricultural production. Under this scheme, a geophysical survey was conducted by the groundwater division of the Public Works Department in Pennagaram, Bargur, Kaveripatnam, Thalli, Krishnagiri, Veppanapalli, Shoolagiri and Kelamangalam blocks. Sites were selected for sinking new wells and also for deepening the existing wells. Eighteen sites were selected in 1978-79. Eight more sites were selected in 1982-83. During 1983-84, 339 cases were investigated and 173 borcholes were drilled. [38]

Tamil Nadu State Tube Wells Corporation is a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking. It was incorporated on 19th March 1982. This Corporation undertakes work regarding construction and maintenance of tubewells used for irrigation in dry lands. The tubewell scheme is intended for the benefit of small and marginal farmers. This Corporation has not taken up any work in Dharmapuri district because of hard rock formation in the entire district.

4.3 : 7. *Percolation Ponds.*—Percolation ponds are constructed preferably in elevated portions of land or at the feet of hills across nullahs or small streams impounding water inside a small storage pond. The normal capacity of a pond is 1 M.cft. realisable in 3 fillings. The water stored up in the ponds through the process of infiltration in the sub-soil capable of recharging the wells located within the effective zone of influence stretching to 3,000 feet. radius and in this process the percolation ponds arrest soil erosion also. The harnessing of water effected through re-charge enables stabilization of existing area on one side and also brings additional area on the other side under the command of wells. Percolation pond was constructed one each at Marupalli of Hosur taluk and Jittandahalli of Krishnagiri taluk during 1967-68 initially.

This work continued is subsequent years. A total number of 537 percolation ponds at a cost of Rs. 235.86 lakhs has been constructed till November 1985.

A mechanical sub-division, for land development and minor irrigation works was started by Agricultural Engineering department during 1970-71 In this division, 314.44 hectares of land were levelled. 770.11 hectares were ploughed, during 1972-73, 428.96 hectares of land were levelled and 1,404.24 hectares of land ploughed. Drought Prone Areas Programme covers construction of percolation ponds and sub-divisions were set up for this purpose. Between 1971-72 and 1973-74, 28 percolation ponds were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 5.28 lakhs. During 1977-78, 148 percolation ponds were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 34.21 lakhs by the 3 percolation pond sub-divisions. During 1981-82, 42 percolation ponds were

constructed and the amount spent for this was Rs. 24.63 lakhs. During 1983-84 and 1984-85, eighty-six percolation ponds at a cost of Rs. 84.05 lakhs were constructed under RLEGP.

Under the Integrated Mini Watershed Planning, a programme sponsored by Government of India, rain water is utilised effectively. The Maharajagadai Mini Watershed Programme was started during 1978-79 and Govindapuram Mini Watershed Programme during 1979-80. Under the Maharajagadai Mini Watershed Programme, an extent of 305.13 ha. was covered at a total cost of Rs. 5.72 lakhs during 1979-80. Under the later programme, an extent of 252.12 hectares was covered under contour bunding : 96 check dams and two percolation ponds were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 2.97 lakhs.

The Command Area Development Programme is a scheme to adopt a high degree of efficiency in water-use by providing suitable field structures, lay-outs and other supporting services pertaining to farm operations. Under this scheme, excavation of field irrigation and drainage channels and levelling the lands are taken up in the ayacut area of the Pambar Reservoir Project at Uttangarai. This scheme was commenced in 1980-81 and completion in 1983-84. An extent of 2,436 hectares at a cost of Rs. 27.92 lakhs was completed during 1980-81 and 1983-84 under water management works in Pambar Command area.

Construction of contour stone walls and land levelling works were taken up on 100 per cent subsidy in Sitteri hills under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme.

4.3 :8. *Soil Conservation.*—Vast tracts of land in Dharmapuri district are dry and the soil is mostly black clay, and red gravel. The inherent fertility of the soil is poor. The terrain is highly undulating moderately sloping and hence the major portion of the soil is eroded. Hosur, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri taluks are badly affected by erosion due to improper land management. Conservation of water and proper use of soil are important to improve the productivity of land.

Tamil Nadu Government are implementing soil conservation schemes from 1949. The potentiality of agricultural production of dry lands is generally greater than that of irrigated lands. In dry lands, water is a major limiting factor and erosion is a problem. Soil erosion causes loss of both in soil fertility and in plant nutrients. Water erosion is the detachment of top soil from land by heavy rain.

A sub-division under soil conservation scheme was started during 1962 with headquarters at Krishnagiri for minimising the soil erosion and increasing the yield by executing the contour bunds in dry lands. Another sub-division for maintenance work was started

in 1967 with head quarters at Dharmapuri and then it became a sub-division for execution. The entire amount on the work is met by the Government and after allowing 25 per cent subsidy, the balance 75 per cent is recovered from the land owners with interest in ten equal instalments.

Soil conservation is done by levelling and shaping of lands. Contour bunds are also formed wherever necessary. A contour bund is a level terrace which is designed to stagnate a large quantity of rainfall in the field until absorbed by the soil. Contour bund is laid across the slope of the land. It acts as a barrier to the flow of water and reduces its velocity. The bund intercepts the run-off, allows water to spread and provides an opportunity for the run-off to percolate down the soil profile. The contour bund ceases the flow of water and prevents soil erosion work done by the Agricultural Engineering Department under Minor Irrigation Scheme from 1970-71 to 1984-85 is furnished in Table 4.4 (a) The area covered by the soil conservation sub-division Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri. The amount spent for it may be seen in table 4.5.

TABLE 74:4(a)

WORK DONE BY THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT UNDER MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEME FROM 1970-71 TO 1984-85.

Year. (1)	*Private tube wells.* (2)	*Boring in wells.* (3)	*Deepening of wells.* (4)
1970-71	..	22	..
1971-72	6	30	167
1972-73	10	31	155
1973-74	3	40	193
1974-75	6	50	258
1975-76	7	98	180
1976-77	9	106	147
1977-78	13	146	216
1978-79	31	173	261
1979-80	26	182	311
1980-81	35	252	584
1981-82	20	115	306
1982-83	83	235	315
1983-84	22	338	453
1984-85	80	274	283

NOTE, dated 30 December 1985 received from the Chief Engineer (Agricultural Engineering), Madras.

TABLE 4:5.

I. WORK DONE BY SOIL CONSERVATION SUB-DIVISION, KRISHNAGIRI.

Year.	Area covered with contour bunding works.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(IN HA.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1962–63	123.83	0.71
1963–64	1,540.21	1.41
1964–65	1,656.36	1.87
1965–66	2,785.01	2.91
1966–67	2,382.76	2.87
1967–68	3,547.43	1.85
1968–69	3,487.13	5.04
1969–70	3,733.17	5.84
1970–71	3,971.93	Not available.
1971–72	4,128.55	Not available.
1972–73	4,529.18	4.07
1973–74	4,769.15	3.65
1974–75	4,512.59	6.28
1975–76	4,273.42	7.61
1976–77	4,264.11	9.43
1977–78	3,681.37	7.74
1978–79	3,608.94	6.84
1979–80	1,883.38	6.12
1980–81	2,050.51	7.27
1981–82	2,623.95	12.08
1982–83	1,368.00	11.11
1983–84	2,827.00	12.68
1984–85	3,585.00	12.46

II. WORK DONE BY THE SOIL CONSERVATION SUB-DIVISION, DHARMAPURI.

(1)	(2)	(3)
1972–73	5,432	3.53
1973–74	6,150	4.03
1974–75	5,649	6.75
1975–76	5,712	6.97
1976–77	2,682	7.93
1977–78	2,044	7.74
1978–79	1,776	7.18
1979–80	1,903	6.12
1980–81	1,750	7.12
1981–82	1,388	11.14
1982–83	1,318	11.71
1983–84	2,600	12.54
1984–85	3,673	12.59

4.3.9. *Groundwater Potential.*—The Ponnaiyar river system was divided into five minor river basins and Cauvery into four, for estimating the groundwater potential in Dharmapuri district. These minor river basins were further sub-divided into a number of sub-basins. The entire district has been divided into dark, grey and white areas based on quantum of groundwater extraction. If the extraction of ground water exceeds more than 80 per cent of recharge the area is classified as 'dark area'. Kaveripatnam, Morappur, Bargur and Papireddipatti come under this category. Villagewise study in these blocks reveals that there are some favourable pockets in the dark area. Villagers have been advised to sink wells in these pockets. If the extraction of groundwater is between 60 per cent and 80 per cent of groundwater recharge, the area is classified 'grey area' and if extraction is below 60 per cent, it is called 'white area'. Krishnagiri, Palakodu, Dharmapuri, Uttangarai, Harur and Nallampalli blocks come under grey area. Hosur, Shoolagiri, Thalli, Veppanapalli, Kelamangalam and Pennagaram come under white area. Land use classification maps for Hosur, Harur, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri taluks have been prepared by the serial photo studies method. The land use study covers the entire area of the district.

The available surface water resources of Ponnaiyar basin is assessed as 1430 M.cum. (50.5 TMC). Out of this nearly 90 per cent of the surface water resource potential has already been utilised. Irrigation schemes under progress in the basin area will ensure optimum use of surface water. By conjunctive operation of surface water and groundwater resources and by implementing efficient water resource management, more dry lands can be brought under irrigation, maximising the agricultural output.

The groundwater potential in the Ponnaiyar basin has been estimated as 2120 M. cum. (75 TMC) and the present utilisation is 1120 M.cum. (40 TMC). At the existing level of development just above 50 per cent only is being utilised. Investigation by the Groundwater department has revealed good scope for development in the Ponnaiyar basin for meeting the future needs.

Based on the water balance study, the net groundwater potential available in the minor basins are described below:—

Name of minor basin	*Balance groundwater potential in M.cuft.*
1. Chinnar	64
2. Markandanadhi	533
3. Kambainallur	2543
4. Pambar	3576
5. Vaniar	1015
6. K. Kallar	552
7. Mattur Ar Valayar Odai Ramakkal odai	148

4.4. AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE.

4.4:1. *Soil and Crops.*—The Soil of the various parts of the district is mainly derived from geological parent material. The animal and plant life except Homo-sapian species are scanty in the area. With poor addition of organic matter to the soil, the physical processes of soil formation predominate over the chemical process. The effects of topography, altitude, temperature, rainfall and irrigation have a profound influence on the properties and profile. Based on the properties, soils are classified into red non-calcareous, brown non-calcareous, brown calcareous, black calcareous, colluvial calcareous and reserve forest area, which comprise 14 series in Vannapatti, Hosur, Mattagiri, Salem, Sounepuram, Kelamangalam, Krishnagiri, Mariampatti, Sulakkarai, Dharmapuri, Harur, Nattam, Thoppur and Jeyapuram.

The red non-calcareous soil, concentrated in Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Harur areas, is suitable for the cultivation of mixed cropping of cholam, ragi and horsegram if rainfed and for paddy, sugarcane and vegetables if irrigated.

Brown non-calcareous soil concentrated in Hosur taluk is suitable for the cultivation of paddy, sugarcane, plantain, betelvine chillies, arecanut, vegetables and flowers like chrysanthemum.

Brown calcareous soil found in Krishnagiri taluk is suitable for the crops like paddy, sugarcane, banana and vegetables. The soil found in Harur taluk is suitable for the cultivation of cowpea, lab-lab and redgram.

Black calcareous is concentrated in Dharmapuri and Hosur taluks. The soil is suitable for dry crops like cholam, cotton and gingelly. In wet land paddy, chillies and cotton are grown. The soil found in Harur taluk is suitable for paddy and sugarcane.

Colluvial calcareous soil is found in Dharmapuri, Hosur and Harur taluks. Crops like cholam and horsegram are grown as mixed crops. Groundnuts, ragi, cumbu and lab-lab are also grown. The soil found in Harur taluk in the Jeyapuram series is suitable for the cultivation of paddy, vegetables, plantain, coriander, cotton, Tapioca, ragi and cholam.

The forest and hilly areas are concentrated in Hosur, Denkanikotta and Dharmapuri taluks.

4.4:2. *Major and subsidiary crops.*—Of the total geographical area of the district, the net area shown is 4.41 lakhs of hectares, i.e., 43 per cent. Agriculture contributes 41.73 per cent of the total domestic product of this district. The per capita arable land available in the district is 0.247 hectare which is slightly higher than the State's figure of 0.153 hectare. The area sown more than once is 0.92 lakh of hectares representing nearly 21 per cent of the net area sown. Of the net area sown, nearly 64 per cent is under food crops, 21 per cent under pulses, 3 per cent under fruits and vegetables and 12 per cent under commercial crops. The area irrigated is 0.80 lakh hectare. Paddy, sugarcane, cumbu and banana are the main irrigated crops. Ragi, cholam, groundnut and horse-

gram are the main rainfed crops. The extent of cultivation under various crops in 1980 are as follows :

In Bargur block, groundnut is grown in 9370 hectares, paddy in 6244 hectares, mango in 1855 hectares and coconut in 1377 hectares.

The principal crops grown in Dharmapuri block are cholam in 9113 hectares : samai in 3400 hectares ; paddy in 2665 hectares ; ragi 2369 hectares ; groundnut in 1000 hectares ; and sugarcane in 95 Ohectares. Cotton and Tapioca are grown in small areas.

Paddy, cholam, ragi, cotton, tapioca and turmeric are the major crops grown in Harur block. Tapioca in particular is cultivated in 1300 hectares.

Ragi is the major crop sown in the Hosur block. Ragi is grown in 7940 hectares ; paddy in 2000 hectares ; gingelly in 189 hectares and groundnut in 1137 hectares.

The main agricultural crops raised in Kaveripatnam block are paddy, groundnut, cholam, ragi and sugarcane. Paddy is raised in 6,864 hectares; groundnut in 1,805 hectares and cholam in 1,380 hectares.

The major portion of the cultivated area is under dry crops in the Kelamangalam block. During winter, cole and potato are grown. Ragi is sown in 11,210 hectares ; groundnut in 3,535 hectares and paddy in 2,011 hectares. Cumbu is also grown in this block.

The main crops grown in Krishnagiri block are paddy, groundnut, cholam and cumbu. This block is well suited for the cultivation of mango and grapes. Cultivation of mulberry is slowly picking up in this block. Paddy is cultivated in 3,141 hectares ; cholam in 4,449 hectares and groundnut in 2,297 hectares.

The total cultivated area of the Morappur block is 0.47 lakh hectares. Cultivation of high yielding varieties of cotton is picking up in the block as Erode, Coimbatore and Tiruppur offer potential markets for it. Cholam is grown in 7,785 hectares ; paddy in 3,332 hectares and ragi in 2,024 hectares. Cotton and groundnut are also raised.

Dry crops like cholam, ragi, samai and horsegram are raised in Nallampalli block. Cholam is grown in 5,993 hectares ; samai in 4,432 hectares ; ragi in 4,209 hectares and horsegram in 3,979 hectares. Paddy is cultivated in 2,105.82 hectares in this block.

In Palakodu block, food crops like paddy, ragi and cholam are grown. Sugarcane is an important commercial crop here. Cholam is grown in 7,162 hectares ; paddy in 4,736 hectares ; groundnut in 3,545 hectares and ragi in 2,834 hectares.

Paddy, cholam, ragi, tapioca, cotton and sunflower are major crops in Papireddipatti block. Ragi is grown in 11,636 hectares and cholam in 5,236 hectares.

Cholam, cumbu and ragi are raised in Pennagaram block. Groundnut is grown in 2,303 hectares and paddy in 1,432 hectares.

In Shoolagiri block, ragi is grown in a large area of 9,825 hectares and samai in 9,825 hectares. Other important crops are paddy and groundnut. Cumbu is also grown in the block.

In Thalli block, ragi is the major crop followed by paddy, horsegram and groundnut.

Groundnut is the main crop in Uttangarai block. Cholam, paddy and ragi are other important crops. Mango, cotton and cumbu are also grown in the block.

Paddy and groundnut are the two major crops raised in Veppanapalli block.

4.4 : 3. *Area under cultivation.*—The extent of cultivation of paddy in Dharmapuri district in a few normal years may be seen in Table 4.6. In 1980-81, the area of cultivation decreased to 37,264 hectares due to drought conditions.

Dharmapuri is a drought-prone district. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), a centrally sponsored programme is implemented in this district from 1970 with equal participation of both Central and State Governments. It was called Rural Works Programme during the fourth Five-Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 174.17 lakhs was spent on communications, soil conservation, irrigation and afforestation. In the fifth Five Year Plan, emphasis was on integrated area development, with a stress on soil conservation, crop husbandry, new irrigation sources, afforestation, sericulture, animal husbandry and dairy development. The object of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is to improve the standard of living of small and marginal farmers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers.

TABLE 4.6

EXTENT OF LAND CULTIVATED WITH PADDY IN NORMAL YBARS.

Year.	Extent of land cultivated with paddy. (in hectares.)			
	I crop.	II crop.	III crop.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1965-66	33,654	3,413	..	37,067
1969-70	36.169	9,658	..	45,817
19J4-75	37,601	7,519	1,231	46,361
1979-80	43,671	15,187	267	61,125

Whhat was cultivoted only in 4 ha. during 1965-66, which incrased to 56 ha. durrng 1970-71 and again decreased to 10 ha. in 1974-75. There wos an increase during 1975-76 to 37 ha. The area if cultivation decreased from 1976-76 onwards and in 1980-81 it was only 9 ha.

Chilam is one of the important crops cultivoted in large areas next to ragi and samoi. During 1965-66, the area of cultivato.i of cholam was 48,195 ha. out of which 44.416 ha. was kharif and 3779 ha. robi. The total area increased ti 59,411 ha. in 1974-75 and 61583 ha. in 1979-80. Due to drought, the total area decreased to 47,923 ha. in 1980-81.

Th total area under Cumbu was 8,936 ha. in 1965-66 which incrreased to 13,161 ha. in 197172. From 1975-76 inwards there was a decrease in arra cumbu cultivatorn. In 1908,81 the total area under cumbu was 6,538 ha.

Maize was under cultivation in 440 ha. n 1965-66. The area incrreased in 1963 ha. in 1966-67. It came down to 702 ha. in 1975-76, and decreased further ta 214 ha. in 1980-81 due to drrught.

Ragi is the principal crop,, cultivated n larrge area. The area under ragi was 96,607 ha. in 1963-66, 83638 ha. in 197071 90811 ha. in 1974-75 and 92,816 ha. in 1979-80. The area decreased to 57,754 ha. in 1980-81.

Thinai (Korra) was under cultivation n 794 ha. s 1965-66. The area increased to 883 ha. in 1970-71. It decreased to 641 ha. in 1972-73. In 1979-80, the area was 1.138 ha. and in 198081 it was 1965 ha.

Varagu was groun in 13.765 ha. in 1965-66 in Kharif season ; the area increased to 14,398 ha. In 1969-70 and decreased to 12,285 ha. during 1974-75. The area during 1979-80 was 15,138 ha. and it was 11,922 ha. in 1980-81.

The total area under Samai was 50,516 ha. in 1965-66, 55,316 ha. in 1969-70, 51,078 ha. in 1974-75 and 463.210 ha. during 1980-81.

Kudiraivali and panivaragu are also sown in small areas. The area under kudiraivali was 293 ha. in 1965-66, 114 ha. in 1969-70 and 196 ha. in 1974-75. The area was only 34 ha. in 1980-81. The area under panivaragu was only 75 ha. in 1965-66 which increased to 253 ha. in 1967-68. It decreased to 77 ha. in 1969-70 and further decreased to 34 ha. in 1974-75. The area under panivaragu increased to 302 ha. in 1979-80 and 148 ha. in 1980-81.

The total area under cereals was 2,57,359 ha. in 1965-66 ; 272604 ha. in 1969-70; 273006 ha. in 1974-75 and 292616 ha. in 1979-80. and it decreased to 2,09,260 ha. in 1980-81.

Among pulses, under kharif, redgram is sown in a large area. followed by blackgram, greengram, and bengalgram. Under rabi season horsegram is sown in large areas. The area under redgram was 3,141 ha. in 1965-66 ; 3,645 ha. in 1969-70 ; 5,006 ha. in 1975-76 and 3,233 ha. in 1980-8-. Blackgram was own in 1775 ha. in 1965-66; 2,536 ha. in 1968-69; 1850 ha. in 1974-75 and 1,600 ha. in 1980-81.

The total area under greengram was 1,387 ha. in 1965-66 ; 1,520 ha. in 1969-70 ; 1,152 ha. in 1974-75 and 2,087 ha. in 1980-81.

Bengalgram was sown in 103 ha. in 1965-66 ; 113 ha. in 1969-70; 246 ha. in 1974-75 and 385 ha. in 1980-81. The area under other pulses was 7,398 ha. in 1965-66; 5,231 ha. in 1969-70; 5,141 ha. in 1975-76 and 385 ha. in 1980-81.

Horsegram is the main crop under rabi. The area sown was 71,338 ha. in 1965-66; 85.843 ha. in 1969-70, 58,364 ha. in 1975-76 and 69,514 ha. in 1979-80. The area under horsegram decreased to 65,361 ha. in 1980-81.

Avarai (Mochai) and other pulses are also cultivated.

The total area under pulses was 85,192 ha. in 1965-66 ; 1,00,865 ha. in 1969-70 ; 74,388 ha. in 1974-75 and 76,345 ha. in 1980-81. The total area under foodgrains was 3,42,551 ha. in 1965-66 ; 3,73,469 ha. in 1969-70; 3,47,394 ha. in 1974-75; res in 1979-80 and 2,09,260 ha. in 1980-81.

Betel-nuts, chillies, ginger, coriander, garlic, turmeric, tamarind and other condiments and spices are grown in the district

Chillies were grown in neatly 1,500 hectares in 1980-81. Betelnuts are grown in nearly 200 hectares every year.

In 1966-67, coriander was raised in 1,466 hectares and the area decreased to 925 hectares in 1974-75. In 1977-78, a total area of 3,147 hectares was under coriander and in 1980-81 it was grown in 1,150 hectares.

In 1965-66, garlic was cultivated in 23 hectares in 1969-70 in 7 hectares and in 1980-81 in 12 hectares.

The total area under condiments and spices was 1,408 hectares in 1965-66 ; 4,533 hectares in 1967-68 ; 3,631 hectares in 1969-70 and 4,157 hectares in 1974-75. In 1977-78, it was grown in a large area of 6,013 hectares. The area, however, decreased in 4,322 hectares in 1980-81.

Cultivation under sugar crops includes sugarcane and palmyrah. The total area under sugarcane was 3,983 hectares in 1965-66; 6,298 hectares in 1969-70, 8,825 hectares in 1975-76 and 10,073 hectares in 1979-80. In 1980-81, the area under sugarcane was 9,050 hectares. In 1968-69 palmyrah was grown in 205 hectares. In 1980-81, the area increased to 688 hectares.

Mango, banana, citrus and dry fruits like cashewnut are grown under horticultural crops. The area under mango was 6,151 hectares in 1965-66; 8,136 hectares in 1969-70; 8,873 hectares in 1974-75 and 10,885 hectares in 1980-81.

The area under fresh and dry fruits was 7,075 hectares in 1965-66; 9,010 hectares in 1969-70; 10,170 hectares in 1974-75 and 12,566 hectares in 1980-81.

Potato was raised in 82 hectares in 1965-66; 67 hectares in 1969-70; 317 hectares in 1978-79 and 147 hectares in 1980-81.

. The area under tapioca was 295 hectares in 1965-66, 3,294 hectares in 1968-69; 2,483 hectares in 1975-76 and 3,736 hectares in in 1980-81.

Sweet potato is cultivated in about 100 hectares to 150 hectares and onion is grown in about 200 hectares in a year.

In 1965-66, the total area under vegetables was 2,961 hectares, 4,014 hectares in 1975-76 and 6,857 hectares in 1979 80 and 5,578 hectares in 1980-81.

Under oilseeds, groundnut is cultivated in a large area followed by gingelly, castor and coconut. Groundnut was cultivated in 41,938 hectares in 1965-66, 59,232 hectares in 1975-76 and 57,589 hectares in 1979-80. Due to drought in 1980-81 the area decreased to 26,046 heccares.

Gingelly was sown in 6,706 hectares in 1965-66, 10,976 hectares in 1969-70 and 4,182 hectares in 1980-81.

Castor was grown in 3,494 hectares in 1965-66; 3,190 hectares in 1975-76 and 1,965 hectares in 1980-81.

Coconut is grown in nearly 6,000 hectares in the district. The area under coconut was only 3,082 hectares in 1965-66.

The total area under oilseeds was 55,730 hectares in 1965-66; 75,868 hectares in 1974-75; 94,380 hectares in 1977-78 and 50,173 hectares in 1980-81. Cotton was grown in 7,230 hectares in 1980-81 as against 1,938 hectares in 1965-66.

The total area under the non-food crops was 62,062 hectares in 1966-67; 82,255 hectares in 1974-75 and 89,888 hectares in 1979-80 and 60,594 hectares in 1980-81. The total area under both food and non-food crops was 4,21,446 hectares in 1965-66; 5,04,391 hectares in 1979-80. [43]

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA (AS PER SEASON AND CROP REPORT).

Classification of Area.	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Total geographical area	9,63,324	9,63,324	9,63,324
2 Forests	3,27,187	3,27,187	3,27,187
3 Barren and uncultivable land ..	68,374	69,824	66,056
4 Land put to non-agricultural uses.	49,374	49,260	48,975
5 Cultivable Waste	16,015	16,672	16,271
6 Permanent pastures and other grazing land	12,911	11,911	12,701
7 Land under Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	9,529	9,269	9,093
8 Current fallows	95,463	1,03,826	67,777
9 Other fallow land	16,845	23,692	19,622
10 Net area sown	3,67,626	3,51,683	3,95,642
11 Area sown more than once ..	83,744	44,172	72,775
12 Total cropped area	4,51,370	3,95,855	4,68,417
Net area Irrigated by—			
1. Canals—			
Government	7,990	5,830	8,719
Private	41	72	..
Total ..	8,031	5,902	8,719
Tanks—			
Government	15,235	10,678	15,257
Private	89	32	185
Total ..	15,324	10,710	15,442
ube wells.	..	..	..

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA (AS PER SEASON AND CROP REPORT).—*cont.*

Classification of area.	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Net area Irrigated by—cont.			
Wells—Ordinary wells sole irrigation.	51,283	41,025	47,414
Other sources—Spring channels ..	1,868	1,132	2,782
Total net area irrigated excluding wells supplementing sources ..	76,506	58,769	74,357
Area irrigated more than once ..	26,111	11,123	21,655
Total gross area of crops irrigated ..	1,02,617	69,892	96,012
Irrigated area under Principal Crops—Food Crops.—			
Paddy	46.617	28,973	43,780
Cholam	669	685	511
Cumbu	2,326	1,918	2,371
Maize	244	79	302
Ragi	9,171	6,847	5,963
Bengalgram	19	..	..
Redgram	11	12	..
Blackgram	24	..	..
Total pulses	58	12	..
Total foodgrains	59,088	38,514	52,941
Area Under Crops—			
1 Paddy	46,617	28,973	43,780
2 Cholam	51,245	48,811	59,676
3 Cumbu	8,933	6,325	9,633
4 Maize	244	79	302
5 Ragi	77,522	69,322	83,435

Area Unit Crops—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6 Korra	1,003	889	1,817
7 Varagu	11,055	10,262	9,575
8 Samai	51,637	54,896	61,524
9 Kudiraivalli	19	69	12
10 Panivaragu	156	43	18
11 Total Other cereals ..	126	45	70
12 Total cereals	2,48,560	2,19,714	2,69,856
13 Bengalgram	230	292	334
14 Redgram	5,164	3,945	8,583
15 Greengram	1,339	1,021	2,408
16 Blackgram	2,502	1,893	4,547
17 Moohai	2,714	5,069	4,365
18 Others	390	236	1,800
19 Horsegram	72,719	61,482	61,671
20 Avarai	2,178	2,070	2 773
21 Others	240	202	310
22 Total pulses	87,476	76,219	86,791
23 Total foodgrains	3,36,036	2,95,933	3,56,647
24 Chillies	1,597	1,625	1,585
25 Corandes	1,044	1,236	744
Chillies	1,336	1,502	1,545
Tenmeric	673	626	431
Others	1,274	1,420	1,013
Total Condiments	3,283	3,548	2,991
Sugercane	10,954	9,142	12,058

Area Under Crops—cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Potatoes	226	340	448
Onions	378	431	526
Other fruits and vegetables	8,395	6,814	9,860
Total fruits and vegetables	8,399	7,585	10,834
Total food crops	82,326	58,790	78,824
Gingelly	155	150	1,125
Groundnut	5,960	3,376	5,387
Castor	21	..	..
Coconut	5,131	3,519	4,260
Sunflower	13	5	123
Others	1,203	..	..
Total Oil seeds	12,483	7,050	10,895
Cotton	6,049	2,405	4,863
Tobacco	44	22	20
Fodder	49	..	...
Miscellaneous Non-food crops ..	1,666	1,625	1,410
Total non-food crops	20,291	11,102	17,188
Total food and non-food crops ..	1,02,617	69,892	96,012
Turmeric	673	626	431
Tamarind	1,333	1,286	1,375
Total condiments	4,877	5,020	4,566
Sugarcane	10,956	9,143	12,058
Palmyrah	733	766	770
Total sugar crop	11,702	9,909	12,828
Banana	1,101	736	864
Mangoes	11,018	10,693	11,217

Area Under Crops—cont

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total fresh fruits	12,761	11,926	12,641
Total fresh and dry fruits	12,799	19,947	12,661
Potatoes	226	340	448
Tapioca	3,679	2,619	3,249
Sweet Potatoes	53	25	61
Onion	378	431	526
Total Vegetables	6,667	7,647	9,161
Total fruits and vegetables	19,466	19,594	21,822
Total food crops	3,72,081	3,30,456	3,95,863
Cotton	7,452	2,964	6,197
Groundnut	50,248	40,238	46,374
Gingelly	8,110	8,270	7,312
Coconut	6,395	6,360	6,578
Sunflower	409	197	..
Betal wines	599	624	625
Fodder	583	2,974	958
Total Non-food crops	79,289	65,399	62,524

4.4.4. *Changes in area under cultivation owing to spread of irrigation facilities.*—The area irrigated by Government canals was 3,951 hectares in 1965-66; 10,376 hectares in 1969-70, 7,072 hectares in 1975-76 and 6,583 hectares in 1980-81.

The area irrigated by private canals was 49 hectares in 1965-66; 61 hectares in 1969-70 and 35 hectares in 1980-81.

The area irrigated from private tanks was 14,097 hectares in 1965-66; 17,214 hectares in 1969-70; 18,849 hectares in 1976-77 and 17,057 hectares in 1979-80.

The area irrigated by tube wells was 89 hectares in 1967-68 and 115 hectares in 1979-80.

The area irrigated by wells was 25,997 hectares in 1965-66; 32,690 hectares in 1970-71, 39,036 hectares in 1975-76 and 54,883 hectares in 1979-80.

The area irrigated by springs and channels was 96 hectares in 1965-66; 822 hectares in 1969-70; 1,539 hectares in 1975-76 and 1,867 hectares in 1979-80. The total area under irrigation in 1965-66 was 54,302 hectares and it increased to 83,502 hectares in 1970-71; 86,380 hectares in 1975-76 and 1,10,338 hectares in 1979-80. The area irrigated to total area sown was 12.1 per cent in 1965-66; 20.4 per cent. in 1970-71; 18.1 per cent. in 1974-75 and 20.8 per cent. in 1980-81.

4.4.5. *Progress of Scientific Agriculture.*—The agricultural techniques have been improved by the use of modern implements, certified seeds, manure and protection of crops against pests and diseases.

Agricultural implements and Farm Mechanisation.—Tillage is the manipulation of the soil by means of tools and implements to alter its structural condition as more favourable for plant growth. In olden days, country ploughs were mostly used for ploughing and wooden harrows for sowing. Gorru was used for line-sowing, guntaka for breaking the clods and stone roller for threshing.

Plough.—The plough is an important implement, most extensively used from ancient times. The country plough consists of a wooden body, fixed with an iron share, a shaft pole and a handle or stilt. Modern iron mould board plough is not suitable for use in soil when it is wet. The first iron plough was probably introduced during the middle of the 19th century. The manufacture of iron mould board ploughs in India dates back to 1920 when Kirloskar Brothers in Kirloskarvadi attempted to design and manufacture the smaller type or foreign ploughs. Coopers of Satara followed them. From 1930, several others started the manufacture of iron ploughs.

The modern ploughs are of varied types. A typical mould-board plough consists of the plough bottom and the plough accessories. The plough bottom is the real unit of the plough and consists of the real working parts to penetrate, lift and invert the soil.

Harrows.—After ploughing, the next step is to break the clods and bring the field to the proper condition of tilth to receive the seeds in the preparation of the seed bed. This is done by harrowing and cultivating, the implements used for this purpose are called harrows and cultivators. The blade harrow or the guntaka is the common name for a group of implements, wherein a mild seed blade of varying width and thickness is fitted to a frame which constitutes the main tilling part of the implement. The most common implement used for seed-bed preparation is the guntaka. The guntakas are the modern counterparts of the indigenous implement. They are designed to provide a better range of adjustment to facilitate the replacement of the blade for various purposes and for the provision of a strong iron frame to last longer. The guntakas are made in different sizes with varying width of the iron blade.

Other implements.—Levelling of a field is essential when the field is to be irrigated. The buck scraper or earth scoop is a simple and efficient bullock-drawn implement for levelling of fields, for excavating drains, and for similar earth moving work. Farm Mechanisation includes using power for various agricultural such as ploughing lifting water, threshing, winnowing and transportation.

The simple machine tools which could normally be owned by the individual cultivators are iron ploughs, bullock-drawn seed drills, levelling boards and green manure tramplets.

The wooden country ploughs of different sizes are used popularly in opening the soil. In Hosur and parts of Denkanikotta taluks, iron ploughs with mould boards are popular, and they gradually spread in Pennagaram taluk also. The 'Bose Plough is a light iron plough with a small mould board to invert the soil better than a country plough.

The tiny harrows of different types, material and sizes are utilised in dry land farming to break the clods, level the fields, sowing and covering the seeds, interculture and collection of weeds and straw. These implements are popularly known as *palukku*. They are made either in wooden or in iron spikes or pegs 30 to 45 cm. length, mounted on wooden frames of 60 cm. to 90 cm. which is attached to long wooden shaft poles for yoking the animals. Such implements are popular in Hosur, Denkanikotta and Dharmapuri taluks.

The harrows are multipurpose implements, manufactured and repaired by village artisans. They are used to sow crops in lines by having special attachment to send hoppers or *sattigai*. *Puliga* is used for sowing and intercultural operations in Thalli block. Gunduva is a seed drill implement in Thalli block used for sowing ragi directly. A *sattigai* (hopper with a tube) specially attached to these harrows are used to sow one row of mixed crop of lab-lab in between several rows of ragi.

Partial mechanisation of farms is gradually done by replacing the traditional bullock mhotes by either electric motor or oil engine driven by centrifugal pumps. There were 23,767 electric motor pumpsets in 1973-74. *Persian Wheel,* a water lifting device with level gear arrangements to rotate a chain of small buckets in shallow wells of Hosur and Denkanikotta is operated by bullocks. The Rural Electricity Corporation is envisaging a massive programme of energising the wells with pumpsets. Power driven sugarcane crushes are used in almost all taluks. The Agro-Services Corporation serves agriculturists by letting tractors and well-boring sets on hire. The department of Agricultural Engineering also does this service to farmers. The agricultural department is engaged in remodelling new implements to suit the local soil types and other factors. For dry farming, Tropicultors and Seed-*cum*-Fertilizer Drill have been developed.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT AS ON 15TH JULY 1982.

Machinery.	*Number.*
1 Tractors—Four Wheeled	650
Tractors—Power tillers	32
Tractors— Crawler types	14
2 Mould Board Ploughs	77
Disc Harrows	91
3 Cultivator or tiller	222
Leveller	230
4 Seed -*cum*-fertiliser drills	39
5 Seed Planter	11
6 Trailors	192
7 Rotators	..
8 Other Implements	37

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT AS ON 15TH JULY 1982—*cont.*

Machinery.—	*Numbers.*
Power Operated Implements—	
1 Threshers	54
2 Other Implements	155
Bullock or manually operated Implements—	
1 Plough	2,51,442
2 Blade Harrow	4,994
3 Wet land peddler	2,864
4 Earth leveller or scrape	9,084
5 Seed drills	4,959
6 Bullock carts	26,701
Plant Protection Equipment—	
1 Sprayers and dusters	252
Oil Engines and Pumpsets and Electric Motors—	
1 Oil engines with pumpsets used for irrigation	10,291
2 Oil engines used for other agicultural purposes ..	Not available.
3 Electric pumpsets used for Irrigation	42,043
4 Persion wheels or Rhotes	279
5 Sugarcane crushers	2,367
6 Oil gharies	126

Commissioner of Statistics, Madras, dated 25th Feburary 1986.

Seeds.—Crop production can be increased by extensive use of high quality seeds suitable for cultivation in an area. Prior to 1st September 1981, seeds were procured from the available sources and distributed to the needy places. From this date, the training and visit system is in force. Under this system every district has to produce seeds according to its requirements for distribution. Improved and high yielding varieties of seeds are distributed mainly through block development agencies and co-operative societies. To enable the farmers to get the improved seeds regularly, one State Seed Farm has been established, at Papparapatti in an extent of 55 acres. The nucleus seeds are obtained from Agricultural Research Stations. They are multiplied in these farms and distributed to the ryots through agricultural depots maintained by the department of agriculture.

There is one Agricultural Officer in each depot who is assisted by one Assistant Seed Officer and two field demonstration officers in each panchayat union. The Agricultural Officer arranges supply of the seeds of paddy, ragi, cumbu (hybrid), cholam and pulses. Seeds are procured and processed in the Seed Processing Unit. These seeds are certified and tagged by the Seed Certification Department.

Production of Certified Seeds.—With the aim of distributing quality seeds to the farmers, certified seeds are produced by Government, Quasi-Government and private seed producers.

The seed farms registered for certification are inspected by the (Seed Certification) Agricultural Officers at appropriate stages. When the seed crop passes the field standard, the Seed Certification Agricultural Officer permits for harvest. The harvested produce is brought to the approved Seed Processing Unit for further certification works with proper sealings and processing reports.

The Agricultural Officer who is incharge of the unit will take up further work after verifying the seed lots. After processing the seed samples are drawn and sent to notified seed testing laboratories for testing the seed standard, i.e., physical purity, germination and moisture. There are three Seed Testing Laboratories in Tamil Nadu located at Coimbatore, Madurai and Kudumianmalai (Pudukkottai District).

Particulars received from the Director of Seed Certification, Coimbatore, dated 9th June 1986.

The areas covered by district high yielding varieties of Seeds in 1975-76 are as follows :—

TABLE 4.7.

Extent brought under high yielding varieties of seeds in 1975-76— Dharmapuri district.

Crop.	*Kharid Crop. (in ha.)*	*Rabi Crop. (in ha.)*	*Total. (in ha.)*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Paddy	25,132	13,635	38,767
2. Hybrid Bajra (Cumbu) ..	2,270	1,217	3,487
3. Hybrid Jowar (Cholam) ..	222	218	440
4. Hybrid Maize	920	291	1,211
5. Hybrid Ragi	24,448	6,735	31,183
Total ..	52,992	22,096	15,088

The percentage of Seed coverage for 1983-84 and 1984-85 is as follows :—

Crop. (1)	1983-84. (2)	1984-85. (3)
	Per cent.	
1. Paddy	10	12
2. Ragi	15	20
3 Conventional Cholam	2	5
4. Hybrid Cholam	40	60
5. Hybrid Cumbu	40	50
6. Hybrid Maize	40	50
7. Pulses	10	12
8. Cotton (Irrigated)	15	15
9. Cotton (Rainfed)	10	10
10. Groundnut	5	5
11. Sunflower	50	50

DETAILS OF AREA REGISTERED UNDER CERTIFICATION AND QUANTITY CERTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1985-86 IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

Serial No.	*Crops.*	*Area registered under certification. (in hectares)*	*Quantity certified (in quintals).*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Paddy	78.70	1,713
2	Cholam (Variety)	4.40	..
3	Cumbu (Variety)	62.20	242
4	Ragi	60.40	556
5	Hybrid cotton	1,60	..
6	Variety cotton	17.30	72
7	Pulses	69.30	147
8	Oil seeds	5.00	4
9	Vegetables	17.50	204
	Total	323.40	2,938

Director of Seed Certification Coimbatore. dated 9-6-1986.

Manures.—Soil contains primary plant nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, and secondary nutrients of calcium, magnesium and sulphur; and other nutrients required in small quantities are iron, copper, zinc, boron, molybdenum and chlorine. A continuous cropping exhausts the fertility of soil. It should be restored by manures or fertilizers, if crop yields are to be maintained at a high level. Soil testing helps in identifying the deficiency of nutrients and other problems such as salinity, alkalinity, acidity and water logging.

The soils contain generally low nitrogen, medium phosporus and fairly potash in the district. Manuring with nitrogenous fertilisers such as urea and ammonium sulphate is practised by farmers. In several parts of the district, the farmers are still using conventional types of farm manures like cowdung, oil cakes, sheep-penning green leaf obtained locally or from forests and such other organic wastes to build up the soil fertility. Usually irrigated lands receive more manures and fertilizers as the intensity of cropping is quite high in such lands. Chemical manures like ammonia sulphate, super phosphate and urea are widely used in areas where good irrigation facilities are available. The consumption of fertilizers in the district during 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as follows:—

	1969-70.	1970-71.
	(IN TONNES)	
1. Ammonium Sulphate	620	1739
2. Urea	2,410	2,885
3. Super phosphate	—	81
4. Di-Ammonium phosphate	140	319
5. Ammonium chloride nitrate	405	1,434
6. Calcium Ammonium	3	6
7. Muriate of potash	260	404
8. Complex fertilizers	565	625
9. Mixed fertilizers	Not available	974

The demand for fertilizers is high when the monsoon is active. About 2,000 ha. of additional area can be brought under canal irrigation after the completion of new irrigation projects. This will enhance fertilizer consumption in the district. Fertilizers are being distributed through private dealers and co-operative societies.

The distribution of fertilizers through various agencies from 1975-76 to 1980-81 may be seen in Table 4:8.

TABLE 4.8.

DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

(TONNES).

Year.	Co-operatives.	Private.	Agro-Service Centre.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975-76	79	149	..	228
1976-77 ..	79	108	..	187
1977-78 ..	79	120	..	199
1978-79	79	105	..	184
1979-80	80	217	..	297
1980-81	90	264	2	356

Fertilizer consumption.—Fertilizers, nitrogen, phosphorous and potash are mainly used to increase food production. A total quantity of 4,765 tonnes of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash was used in the district during 1975-76. It was 2,935 tonnes in 1976. The quantity used in 1977-78 was 4,964 tonnes ; in 1978-79 it was 6,263 tonnes and in 1980-81 7,060 tonnes. The quantity decreased to 4,231 tonnes in 1980-81.

Consumption of fertilizers which was 10.1 kgs. per hectare in 1975-76, increased to 12.3 kgs. in 1978-79 and 14 kgs. in 1979-80. In 1980-81, it came down to 8.6 kgs. per hectare.

Crops and seasons.—The season for dry land crop ragi, cholam and groundnut is from July-August to October-November. For samai and horsegram, the season is September-October to December-January. For gingelly it is April to June. The season for paddy crop in garden land is from July-August to November-December. for cotton September -October to March-April ; for ragi, groundnut and cotton, January-February to April-May ; for Cumbu March-April to June-July ; for vegetables July-August to November-December ; for potato December-January to March-April in Hosur tract. In wet lands, paddy is cultivated from April-May to July-August during *kar* season ; July-August to December-January in *samba* season and January-February to April-May is Navarai season.

Various crops and the seasons in which they are normally cultivated in the district are shown in Table 4.9.

TABLE 4,9.

CROPS AND SEASONS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Crop	*From*	*To*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Ragi	July–August	October–November
Cholam ...		
Groundnut ...		
Samai ..	September–October	December–January
Horsegrame		
Gingelly	April	June
Paddy(garden crop) ..	July–August	November–December
Paddy (kar season) ..	April–May	July–August
Paddy (samba season)	July–August	December–January
Paddy (Navarai season)	January–February	April–May
Cotton	September–October	March–April
Ragi	January–February	April–May
Groundnut ...		
Cotton ...		
Cumbu	March–April	June–July
Vegetables	July–August	November–December
Potato	December–January	March–April

Crop rotation.—Crop rotation means growing a number of crops in a regular sequence on the same land during specified periods. Crop rotation helps in maintaining soil fertility by making a regulated demand of plant food from the soil, and enriches it. Weeds, blights and pests may also be controlled more easily. Rotation also minimises soil erosion and helps conservation of moisture.

In dry lands under the first type, groundnut and horsegram are raised during July-October and November-January. Under type II, groundnut, castor and cholam are grown during July-October and November-January. Under type III, samai and horsegram are sown during June-August and September-November. Under type IV, groundnut and ragi are grown during July-August and September November. Samai, blackgram (or) coriander are grown in June-August and September-December under type V. Gingelly and groundnut are raised during April-June and August-December under type VI. Gingelly and ragi are sown in April-June and August-December under type VII. Gingelly and horsegram are sown in April-June and September-December under type VIII. Gingelly and tomato (Shoolagiri area) are raised in April-June and August-December under type IX. Gingelly and maize are grown in April-June and September-December.

In garden lands, groundnut, ragi and cumbu are raised during June-September, December-March and April-June under type I. Cotton, cholam or cumbu are grown during August-February and February-March under type II. Cotton and ragi are grown during August-February and February-March under type III. Tomato, potato, or cabbage and ragi are cultivated during July-October, November-March and March-June.

In wet lands, paddy is cultivated in July-November and December-March, under type I. Paddy, groundnut and cumbu are raised during July-November, December-February, and March-May, under type II. Paddy, groundnut and ragi are grown in July-November, December-February and March-May, under type III. Paddy and tomato are grown during July-November and December-April under type IV. Paddy, cholam and tomato are raised during September-January, February-April and May-August under type V.

Mixed Cropping or .Crop .Mixture.—Crop mixture refers to cultivation of two or more crops simultaneously in the same field. The practice of mixed cropping is more common in rainfed lands. In crop mixture there is also an element of rotation. The crops of one variety may exchange their place with others in the mixture in different seasons and render the benefits of rotation. This practice is also a safeguard against total failure of crops in unfavourable conditions.

Redgram in groundnut, castor in groundnut, lablab in cholam and ragi Niger in groundnut or in ragi (Hosur area), Niger in Sorgum are sown as mixed crops.

Inter-cropping.—Redgram and cowpea are sown with main crop of groundnut under type I. Cholam is grown simultaneously with groundnut under type II and also as intercrop border and crops under type III. Castor or sorgum or Thinai is sown with main crop of groundnut under type IV. Redgram is sown with cholam under type I, lab-lab with cholam main crop under type II, lab-lab and castor with cholam main crop under type III under cholam dry crops. Redgram is grown with cumbu main crop under dry crops. Cholam, lablab and niger are grown with ragi main crop under type I. Lablab and castor are sown with ragi main crop under type II. Samai is sown mostly as a pure crop. However, cholam is sown as inter-crop with samai main crop under type I, with cumbu under type II, with redgram under type III and with green-gram or blackgram under type IV. The inter-crops are sown at 6 to 8 lines apart.

Yield of Principal Crops 49.—The normal yield of paddy in the district under *kar* season was 2,080 kgs. per hectare ; under *samba* season 2,890 kgs. and under *Navarai* 16,930 kgs. in 1982-83. The yield of cholam was 2,000 kgs. per hectare under irrigation and 575 kgs. under rainfed. The yield of cumbu under irrigation was 2,080 kgs. per hectare and 350 kgs. under rainfed in 1982-83. The yield of ragi was 2,400 kgs. under irrigation and 783 kgs. under rainfed for the same period. The yield of redgram, blackgram, greengram and horsegram was 123 kgs. 272 kgs. 482 kgs. and 250 kgs. respectively for 1982-83.

4.4:6. *Crop Pests and Diseases.*—Any living creature or organism or plant or animal which affects the formal growth of the cultivated plants is called a pest. Disease is a condition in which plant fails to function normally and the crop yield is reduced. Plant diseases, apart from inserts. wild animals and rodents take a heavy toll of agricultural produce. Diseases of plants are caused by parasite agencies like fungi, bacteria, and viruses. Inadequate supply of the complex nutritional requirements of the plant, lack of suitable environmental conditions for its healthy growth in relation to the soil, air, temperature and sunshine are also responsible for agricultural diseases. The presence of toxic substances in the soil or atmosphere also sometimes causes serious injury to plant life. The farmers, in general, attribute the failure of crops caused by pests and diseases to Providence and rest content with the poor yield without taking remedial measures. There are certain superstitious beliefs prevalent in the area regarding the incidence of pests and diseases for which some rituals and rites are performed to control the plant diseases. Plant protection compaigns are launched by the department of agriculture and panchayat unions. They keep at least a section of the farmers aware by unravelling the mystery behind the incidence of pests and diseases. Some of them are bold enough to break with the past and adopt scientific methods of plant protection.

In past the pests and disease problems were not so serious as now. The reasons are the local varieties cultivated in those days possessed the power of resistance to pest and disease attack. Intensive cultivation was not followed. Organic manures were applied over and above the requirements so that the micro nutrients were

not depleted. Use of less inorganic fertilisers like nitrogen, phosphate and potash acted as a check on the growth of pest population. Rainfed cultivation was practised mainly. So there were enough fallow periods which checked pest-survival.

Traditional remedies adopted to control agricultural diseases in the district were as follows : The affected plants were uprooted and burnt. Trimming of the bunds and channels destroyed certain kinds of pests. Burning the trash and stubbles over the fields after the harvest of the crop also destroyed certain pests. Ash was used as a kind of pesticide. spices were planted near coconut seedlings to protect them from termites. Cow's urine was used as seed dresser for the control of smut diseases. Cow-dung was used as a repellent. Neem and castor-cakes were used for the control of pests. *Sokkupani,* i.e., burning of the woods at night was resorted to destroy moths. Pest-host plants were raistd to safeguard the main crop from the pest attack. Plants of the *Calotropis* species raised around the ground field controlled the red-hairy caterpillar.

The common pests and diseases of important crops grown in the district and the measures taken to control them are described below:

Paddy.—The pests of paddy are green jassids, rice hispa and paddy stem borer. The green jassids and rice hispa suck the plant sap from the leaves and make fading of leaves. The stem borer feeds upon the central shoot in young plants and the whole ear-head in natured plants. The jassids and hispa are controlled by dusting the crop with a mixture of equal proportion of D.D.T. five per cent, and B.H.C. ten per cent formulations at the rate of 25 kg. per hectare. Stem borer is controlled by spraying parathion compounds.

Foot rot and *blast* are other diseases of paddy. *Foot rot* causes the withering of the plants and the *blast* dries the plant altogether. It is called locally as *Ponni Noei*. *Foot rot* is a seed-borne disease and hence, seed treatment with organo-mercuric compounds like agrosan or coreson is done. Blast is controlled by spraying copper fungicides.

Cholam.—The 'ear-head bug' which sucks the milk from tender grains is a major pest. It is controlled by dusting 10 per cent B.H.C. formulations two or three times depending on the intensity and recurrence of incidence.

Cholam smut is soil-borne as well as seed-borne. This disease turns the entire grain into one black mass. The farmers being unaware of the disease, allow the diseased ear-heads to mix up with the normal ears, from which seed is collected and stored for the next season thereby carrying the pathogene successively. Seed treatment with sulphur dust checks the disease.

Ragi.—There is no major disease affecting the crop. Under irrigated condition *Root-Aphids* may occur causing stunted growth of plants. Cruds oil emulsion mixed in irrigation water will control the pest.

Ragi Blast is another disease which scorches leaves and chaffing of grains. This is locally called as *Agni roba* and could be controlled by spraying copper fungicides.

Cumbu.—Cumbu crop is affected by *Green ear* disease which causes the ear heads turn leafy without bearing any grain. This is locally called as *Sandhu Pootai, Pacha Pootai,* Goodu-Thattu or *Goddu Sedi.* The remedy is to cultivate variety like NHB. 5 which has power of resistance.

Groundnut.—The Red hairy Caterpillar affected groundnut crop by cutting the foliage, stems and thereby devastates the entire crop Steps like using light trap to attract mother motus, ploughing during fallow period to expose the pupal from soil and dusting B.H.C. 10 per cent within 7 days of noticing the incidence are recommended.

Mango.—The "Mango hoppers" are insects which suck sap in the flowers during the blossom period in December-January and cause shedding of flowers. This affects the yield. These insects are controlled by spraying DDT formulations periodically.

Fruit fly [50] is among the major pests of this horticultural crop. The maggot stage of the fruit fly (Dacus dorsalis) feeds on the ripening pulp and causes rotting of fruits in the tree itself. A number of maggots can be seen when the infected fruits are dissected. The fruit fly damage is somewhat difficult to control as the maggots remain inside the fruits. At the pupal stage they remain in the soil and at the adult stage the fruit fly is an active flier.

Spraying the plants with a solution containing 0.05 per cent malathion or dimethoate 0.03 per cent and 1 per cent molasses can reduce the damage or fruit flies. Poison baits also can be arranged in orchards. For this, baits with lead arsenate, molasses and water in 1.24 and 400 parts respectively can be taken in wide mouthed bottles and the same, hung from the branches. The attacked fruits have to be destroyed to check the disease from spreading further.

The mango stone weevil (Sternochaetus mangiferae) is another pest which affects fruits. The affected fruit does not show any outward signs of damage. While laying the eggs on the skin of the ripening fruit, a wound is inflicted by the insect which heals subsequently. The emerging grub eats the unripened tissues till it reaches the embryo portion of the mango stone. No external signs of attack are visible. But when the adult weevil cuts its exit (from the embryo portion of the stone) through the pulp, damage occurs to some fruits. Insecticidal control measures are not of much use as the pest remains inside the fruit. However, spraying thrice at monthly intervals with malathion, one month after fruit setting may help reduce the damage. Destruction of fallen fruits, stones and debris may check the damage.

Grapes.—Downey mildew is a common disease that causes leaf spot and scorching, thereby affecting the growth and yield. This disease is controlled by periodical spraying of copper fungicides.

The department of agriculture implements special schemes as control pests and diseases. In times of epidemic, plant protection campaigns are organised and at times periodical spraying is also done. For this purpose, the Agriculture Department stocks import tant chemical formula ions in their depo s and rranages sales farmers.

For protecting crops agains insec s and diseases, two legislations ramely, (i) The Destructive Insec s and Pests Act of 1914r quarantine measure to prevent the introduction into the country of insect pests and (ii) the Madras Fests and Diseases Act of 191 were brought in the State. The latter Act was applied against pests of combodia cotton, the hairy caterpillar artacking groundnut and bajra, the bud-rot on palmyra and even gaians the water-hyacin h, a pernicious weed 51 Synthe ic phrin hrides are available for control of cer ain pests.

Coconut 52.—Root wil is a major disease which causes havoc o the coconut plantations. The disease was noticed first uin Kanya kumari district in 1974. It seems this finfestion spreaded through seedlings from Kerala. The irpot (Kerala) wilt, ganoderma (Thanjavur) wilt, bud-rot and leaf spot spread through seedlings, air, soil and water. Trees affected by bud rot and ganoderma could be saved if the infection was diagnosed at an early stage. This diseas is also influenced by climatic actors. Hence study o soil tempee rature at different depths, soil moisture and rainfal is essential for forewarning farmers.

4.4.7. *Agricultural Research and Experiments.*— A sub-station was opened at Dharmapuri in 1943 for the isolation o high yielding strains of pulses resistent to diseases

A Regional Research Station was established in 1973 at Paiyur n Krishnagiri taluk to increase farm production through innovations suited to Salem and Dharmapuri districts. It is meant for, developing droguht-tolerant varieties in major crops like millets pulses, oilseeds and cotton. To that end, technology suited to rain ted farming in red soils had to be devised and a remunerative cropping pattern formulated Measures to control pests and diseases also had to be developed.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Univers ty finances the Regional Research Station and a regional laboratory. Schemes to develop a medium staple cotton, biological control o crop pests, crop pattern studies and entomological projects or grapes, forages, soybeans and rice, are also funded by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. National Agricultural Research Project (N.A.R.P.) and Lab. to land schemes are financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Research Activities.— High yielding varieties in rice, ragi. samai. cowppa, greengram, horsegram, sesamum, cotton and tomato were identified and advanced to further trials.

Rice.— A high yielding variety 'Paiyur' was developed and released for general cultivation. The yield on the average is 5 onnes per ha. during early samba season in 140 days.

Ragi.—A high yielding variety 'Paiyur I' was developed. The yield is 1.8 tonnes per ha.

Samai.—A medium duration maturing in 110 days, 'DPI 1213' recording 25 per cent higher yield than the local variety was identified.

Cowpea—The variety 'Paiyur' maturing in 85 days yielding on an average 760 kg. per ha. with 16 per cent increase over Co. 3 and 14 per cent over C. 152 was released for general cultivation.

Greengram—The high yielding variety 'DPI-703' maturing in 90 days yielding an average of 1060 kg. per ha. was advanced to researeh trials.

Horsegram.—The variety 'DPI 1236' maturing in 105 days yielding 674 kg. per ha. was advanced to trials.

Lablab.—A high yielding variety 'DPI 1281' maturing in 75 days was identified and advanced for trials. The yield is 950 kg. per ha.

Sesamum.—A high yielding variety 'VS2' maturing in 90 days was developed.

Cotton.—A high yielding culture 'DPI 31|81' was identified and advanced to research trials.

Tomato.—LE. 18, 19, 57, 58, 59 and 35|11 varieties have been evolved.

Chillies.—The high yielding variety C.A. 10 maturing in 85 days was developed.

Other activities.—Fourteen tonnes of 'Paiyur I' paddy seeds were distributed in the State during 1982-83. A quantity of three tonnes of Co. 43, two tonnes of Co. 44, 300 kg. of 'Paiyur I' ragi and 800 kg. of 'Paiyur I' cowpea have been distributed to State Seeds Farms for seed multiplication. Five hundred farm families have been adopted in the villages around Karimangalam under Lab to land programme. Seeds and other inputs were distributed and modern technology for increasing crop productivity was demonstrated during 1983.

Niger Research Station.—A Niger Research Station was set up[53] at Hosur, for the improvement of Safflower[54] and Niger in Tamil Nadu. It is financed by the Indian Central Oil-Seeds Committee. This Station commenced functioning from 4th May 1961 near Hosur Cattle Farm. This works under the technical control of the Oil-Seed Specialist, Coimbatore and under the direct control of the Assistant Oil-Seeds Specialist, Koilpatti. Niger is grown in a large area in Hosur taluk. The intensive cultivation of this minor oil seed crop helps in stepping up the over-all production of oil seeds.

State Seed Farm.—A State Seed Farm is functioning at Papparapatti in an area of 22 ha. The Seed Farm multiplies seeds of paddy, cholam, cumbu, maize, ragi, groundnut, sunflower, pulses, vegetables and sugarcane. The revenue realised during 1974-75 was Rs. 2.31 lakhs as against the total expenditure of Rs. 1.57 lakhs. The use of modern technology is also demonstrated.

Agricultural School.—There is a training school for maistries in the State Seed Farm Papparapatti. Training is given to 30 members in each batch. Rupees fifty per mensem is given to each trainee as stipend. Training in field techniques of modern agriculture is imparted and the trainees can serve as Demonstration Assistants in Agricultural Extension Work.

Soil Testing Laboratory.—A Soil Testing Laboratory was started in August 1972 at Dharmapuri. Soil samples received from the farmers are analysed for their nutrient contents, suitable manuring and crop management practices. One mobile soil testing unit is also functioning. Water used for irrigation is also tested for its quality. Tests were done free of cost initially and now a nominal charge of one rupee is charged for each test.

Rural Extension Training Centre.—A Rural Extension Training Centre, under the control of a Principal is functioning from February 1958. He is assisted by a Vice-Principal, Lecturers and Instructors. There is a workshop and a Home Science Wing in the Centre. One Year Course for Diploma in Agriculture for selected rural welfare officers; pre-service course for rural welfare officers for a period of two years in the fields of Agriculture, Cooperation, Panchayat Administration, Public Health, Rural Industries, Extension and Social Education are conducted.

4.4.8. *Organisational set up of the Agricultural Department.*—Agricultural Department was created in 1981-82. It functioned under the control of the Director of Settlement and Agriculture, designated as the Commissioner for Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture. A whole time Director of Agriculture was appointed in 1906. The Krishnagiri Agricultural division was controlled by a Deputy Director of Agriculture (Coimbatore region) till 1976. Then this division was attached to the Salem region which was created in 1976. Two Deputy Directors were incharge of agricultural schemes in this district from 1977 to 1981. They were assisted by six Assistant Directors two soil chemists and two subject Matter Specialists and other supporting staff. A Joint Director of Agriculture, with headquarters at Dharmapuri, is incharge of agricultural programmes in this district from 1981 onwards. He is assisted by six Deputy Directors, eleven Assistant Directors and other supporting staff.

Farmers Training Centre.— There is a Farmers Training Centre at Dharmapuri under the control of a Deputy Director. This centre imparts training to the farmers to adopt new techniques for increasing agricultural production.

4.4.9. *Training and Visit Programme.*—In order to achieve a sustained increase in agricultural production, the Training and Visit, with the assistance of World Bank, was introduced from 1st September 1981 as a first phase in eight districts including Dharma-

puri. Under this system, a single line of command is established between the village extension worker and the agricultural department. The field level staff become directly accountable to their superiors. The entire organisation is based on the total number of farm families which a village extension worker can normally cover. The total effective farm families are conveniently divided into eight groups and visited by the village extension worker on a pre-set date. Six to eight village extension workers are under the control of an Agricultural Officer. Six to eight Agricultural Extension Officers are in turn guided and supervised by an Assistant Director of Agriculture. The Assistant Directors are supported by a team of Subject Matter Specialists.

4.10. Horticulture.—Hosur and Denkanikotta taluks art situated at an elevation of 900 metres above M.S.L. This elevation is suited for the cultivation of sub-tropical horticultural crops like potato, cabage and cauliflower. As the elevation lowers towards Krishnagiri, Palakodu and finally Harur, tropical horticultural crop like mango, are suitable for cultivation in the district. Dharmapuri ranks first in the State in mango production Dharmapuri mangoes are, however, often called as Salem mangoes. About 11,000 hectares of land is under mangoes, followed by 2,000 hectares under grapes. Potatoes, a short term crop, has also good potential. The feasibility of a fruit processing unit is under consideration. The area under mango accounts for 31 per cent of the area under mango in Tamil Nadu. The varieties of grapes are Bangalore blue, Anabe-Sahhi, Thompson seedless in Hosur and Denkanikotta taluks, Patcho draksha in Krishnagiri and Uttankarai taluks and Muscut in Harur taluk. The other major horticultural crops in the district are banana, chillies, tamarind, tapioca, tomato, cabbage, onion and flowers like chrysanthemum, jasmine, rose and betel-vine

Virginia fluecured tobacco, a high quality tobacco was cultivated on a commercial basis. Now this cultivation has been given up due to increase in the cost of cultivation and absence of profitable market. Tomato, grown all round the year is cultivated on a large scale under rainfed condition. *Seethapal* brings good revenue to the local bodies as they are grown in panchayat porambokes. These fruits find good market in Madras and Bangalore. Tapioca is cultivated in large areas and the produce is used in the sago industries located in the district.

There are a large number of private nursery gardens which produce and supply mango grafts to the entire Tamil Nadu and South Karnataka.

State Horticultural Farm[55].—There is State Horticultural Farm at Timmapuram, situated in Dharmapuri road, 10 km. from Krishnagiri. The Farm was established by the department of agriculture on 11 June 1952 in 9.62 ha. Mangoo orchard covers 3 68 hectares mango close-planting covers another 0.63 hectare.

More than 18 varieties of mangoes are grown; Sapota in 0.61 hectare; Guava close planting in 0.81 hectare, flowers in 0.23 hectare; nursery in 1.03 hectare and ornamentals in 0.20 hectare.

The farm is running on a profit from its inception. New horticultural varieties like ber, custard apple and high yielding tamarind have been added by the farm for multiplication and distribution.

The entire area of the farm comes under the ayacut of the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project. Hence, the scope for expansion of the farm is limited. As the water table during the monsoon is very high, it affects the growth of fruit crops, and limits the area under grape-wine which requires proper drainage. The farm is run by a Horticultural Officer.

Large Scale Orchard Jeenur (1980).—A barrtn land of 80 ha. has been converted into an Orchard mainly for mangoes. This Orchard is located at Jeenur village in Veppanpalli block. It is situated 5 kms. off from the Krishnagiri-Hosur main road (NH7) at 11th km from Krishnagiri. This farm was set up under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and is mainly a rainfed farm. The area under Bangalore mango was only 10 ho. in 1980-81 which increased to 60 ha. in 1981-82. Two borewells and two open wells provide water for the Orchard This Orchard is under the control of a Horticultural Officer.

Recognising the potential of horticulture in the district, a Directerate for Horticulture and Plantation Crops was set up in 1979 at Dharmapuri. Schemes for development of Horticulture and plantation crops including the Hill Area Development, Western Ghats Development, and the Nilgiris Development are undertaken by the Directorate. The scope for horticultural development in Dharmapuri district is high. The Integrated Tribal Development Programme is implemented in Sitheri hills of Harur taluk for the benefit of tribal families

Oil Seeds.— In oil seeds, Dharmapuri contributes a lot. It accounts for a total coverage [56] of 85,000 ha. Groundnut is grown in 60,000 ha. and gingelly on 15,000 ha A separate department for oil seeds is functioning from 1st December 1980. Prior to this, oil seed was a wing in the department of agriculture. This department helps the agriculturists bring more areas under oil seeds under irrigated conditions and to increase its productivity.

This department supplies good quality oil seeds, seedlings of coconut, fertilizers, micro nutrients gypsum and chemicals for plant protection to oil seed growers It also produces seeds, but supplements supply from the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. The seeds from the breeders are multiplied into foundation seeds are supplied to ryots in all districts for further

multiplication. These multiplied seeds are procured from the seed-farm ryots and distributed to other farmers. While procuring these seeds, this department offers a subsidy of Re 1 per kg. over the market rate to the seed farm ryots for ensuring quality of the seeds. Scientific methods of cultivation for increasing production are demonstrated to oil seeds and coconut growers.

The extent of cultivation of groundunt, sunflower and gingelly in Dharmapuri district may be seen in Table 4:10.

TABLE 4.10.

Extent of Cultivation oil seeds—Dharmapuri district

Taluks.	1984-85		
	Groun0nut.	*Sudflower.*	*Gingelly.s*
(1)	(2) (ha.)	(3) (ha.)	(4) (ha.)
(1) Dharmapuri	8 094	2 677	1 815
(2) Harur	3 950	2,335	950
(3) Pennagaram	5,970	100	1,207
(4) Palakodu	9,215	120	s1,114
(5) [illegible]hnagiris	11,393	275	378
(6) [illegible]sur	6,780	84	1,412
(7) [illegible]kanikottai	7,410	65	2,250
(8) [illegible]angarai	9,968	23	910
Total ..	62,780	5,931	10,036

(Director of Oil Seeds, Madras. dated 17th April 1986).

Schemes for the development of sunflower, and coconut are intensively implemented in the district. Oil seeds and coconut seedlings at 25 per cent and 33.33 per cent. subsidised rates are distributed to small formers and at 25 per cent subsidy to the weaker sections under Special Component Plan. There is one Oil Seed Farm at Agasipalli village for multiplication of oil seeds in the district. The seed farm offers quality seeds especially drought resistant varieties. About 60 tonnes of seeds are produced

4.4.12. *Seed Certification.*—Seed is the cheapest of all the agricultural inputs. Good quality seeds by their own virtue increase yield by 25 to 40 per cent. A separate department, having head-

quarters at Coimbatore isf functioning for seed certification from 24th October 1979. This department is acting as an agency for Seed Certification in Tamil Nadu, according to the provisions in the Seeds Act of 1966 and Seed Rules, 1968 of Government of India.

Seed Inspection.—The need for using good seeds is being increasingly appreciated by the farmers. The improved and high yielding varieties are being notified under the Seeds Act, ond the seeds of these varities begin to flow steadily to the net work of sales points The Seeds Act of 1966 has paved the way for the regulatory control on the quality of seeds to be sold and has made the dealers punishable for violation of the provisions of the Act. To have an effective check. Government sanctioned a seed Inspectorate, under the control of Director of Agriculture in 1977. This Inspectorate was brought under the control of the Director of Seed Certification with effect from 1st October 1981.

Agricultural Marketing.—In the past, village merchants and commission agents controlled agricultural marketing The illiterate agriculturists were unaware of the weights and the market prices. Only local measures like bag, putty, and pothi, were used in selling and buying of agricultural commodities. For developing marketing facilities for crops and animal husbandry products, a separate marketing section was created [60] in the department of agriculture in 1934. This section was meant to improve the conditions of marketing and ensure better returns to the producer. Regulated markets were established under the Madras Commercial Crops Market Act, 1933 A separate Directorate of Agricultural Marketing has been functioning from 14th October 1977, with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli. Dharmapuri district is in the jurisdiction of the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Marketing) Salem. The Dharmapuri District Market Committee which started in 1971 helps the farmers to sell their produce at reasonable prices. There were only three regulated markets in the distict in 1971. During 1982-83 there were ten regulated markets at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Hosur, Kelamangalam, Palakodu, Kaveripattinam, Pochampalli, Uttangarai, Harur and Pennagaram .[61] There is a proposal to set up regulated markets tt Papireddipatti, Morappur, Kambatnallur, Papparapatti and Bargur. Dharmapuri district Market Committee markets groundnut. tamarind, gingelly, sugarcane, jaggery, paddy, cotton, ragi, cumbu, cholam, varagu, horsegram, castor, coconut, tapioca, potato and redgram.

The co-operation in production and marketing of agricultural produce is lagging behind. A large quantity of vegetables produced in Hosur, Denkanikotta ond Krishnagiri taluks is sent to Salem Erode, Coimbatore, Madras and Bangalore. The competition between the regulated market and co-operative marketing society is keen.

4.5:0. *Animal Husbandry.*—Animal husbandry is a pillar of rural economics. Livestock husbandry provides the much needed nutritious food and extra remuneration to villages. It also provide organic manure and work-power for cultivation and rural transport.

4.5:1 *General.*—The livestock section was started in 1916 as a part of the Agricultural department. In 1938, the section was transferred to the Animal Husbandry Department and placed under a Deputy Director of Livestock with headquarters at the Hosur Cattle Farm at Mathagiri. The salubrious climate of Hosur is helpful for the farm here and there is a Deputy Director exclusively. Rearing cross-breed cows has become a lucrative enterprise due to good market of milch animals and cross-breed calves.

Sheep rearing offers additional income to farmers. After the introduction of Drought Prone Areas Programme, subsidiary occupations like rearing of cross-breed calves, milch animals, plough bullocks, poultry and sheep rearing show better improvement. Financial subsidies and bank credits are given. Provision of frozen semen for breedings of local cows and she-buffaloes has been made here.

The figures of livestock population in 1974, 1977 and 1982 in Dharmapuri district may be seen below :—

	1974	1977	1982
(1) Cattle	6,92,370	6,90,010	7,17,920
(2) Poultry	5,91,435	5,92,814	9,29,822
(3) Sheep	3,63,464	3,52,421	5,24,571
(4) Goats	2,27,671	1,96,001	2,97,681
(5) Buffaloes	77,739	89,301	1,37,131
((6) Pigs	17,139	20,868	36,053
(7) Donkeys, Ponies and Horses.	6,427	8,030	8,260
(8) Camels	..	4	..
Total ..	19,76,245	19,49,449	26,51,438

There are three animal husbandry divisions in the district with headquarters at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur. Each division is under the control of an Assistant Director.

There are 4 Veterinary dispensaries in Dharmapuri division, ten in Hosur division, nine in Krishnagiri division and 60 sub-centres in all. There are 27 Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies in Dharmapuri, 9 in Hosur and 21 in Krishnagiri divisions. There are two clinics, one each at Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri, and three mobile units one each at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur divisons. A Poultry Extension Centre functioning at Krishnagiri Reservoir Dam is in Krishnagiri division.

The Veterinary Dispensaries and Sub-Centres treat the ailing animals and protect them from contagious disease. Artificial inseminations eastrations and vaccinations are done in the dispensaries and sub-centres. The two clinics with modern amenities including in-patient facilities give a wide health coverage to animals. One Rinderpest Squad at Dharmapuri, two Rinderpest Vigilance Units one at Bagalur and other at Denkanikottai help prevent outbreak of the disease. The check post at Hosur regulates the inflow of animals into the area by making test checks as to whether the animals are free from disease or whether they have been immunised. Assistfrom the World Bank to the tune of Rs. 1630.13 lakhs has been sought for establishment of a project for sheep development and Dharmapuri is one of the districts chosen for the project.

4.5:2. Animal diseases that commonly break out in the district are *Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black quarter*, Foot and mouth, Surra among bovines, Sheep pox and Entertoxaemia in sheep and among the fowl Ranikhat, Fowl-pox and Coccidiosis.

4.5:3. *District Livestock Farm.*—Hosur Cattle Farm contributes to a great extent for the development of cattle wealth in the district. This farm is siuated at Mathagiri village about seven kms. south of Hosur. In the year 1828 the Remount Depot for the supply of horses to the Madras Army was removed to Mathagiri from Coongul 69 kms. from Bangalore in the Mysore territory. [63] The farm was taken over by the then Madras Government in 1924 and was made as a Cattle breeding station [63(a)] under the Agricultural Department. In 1938, it was brought under the control of the Animal Husbandry Department. The farm is situated at 3000 ft. above sea level. The area of the farm is 1646.41 acres, consisting or irrigable land, paddocks, intended for grazing, hay making and building. The climate is best suited for cattle and sheep breeding. Fodder crops and grass are grown under rainfed and irrigated conditions. The farm is well served by roadsgenerally running from north to south fitting in with the undulations of the farm. This is a composite livestock farm, in which sheep, pigs and poultry are maintained. The farm consists of different sections like the central line, poultry, pastures, gardens, dairy, sheep, veterinary hospital, stores workshop, Key village, and Artificial Insemination Centre.

All cattle except milch animals and calves below ten months are kept in the Central lines sections. Sindhi cross breed (graded) are reared. The females stock is retained in the farm while the surplus bulls are distributed throughout the State for livestock development. Sindhi bulls breed in this farm are sold to other States. The Gir herd introduced in 1949 thrives well in the farm. All milch cows and calves below ten months in the breeds of Sindhi Gir and Hallikar are separately maintained in the section. This section looks after the cows which are in an advanced stage of Pregnancy care of calving, pre and post parturient sanitation care of the newborn recording of milk yields production and sale of milk products. The farm uprodces good breeding stock suitable for farm replacement and disttribution to other areas of the state.

Progeny testing scheme originally sponsored by Government of India sanctioned in 1972 for studying the systematic production of progeny tested bulls of Red Sindhi breeds is implemented in this farm. Presently the scheme is financed by the State Government.

4.5;4. *Cattle Breeding Complex.*—There is a proposal 64 for the establishment of Cattle breeding complex at Hosur at a cost of Rs. 763.24 lakhs. It is under the consideration of the Government of India Under the Project a Red Sindhi herd and a cross breed herd will be established at Hosur.

4.5;5. *Cattle shows .*—During the year 1980-81 the District Livestock and Poultry show was conducted at Kaveripatnam. Demonsteations of modren methods of livestiock breeding feeding and management were done for the benefit of farmers.

4.5;6. *Sheep and Goats.*—Mandya breed of sheep is popular. The climate here is conducive for rearing them. Sheep development is geared up by the formation of Sheep Breeding Co-operative Society under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme. Milch animals Sheep units, work bullocks are distributed under these schemes.

There are 101 Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies in Dharmapuri division as on 31st March 1986. Sheep and Wool extension centres are functioning in all veterinary institutions in the Hosur division. Distribution of Mandya rams upgrading of local sheep for mutton periodical deworming and detickling and preventive vaccination against contagious diseases are done by the centres. A mobile unit at Hosur makes periodical visits to villages to deworm all sheep in the Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies . Pastures have been established under Drought Prone Area Programme for the benefit of the members using grazing facilities for their sheep by paying a nominal fee of Rs. 2 per annum for each sheep. The total number of Sheep Breeders Co-operative Societies in Krishnagiri is 21. The total membership in Krishnagiri division is 1699.

4.5:7. *Poultry Farming.*—There is a Poultry Breeding Co-operative Society at Meenakshipuram.

4.5:8. *Organisational Set up.*—In 1967, the Animal Husbandry Department was bifurcated [5] into two independent wings, one for Education and Research and the other for extension. These units were administered by the Director of Animal Husbandry. The Veterinary Education and Research Unit was brought under the control of the Additional Director of Animal Husbandry and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, who was made as Director of the Institution in 1969. Government ordered [67] that the Education and Research wing would be under the control of the Director of Veterinary Education and Research; and that the Director of Animal Husbandry would administer the extension wing.

Dharmapuri district was under the jurisdiction of Vellore region till 5 July 1981. A new region with headquarters at Salem was created on 6th July 1981 which includes Dharmapuri district under the charge of Joint Director.

After the re-organisation of the Animal Husbandry Department two Animal Husbandry divisions, one at Dharmapuri and the other at Hosur were set up in 1970. Two more divisions were set up under Drought Prone Area Programme one at Krishnagiri on 21st August 1978 and the other at Harur on 24th August 1978.

4.5:9. *Livestock Research and Development Centre.*—At Dharmapuri a Regional Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Research-*cum*-Investigation Centre, in November 1980 was set up. It was renamed as Livestock Research and Development Centre in March 1981. This centre studies dairy animals having problems like delayed puberty, sub-fertility, infertility and sterility treats them or advises treatment. It also treats other ailments in animals and poultry. It also advise farmers on proper feeding of animals.

Area and Fodder.—The Government of India recommended the development of pasture lands under the Drought Prone Area Programme. A sum of Rs. 4.98 lakhs was sanctioned for the development of pasture in about 268 hectares in Dharmapuri and Hosur forest divisions. Kolkattai gross was selected in the district for its drought resistant properties, high forage production and high palatability. The Kavaramalai and Thoppur forest areas are suitable for grazing.

Drought Prone Areas Programme.—Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, 2,124 Sheep Units, 19 Poultry Units, one clinician centre, eight Veterinary Dispensaries, four mobile Veterinary Units and one Disease Diagnostic laboratory have been set up in the district.

4.5:10. *Dairy Development.*—The Dairy Development Department helps the milk producers to get a remunerative price and supplies quality milk at reasonable price to the consumers. It also provides services such as animal health cover, artificial insemination

and balanced cattle feed. The State Dairy Department[69] was set up in 1958. The dairy development was slow in the district before the implementation of the Drought Prone Areas Programme during 1970. It was during the early seventies, that a massive effort was made to give a fillip to dairy development by organising what are called the 'Anand Model' co-operatives.[70] The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation was formed[71] in 1972. A milk shed was selected at Dharmapuri for dairy development under the Operation Flood Programme, launched with Central assistance. By this a determined attempt was made to place the entire system of milk production and procurement on a sound footing by inducting only producers into the milk co-operatives and entrusting the administration to them. According to a survey conducted in 1977, Dharmapuri district had 3.5 lakhs female stock cows and 0.5 lakhs buffaloes. Of the stock of animals many had not even calved once; the calving interval was so wide that it varied from 22 months to 36 months as against 12 to 13 months obtaining in other parts of the State; again, the age of maturity was found to be as high 40 to 60 months as against 14 to 28 months though the area under forest and grazing lands was large. In the absence of nutritive feeding, productivity in terms of milk and calving was low.

As integrated programme, for providing infrastructure facilities for augmenting milk production was planned under Drought Prone Areas Programme. These were, supply equipment, formation of spearhead team, establishment of chilling plants, purchase of additional steel road tankers, establishment of feeder balancing dairy, frozen semen containers and life saving medicines. The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation established[72] 100 milk producers co-operative societies in the district under Drought Prone Areas Programme.

This scheme was implemented by the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation till 1982 and then it was entrusted to the Dharmapuri District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union.

Organisation of Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies.—Under this scheme, equipments and registers, costing Rs. 5,000 are supplied to each of the new Milk Producers Co-operative Societies in this district. There are 437 milk producers' co-operative societies in 1985-86.

Spearhead team.—For organising new Milk Producers Co-operative Societies and also for supervising the work of existing Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies, two spearhead teams have been formed.

Chilling Centres.—There were three Chilling Centres at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Denkanikottai with the capacity of 40,000 litres, 10,000 litres and 4,000 litres respectively. The Chilling Centre at Krishnagiri has been closed in February 1986. Another Chilling Centre at Denkanikottai with a capacity of 10,000 L.P.D. with a total outlay of Rs. 23.20 lakhs has been sanctioned in 1985-86.

Insulated Tankers.—To remove the dificiency felt in transport of milk to distant places insulated tankers were supplied at a cost of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. Milk is also sent to Madras.

Supply of Cans.—With a view to increasing the stock of cans, 1,650 cans have been supplied [73] at a cost of Rs. 4.08 lakhs.

Dharmapuri District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited.—The Dharmapuri District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited was registered in June 1982 and is functioning at Krishnagiri. There are three milk procurement teams, at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Denkanikottai. The milk production has been increased to a great extent from 1,500 litres to 82,000 litres per day in 1985-86 procured from 44,000 farmer members.

Feeder balancing dairy project.—A Milk Powder Plant at a cost of Rs. 3.50 crores has been set up under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) scheme. The plant has capacity to manufacture 10 tonnes of milk powder per day. Situated near Krishnagiri town in 65.71 hectares on the Salem-Krishnagiri main road, the dairy processing plant functions from August 1983. The plant processes one lakh litres of milk, six metric tonnes of butter and ten metric tonnes of milk powder every day. The chilling capacity of the plant is 10,000 litres per hour. This plant pasteurizes 10,000 litres of milk and 2,000 litres of cream per hour. There are four milk storage tanks with a capacity of 33,000 litres and three cream storage tanks with 5,000 litres capacity.

FISHERIES.

4.6.1. *General.*—Dharmapuri is a land locked District and hence as far as fisheries is concerned, there is scope, only for Inland Fisheries. The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Department implements various schemes for development of Inland Fisheries, in the reservoirs, lakes, tanks and in the river cauvery below Hogenakkal falls.

There are 53 perennial tanks, 993 small irrigation tanks with seasonal water capacities extending upto 10 months, about 1,310 minor irrigation tanks with the capacity to hold water for a period of four to six months and about 69,500 irrigation wells of various capacities.

The fisheries schemes implemented in Dharmapuri district from 1984-85 to 1985-86 are as follows :—

1. Major reservoir Fisheries.
2. Fish culture in Provincialised waters and Rural fishery demonstration tanks.
3. Fish culture in minor irrigation tanks.
4. Fish Formers Devleopment Agency.
5. Induced fish breeding centres.
6. Drought Prone Area Programme.
7. Conservancy and legislation.
8. Fisheries Co-operatives.
9. Fishermen Welfare Scheme.
10. Fish Seed Collection from Natural Resources.

4.6:2 Major Reservoir Fisheries.[75]—There are 6 Major reservoirs in the district. The stocking Exploitation Revenue realised particulars, for 1984-85 are as follows:—

Serial No.	Name of the reservoir.	Area in Hectares.	Stocking		Exploitation.		Revenue realised.
			Target in lakhs.	Stocked.	Target in tonnes.	Fish caught in kgs.	Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Krishnagiri	1,280	6.50	643,600	45	34,417,225	67,635.75
2.	Chinnar	190	2.00	200,000	8	8,065,185	15,499.10
3.	Barur	214	1.50	150,000	20	31,763,075	52,120.90
4.	Pambar	100	1.65	165,000	6	29,779,400	78,020.40
5.	Thumbalahalli	192	..	50,000	..	2,822,350	6,862.60

The stocking Exploitation, Revenue Realised particulars for 1985–86 are as follows;—

Serial No.	Name of the reservoir.	Area in hectares.	Stocking.		Exploitation.		Revenue realised.
			Target in lakhs.	Stocked.	Target in tonnes.	Fish caught in kgs.	Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Krishnagiri	1,280	6.50	698,610	45	48,065,000	53,642.60
2.	Chinnar..	190	2.00	240,500	8	8,331.290	19,500.85
3.	Barur	214	1.50	150,850	20	12,514,600	36,734.55
4.	Pambar	100	1.65	177,540	20	63,377,400	225,846.05
5.	Thumbalahalli	192	0.5	139,000	5.00	10,098,825	21,717.40

4.6:3. *Fish culture in provincialised waters and rural Fishery Demonstration tanks.*—Fish culture in Provincialised waters and Rural Fishery demonstration tanks are carried out in.

1. Karnooe Eri
2. Anthivadi Esi
3. Ramanaicken Eri
4. Mayilavanan Eri

4.6:4. *Fish culture in minor irrigation tanks.*—A scheme for stocking quality seeds in the minor irrigation tanks with a view to make available quality, quick growing, highly nutritive value fish for rural public was implemented in Chengalpattu District and then it was shifted to Dharmapuri District and implemented during 1985-86 (Till June 1986)

4.6:5 *Dharmapuri District Fish Farmers Developoment Agency*—The Fish Farmers Development Agency is functioning76 in this district from 28th September 1978 under the Charmanship of the District Collector and Secretaryship of the Chief Executive Officer who manage the Agency The agency functions with the purpose of providing self employment to roral youth and public and threby stepping up the Fish Culture as well as the rural economy. Modern Fish Techniques are followed and the local farmer placed in cahrge of the tank on a long term lease is also given training in modern fish culture practices Loans with subsidies are also provided to renovation of tanks, construction of inlets and outlets for imnputs, etc fo better management.

Under the supervision and guidance of technical field officers, the Fish Culture in this District is being improved under this scheme the vital details are as follows :—

	1984-85	1985-86
Upto the years :		
1 Number of tanks allotted	161	155
2 Area of the tanks allotted (hectares) ..	368.75	379.05ha
3 Number of farmers allotted with tanks	331	358
During the year :		
4 Number of seeds stocked (in lakhs) ..	9.34	6.25
5 Fish caught (in tonnes)	177	122
6 Value in fish caught (in lakhs)	6.87	4.11
7 Production of Fish per hectare (in kgs)	675	742.8

4.6:6 *The Induced Fish Breeding Centres and Fish Farms* — Quality and quick growing fish seeds are produced and reared in

these farms. They are supplied to stock in the reservoirs, tanks, etc. to augment the fish yield. The production details are as follows:—

Serial number and name of Farm.	*Seed rearing area M2*	*Brood stock Area M2*	*Seeds that can be reared. (lakhs)*	*Brood stock that can be reared kgs.*	*Target (lakhs.)*	*Seeds produced 1984-85*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Krishnagiri	8,280	5,680	265	530	150	1,65,19,000
2 Chinnar ..	2,800	1,600	80	280	25	41,00,000
3 Pambar ..	400	1,600	40	320	..	..

Seeds produced 1985-86.

	Target	*Achievement (Lakhs).*
1	125	137
2	25	39.01
3	10	23.00

4.6.7. *Conservancy and legislative measures enforced in Dharmapuri District.*—Fishing is permitted with licence in the river cauvery. Fishing by private fishermen is also allowed with the condition that they should surrender 2|3 of their catches of certain carp varieties and 50 per cent of other varieties to the Department. In some places like Chinnar Reservoir Project it is 50:50 for all varieties.

In the case of two provincialised water, the fishery right is leased out by Revenue Department to the Naganoor Fishermen Co-operative Society.

The fishery rights in respect of Panchatti tanks vest with the concerned Panchayats. Below the Hogenakkal water falls, fishing is prohibited throughout the year and declared as a preserved area.

4.6.8 *Drought Prone Area Programme*—This programme is being implemented from 16th November 1981, under the supervision of an Assistant Director with headquarters at Dharmapuri. In Indueed Carp Spawning Centre at Chinnar was constructed by Dharmapuri District Development Council and subsequently handed over to this Department.

Later from 1st July 1982, the following Subordinate Officer who were under the control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mettur Dam were brought under the control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries Dharmapuri and Regional activities are also attached to him:—

Inspector of Fisheries, Krishnagiri.

Inspector of Fisheries, Drought Prone Area Programme, Dharmapuri.

Sub-Inspector of Fisheries, Chinnar.

Sub-Inspector of Fisheries, Pambar.

Sub-Inspector of Fisheries, Hosur.

Sub-Inspector of Fisheries, Barur.

Sub-Inspector of Fisheries, Hogenakkal.

Fishery Overseer, Thumbalahalli.

4.6.9. *Fish Seed collection from Natural resources* was carried out and 2 lakhs and 5.45 lakhs Fish seeds were collected from the natural water sources during 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively in Dharmapuri District and stocked in various water places in this District.

4.6.10. *Fisheries Co-operatives and Fishermen Welfare Schemes.*—There are 11 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in this district with 1015 members on its roll. Nylon nets are supplied at 33.33 per cent subsidy. A sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs under District Rural Development Programme is allocated for 1985-86.

Group Insurance Scheme for fishermen is being operated and Rs 15,000 was given to one fisherman under this scheme upto 1985-86.

4.7. FORESTRY :

Dharmapuri district has about three lakhs ha. under forests. Forests constitute about 33 per cent of the total geographical area, and less than one per cent[78] of the working population is engaged in forestry and allied activities. This underlines the need and scope for the development of a variety of small-scale forest based crafts and industries such as bamboo-working, wattle-making, honey-collection, oil-collection, furniture, matches and charcoal manufacture.

Hosur division has all the types of plantations and plots. Dharmapuri division has only fuel trees, teak, bamboo, cashew, eucalyptus, farm forestry, sandalwood and minor forest produce. There is no area set apart for fuel tree generation in Hosur division whereas Dharmapuri division has 3,100 ha. under this category. Hosur division has 2,753 ha. of soil conservation plots ; 3,280 ha. under farm-forestry. This division has 1,822 ha. under grass ; 1,261 ha. under forest rehabilitation 1,701 ha. under bamboos, 813 ha. under eucalyptus and 733 ha. under minor forest produce.

The common forest products required are timber, bamboos and firewood. Timber is normally used for the consturction of houses and industrial units. Small timber mainly green bamboo is used in Anchetty and Denkanikotta areas, for manufacturing *agarbathi* sticks. Bamboos are used for making baskets, *thatties* and mats. Cattle sheds and enclosures are built in bamboos. The local demands are generally met with the produce smuggled from the forests. As there is no forest-based industry for manufacturing paper in this district, the dead bamboos extracted from the regular coups are sent to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper Mills in the Periyar District. Firewood is used as main fuel in rural area. Villages get firewood mostly from the private holdings and also in the adjoining reserves. The demands of fuel are also met partly by plantations under farm forestry.

Forests are also used for grazing in Hosur division. Minor forest produce [79] such as tamarind, honey, wax, neem seeds, pungam seeds, seeyakai, custard apple, elandai, wood apple and mango also bring yield to this department. The horns of deer and sambur are collected and sold departmentally.

Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, fodder plots are being raised to cater to the needs of cattle population in the district. Till 1985-86, nearly 2544 ha. under pastures and 118 ha. under fodder plantations have been raised in the district

SOCIAL FORESTRY.

4.7.1. During 1960, the *Farm Forestry Programme* was implemented in Tamil Nadu in selected Districts including the then Salem District with the object of "systematically establishing a tree crop on every patch of land, a grove of trees on every village common land a row of trees on every field edge and an avenue to mark every pathway." Thus from 1961 to 1971, "Farm Forestry" Plantations were first established over an extent of 1307.8 ha. in Dharmapuri district. The plantation sites have almost invariably been tank beds, the species raised being mostly *Babul* (*Acacia nilotica*) accounting for 98 per cent and other species like Acacia furuginea, Acacia planifions and Eucalyptus tereticornis. From 1974 onwards, Extension Forestry Programme was extended to Dharmapuri district. Two extension forestry ranges, one at Harur and another at Krishnagiri, were established, with the same objective as that of the earlier Farm Forestry Programme but with a little more emphasis on involving the public to take Tree husbandry in their own lands by raising seedlings in extension central nurseries and supplying them at subsidised cost. Subsequently during the year 1980-81, Dharmapuri district was chosen for implementation of the Rural Fuelwood Plantation scheme with financial assistance of the Central Government. A new Forest division with Headquarters at Krishnagiri was opened in 1981 and six Ranges were set up at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Hosur, Palakodu, Uttangarai and Harur respectively. The Rural Fuelwood plantation scheme has the following three components :—

1. Raising plantations of Fuel and Fodder in Blocks over Poramboke Hillocks and plains and in the tank foreshores ;

2. Formation of plantations and avenue along side Roads, Railways, canals, etc. known as strip plantations ;

3. Distribution of seedlings to the Public under incentive (with subsidies) and extension schemes. Under the "*incentive scheme*" landless or small and marginal farmers are entitled to get 500 seedlings of fuel, fodder, small timber and fruit yielding species at free of cost. The participant, in addition to free supply, is also given cash incentives on the basis of surviving plants at the end of the first and second year. Under the "*extension scheme*" seedlings are sold to the people

by charging a nominal amount. The achievements over the last 5 years is given below : —

PHYSICAL.

Name of the component. (1)	1981-82 (2)	1982-83 (3)	1983-84 (4)	1984-85 (5)	1985-86 (6)
1 Block planting (hectares)	1,809	1,792	1,204	193	838
2 Strip planting (km.) ..	10	8	33	26.5	57
3 Distribution of seedlings. (lakhs)	10	10.11	28.73	33	26.18

FINANCIAL.

Year. (1)	*Achievement.* (2)	*Remarks.* (3)
	(*Lakhs*).	
1981-82	20.41	
1982-83	24.16	Includes 2.61 lakhs under SIDA aid.
1983-84	32.82	Includes 5.09 lakhs under SIDA aid.
1984-85	40.84	Includes 11.14 lakhs under SIDA aid.
1985-86	23.68	(upto February 1986).

Benefited villages.—Out of 756 villages comprised in Dharmapuri district, 417 villages have been benefited by the above programmes so far. In 152 villages, social forestry committees are functioning for the purpose of tree planting programme and 108 village social forestry workers are also employed, for liaison work between the Government and the people. A District Social Forestry Committee has also been constituted with the District Collector as the Chairman and the Divisional Forest Officer as the Secretary.

Extension and Training.—To motivate the rural farmers, farmers' meetings are held periodically. Three extension training centres, one each at Perandapalli (near Hosur), Harur and Mekalampatti (near Palakodu) have since been established in this district.

A *Vana Vigyan Kendra* (*Forest Science Centre*) is also being established at Jeenur near Krishnagiri with the object of taking up Extension, Research, Demonstration and Training in Social Forestry.

Sharing benefits.—Till May 1986, 85 Babul plantations have been harvested and the cash flow to the villages is estimated at Rs. 17.37 lakhs.

Additional Chief Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry, Madras dated 5th May 1986.

Mulberry.—An extent of only 485.62 hectares was under mulberry in this district in 1956. In order to increase it, waste lands were leased out to farmers for mulberry cultivation. In 1977-78 an Intensive Sericulture Development Programme was introduced. The total area under mulberry was increased from 1618.72 hectares in 1976-77 to 4,131.38 hectares in 1981 and 6,879.56 hectares in 1985. so

NOTES.

1. Credit Plan for Dharmapuri district, Indian Bank, Madras, 1978, page 27.

2. Strategy for Agriculture and Irrigation, 1973-1983, The Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi.

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4. "The Hindu", dated 10th April 1983.

5. Ic. Fanu, A Manual of the Salem district in the Presidency of Madras (1983), Vol. II, page 215-216.

6. Richards, F.J., Salem District Gazetteer (1918), Vol. I—Part II, page 163.

7. Idem, page 164.

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9. Le Form, op. cit., page 270.

10. Richards, F.J., Gazetteer of the Salem District, Vol. I, Part I, page 239.

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14. Irrigation projects are classified into major, medium and minor based on the cultivable area. If a project has a cultivable area of 10,000 ha. and more, it is a major project, if it has cultivable area between 2000 ha. and 10,000 ha. it comes under medium category. Those below 2,000 ha. come under minor irrigation projects.

15. A Note (August 1983) on Irrigation in Dharmapuri District received from the Joint Director of Agriculture, Dharmapuri

16 Map showing the Reservoirs and Irrigation Systems, Tamil Nadu (June 1984) P.W.D.—Government of Tamil Nadu.

17. Ramasamy, A. Dr., Salem District Gazetteer (1967), poge 164.

18. G.O. Ms. No. 4112, P.W.D., dated 23rd November 1954.

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20. G.O. Ms. No. 284, P.W.D., dated 20th February 1979.

21. Report (September 1984) on Vaniar Reservoir Project, P.W.D., Government of Tamil Nadu.

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24. Note, dated 7th August 1985, from the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Special Project Circle, Krishnagiri.

25. G.O. Ms. No. 57, P.W.D., dated 11th January 1977.

26. Tamil Nadu State Administration Report, 1982-83, p. 433

27. Scheme Report on Shoolagiri Chinnar Reservoir prepared by the Chief Engineer (Inv.) P.W.D., Madras-5.

28. Scheme Report on the Ichchambadi Reservoir, prepared by the Chief Engineer (Investigation), Public Works Department, Madras.

29. *Dhinamani* (Tamil daily), Madurai Edition, dated 29th October 1985.

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32. Ramasamy, A. Dr., Salem District Gazetteer (1967) pages 163-164.

33. Note, dated 14th April 1976 from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) Public Works Department, Madras.

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Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, (1977) page 40.

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37. Taluk profile of Irrigation Statistics, Dharmapuri district 1978-79, Department of Statistics.

38. Note, dated 29th March 1985 furnished by the Chief Engineer (Groundwater), Public Works Department, Madras.

39. Report on Integrated Resources Survey in Ponnaiyar River Basin of Tamil Nadu (March 1984)—Joint Project by the Groundwater Division, Public Works Department, Tamil Nadu and Space Application Centre, I.S.R.O.

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44. Ramasamy, R., Dr., Madras District Gazetteer, Salem (1967), P. 185.

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50. "The Hindu", dated 28th August 1985.

51. "The Hindu", Friday, dated 20th September 1985.

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ANNEXURE 4.

List of P.W.D. tanks in Dharmapuri district.

Serial number and name of the taluk.	*Name of the tank.*	*Ayacut (area in ha.)*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Dharmapuri ..	1 Karuparahalli ..	12.55	
	2 Chattankuttai ..	4.45	
	3 Alangarai	16.59	
	4 Kurumbankuttai ..	6.89	
	5 Thimmalkunthieri ..	23.67	
	6 Naickanneri	15.39	
	7 Puduori	6.18	
	8 Chinnaparamaneri ..	7.15	
	9 Kolinohiammaneri ..	76.89	
	10 Noolahalli Tank ..	47.30	
	11 Laligam Peria Eri ..	49.62	
	12 Palavadi	57.47	
	13 Krishnapuram Tank	67.18	
	14 Krishnapuram Peria Eri.	57.47	
	15 Kobaipallam	46.94	
	16 Elagiri Eri	49.78	
	17 Pudur Peria Eri ..	43.23	
	18 Thalavaihalli	66.16	
	19 Annasagaram ..	174.85	
	20 Athiamankottai Eri	109.11	
	21 Madhemangalam Ramakkal Tank.	107.24	
	22 Sokathur	140.93	
	23 Kadakathur ..	217.72	
2 Palacode ..	24 Adilam	27.52	
	25 Gulingi	9.66	
	26 Nagasamudram ..	21.85	
	27 Thamarai Eri ..	80.53	
	28 Panahalli Eri ..	46.13	
	29 Pulikarai Eri ...	50.59	
	30 Thindal Eri	44.11	
	31 Chikkathimanahalli ..	53.01	
	32 Bysuhalli	69.20	
	33 Panjapalli Eri ..	159.31	
	34 Sangambasavan Thalav.	137.19	
	35 Jerthalav	158.23	
	36 Pulikal Eri	90.71	
	37 Papparapatti Big Tank	90.76	
3 Pennagaram ..	38 Gudupaipallam Eri ..	48.56	
	39 Mubabellupallam Eri	66.77	
	40 Chinthalpadi Tank	55.44	
	41 Pallipatti Eri	44.92	
	42 Maravathipallam Eri	43.31	
	43 Varathupallam Eri ..	98.34	
	44 Madulampallam Eri	271.14	

ANNEXURE 4—*cont.*

List of P.W.D. Tanks in Dharmapuri district—cont.

Serial number and name of the taluk.	*Name of the tank.*	*Ayacut. (area in ha.)*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4 Krishnagiri ..	45 Odamangalam Eri ..	20.99	
	46 Devirahalli Eri ..	40.25	
	47 Jeerin Tank	17.89	
	48 Peria Patti Eri ..	14.27	
	49 Nedumarathiperia Eri	38.45	
	50 Thippanahalli Eri ..	13.02	
	51 Marigoundam Eri ..	16.33	
	52 Bandapalli Eri ..	23.68	
	53 Bunder	25.13	
	54 Pungammal Eri ..	20.25	
	55 Pachiganshapalli Tank.	13.60	
	56 Dalavaipatti Eri ..	18.90	
	57 Samandamadi Eri ..	27.74	
	58 Ramapuram Tank ..	26.18	
	59 Chinnamodlupalli Eri	13.07	
	60 Ramanaicken Eri ..	11.53	
	61 Jembu Eri	24.27	
	62 Achamangalam Eri ..	5.50	
	63 Kottapatti Tank ..	4.33	
	64 Dadampatti Tank ..	3.38	
	65 Viruppampatti Tank.	10.14	
	66 Marathur Eri ..	27.92	
	67 Thippanankuttai Eri	19.97	
	68 Maraudur Eri ..	30.36	
	69 Chinnagoundan Tank	29.78	
	70 Malayandahalli Tank	31.61	
	71 Annakutta Eri ..	36.42	
	72 Pudu Eri	25.95	
	73 Gopalakuttai ..	8.92	
	74 Mittahalli Eri ..	5.72	
	75 Ellukutta Eri ..	14.16	
	76 Enguttai Eri	3.56	
	77 Golapatti	12.09	
	78 Oddakuttai	5.39	
	79 Kalleri	3.55	
	80 Nadu Eri	38.43	
	81 Erchanhalli	22.17	
	82 Manichur	2.99	
	83 Kottaiyur	10.09	
	84 Pappaneri	15.35	
	85 Alamarathukottai	2.19	
	86 Muchikankuttai —	7.91	
	87 Dasiripalli	38.91	
	88 Karimshahib Tank	42.50	
	89 Devasamudram —	56.21	
	90 Ettipatti Tank —	44.06	
	91 Bynapalli — —	55.09	

ANNEXURE 4—*cont.*

List of P.W.D. Tanks in Dharmapuri District—cont.

Serial number and name of the taluk.	*Name of the tank.*	*Ayacut. (area in ha.)*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4 Krishnagiri—*cont.*	92 Rangappanaicken Eri	75.68	
	93 Byslam Eri	40.47	
	94 Vadalarappan ..	53.52	
	95 Nedungal Eri ..	45.38	
	96 Bommanur	64.82	
	97 Dobbai Pallam ..	78.91	
	98 Mahendramangalam Tank.	76.08	
	99 Achamangalam Big Tank.	70.82	
	100 Gurumbaipatti Eri ..	42.25	
	101 Suriyanarayanan Tank	61.55	
	102 Paiyur Perion Tank.	54.00	
	103 Goush Peria Eri ..	41.47	
	104 Ghoush Chinna Eri ..	41.44	
	105 Balageli Tank ..	41.28	
	106 Vilangamudi	45.50	
	107 Barur Small Eri ..	46.78	
	108 Achukuttai Eri ..	47.36	
	109 Balinginapalli ..	41.28	
	110 Pannandur Tank ..	61.51	
	111 Sokadu	106.30	
	112 Oddahallipudur ..	95.81	
	113 Bikkanahalli ..	91.66	
	114 Malappan Tank ..	84.58	
	115 Thalihalli	121.40	
	116 Naralapallipudur ..	94.44	
	117 Puliyur Jamberi ..	81.29	
	118 Oddahalli Peria Eri ..	82.15	
	119 Badathalay	332.06	
	120 Thimmapuram Tank	221.77	
	121 Barur Big Tank ..	970.29	
5 Hosur ..	122 Panapalli Eri ..	43.54	
	123 Chandirambigal ..	57.47	
	124 Doddarao Tank ..	78.91	
	125 Chinnappareddi Eri ..	48.16	
	126 Kuppamma Eri ..	93.87	
6 Denkanikotta	127 Thalli Big Tank ..	44.35	
	128 Chidda Gr. Tank ..	48.34	
	129 Ennammaleri ..	74.96	
	130 Komathi Eri	41.82	
	131 Nanjappan Tank ..	41.70	
	132 Jarlanaickam Eri ..	41.23	
	133 Advanka Eri	93.48	
	134 Bedda Cheru Eri ..	163.90	
	135 Akkathangai Tank ..	187.48	
	136 Nagendram Eri ..	83.77	

Serial number.	Name of the Taluk.	Name of the Tank.	Ayacut (area in ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		137. Milan Eri	46.12
		138. Bairanaickenpatti ..	70.82
		139. Chinthalapadi	41.47
		140. Thathanur Puduerı ..	57.39
		141. Vetharampatti	45.73
		142. Poluyampalli ..	44.05
		143. Thalav Eri	46.16
		144. Harur Big Tank	89.43
		145. Vachatti Tank	139.96
		146. Tarayampatti	114.74
		147. Venkatasamudram Tank..	101.17
		148. Alapuram Tank	230.26
8	Uthangarai ..	149. Thiruvanampathi ..	52.16
		150. Anandur	55.94
		151. Kathusineripatti	52.55
		152. Penugondapuram ..	182,92
		153. Athipallam Tank ..	89.43
		154. Theerthagirivalasai ..	92.67

CHAPTER—5.

INDUSTRIES.

5.1. With an accent on Industries World over, our land which is predominantly an agricultural one, has not lagged behind in its contributions towards the progress in this direction. Today our country occupies the ninth place in the industrial sphere about which we can be proud of.

Towards the achievements of the country in this end. Tamil Nadu has subscribed substantially which in turn has helped it occupy a prestigious position in the Industrial Map of India.

The contributions, Dharmapuri district, have made in the past and now in this direction are discussed in the paragraphs which follow :

Dharmapuri district is endowed by nature with a salubrious climate which is said to be advantageous for industries but the district in the past did not seem to have utilised this gift provided by nature.

The old time industries in the district were :—

Basket Weaving.—This industry was based on local needs. This continues and is classed as one of the cottage industries.

Brass icons and bronze works.—With the coming up of Railways and a net work of transport facilities by road, wares from other parts of the country found a better market in the district. This situation coupled with a lack of encouragement to local artisans brought about the decay in this industry.

Blocksmithy and Carpentry.—Bygone techniques as could be expected in rural places still continue (i.e.) under the village artison systems. The modern industry has also come up and both are there side by side.

Bangle industry.—This industry was concentrated in Krishnagiri taluk and it did flourish at one time, but competition from the north especially from Rajasthan which the local manufacture could not face, brought about a decline and the industry faded out finally.

Cumbly and Drugget Weaving industry.—This industry dwindled due to export of raw wool to the woollen mills at Mysore and Bangalore.

Goldsmithy.—At no time it occupied the position of an industry in the district. There were a couple of goldsmiths here and there who were engaged in making trinklets and ornaments for the local needs exclusively.

Handloom Weaving.—With the coming up of power looms, Handloom could not complete and the misery worsened due to the European competition.

Iron smelting.—The slag out of the iron smelting was said to be found along the Hsour and Krishnagiri taluk borders here and there, which goes to show iron smelting was also a major industry .

Mat Weaving.—This industry was concentrated at Marandahalli where the raw mattrial was available. Korai grass was said to have been available on the banks of the Sannath Kumaranadhi and this industry has not rtceived any boost and it is also one of the cottage Industries.

Oil Industry.—Vegetable oils production was spread over the district which was hardly enough to meet the local demands and inspite of it oils like castor oil and gingelly oil found way into the open market locally and at times even outside.

Sericulture.—Sericulture was the predominant occupation in the district and constituted to be a very important cottage industry. We can happily say that it has withstood all rough weather and is in a flourishing stage now. More about it is discussed separately under the heading sericulture.

Tanning.—Quality hides were said to have been available in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri and so they were said to have found an export market.

The major reason for the decline of the industries was that foreign products and even raw materials (which were locally available) were dumped in the market leaving the Indian Trade in a fix. Further its inability and lack of support to compete with the foreign goods, etc. led to the wane in the industrial progress and the British really saw to it.

Industries Now.—Our country on becoming independent in 1947 provided hope for the growth of the industries in our country and in particular for Dharmapuri, its hope are getting fulfilled.

To begin with, in the field of industrial development, it was concentrated only in major cities in the 50s. This resulted in regional imbalance. Tht lack of enthusiasm by local entrepreneurs in the district also was a major factor which contributed to this. So to ensure uniform growth, the government encouraged setting up of small scale units by tapping the locally available manpower and creating employment opportunities for the rural poor.

To stabilise the industries still further and to promote growth, the State Government encouraged setting up of industries in backward areas. It took up the task of providing facilities for the major industries through the Tamil Nadu Governmsnt undrtakings such as the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd. (SIPCOT),TIDCO, SIDCO, etc.

Industrial development in Dharmapuri district, especially, in Hosur area began only in the late 1970's. The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd. the main agency of the

State Government promotes large and medium scale units. It has set up an industrial complex at Hosur in a 1,200 acres plot in 1975 It is one of the largest complexes in the country. A second complex is in the offing at Hosur in a 450 acres plot adjoining the Hosur Krishnagiri National Highways Road.

The SIPCOT provides industrial plots and sheds for setting up of industries. The industries are either self-financed or assisted by the TIIC. Under the IDBI's Seed Capital Scheme, SIPCOT also provides financial assistance to industries upto Rs. 90.00 lakhs. Apart from these, TIDCO and SIDCO also have come up to help entrepreneurs to setting up industries. In this complex, there are various kinds of industries which are engaged in the manufacture of trucks, automobile parts, motor-cycles, mopeds, textiles, canned fruits and fruit products, instant coffee, electronics, T.V. sets, diesel engines, powershift transmissions, castings, forgings, cigarettes, abrasives, textile, needles, etc.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO), a prime institution for promoting large and medium scale industries, has been responsible for establishing three units under joint venture, in collaboration with private entrepreneurs, viz. M|s. Asia Tobacco Company, M|s. Asian Bearings Ltd. and M|s. Fabline Limited. Two more units, i.e. Asia Carbon Limited and M|s. Titan Watches Limited are coming up.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation popularly known as 'TANSI' helped for the development of sophistication in industries. The products range from tooling, forgings, galvanized towers, heavy building structures, enamelled copper wires, and from wood to steel furniture. TANSI is remembered for its elegant and quality in furniture. TANSI has set up two units one for engineering works and the other for furniture works at Krishnagiri.

Industrial Estates.—The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO), an enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu has set up Industrial Estates at Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Hosur. The sheds constructed in the industrial estates are alloted to the entrepreneurs on outright purchase scheme.

A District Industries Centre at Dharmapuri is functioning from 1978. It encourages entrepreneurs interested in small industries in several ways like identification of suitable scheme, arranging of financial assistance, securing raw materials, etc., through various agencies.

There are about 600 units in Tamil Nadu engaged in the production of sago of which, nearly 500 units are in Salem and Dharmapuri districts.

Sericulture.—Dharmapuri District being very close to the Karnataka State stands first in the development of Sericulture in Tamil Nadu. Against a total acreage of 72,662 in the State 19,546 acres are in Dharmapuri District.

About 22,955 families are engaged in mulberry cultivation and silk-warm rearing. A seed farm was established in 1944 at Hosur

for supply of basic seeds. A large scale silk farm was established at Kollatti in Denkanikottah taluk in an area of 1,000 acres which provides regular employment to the rural people of the area to improve their economic status and incidentally boost cocoon production in the State. There is also a grainage, a reeling unit at Hosur and Mini Silk Filature at KRISHNAGIRI DAM. The investment on this Mini Filature is of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The investment made under DPAP improved the backward linkages, for intensive development of Sericulture and expansion of mulberry acreage in the district, silk reeling units at Anchetty and Hosur. These silk farms were established with a view to provide employment opportunites to the people of this area.

The Government have also extended special concessions to facilitate the growth of industries in this area. New units set up in the SIPCOT Industrial Estate, Hosur enjoy the facility of exemption from power cut for the first five years. Industrial units in Harur, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Uttangarai, Palakodu, Pennagaram and Denkanikotta are eligible to get capital Investment Subsidy under Central subsidy Scheme, equivalent to 15 per cent of the fixed capital investment. The maximum amount of subsidy admissible in each case is Rs| 15 lakhs per unit. By these, the objectives of the State Government and the Central Government as well to set up industries in developing areas to ensure uniform growth, have borne fruits.

The concessions extended to Hosur taluk has been withdrawn from 1 April 1983, since the total investment on Industries has crossed Rs. 30 crores.

By the impetus given to the industries in this area, we see a Detroit,a Manchester and a Liverpool shaping. We are happy to note that Hosur is no more a sleepy town, it was 10 years ago but a well developed industrial town with bustling activities.

Besides the industries in Hosur, some others have also come up in the districts such as the Sunola Factory (Sun-flower oil) at Pochampally in Krishnagiri taluk set up by the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation, a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking. A spinning mill at Uttangarai, has also come up in the Co-operative Sector. It is worth mentioning that this is the first co-operative spinning mill to be set up in the district.

In the paragraphs which follow the different industries in the district are discussed.

5.2 LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES.

Ashok Leyland.—Messrs. Ashok Leyland has set up[1] a plant at Hosur in 1980 which is engaged in the manufacture of a range of medium and heavy duty commercial vehicles. The vehicles which roll from the factory are ' Taurus ' 18 T. Multi-axle vehicle, Comet Special, Tusker Special (13 T), Comet 4 x 4, Titan (Double Decker), Hippo Haulage, Hippo Dumper, Hippo Tracter,

Beaver Hanlage, Beaver Dumper and Beaver Tractor. Besides four Marine Engines are in the manufacturing stages.

The total built up area is 63,960 square metres of which the different engineering schemes constitute 49,399 square metres. To begin with the unit was licensed to manufacture 1,000 heavy duty vehicles only. Subsequently it was licenced to manufacture 2,500 medium duty vehicles also.

The raw materials needed are by way of purchases from regular Indian market and Government authorised agencies. The Forgings are from Bharat Forge and Indian Forge; Aluminium and G.I. castings from Ennore Foundries and steel from the Steel Authority of India Limited.

The medium duty vehicles have 99 per cent indigenous content and that of the heavy duty vehicles, it is 75 per cent. The man power in the Hosur factory is 1850 in 1982.

Brooke Bond India Limited.—Brooke Bond India Limited, a private concern with headquarters at Calcutta has set up a large scale unit at the SIPCOT Industrial complex, Hosur, at a cost of Rs. 4,12,08,000 in 1983 which is engaged in the preparation of coffee powder. The total licensed capacity of the plant is 1.500 tonnes. The actual production in 1984 was 3,10,035 kgs. in 1984. The unit provides employment for 71 persons and a sum of Rs. 3,50,811 was paid during 1984-85 by way of salary. Purchase of raw coffee seeds are in high auctions. The Chicory is received in dried roasted condition from its sister factory at Jamnagar, Gujarat which constitute the ingredients in the preparation of "Instant Coffee" which is prepared by the extraction and spray drying process. Raw coffee is roasted and granulised. The granulised coffee is mixed with diced roested chicory and fed into Extractor vessels from which extract is drawn, which is then sprayed into a Drying Chamber under high pressure where the water in the extract evaporates and solids are recovered in powder form. The instant coffee is marketed under brand name Bru, Brooke House. Indian Instant Coffee and TRIPTI.

The Dharmapuri District Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited.—Under the Sixth Five Year Plan, a Co-operative Spinning Mill has come up for the first time in this district at Uttangarai where cotton is grown in a large area in the district. This is the 13th co-operative spinning mill to come up in this State. The mill was set up at a cost of Rs 7.3 crores. Financial assistance for establishing the mill was obtained from I.C.I.C., N.C.D.C., Government of India and Tamil Nadu. The mill was 25,520 spindle went into production during November 1984. It provides employment for 460 persons which includes 225 Sri Lanka repatriates, 165 Adi-Dravidars and 70 local people and also generates indirect employment for 1,300 persons. Preference in the matter of procurement of cotton is given to the locally produced cotton.

Of the total investment of Rs. 7.30 crores, the Industrial Investment Corporation of India, sanctioned Rs. 3.65 crores. The National Co-operative Development Corporation and the Govern-

ment of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned Rs. 1.51 crores and Rs. 1.59 crores respectively. The Government of India by way of a loan, to the tune of Rs. 33.75 lakhs to State Government has provided for the employment for the 225 Sri Lanka repatriates in this Co-operative spinning mill.

Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mill.—A sugar mill (a large scale industry) set up under co-operative sector at Thimmanahalli near Palakodu on 29th August 1966 with a crushing capacity of 1,250 tonnes, per day was commissioned on 15th December 1966. The total investment was Rs. 312.17 lakhs as on 31st March 1979. The total share capital was Rs. 125.72 lakhs including Rs. 45 lakhs being the investment of the Government of Tamil Nadu. There are 17,195 share holders in the mill. It provides employment for 1,100 persons. The mill crushed 2,57,267 tonnes and 1,65,608 tonnes of sugarcane during 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively and the sugar manufactured being 25,249 tonnes and 17,884 tonnes during the periods. It is managed by the Special Officer appointed by the Government. The area of operation of the mill is the entire Dharmapuri district except Uttangarai taluk and Bargur firka of Krishnagiri taluk. The Government of Tamil Nadu have a proposal to generate power in the co-operative sugar mill by utilising bagasse. As a pilot project a unit in the Dharmapuri district co-operative sugar mill has been taken up.

Kothari Electronics and Industries Limited.—The Kothari Electronics and Industries Limited—a private company has set up a large scale industry at a cost of Rs. 14 crores in technical collaboration with a foreign Plassy Italia Spa, Italy, in the SIPCOT Industrial Complex at Hosur which is engaged in the manufacture of Polystyrene capacitors, box capacitors and AC capacitors. The raw material which is Tin foil is imported from Italy. The finished products under the brand name "KEIL" find a market in the Telephone and Television Industries. At present the labour strength is 350.

Lakshmi Automatic Loom Works Limited.—The Lakshmi Automatic Loom Works Limited, Coimbatore, a private concern, has srt up a large scale unit for manufacturing weaving machines in technical collaboration with Messrs. Sulzer-Ruti Machinery Works Limited, Switzerland, in the SIPCOT industrial complex at Hosur which went into production in December 1977. The total capital investment was Rs. 546.88 lakhs in 1978 and it increased to Rs. 754.20 lakhs in 1985. The plant has an annual total licensed capacity of 1,800 weaving machines. It provides employment for 584 persons and a sum of Rs. 107.03 lakhs is paid as wages to the employees per annum. Raw materials both indigenous and foreign are used for manufacturing these machines.

T.V.S. Group Companies.—The Sundaram-Clayton Limited has set up two factories, one for the manufacture of mopeds and the other for Railway products. The factories are at Harita, near Hosur. The moped division was set up in August 1980 at a cost of Rs. 240 lakhs in 1980, which increased to Rs. 888.86 lakhs in 1985. The total licensed capacity was 60,000 mopeds per year initially which was increased to 1,04,000 in 1985. The plant

receives.[10] Component from 222 suppliers and the vehicle TVS 50 XL" is marketed throughout India by a net work of 175 dealers. The factory provided employment for 363 persons in 1980-81 and with increase in production, the number of persons employed has been increased to 1,083 in 1985. The annual expenditure incurred by way of wages is Rs. 115.14 lakhs.

The Railway products division has been commissioned [11] in January 1984. The total investment of the project is Rs. 450.03 lakhs in 1985. This industry manufactures Signalling relays, Point machines and air brake systems for locomotive and wagons. The technical know-how and the machineries are from Messrs. Union Switch and Signal Division Standard Inc., USA. The needs of the Railways with regard to these items are met by this Company. The factory provides employment for 180 persons.

The Sundaram Fasteners Limited has set up a factory at Kothagondapalli near Hosur in 1979. It is engaged in the production of automobile ancillary products in technical collaboration with the Neymayar Company, West Germany. The factory provides employment for 203 persons in 1985.

TVS-Suzuki Motor Cycles Limited.—(formerly known as Ind. Suzuki Motorcycles Limited) Ind-Suzuki Motor Cycles Limited an associate concern of Sundaram Clayton Limitied, has set up a plant at Harita near Hosur with the financial and technical collaboraof Suzuki Motor Company Limited, Japan. The total capital investment is Rs. 25 crores. The factory site is 100.53 acres and the built up area is 21,555 square metres. The construction began by the middle of 1983 and by September 1984, the factory went into commercial production.

The factory has a fully conveyorised set up for motor cycle as well as engine assembly. It has also a completely conveyorised paint plant incorporating pre-treatment, primer coat and top coat is a Single Conveyor line. The pre-treatment is done by spraying and the primer as well as the top coat are completed by a high speed electrostatic automated disc spray which can incorporate four changes of colour for the top coat. The electro-plating plant is completely automated micro-processor controlled and programmed. It has to be noted that it is the first of its kind in India and Ind Suzuki has been able to commission it without any foreign collaboration.

Incorporated in 1982, the plant has a licensed capacity for manufacture of 2,00,000 two wheelers (Ind-Suzuki AX-100) per annum. During the first year of production, which ended on 31st August 1985, 27,831 motor cycles rolled out of the factory and the turnover was Rs. 25 crores. A net work dealership throughout the country looks after the marketing.

It provides employment for 820 persons and Rs. 175 lakhs per annum is paid towards salaries and wages to the employees. Raw materials like steel aluminium and nickel are supplied by Canalised Agencies and Components by ancillary suppliers. The collaborator, Suzuki Motor Company Limited, Japan looks after the import of the parts to be supplied as per the terms of the collaboration.

TIDCO'S PROJECTS LOCATED IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

1. *Asian Bearings Limited.*—Asian Bearings Limited is a joint sector project of TIDCO proposed to manufacture 25 lakhs numbers of ball bearings and 6 lakh numbers of cylinderical roller bearings at a cost of Rs. 2,848 lakhs at Bagalur near Hosur. Thiru S. M. Palaniappa Chettiar is the co-promotor. Messrs. Veb Kombinat Waelzlager Und, Normetile, German Democratic Republic are the technical know-how suppliers for this project.

This project went on stream in June 1982. The unit provides employment to 675 persons in 1986 . The product is used in all engineering and automobile industries.

2. *Asia Tobacco Company Limited.*—Asia Tobacco Company Limited, was set up by TIDCO in 1975 in joint sector in association with Thiru K. S. Narayanan and Associates, for the manufacture of 3,700 million cigarettes per annum at a cost of Rs. 130 lakhs in Hosur. This company markets its products under brand name 'DUKE' which finds a ready market in Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala States. This company provides employment for 250 persons. This Company commenced production in June 1975. This project has achieved profit during the year 1985-86.

3. *Fabline Limited.*—This project has been set up by TIDCO in joint sector in association with Thiru N. C. Shetty in SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur for the fabrication of Chemical Equipment at a cost of Rs. 134 lakhs. The company commenced its production in January 1986. This company will provide employment opportunity for about 400 persons.

4. *Asia Carbon Limited.*—Asia Carbon Limited is being set up by TIDCO in joint sector in association with Messrs. Philips Carbon Black Limited, Calcutta to manufacture Cathode Blocks and Carbon and Graphite Refractories with a capacity of 10,400 M.T. per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,225.00 lakhs. The proposed project is to be located at SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur. The project will provide employment for 300 persons. Messrs. Thomas Marshall, U.K. are the technical know-how suppliers for this project.

TIDCO has obtained approval for foreign collaboration for the above project.

5. *Titan Watches Limited.*—Titan Watches Limited is being set up by TIDCO in joint sector in association with Messrs. Questar Investments Limited for the manufacture of two million watches and watch components at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.00 crores. This project will be located in SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur. Messrs. France Ebauches, S.A. of France are the technical know-how suppliers for the project. The employment potential would be for 1,400 persons. The Company is expected to go on stream by middle of 1987.

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*Note dated 6th May 1986 received from the Chief Development Manager, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Madras.

5.3. MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES.

Aluminium Electrolytic Industry.—This is a plant set [13] up by the ELECOT (A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking) with a manufacturing capacity of 50 million aluminium electrolytic capacitors per year at Hosur at a cost of Rs. 185 lakhs. The plant employs over 120 persons and supplies the finished products to the Indian Television Industry.

Dharmapuri Steel Castings Limited (formerly Lasco Steels Limited).—An Alloy Steel Plant, in the name of 'Lasco Steels Limited' with a promising collaboration of Lactrobe Steel, Pennsylvania, was set up in 1961 at Doddampatti in Hosur taluk. Initially, the plant had a total outlay [14] of Rs. 5 crores. It manufactures cast steel and manganese steel castings. The major raw materials are M.S. Scrap and M.N. Scrap.

Owing to financial difficulties, the plant stopped its production in 1968. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation assisted the unit for its [15] recovery.

The name of 'Lasco Steels Limited' has been changed [16] as 'Dharmapuri Steel Castings Limited' with effect from December 1979. The plant provide employment for about 250 persons.

Carborundum Universal Limited.—A private concern, with British technical collaboration has set up a medium scale unit [17] at the SIPCOT industrial complex, Hosur. It is engaged in the manufacture of grinding wheels and valve grinding compound which are made by modern machineries and computers, and marketed under the brand name 'RED INDIAN'. The raw materials are being supplied by its plants at Cochin and Palghat and also from Maharastra and Gujarat States. Set up in 1981 at a cost of Rs. 76 lakhs, the capital investment reached to Rs. 465 lakhs in 1986. The total licensed capacity of the unit is 1,300 tonnes and the production in 1984 has been 600 tonnes. It provides employment for 108 persons.

Chemicals and Plastics India Limited.—Popularly known as Chemplast, a private concern, manufactures PVC Resins in collaboration with the BF Goodrich Company, U.S.A. This company has set up a medium scale unit. [18] for manufacturing alcohol, at a cost of Rs. 130 lakhs. The plant is located at Marigampalli village near Krishnagiri. Its production which was 35,000 litres per day in 1978 is 45,000 litres per day now. It provides employment for 108 persons. The entire alcohol is sent to the PVC factory at Mettur in Salem district. Fusel oil, a by-product is marketed in Madras.

Coimbatore Pioneer Machine Works Limited.—Under the private sector, a medium scale foundry, the Coimbatore Pioneer Machine Tools Limited, has come [19] up in Onnalvadi village on the Hosur Royacottah Road at about a distance of 8 kms. from Hosur. Put up at a cost of Rs. 300 lakhs in 1982.

it is engaged in the manufacture of cast iron and SG iron castings. Of the raw materials, pig iron are procured from the Steel Authority of India Limited, Coke from Bihar, and Bengal collieries, C.I. Scrap and Steel scrap from Madras, Bangalore and Coimbatore graded sand from Mangalore, bentonite from Kutch-Mandri, Gujarat, ferro alloys from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and foundry fluxes and chemicals from Bombay and Bangalore. It provides employment for 167 persons and a sum of Rs. 7,48,104 was paid as salaries in 1985.

Engineering Systems Private Limited.—This company has set up a medium scale plant at a cost of Rs. 53 lakhs in the SIPCOT industrial complex at Hosur which manufactures conveyors and conveyor components. The plant has a total licensed capacity of 1,200 tonnes of conveyors per annum commenced[20] in June 1982. It provides employment for 50 persons.

EL. Forge Engineering Company.—The EL. Forge Engineering Company has set up a medium scale plant in August 1974 at Hosur with a licensed capacity of 800 metric tonnes per annum. It manufactures steel forgings, carbon alloy steels, and stainless steels. It provides employment for 70 persons and caters to the requirements of Mysore Porcelains Limited, Mysore Kirloskar Limited, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli, MICO, Ashok Leyland, T.V.S. Lucas and Standard Motors.

Easun Reyrolle Relays and Devices (Private) Limited.—The Easun Reyrolle Relays and Devices has set up a factory[21] in the SIPCOT Industrial Complex at Hosur with a total investment of Rs. 1.5 crores. The factory manufactures electro-mechanical, solid state auxiliary relays and devices. The total licensed capacity is 22,500 relays and devices. The industry provides employment for 400 persons. This factory has been promoted by the Easun Group in collaboration with Reyrolle Parsons Limited, United Kingdom.

The English Electric Company of India Limited.—A private concern has set up a medium scale plant in the SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur in collaboration with Messrs. General English Electric Company, p.l.c. U.K. in 1980 at a cost of Rs. 120 lakhs, which went up to Rs. 145 lakhs in 1985. It manufactures fuse switches, fuses, switch gear components and moulded case circuit breakers. The main raw materials are steatite powder, felspar, china clay, ball clay, zircon, dolomite and calcined alumina. They are procured from Messrs. Madras Aluminium Company, Messrs. Associated Commercial Enterprises and also from the United Kingdom. The plant provides employment opportunity for 311 persons and a sum of Rs. 30.54 lakhs was paid as salaries in 1984-85. The plant manufactured 68,000 fuse switches, 34,83,500 fuses, 12,00,000 switch gear components and 10,000 moulded case circuit breakers.

Facit Asia Limited.—Facit Asia Limited, a public limited company under private sector, has set up a medium scale factory in 1981, in the SIPCOT Industrial Complex at Hosur at a cost of Rs. 83.41 lakhs which is engaged in the manufacture of Vacuum Cleaners. The designs and drawing for the Cleaners were initially

imported from Sweden. The total licensed capacity is 75,000 Vacuum Cleaners per annum. This industry provides employment to 62 persons. The finished product viz., Vacuum Cleaner enters the market with a sole distributor at Bombay under the brand name 'Euro clean'.

Hindustan Teleprinters Limited.—In accordance with the policy of Government of India for starting new industries in backward areas, the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, a Government of India undertaking set up a plant at Hosur which is under way for manufacturing electronic teleprinters with a production capacity of 10,000 units per annum. The unit is the only one of its kind in India which will cater to the needs of the Post, Telegraph, Defence, Railways and News Agencies.

Knitvel Needles.—Incorporated in 1976 and licensed to produce 10 million needles, Knitvel Industries started production of[22] 15 varieties in March 1979. With an investment of Rs. 50 lakhs, the industry is located in the SIPCOT's Industrial Complex, Hosur. This industry manufactures needles of 30 mm. to 118 mm. long from high carbon and high manganese steel strips and wires imported from Japan. It is expected to produce 150 varieties by 1986 when the working unit goes into full capacity. Using high precision machines needles are swaged and slatted in the 26 stages of processing. Heat treatment is given in sophisticated furnaces to render them elastic enough to minimise break as is in the Knitting machine. They are polished with imported abrassives. The needles are packed in 100s. About 15,000 such packets were made in 1981.

Nectar Fruit Products Limited.—The Nectar Fruit Products, a unit of Messrs. United Breweries Limited group of Bangalore has been set[23] up in Belathur village near Bagalur. From Hosur, it is 12 kms. This is a medium scale plant. In start with, the crushing capacity was 5,000 tonnes in 1977 and in 1985 it was between 1,300 to 1,500 tonnes. Fruits and vegetables being seasonal; the function of the factory is also so, and the workers here are therefore mostly casual labourers. The raw products are procured locally. The products range from Tomato sauce to sweet corn which are marketed under the brand name Kissan and Dipy's. The annual turnover is said to be between Rs. 100 lakhs and Rs. 130 lakhs.

Orient Vision Limited.—The Orient Vision Limited has set 24 up a medium scale export oriented industry in 1979 at Hosur for manufacturing televisions meant purely for export to the United States and Canada, etc. Set up at a cost of Rs. 1.25 crores and employing 100 persons, the plant has produced about 50,000 T.V. sets in 1979-80 and 1.5 lakhs sets in 1984.

Premier Mills Limited, Bagalur.—Messrs. Premier Mills Limited has set[25] up a medium scale plant at Bagalur about 13 Kms. north of Hosur. The factory went into commercial production in 1982. The licensed capacity of the plant is 50,000 metres per day. It provides employment for 1,100 persons. Polyester cloth, Cotton fabrics, sarees, dhothies, suitings and shirtings are manufactured by modernised automatic machines imported from Switzerland and

West Germany. It is a composite mill where spinning, weaving and processing are done.

Reckitt and Colman of India Limited.—The Reckitt and Colman of India Limited a private company, has set[26] up an indigenous research centre, with a capital investment of Rs. 75 lakhs in the SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur. It commissioned work in September 1981. Approved by the department of Science and Technology, Government of India, research on chemicals and drugs is done in this centre. It provides employment for 42 persons.

A multi-purpose chemical plant with an investment of Rs. one crores is under construction. It is expected to commence production in June 1986.

Sun Flower Oil Mill.—Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking, has set[27] up an agro-based medium scale industry, for extraction of sunflower oil, at pochampalli in Krishnagiri taluk in September 1978 at a capital investment of Rs. 56 lakhs which has subsequently increased to Rs. 70.94 lakhs in 1985. The total licenced capacity of the unit is 12,000 MTs. Sunflower seeds and groundnut kernels are procured directly from the local growers and as well as from the TANFED and the Oil Seeds Federation. The sunflower oil and groundnut oil are marketed by wide brand name 'SUNOLA' and 'KADOLA' respectively. Bye-products (i.e.) the oil cakes attract already good market since they are very valuable as fertilisers. During 1984-85, a quantity of 1014.755 MT expeller oil and 314.271 MT extracted oil was produced from 3401.097 MT of sunflower seed.

Siltronics (India) Limited.—This is a private company, promoted by Messrs. Grindwell Nortan Limited, Bangalore has set[28] up a plant at Hosur at a cost of Rs. 304 lakhs. It commenced its production by December 1982. The installed capacity, on the basis of commercial utilisation of the plant and machinery is 15 tonnes, which is engaged in the manufacture of Ultrapure Silicon (Polycrystalline, single crystal and wafers). The plant has been set up in technical Collaboration with SILTEC CORPORATION, U.S.A. and HT Equipment, Denmark.

Tamil Nadu Alloy Foundry Company Limited.—A foundry engaged in the manufacture of S.G. iron and Malleable iron castings promoted by non-resident Indians has come[29] into function since 1982. Set up at a cost of Rs. 2.03 crores, total licensed capacity is 3,000 tonnes per annum. The capacity as in 1985 was 2,000 tonnes per annum. The plant provides employment for 205 persons and a sum of Rs. 22.55 lakhs is paid towards wages per annum. The raw materials are from Madras, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. It is a modern mechanised foundry which manufactures premium quantity castings by using electrical induction furnaces and as well as electrically operated heat treatment furnace.

WENDT (India) Limited.—WENDT (India) Limited is a newly established private company with headquarters at Bombay which manufactures diamond tool in collaboration with Messrs. WENDT GMBH, West Germany. This company has set up a factory at

Hosur at a cost of Rs. 2.30 crores initially it commenced production in January 1983 providing employment for 60 persons. The total limit up area of the factory is 2,500 square meters and the area of shop-floor is 2,100 square meters. The total licensed capacity is 1,38,000 and the proposed installed capacity is 1,01.000. The company has reached 80 per cent of its installed capacity in 1985. Products such as Resin Bonded Wheels, Metal Bonded Wheels, Diamond dressings bits, shaped tools, lapping compound, electro-metalic segmented wheels|Sows diamond mining bits are manufactured which are marketed under the brand name 'WENDT'.

5.4. *Small Scale Industries*:

Anand (P.) Limited.—A private Limited Company has set up a small scale unit in 1977 which manufactures professional grade printed circuit boards. The capital investment was Rs. 12 lakhs in 1977, which increased to Rs. 38 lakhs in 1985. The plant has a total licensed capacity of manufacturing 75,000 square feet professional grade printed circuit boards by photographic, and chemical process. It provides employment for 82 persons and a sum of Rs. 4.8 lakhs is paid as salaries in 1984-85. Raw materials are imported from Swedon, West Germany, Italy, USA and Japan.

Calcium (India) Private Limited.—The Calcium (India) Private Limited has set up a plant at Hosur in a built up area of 7,000 square feet. It commenced production in October 1977 with a licenced capacity of 90 tonnes per annum. It is a small scale unit. The total financial outlay is Rs. 25 lakhs. This industry manufactures Calcium Gluconate IP, Calcium Gluconate IP Injectible, Sodium Gluconate IP, Magnesium Gluconate and Farrouds Gluconate, which are prescribed by Doctors for children and lactating mothers to supplement Calcium. Raw materials are from Gujarat. Over 80 per cent of the final product is marketed in Maharashtra.

General Reflectors (Private) Limited.—It is a private limited company. The unit has been set up at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs at Hosur in collaboration with Balzers, Switzerland. The total built up area is 7,200 square feet. It commenced production on 14th February 1982. The products are reflector mirrors for locomotives, ships, automobiles tractors, scooters, cinema projectors, heat absorbing gilters, front surface mirrors, heat absorbing glass, colour glas filters and halogen lamps. The product is marketed under brand name "General".

Ginning Factory.—The Uttangarai Co-operative Marketing Society Limited has set up a ginning factory at Uttangarai at a cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs which went into production on 4th March 1985. There are six double roller gins with a capacity of 30 HP each supplied by the Sri Murugan Mill Gin Stores, Tiruppur. Presently, the factory provides employment for 15 persons and indirect

employment for about 100 persons. The raw material (i.e.) cotton is locally procured.

Maestro enterprises.—Maestro Enterprises has set up a unit at Hosur at a cost of Rs. 19.50 lakhs which manufactures pollution control equipment units, systems and general fabrication of structurals. The total built up and shop floor areas comes to 1100 sq.m.

This factory commenced production in October 1982. manufactures equipments with regard to water treatment plants, water softening plant air pollution control, sound pollution control systems and units. The total estimated production is 600 tonnes per annum. The main raw materials are mild steel, stainless steel and rubber. The finished products are used by all industries and Government organisations. Maestro Enterprises is a partnership firm established for the purpose of marketing and erecting of cooling towers manufactured by M|s. Paharpur Cooling Towers Private Limited, Calcutta.

This company is arranging for foreign collaboraion with Mls. Environmental Elements Corporation, USA for the manufacture of sound pollution control systems and with M|s. Cadre Corporation, USA for the manfacture of Air Pollution Control systems.

Lakshmi Card Clothing Private Limited.—The Lakshmi Card Clothing (Private) Limited has shifted its unit which was engaged in the manufacture of Card Clothing at Coimbatore to Hosur to take advantage of the concessions extended to new units which come up in the district. The cost of the unit is Rs. 46.79 lakhs. This unit has a total capacity of manufacturing 2160 sets of metalic card clothing 30,000 kgs. of lickerine wire and 4,680 sets of flexible card clothing per annum.

Minerals and Mineral based Industries—Black granites.—Other wise known as dolerite dyke rock is found[31] in large quantities in Mulaibelm, Ajjanahalli in Dharmapuri taluk, Cobinathampatti, Madathahalli, Chintolahalli, Mattadahalli and Karakodia in Hrur tluk Sunjalnatham, Donnakuttahalli in Pennagaram taluk and in Bellarampalli in Krishnagiri taluk.

The estimated availability of black granite in the district is about 1.40 million tonnes. White granite and syenites are found in Gummalapuram and Hosur area which are used as new materials for turning out polished stones. Government of Tamil Nadu have set up a unit (TAMIN) in the industrial estate at Krishnagiri. Another unit a private sector, Moon Rock Marble Company is here. The granites here find a market in Kuppam in Andhra Pradesh which is quite near. But the granite find a ready market internationally more so in Japan and Germany.

Vermiculite is an hydrous silicate and occurs chiefly as an alteration product of the mica group of minerals. This is pliable and inelastic. The specific gravity of vermiculite of 2.3 to 2.8.

This is being used for insulation of roofs galvanizing baths in industries. This is found in a high ground mainly about 15 acres known as "Jaginikkal Medu" in Olaipatti village in Uttangarai taluk.

Tamil Nadu Minerals and Chemicals Limited.—The Tamil Nadu Minerals and Chemicals Limited has also set [32] up a factory at Kanjanur village about five kms. from Uttangarai for manufacture of limestone magnesite, for which the land has been taken on a 20 year lease.

Otner Small Scale Industries.—An industry in which the capital investment limit is upto Rs. 2.00 lakhs is categorised under tiny sector and upto Rs. 35 lakhs under small scale sector. Small scale units contribute to the growth of the economy of the district in terms of investment, employment and output. The number of small scale units was 1,830 in 1985 as against 641 in 1979 so also the total capital investment on small scale units was Rs. 2,379.00 lakhs in 1985 as against Rs. 499.93 lakhs in 1979. This has accounted for an increase of about 185 per cent during that period. The small scale units provided [34] employment for about 21,960 persons in 1986. Among the 1,830 units, 396 units are engaged [35] in the manufacture of food products and other small scale units are metal products, chemicals, wooden products. non-metallic minerals, printing paper products, silk textiles, electric, electronic, machine tools and cotton textiles.

The Tamil Nodu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI) has put up two units at Krishnagiri, viz. The Tansi Engineering Works and Tansi Furniture Works. The furniture Works unit has been commissioned in October 1955 and the engineering works in December 1964.

5:5. HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

Handloom development programmes are two fold, viz., provision of continuous employment to weavers and assured steady income for them. Next to agriculture, handloom industry occupies a predominant place in providing employment opportunities. About 15,000 persons are engaged in its handloom industry in Dharmapuri district. There is a dye factory for yarn run by the Dharmapuri Weavers Co-operative Society while the other weavers co-operative societies and master weavers depend upon the dye factories in Salem. Periyar and Coimbatore distrcits. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation provides financial assistance by way of loans to the handloom, powerloom and ancilliary industries outside the Co-operative fold. This industry is under the control of an Assistant Director, with headquarters at Salem.

There were 3,500 looms in 1973, out of which 550 were frame-looms and others pit looms. Of the 3,500 looms, 1,239 looms were in the Co-operative fold. There were nine Weavers [37] Co-operative

Societies, viz., Dharmapuri Weavers' Co-operative Societies Kumarasamipet Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kambainallur Weavers' Co-operative Society, Laligam Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kelamangalam Silk Industrial Co-operative Society, Laligam Industrial Co-operative Society, Papparapatty Arignar Anna Industrial Co-operative Society, B. Papparapatty Weavers' Co-operative Society and Thiyagi Theerthagiriar Industrial Co-operative Society during 199. About five lakh metres of cloth worth Rs. 20 lakhs. are produced under Co-operative sector annually. A weaver earns on an average of Rs. 160 per month. Seventy five percent of the cloth produced by these societies are procured by the Co-optex while the remaining 25 per cent is sold in open market. The private weavers are mostly working under master weavers. The finished products find way into the local markets and also bring to markets in Karnataka State.

There are 2710 handlooms during early 1980's, out of which 2114 (78 per cent) come under the Co-operative fold as in 1985. There are nine weavers co-operative societies with a membership of 2,114 members and a share capital of Rs. 8,54,819 which produce dhothies, sarees, towels, cotton shirting, cotton coating, bed sheets, lungies and polyster shirting. They are marketed through the Co-optex and retail outlets.

PRODUCTION AND SALES FROM 1980—1984.

Year	Production		Sales	
	Metres	Value (in lakhs)	Metres	Value (in lakhs)
1980-81	7.54	40.44	5.77	36.15
1981-82	7.15	41.50	7.39	45.29
1982-83	8.35	49.70	8.17	53.25
983-84	8.46	56.12	5.54	68.13

Power Looms.—During the period 1980-81, there were five Power looms under the Co-operative Sector and during the same period the number of powerlooms under the private sector was 75 which by 1983-84 increased to 160 which works out an increase of 113 per cent. Out of the total production of cloths by the powerlooms, the productson by the power looms under the co-operativt fold works out to 3 per cent only during that period.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF CLOTH MANUFACTURED BY POWERLOOMS UNDER CO-OPERATIVE FOLD AND PRIVATE FROM 1980-84.

Year.	Co-operative fold			Outside the Co-operative fold		
	Number of Power looms.	Production		Number of Power looms.	Production	
		Metres.	Value.		Metre.	Value.
		(IN LAKHS.)			(IN LAKHS.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	5	0.21	0.68	75	4.08	10.25
1981-82	5	0.23	0.75	120	6.53	16.40
1982-83	5	0.28	0.87	145	7.89	17.51
1983-84	5	0.27	0.68	160	8.71	21.86

The Tamil Nadu Government provide assistance to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 per loom to the members of the Weaver's Co-operative Societies for modernising the old type of handlooms. Out of this, two-third of the amount is sanctioned as loan and the balance as subsidy.

Industrial development in Hosur area.—In the introductory note at the beginning of this chapter, on Industries, the stride taken in the advancement of Industries in general has been dealt with. Now in the Paragraphs to follow the developments are discussed in much more detail which affords readers a study on the graphic growth and development of Industries in these areas.

On the recommendation of the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Government of India in February 1973 notified subsidies for setting up of Industries in Dharmapuri, Harur, Hosur, Krishnagiri and Uttangarai taluks.

The advantages afforded by Hosur by way of its climatic condition, accessibility by road and as well by rail from Madras, Coimbatore, Salem and Bangalore and especially its close proximity to Bangalore where there are many Public Sector and Private Sector Industries which can be industrially linked with the Industries which are likely to come up prompted the SIPCOT to set up an Industrial Complex here in Hosur.

So the SIPCOT identified 1,235 acres at Zuzuvadi village in Hosur Block. The site developed at a cost of Rs. 49.62 lakhs is one of the largest complexes in this country.

The complex is complete in all aspects. Areas have been set apart for residential accommodation, administrative office complex, areas for Post and Telegraphs, water supply installations, arterial roads, etc. The net area that available after making provisions for the above was 1,000 acres which was saleable to entrepreneurs and Industrial undertakings.

The lie of the complex with all facilities available lured Industries and one by one came up and are still coming up. The allottees are 98 entrepreneurs Government undertakings like SIDCO. Of the 98 entrepreneurs 54 have already completed construction and have commissioned the industries. The rest are in the construction stage.

SIDCO offers comprehensive schemes for more than 150 small scale industries. When all the industries go into production 1,500 persons will be benefited by employment.

The units in this complex are engaged in the manufacture of many sophisticated items and also covers a wide range from Trucks to needless.

Electricity.—For all the industries the major source of power supply is the Dharmapuri Electricity system. Some major industries like the Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills, etc., have their own generation systems.

There is a proposal for setting up a captive power plant at the SIPCOT Industrial Complex at Hosur to meet the growing demands of the industries in the complex.

5.6. SERICULTURE.

Sericulture is a land based labour intensive agro industry, which has got three phases namely mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing and silk reeling. The third part, silk reeling is a cottage industry.

Silkworm rearing and silk reeling industry.—India is one of the countries which contributes 10 per cent of the raw silk produced world over. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir are main States which are engaged in the production of silk of which 70 per cent is from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

History and discovery of the silkworm and the spread of the sericulture industry which had its origin in China before the beginning of the Christian Era (2000 B.C.) has spread to Japan, India and Persia. The development of Silk Industry during the later half of 18th century which took around Hosur taluk, gradually spread to other area.

The following are the sericulture activities in the District. Sericulture is a land based, labour intensive agro industry. Farming and silkworm rearing have an agriculture base and silk reeling involving power, steam, etc., make it an industry. This industry provides employment to rural people throughout the year.

While the Drought Prone Area Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme have brought sericulture within their ambits, State Government have also set up the Intensive Sericulture Development Programme to augment the cause which has come into effect from 1977-78.

The implementation of the Intensive Sericulture Development Programme has helped to increase ths total area of mulbtrry to

1982-83 involving a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. There is also a chawkie rearing centre and mulberry nursery at Krishnagiri.

Denkanikottai taluk.—A Local Seed Zone, in an area of about 500 acres covering 32 villages of this taluk has been established to rear only Local Race Cocoons and cocoons produced from the Seed Area is supplied to the grainage of the State. The State is self-sufficient and at times it is in a position to supply seed cocoons for preparation of laying to other States. A large scale silk farm at Kollatti in an area of 1,000 acres provides employment to the rural people. There is a Silk Reeling Unit at Anchetty.

Dharmapuri taluk.—There is a Demonstration-*cum*-training centre and silk reeling centre at Dharmapuri. A Government Cocoon Market established in Dharmapuri transacts more than 1,000 Kgs. daily valued around 0.5 lakhs.

Uthangarai taluk.—A Pilot-*cum*-Extension Centre is functioning at Uthangarai.

General.—There are Government Silk Farms at Uddanapalli, Berigai, Anchetty, Ealkondapalli and Papparappatti, each specified with some function. Basic Seed Farms are located at Avalappalli, Kattinayakanpalli, Ulimangalam, Thally and Denkanikotta. Government Cocoon Markets are at Hosur, Krishnagiri, Pennagaram and Dharmapuri.

41

ACHIEVEMENTS.

Year.	*Mulberry expansion in acres. (cumulative).*	*Cocoon production in lakhs. kgs.*	*Production of layings (in lakhs.)*	*Production of silk (in lakhs kgs).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	10,209	12.84	27.00	0.32
1981-82	11,508	16.97	35.20	0.53
1982-83	13,728	18.50	56.80	0.56
1983-84	16,431	24.00	66.62	0.54
1984-85	17,246	29.40	52.35	0.63
1985-85	**19,546**	**29.62**	**85.55**	**0.99**

	II
1. Government Grainages	Hosur and Krishnagiri.
2. Rural Reeling Training Centre ..	Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri,
3. Government Cocoon Markets ..	Denkanikottai, Krishnagiri, Hosur, Dharmapuri and Harur.
4. Demonstration-*cum*-Training Centre.	Dharmapuri and Harur.
5. Government Silk Farm	Hosur, Uddanapalli, Berigai, Anchetty and Papparappatti.
6. Basic Seed Farm	Avalapalli, Katnaickendoddi, Ulimangalam and Thally.
7. Pilot-*cum*- Extension Centre ..	Uthangarai.
8. Mulberry Nurseries	Krishnagiri.
9. Farm-*cum*-Grainage	Denkanikottai.
10. Biveltine Seed Farm	Sitheri.
11. Large Scale Silk Farm	Kollatti.
12. Silk Mini Filature..	Krishnagiri.
13. Twisting Centre	Hosur.
14. Technical Service Centre ..	Hosur, Pochampalli and Eriyur.
15. Reeling Unit attached with Cocoon Market.	Hosur, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri.
16. Village level Chawkie Rearing Centre.	Singarapalli, Veppanapalli, Avalapalli, Kothupalli, Sathiamangalam, Thimmasandram, Berakapalli, Tharaipalli, Vellampatti, Deveerahalli, Irulapatti, Anaikalanur, Bikkanampatti, Vathinarathahalli, Neruppur, Periamettupatti, Kallupalam, Bellapalli and Irudukotta.
17. Industrial Co-operative Silk Reeling Societies.	Papparappatti, Jarugu, Namandahalli, Deevarahalli, Berigai, Bagalur, Dharmapuri, Mudukuruki, Kelamangalam, Selaikottayi, Irulapatti and Nellanur.
18. Number of farmers trained during 1985-86.	1,500

5.7. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Village industry means any industry which forms a normal occupation, whether whole time or part-time, of any class of rural population in the State.

Khadi and Village industries play a vital role in the rural upliftment of the people. The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board gives a fillip for the development of these industries financially and technically.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board was formed in April 1960 to accelerate the promotion and development of Khadi and Village Industries programme in Tamil Nadu.

Of the 22 village industries coming under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is engaged in the promotion and development of fifteen industries such as Khadi, Palmgur, Village Oil, Hand Pounding of Paddy, Hand Made Paper, Pottery, Lime, Bee-keeping, Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Fruit Processing, Gur and Khandasary, Non-Edible Oil and Soap, Village Leather, Fibre, Cane and Bamboo. At the behest of the State Government, the Board has also taken up the promotion and development of Agarbathi, Soapnut Powder, Tooth Powder and Eucalyptus Oil.

The Tribal Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and TRYSEM, etc., are also implemented through this Board.

The Khadi and Village Industries Schemes are being brought about in Dharmapuri district. The following industries which were sponsored by the Village and Khadi Industries Commission, Bombay has been taken over by the District Khadi and Village Industries with effect from 15th August 1966. The Khadi Krafts at Krishnagiri (1959), Hosur (1961), Harur (1963), Dharmapuri (1963), Uttangarai (1968) and Palakodu (1968) and Khadi Sub-Centres at Kaveripatnam (1955) and Hosur (1958) are functioning. The Board provided employment to 13,181 persons as on 31st August 1984 in Dharmapuri district.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board runs 31 departmental units.

Name of the unit.	*Type of Industry.*	*Location.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Rural Textile Centre ..	Cotton Spinning.	1. Narthampatty 2. Laligam 3. Papparapatty. 4. Palakodu. 5. Singarapettai. 6. Kurubarahally. 7. Davoodkottai. 8. Musilikottai 9. Babankottai 10. Sunnampatti 11. Maruthipatti 12. Sakkilipatti 13. Chinnankuppam 14. Bairavanaicken-patti. 15. Kannadahally
2. Khadi Sub-Centre ..	Cotton Weaving.	1. Papparapatty.
3. Khadi Kraft	Khadi Sales Unit.	1. Dharmapuri 2. Krishnagiri 3. Hosur. 4. Palakodu. 5. Harur. 6. Uttangarai
4. Soap Unit	Non-edible oil soap	1. Kaveripatnam 2. Veppalampatty
5. Footwear	Leather ..	1. Dharmapuri.
6. Bee-Nursery	Bee-keeping	1. Hogenakkal.
7. Sub Stations	Bee-keeping.	1. Marandahally 2. Thummanapally. 3. Pennagur. 4. Uppanur.
8. Tribal Units	Bee-keeping	1. Sitheri 2. Sittilingi 3. Nochikottai.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board implements schemes under the I.T.D.P., D.P.A.P., TAHDCO, S.C.P. and I.R.D.P.

Under the I.T.D.P., bee hives are distributed. Training is imparted in bamboo basket making, etc. In 1984, about 376 persons have been employed in bee keeping and production of bamboo articles.

Under the D.P.A.P., 4,149 persons were afforded facilities for self-employment and towards them, a sum of Rs. 26.16 lakhs has been expended. This scheme mostly covers palm based small scale industries and such as mat weaving from Korai, date palm leaves and coir making, etc.

TAHDCO scheme has been implemented in 1982-83 and it has provided employment opportunities to 315 persons. The industries are weaving, textiles, footwear, lime and brick works.

Under the special component plan, 195 persons were given employment upto 1982-83 in building constructions and some in hand made paper industries. The I.R.D.P. Scheme has provided employment for 230 persons in textiles printing, loom works and leather units.

Under the TRYSEM Scheme, 1640, artisans have been trained.

NUMBER OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES CO-OPERATIVES IN THE DISTRICT.

Serial number.	*Name of the industry.*	*Number of industrial co-operatives.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Jaggery manufacturing	40
2	Mat Weaving	6
3	Palm fibre	5
4	Palm leaf	5
5	Bamboo Basket making	4
6	Bee keeping	2
7	Oil Industry	2
8	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	2
9	Cumbly Weaving	1
10	Pottery	1
11	Handmade paper	1
12	Brick Works	1
13	Agarbathi	1
14	Date Palm	1
15	Tannery	1
	Total ..	73

Mathur Palm Complex.—The palm industry at Mathur is a unit of the State Palmgur Federation, was set up in 1983 under the D. P. A. P. at a cost of Rs. 15.28 lakhs. The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned Rs. 8.50 lakhs as grant. Beverages such as the popular Palm cola and Palmta are the products of this factory. It provides employment for about 1080 persons. About 50,000 Government palmyrah trees have been allotted to this industry.

5.8. HANDICRAFTS.

Handicrafts of India are as ancient as the culture and the history of India. From the earliest periods known to us, human civilisation has always indulged in some crafts or the other for purposes of worship, utility and decoration. The handicrafts of Tamil Nadu have a rich and hoary past. They have retained their pristine purity and are still alive as a vibrant force in the craft picture of the world and the country.

Schemes to revive and develop the ancient handicrafts have been formulated which envisage provision of training facilities, introduction of improved production methods and techniques, provision of common service facilities, provision of credit and marketing facilities to the artisans, etc. The handicrafts peculiar to the area are identified and the facilities like workshed for artisans and supply of improved tools and equipments are extended. The Industries department besides imparts training in weaving woollen druggets at Papparapatty and runs a production Centres for granite stone at Krishnagiri. A unit for manufacturing glass bangles has been established at Nedumaruthi in Krishnagiri taluk. The handicraft products are marketed through sales-*cum*-procurement depots.

HANDICRAFTS UNITS GRANTED REGISTRATION[43] BY DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE AS ON 31ST JULY 1985 IN THE DISTRICT.

Serial number.	*Name of the Handicrafts Unit.*	*Number of Handicrafts Units.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Cumbly Weaving	75
2	Art Metal	5
3	Stone Sculpture	1
4	Wood Carving	7
5	Bamboo Articles	660
6	Palmleaf articles	11
7	Clay Toys	11
8	Lacquare Toys	3
9	Jewellery	647
10	Koraimat	587
11	Date Mat	14
12	Actistic lamp	1
13	Embroidery	31
14	Readymade Garments	2
15	Glass Bangles	32
16	Art Pottery	739
17	Leather goods	73
18	Coconut Garlands	1
19	Coconut shell toys	2
20	Musical Instruments	1
21	Silver Articles	2
22	Carpets	9
23	Brass Articles	1
	Total ..	2,915

5.9. INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES :

The development in the small scale sector comes largely within the ambit of private initiative. The State Government have been using the industrial Co-operative sector as a potent instrument for developing certain small and cottage industries with a large employment potential particularly in the rural areas. There were only five industrial co-operatives [44] in 1978 which increased to 17 by 1985-86. This includes three chalk crayon societies, four match service societies, two printing and three coir societies, etc. The total sales of these societies went up to Rs. 160.86 lakhs in 1985-86, from Rs. 86.84 lakhs in 1984-85. The industrial co-operative sector has been serving as a special instrument to bring about the rapid development of certain rural industries like matches, sericulture, sago and starch.

5.10 INDUSTRIAL ESTATES:

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO) has set up its branch at Krishnagiri on 22nd April 1974. The Government during 1974 ordered that the Industrial Estate Programme implemented by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce other than the Functional Industrial Estates, be transferred [45] to the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Coroporation with effect from 1st June 1974. On this order, the Industrial Estates located at Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri were transferred to the SIDCO with effect from 1st June 1974.

The Industrial Estates are that at Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Hosur now under the control of the SIDCO.

Industrial Estate, Krishnagiri.—Government sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Krishnagiri in G.O. Ms. No. 1414, Industries (Spl.), dated 10th March 1961 under the Third Five Year Plan. The total area of the Estate is 41.69 acres and the total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 9.69 lakhs. The Industrial Estate of a conventional type started functioning [46] in 1965. The important industries in this estate are engineering, pesticides, granite polishing, rubberised fibre, furniture products, etc. This industrial estate provides employment for 300 persons. The total cost of this estate is Rs. 10.54 lakhs. Seven 'I' type units and five 'G' type units have been constructed here. In addition, SIDCO has constructed 25 sheds of various sizes and allotted them to the entrepreneurs on outright sale basis|hire purchase basis.

Industrial Estate, Dharmapuri.—Government sanctioned the scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Dharmapuri in G.O. Ms. No. 238, Industries (Spl.), dated 28th February 1972. An extent of 20.28 acres of land at A. Jattihalli village in Dharmapuri was acquired in December 1972 for the location of the Industrial Estate. Four 'L' type Industrial Units were constructed and allotted. Products such as matches, silk reeling and twisting, transformers, speakers, granite polishing stone and automobile components are manufactured by the industrial units. These units provide employment for 586 persons.

Industrial Estate, Hosur.—A Conventional Industrial Estate was set up in the SIPCOT Industrial complex at Hosur during the Annual Plan (1966-69). Fifty acres of land were acquired to construct workshed for Ancillary and SSI units. So far 101 scheds have been constructed and allotted. The industrial units are engaged in manufacturing engineering, Chemical and dairy products. These units provide employment for about 400 persons.

Under Tiny Sector Industrial Estates Scheme, SIDCO has constructed 356 tiny sectors at 22 places and allotted them. Out of the 356 sheds, 240 sheds are for match units, 77 sheds for sericultural works, and others for miscellanious works.

CENTRAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY SCHEME:

I. *Commencement of the scheme.*—The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme wae introduced by the Government of India with effect from 26th August 1971 for granting 10 per cent CIS to the SSI units which are located in 33 declared backward areas and the quantum of Central Investment Subsidy was increased to 15 per cent with effect from 1st March 1973 onwards. During 1982 the Government of India has announced certain modifications and has enlarged the incentive scheme with effect from 1st April 1983 onwards. As per the modified scheme the districts are classified into three categories namely 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

II. *Eligibility.*—Category 'A' would comprise 'No Industry' districts and special regions—None of the districts of Tamil Nadu will fall within this category. Districts under category 'A' are eligible for 25 per cent subsidy of fixed assets with a maximum ceiling of R. 25.00 lakhs.

Category 'B' would comprise all the areas currently eligible for Central Subsidy. Under this category, 30 taluks in Tamil Nadu are eligible for Central Subsidy. There is no difference in either rate of subsidy or ceiling of subsidy with reference to the present eligibility namely 15 per cent of fixed assets, with a ceiling of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

In respect of Dharmapuri District, the following taluks come under category 'B' and they are eligible for 13 per cent CIS.

1. Dharmapuri.
2. Harur.
3. Krishnagiri.
4. Palacode.
5. Uthangarai.
6. Denkanikottai.
7. Pennagaram.

Category 'C'.—Under this category, 62 taluks are eligible for subsidy. These areas were not eligible for any Central Subsidy earlier and they are new additions. The quantum of subsidy is 10 per cent of the fixed assets, with a ceiling of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

There is no taluks in Dharmapuri district under Category 'C'.

A concept of investment of Rs. 30.00 crores in taluks|blocks| urban agglomeration in category 'B' and 'C' have been introduced in the revised enlarged incentive scheme. The Central Government have notified in 1985 that the blocks which have exceeded Rs. 30 crores investment on industries are not eligible for the Central Subsidy Scheme. Hence Hosur block in the district is excluded for getting Central Subsidy since the total investment in the block exceeds Rs. 30 crores.

III. PERFORMANCE:

Sanction and disbursement to Dharmapuri.—Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, SIDCO from 1974-75 to 1986 has disbursed Rs. 143.69 lakhs. The yearwise sanction and disbursements are as follows :—

Year.	Sanction.		Disbursement.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(Rupees in lakhs.)		
1974-75	42	3.06	8	0.67
1975-76	29	4.65	27	1.02
1976-77	21	5.68	45	8.98
1977-78	44	10.63	29	4.44
1978-79	49	22.75	40	3.75
1979-80	175	29.34	40	9.46
1980-81	244	49.02	42	9.36
1981-82	84	31.70	44	16.08
1982-83	501	182.41	51	16.28
1983-84	76	30.75	81	30.83
1984-85	21	5.05	85	24.94
1985-86	17	5.76	68	14.05
1986-87	14	2.90	27	3.83
Upto July 1986.	1,317	383.70	587	143.69

Note.—Out of the above sanctions the aided units of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC) are taken care of by TIIC themselves for the grant|release of subsidy.

POWER TARIFF SUBSIDY SCHEME :

The Low Tension Power Subsidy Scheme (L.T. Power Tariff Subsidy) is implemented by SIDCO with effect from 1st January 1980.

As per the Scheme, SSI Units located througout the State, excluding the areas coming under the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority, Urban Land Tax Jurisdiction and Urban Land Ceiling Jurisdiction namely Madras Environment and towns of Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy and Salem are eligible for power tariff subsidy. Accordingly, all registered SSI Units in Dharmapuri District which consume L.T. Power and who have started production from 1st January 1980 are eligible for the subsidy. The Subsidy will be restricted to the first 3 years from the commencement of production at the following rates.

1. 1st year.—30 per cent of the actual energy charges paid by the unit.

2. 2nd Year.—20 per cent of the actual energy charges paid by the unit.

3. 3rd year.—10 per cent of the actual energy charges paid by the unit.

The application will be submitted to the Branch Officers of SIDCO viz., Development Officer, SIDCO, Krishnagiri along with the eligibility certificate, which will be issued by the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Krishnagiri for Dharmapuri district for availing the above benefits.

SIDCO have disbursed power subsidy to Dharmapuri District as detailed below—

Year	*No. of Units*	*Amount* (Rs. IN LAKHS)
1980-81	9	0.07
1981-82	17	0.46
1982-83	23	0.59
1983-84	95	0.94
1984-85	102	1.93
1985-86	46	0.56
	292	4.55

INTEREST FREE SALES TAX LOAN TO SSI UNITS.

This scheme is implemented by SIDCO with effect from 1st April 1978.

As per the scheme, all the SSI Units located in places outside the 15 Kilometres belt area around Madras city and those outside the 8 K.M. belt area around Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Trichy agglomerations are eligible for assistance subject to the condition that towns with a population of more than 3 lakhs shall be excluded for assistance under this scheme.

Accordingly, all the SSI Units, which are likely to pay sales tax not less than Rs. 4000 per year is eligible for this IFST Loan in Dharmapuri district which is interest free.

Further the units going for expansion also are eligible for this assistance, if they have created additional 25 per cent of fixed assets on or after 1st April 1978 which may be considered as minimum eligibility.

The Units set up with second hand machinery will not be eligible for this assistance, if they had availed any concession including the CIS earlier.

The Units will get every year during the first three years (six years at present) of production, interest free sales tax loan, equivalent to the Sales Tax paid by them subject to the maximum of 8 per cent (liberalised to 20 per cent at present) of the fixed assets or Rs. 1.25 lakhs per year (liberalised to Rupees 4.00 lakhs at present) whichever is less.

The year-wise disbursement in respect of Dharmapuri District are as follows :—

Year	*Number of cases.*	*Amount.*
		(Rupees in lakhs)
1980-81	1	0.03
1981-82	1	2.71
1982-83	1	0.48
1983-84	2	1.49
1984-85	14	14.99
1985-86	3	1.30
	22	21.30

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

(AN UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU)

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, popularly known as "TANSI" was formed on 1st December 1965 to accelerate the Industrial growth and provide employment opportunities in the State. Industrial units which were maintained by the Industries Department were transferred to the TANSI.

There are two TANSI units at Krishnagiri for Engineering Works and the other for furniture Works. These two units provide employment for about 100 persons.

1. *Tansi Engineering Works* :

This unit has commenced its production on 1st April 1965. Initially, it was engaged in manufacturing cycles and then it started in manufactursng engineering items. This unitf lfils fills the requirements of structural works and A.C. sheetiig work for all Government departments, Panchayat Unions, Municipalities, etc. TANSI has specially taken up the work relating to the fabrication and erection of steel structurss and A.C. sheets for Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Centres.

2. *Tansi Furniture Works* :

This unit commenced production on 21 October 1965, it is manufacturing sophisticated furnitures such as sofa, dining tables, dressing tables, cot, etc.

(Note from the Managing Director, TANSI, Madras 28th July 1986).

Electrical and Electronics Industrial Estate, [49] *Hosur.*—

This Estate with an extent of 12.34 acres, provides specially designed factory sheds, suitable for Electronic Industries and Developed plots with all infrastructure.

There are 4 sheds on Rental basis, 8 sheds on Hire Purchase and 25 Developed plots in the Industrial Estate.

At present 15 industries are functioning in this Estate. The rest are likely to commence production within a year. The total turnover of these industries for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 3.72 crores. The total investment on fixed assets by the entrepreneurs is Rs. 4.2 crores. At present 306 persons (i.e. 94 women and 212 Men) are employed by these industries. Products such as Precision hardwares for Electronics, Electronic Process instruments, and Microwave Test instruments etc. are being manufactured.

Most of the Electrical and Electronic items are governed by I.S.I. specifications. The Small Scale Units cannot afford to purchase costly equipments like Humidity Chamber, Salt Spray Chamber, etc., to test the samples according to I.S.I. or other specifications. The Departmental Common Facility Centre caters to the needs of Electrical and Electronic industries in testing their samples according to the required specifications. This centre is equipped with 24 Nos. of highly sophisticated testing equipments to a value of Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

This Centre also undertakes servicing and repairing of Electro Medical Equipments and testing of household electrical appliances.

5.11. District Industris Centre :

Dharmapuri District was among the first five Districts where the District Industries Centre Programme was introduced in 1978 and the objective of these Centres has been to provide a comprehensive range of assistance for the development of small, village, cottage and tiny industries under a single roof. The Centre constitutes the District Office of the Industries Department. It has also a branch office under the control of an Assistant Manager at Krishnagiri to look after the needs of small entrepreneurs in and around that area.

Before the formation of District Industries Centre, there were only 450 small units with permanent registration. The number has gone up to 1830 at the end of 1985. Similarly, the Capital investment in the small scale industries which was only of the order of Rs. 499.93 lakhs in 1979 has risen to Rs. 2379.00 lakhs in 1985. The Small Scale Units provided employment for about 22,000 persons at the end of 1985. Small entrepreneurs numbering 1,227 have been granted provisional registration certificates.

Between 1978-79 and 1985-86, the District Industries Centre has been able to secure a loan assistance of Rs. 2.46 crores for 779 small units from the Nationalised Banks. This does not include assistance of Rs.7.64 crores which has been extended to 3879 cases during the same period from institutions like Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation, National Small Industries Development Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Board and Nationalised Banks through the efforts of the District Industries Centre. Under the Prime Minister's Self-Employment Programme, information about the targets fixed by the District Industries Centre, number of beneficiaries and the amount sanctioned in the last three years is given below.

Year.	Targets fixed.	Number of beneficiaries.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(Rupees in lakhs.)	
1983-84	700	868	119.883
1984-85	750	571	99.800
1985-86	500	476	85.680

In 1985-86, 7 units have been granted interest-free Sales Tax Loan of Rs. 2.48 lakhs and 39 applications were under the Rural Industries Programme, the District Industries Centre grants margin money assistance to eligible small entrepreneurs in order to enable them to use this amount as their equity and get loans from the Nationalised Banks and other financial institutions. During 1985-86, 17 small units were sanctioned margin money assistance of Rs. 3.125 lakhs and 4 cases to the value of Rs. 1.04 lakhs were under process upto June 1986. Under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Artisan Programme, the District Industries Centre imparts training and also provides assistance for acquiring sheds and tools and equipments for rural artisans. Under this programme, 70 persons were trained. at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakhs during 1985-86. This is another on-going programme.

One of the important areas of assistance for small entrepreneurs is assistance in getting speedy clearance from the various statutory authorities through Single Window Committee Mechanism. During 1985-86, 10 such meetings were held and solutions were found in 349 cases.

The Three Year Perspective Plan (1986-89) drawn up by the District Developmental Agencies including the District Industries Centre visualises the emergence of 3,577 units with a Fixed Capital Investment of Rs. 4,586.02 lakhs and an anticipated production value of Rs. 6,306.69 lakhs. These Units are expected to generate employment opportunities for about 17,640 persons. The plan provides for the creation of resources, demand and need-based industries under various categories like agro-based industries, sericulture and mineral based industries, chemical engineering and allied industries.

5.12. *Industrial Development Potentialities* :

Many large, medium and small scale industries have come up in Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks. Within a span of 10 years, the industrial progress is getting dispersed in Dharmapuri, Harur, Uttangarai and Denkanikotta taluks. There are prospects for developing small scale units in this district to cater to the requirements of components for the public sector undertakings in and around Hosur and also in Bangalore.

The techno-economic survey conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute, Madras in 1968 shows there is scope for setting up the following industries utilising the raw materials locally available. These are solvent extraction industry with a large area, under groundnut cultivation and the interest evinced in sunflower cultivation by a majority of the farmers, there is scope for setting up solvent extraction plants. So also the availability of tamarind, tapioca, coconut, etc., affords optimism for industries which utilise these.

The Government of Tamil Nadu[50] have recently announced that they have undertaken an industrial profile scheme for Dharmapuri district, in 1986 to identify possible opportunities for investment in this developing area. The availability of resource potential, both natural and human will be assessed, and an optimum industrialisation strategy will be adopted.

5:13. FUTURE DEVELOPENT PLANS:

The SIPCOT has developed[51] a second industrial complex at Hosur in a 450 acre plot adjoining Hosur-Krishnagiri road.

Manufacture of watches.—The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation in conjunction with the Tata group is to start a Rs. 40 crores electronic and conventional watches project[52] in the SIPCOT industrial complex at Hosur. This project, with a production capacity of two million watches a year, will use French collaboration in import of technical know how and in setting up necessary machinery.

Steps are taken[53] to put up another complex at Morappur fairly close to Dharmapuri on the broad gauge section. There is also a proposal to another sugar factory, in the Krishnagiri area and a spinning mill in memory of Subramania Siva.

Assistance to industrial units.—Dharmapuri has been declared as industrially backward area and classified under the category 'C' which is eligible for the central capital subsidy of 10 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs. All taluks except Hosur are eligible for the capital subsidy. Hosur taluk is excluded from the list of backward area from 1st April 1983 since the capital investment on industries is more than Rs. 30 crores. The State Government give capital subsidy. Adjustment of subsidy under the Central and State subsidy schemes is available.

Dharmapuri Steel Castings Limited (formerly Lasco Steels Limited) at Doddampatti in Harur taluk and Tamil Nadu Electronics Limited, Hosur, enjoy[54] the benefits of the Tamil Nadu Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1969. These Units are given protection from their creditors for a temporary period. They are able to give continued employment to their labourers. Government issue guarantees in favour of these units.

The Industries department sanctioned loans to small scale and cottage industries under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923) up to March 1972. From 1st April 1972, the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited

grants [55] loans to registered small scale industrial units. The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI), the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO), the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (TNHDC) are providing financial assistance for implementation of their schemes. The Directorate of Industries lends help to the small entrepreneurs to obtain assistance from the Central Government.

5.14. *Industrial Organisations* :

1. *Hosur Industries Association.*—Industries which have come up in Hosur since 1976 felt the need to form an association which resulted in the formation of Hosur Industries Association[56] 1981 with the objective of protecting and promoting the interests of industrial establishments located in and around Hosur. The Hosur Chamber of Industries formed on 2nd November 1981, has merged with the Hosur Industries Association in 1983. The Association is affiliated to the Association of Indian Engineering Industries and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. The Association has established good rapport with the Government of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and other Industrial Associations at the State and Central levels. The association has established itself as a representative body, acting as an effective spokesman of the industries in Hosur maintaining a high profile of activity. The association organises workshops, seminars and conferences on matters of general importance and meets Government officials both State and Central to draw their attention to the need of power and water supply and transport and communications facilities in regard to industries in Hosur which lack in these. There were 67 members as on 31st December 1984 who represent large, medium and small industries located in Hosur belt.

2. *The Small Industries Association.*—The Small Industries Association registered in 1980 is functioning in the SIDCO industrial estate at Hosur. Entrepreneurs who have set up small scale units in the SIPCOT and SIDCO industrial complexes, Hosur are members of the Association. There are 93 members on roll as in 1985. There is also a Dharmapuri District Small Scale Industries Association with its head office at Pappireddipatti.

Labour organisation.—There are ninety one labour association in 1985.

5.15. *Industrial Relations* :

The industrial relation in Hosur in particular is by and large, peaceful and congenial and it is monitored by the Industrial Relations Committee of the Hosur Industries Association. Workers in Hosur realise that industrial peace and harmony is the only way to ensure prosperity. At times they get disillusioned, intimidated and misguided by some extremist elements, leading to strikes and violence, resulted closure of industries. Some industries had to lay off due to credit squeeze. The Labour Department of Tamil Nadu helps maintain industrial peace and harmony and settles industrial strike.

5.16. *Welfare of Industrial Labour*:

'May Industry Flourish
And Labour Prosper'.

Labour legislation as every one terms consists of establishment legislation, wage legislation, industrial disputes legislation, social security legislation and labour welfare measures.

Under "Establishment legislation".—Inspectors investigate accidents. They also advise on safety measures for prevention. Safety Committees consisting of representatives of managements and workers have been formed which function for the benefit of the workers. To prevent frequent accidents in factories, courses in safety are conducted. Government bring out pamphlets, posters to impress upon the need for safety in factories and the pamphlets in particular advise on safety measures.

Health.—To detect the causes of diseases like lead poisoning, silicosis, dermatitis and other toxic diseases in the working environments and for suggesting improvement measures against heat, noise, etc., a combined Industrial Health and Hygiene Unit and a Laboratory in the State Factory Inspectorate have been set up in 1971.

Industrial Nutrition Programme.—To bring new strength and vitality to the children and women-folk of industrial labour, the Industrial Nutrition Programme for their benefit of the wife and children of the workers is being implemented[57] in this State with the assistance from CARE with the co-operation of industrial managements is responsible for this programme. By this scheme, balanced diet to the pre-school children pregnant and lactating women of the workers' families is supplied.

Labour Welfare Fund.—In compliance with the recommendations of the committee on Labour Welfare set up by the Government of India and the National Commission on Labour, the Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted a Labour Welfare Fund with an initial grant of Rs. 5 lakhs from the State Funds. A Labour Welfare Board with the Minister for Labour as Chairman and representatives of labour and management as members has been set up.

NOTES.

1. Note, dated 26th August 1982 received from the Executive Director, Ashok Leyland, Hosur.
2. Note, dated 6th May 1986 from the Chief Development Manager, TIDCO, Madras.
3. Note, dated 23rd December 1985 received from the Factory Manager, Brooke Bond India, Hosur.
4. Note, dated 21st September 1985 received from the Managing Director, the Dharmapuri District Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Uttangarai.
5. Indian Express, dated 17th July 1985, page 5.
6. Note, dated 18th August 1985 received from the Director of Sugar, Madras.
7. Note, dated 30th October 1985 received from the Personnel Manager, Kothari Electronics and Industries Limited, Hosur.
8. Note, dated 11th September 1985 received from the Secretary and Finance Manager, Lakshmi Automatic Loom Works Limited, Hosur.
9. Note, dated 27th October 1980 from the General Manager (Technical), Sundaram Clayton Limited, Hosur.
10. Note, dated 28th September 1985 received from Senior Financial Accountant, Mopeds Division, Hosur.
11. Note, dated 10th October 1985 received from the Sundaram-Clayton Limited, Madras.
12. Note, dated 23rd November 1985 received from the Assistant Secretary, Ind-Suzuki Motorcycles Limited, Madras.
13. Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited, A profile P. 3.
14. Note, dated 17th August 1982, received from the Finance Manager, Asia Tobacco Company Ltd., Madras.
15. Ramasamy, Dr. A., Salem District Gazetteer, 1967, page 249.
16. Vellore-Dharmapuri region—A draft regional plan report prepared by the Directorate of Town Planning, Government of Tamil Nadu, 1973-74, page 28.
17. Note, dated 10th December 1985 received from the Plant Manager, Carborandum Universal Limited, Hosur.
18. Note, dated 18th March 1980 received from the Messrs. Chemical and Plastics India Limited, Madras.
19. Note, dated 10th December 1985 received from the Chief Executive, Coimbatore Pioneer Machine Works, Limited, Hosur.

20. Note, dated 23rd September 1982 from the Manager, (Personnel and Administration) Engineering Systems Private Limited, Hosur.

21. Note, dated 4th August 1979 received from the Chief Engineer-*cum*-Project Co-ordinator, Easun Reyrol Relays and Dencas Limited, Madras.

22. Note received from the Managing Director, Knitvel Needles, Hosur, 1982.

23. Material gathered on 30th October 1985 from the Administrative Officer, Nektan Fruit Products Limited, Bagalur.

24. Note, dated 8th May 1981 received from Messrs. Orient Vision Limited, Hosur.

25. Material gathered on 30th October 1985 from the Administrative Officer, Premier Mills Limited, Bagalur.

26. Material gathered on 28th October 1985 from the Administrative Officer (in-charge), Reckitt and Colman of India Limited, Hosur.

27. Note, dated 13th December 1985 received from the Technical Manager, Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras.

28. Note, dated 5th October 1982 received from the Finance Manager, Siltronics (India) Limited.

29. Note, dated 5th October 1982 received from the Finance Manager, Tamil Nadu Alloy Foundry Company Limited, Hosur.

30. Note, dated 20th August 1982 from the General Manager, Went (India) Limited.

31. Note, dated 11th August 1977 received from the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

32. A Note on Uttangarai Taluk, 1980.

33. Note from the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, dated 26th August 1986.

34. Do.

35. Do.

36. Note, dated 13th June 1985 received from the S.G. Superintendent, Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, Krishnagiri.

37. Note, dated 19th April 1979 received from the Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Salem.

38. Note, dated 8th October 1985 received from the Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Salem.

39. Note, dated 20th May 1986, received from the Director of Sericulture, Salem.

40. Note, dated 20th May 1986, received from the Director of Sericulture, Salem.

41. Do.

42. Industrial Growth in Tamil Nadu—Small Scale Industries—A Review—1972-73, page 19.

43. Note from the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, dated 26th August 1986.

44. Note, dated 12th January 1983 received from the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Dharmapuri.

45. Note from the Assistant Development Officer, SIDCO, Krishnagiri, dated 30th October 1976.

46. Industrial Growth in Tamil Nadu, Small Scale Industries, A Review, 1972-73, pp. 22-23.

47. *Ibid*, page 24.

48. *Ibid*, page 25.

49. Note received from the Industries Commissioner and Director, of Industries and Commerce, Madras, dated 26th August 1986.

50. Indian Express, March 4, 1986, page 3.

51. Project Officer, SIPCOT, Hosur, dated 4th September 1986.

52. *The Hindu*, dated 1st October 1985, page 1.

53. *The Hindu*, dated 15th August 1985.

54. Industrial Policy and Programmes (Major Industries) 1984-85, Industries Department, page 60.

55. Performance Budget, 1984-85, Rural and Small Scale Industries, 1984, page 19.

56. Booklet received from Thiru Balasubramanian, Secretary, Hosur Industries Association, Hosur, 1985.

57. Labour in Tamil Nadu, 1971-72, Government of Tamil Nadu, 1972, page 48.

CHAPTER 6.

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Like an umbrella which serves as a sort of protection against the sun and rain, a bank, in terms of its services and uses, serves as an institution which receives deposits, payable on demand and provides financial accommodation.

Banking cannot be said to be totally unknown to our ancestors. It is seen from the report of the study group on Indigenous Bankers (1971) that our ancestors were engaged in money lending.

As far, Dharmapuri District is concerned, we are not in a position to furnish information about the district, exclusively as regards the early period since it attained the status of the District only very recently. So from what information we have for Salem. We have to sieve out the pertinent details in respect of Dharmapuri District.

The following is the information that could be made out.

Dharmapuri District is a backward area and this has naturally resulted in the poor growth of financial institutions in the district. As regards the early history on Banking in the present Dharmapuri District, Buchanan in his monumental work entitled "Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar" observes that during 1800 A.D. Merchants in these places were frequently advancing money to the ryots to pay their rents and later collecting one half of the crop for the principal and interest. These advances were sometimes made six months before the crops were reaped. This was the customary way of receivisg finances for agricultural purposes.

The Nagarattu Chettis of Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks were traders who engaged[1]. themselves as money-changers. They were known as "Kasukkara Chettis" (coin-men). The Vaniyars who call themselves as Chettis or Jyothi Nagarattas have in many places abandoned their ancestral occupation in favour of trade and money lending. There was a bank at Dharmapuri which was associated [1a] with the name of the late Mr. Ambalathadi Chettiar. It had branches at Salem and Trichy.

In the Baramahal records we read of Tippu Sultan receiving help from the indigenous bankers who went by the name of 'Vanies' or 'Vaniyars'. The credit for an attempt to organise a banking institution in Dharmapuri region goes to Tippu Sultan who established 'Mullicul Tyal Cotties' or banking houses. They were co-ordinated by a Central Bank at Seringapatnam.

These institutions were supported by an authority of the Government and patronised by the public treasury. They functioned successfully and helped for eliminating middleman. The operation of the "Mullicul Tyal Cotties" came to an end following the defeat of Tippu in 1799 by the British.

Growth of Banking System.—The English agency houses in Calcutta and Bombay served as Bankers to the East India Company. [illegible] issued paper money, and paved the way for the establishment of Joint Stock Banks. The earliest of these was the Hindustan

Bank, which was established[3] in 1770 by one of the agency houses in Calcutta connected with these banks. But it was wound up in 1832, when the firm of Alexander and Company, with which it was intimately connected, failed.

The Bengal Bank was established during 1785 but it voluntarily went into liquidation in 1791 owing to inability to earn profits. These banks were chartered by the East India Company, and were followed by the establishment of Presidency Banks.

The Bank of Bengal, the first of the Presidency Banks, was established in 1806 as the Bank of Calcutta and received its charter as the Bank of Bengal in 1809. In 1835, a uniform currency system was introduced in India, which eliminated the money changing business of Indigenous bankers.

The Banks of Bombay and Madras were established in 1840 and 1843 respectively and they were allowed to issue notes upto a certain amount. In 1862, their right of note issue was taken over by the Government.

The Bank of Bombay became involved in the wild speculation of 1862-65 that followed the American Civil War. The rise in the price of cotton, suffered serious loses, and so the bank was voluntarily wound up in 1868. But a new bank under the same name was established in the same year.

The Presidency Bank Act imposed restrictions upon the Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras to safeguard the interests of Government and the public who deposited funds with them the chief restrictions being that they were prohibited from dealing in foreign bills.

The Presidency Banks established branches at many important trade centres in India. On many occasions it was strongly felt that there should be only one bank of this kind for the whole country. From 1860 to 1876 the possibility of the conversion of the Bank of Bengal into a "Bank of India" was under consideration. In 1867, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal placed before the Government of India a project for the amalgamation of the three presidency banks. But the Government of India did not favour it for the reasons that the interests of such a big institution might run counter to those of the public; that its influence might overshadow that or the Government itself, that it would be very difficult to manage; and that the merchants of the other two important trade Centres at Bombay and Madras preferred separate banks to promote their own interests and convenience.

In 1898, some witnesses before the Fowler Currency Committee advocated the establishment of a Central Bank, but the Government of India under Lord Curzon did not favour the proposal. The Presidency Banks themselves desired to retain their individuality and were opposed to amalgamation. The Chamberlain Currency Commission of 1913 suggested the appointment of a small expert

Committee in India to examine the question. The banking crisis of 1913-17, however, showed clearly the defects of India's free banking system under which the country had no co-ordinated banking policy and each bank conducted its business entirely in its own way, without any control of a Central Institution. This lesson was reinforsed by the experiescy gained during the later part of the First World War. Co-operation and Co-ordination of policy on the part of the Presidency Banks for financing its requirements during the latter part of the War showed the advantages and wisdom of this policy. Finally, the danger arose that if the Presidency Banks were to remain isolated one of the big five English Banks, or Japanese or American Banks might secure excessive influence and predominance in the financial system of India, by amalgamating with, or obsorbing some of the banks in India.

Public opinion in India, therefore, strongly urged the creation of a Central Bank ; the Presidency Banks and the Government withdrew their opposition to the project and an Act of 1920, were amalgamated the three Presidency Banks and the Imperial Bank of India came to function.

It was intended in 1920 that the Imperial Bank should gradually be developed into a full-fledged Central Bank. In 1926, however, the Hilton Young Commission recommended the creation of a separate bank, to be called the Reserve Bank of India, to perform central banking functions.

The Commission further recommended that the Reserve Bank should be a shareholders' institution and that the members of the Indian legislatures, Central and Provincial, should be debarred from serving as directors of the Bank, so as to avoid political pressure exercised on the boards of the Bank.

A bill incorporating these recommendations was introduced by the Government in the Legislative Assembly in 1927 but was withdrawn because the Assembly desired the Bank to be a State Institution and that a proportion of its directors to be members of the legislature.

In 1933, the British Government made the creation of a Federation and Responsible Central Government in India dependent upon the previous establishment of the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, another bill providing for the establishment of the Bank was introduced in the Central Legislature in 1933; and it was passed in 1934. The Bank commenced its work in 1935, and functioned as a shareholder bank. In 1947, the Central Legislature passed a resolution favouring the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank. Accordingly, the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank Act was passed in 1948 and the Bank became nationalised with effect from 1st January 1949.

The Imperial Bank of India was converted into the State Bank of India by the State Bank of India Act, 1955. To safeguard regional interest, and to give the Bank a large freedom in Banking, the local head offices of the Presidency Banks continued to carry on the business in their respective territories. The general superin-

tendence of the affairs and business of the Bank and the general control of the Local Boards (Banks) were in the hands of a Central Board (Banks).

The laws relating to Banking were amended now and then. In 1965, the preamble was amended and banking regulation was extended to co-operative societies, which are engaged in banking operations.

In 1949, the Banking Regulation Act of 1949 was enacted. This Act defines Bank as the purpose of lending or investment of deposits of money from the people, repayable on demand or otherwise, and withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise.

To adopt the concept of social control of banks requiring them to perform certain functions for the social welfare of the society, especially the weaker sections, the Banking Regulation Act was amended in 1968 and once again in 1980 that brought about nationalization of all major and important banks of the country.

In the beginning of the 19th century, Charles Carpenter and Josiah Marshall Heath, who were English traders in Salem acted as Commercial Residents and managed the investment business of the East India Company at Salem. On the retirement of Mr. Heath from business, his trading establishment was taken over by his assistant, Mr. George Frederick Fisher. Mr. Fisher and his successors became leading figures in the commercial activities[4] in and around Salem.

" Rural Indebtedness ".

The problem of agricultural indebtedness has been a chronic malady. Admittedly no single prescription can cure this problem. As Mr. Pillai in his Economic condition of India states[5] " In treating the poverty and indebtedness of the people it is essential to find out the root cause ; else the treatment will be of the symptoms merely and not of the disease '. The eradication of the evil of indebtedness cannot be effected by any single remedy but will require the persistent and simultaneous action of a diversity of remedies, the most important of which is the education of the peasant himself ". The Royal Commission on Agriculture also struck the right note when they said ; " It must be clearly recognised that the worst policy towards debt is to ignore it and do nothing ". In India agricultural indebtedness is not a new phenomenon which has appeared in the recent past. Sir Frederick Nicholson, in 1895, estimated the total debt of the rural population of Madras at Rs. 45 crores. In 1930, the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee estimated the debt at Rs. 150 crores. But the extent of indebtedness varies, not only with landed security which the agriculturist can offer, but also with the personal credit he commands.

Quite apart from the character of the people, agriculture in India, with the exception perhaps of the raising of a few commercial crops, is not a profitable proposition. The following observations of the Simon Commission holds good even today .

"The low standard of living to which the mass of India's population attains is one of the first things that stripe a western visitor. Wants are few, diet is simple, climate is usually kind, and a deep rooted tradition tends to make the country man content with things as they are. But the depth of the poverty, the pervading presence of which cannot escape notice, is not so easily realised".[7]

The peasantry were steeped in debt and relief was an urgent necessity. There was the rule by which re-payment of twice the amount of the debt borrowed, by way of interest or principal or both, discharged the debt. There was a regulation on the lines of the Madras Agriculturist's Relief Act, (Act IV of 1938) but that did not go far enough. Later on, legislation was promoted to meet the rapidly worsening situation. It was not as if the agriculturist alone was in need of relief. There were others, the landless poor, who were an equally bad case. There was also the small income group who found it difficult to make ends meet and had to borrow at usurious rates of interest. The documents of debt, however, recited rates of interest far below what had been agreed upon, and the excess interest was actually taken in advance by the lender from out of the principal amount agreed to be lent and recited in the documents of debt. And creditors rarely agreed to any abatement of interest. The legislature intervened and passed enactments, declaring moratoria from time to time, which barred actions being taken in the law courts. They afforded a little breathing space to the debtors.

The Act XXI of 1972 was passed and it afforded relief to the cultivating tenants, whose rent was in arrears as on 30th June 1971. It provided that, if the tenants paid the rent for the current year (from 1st July 1972) the arrears would be written off.

The low income groups, it was felt, needed similar relief as urgently as did the agriculturists, since the labourers, wage-earners and Government servants on the lower salary levels had been badly hit. The debt relief Act XXXVIII of 1972 was then passed with this in view. In respect of debts incurred before the 1st of March 1972, if a debtor had paid twice the amount borrowed, by way of interest towards principal or both, the debt stood discharged. In respect of usufructuary mortgages executed before 1st of March 1972, thirty years' possession of the mortgaged property by the mortgagees discharge the mortgage and the owner (Mortgager) was entitled to recovery of possession. If the mortgagee had been in possession for a less number of years, payment of a proportionate amount discharged the mortgage and the mortgager could recover. Also, mortgagers could redeem the property mortgaged though it had been given for a specified period and the said period had not expired. There were provisions in regard to details which smoothed the path of the debtor (Mortgagor). Nine per cent per annum was fixed as the maximum rate of interest payable on any debt incurred on or after the 1st of March 1972.

The Act VIII of 1937 amended Act IV, of 1938 provided relief to debtors who happened to own lands in a municipal or a cantonment area which, before the amendment, disentitled them to the relief. It also provided that all interest accrued before 1st March

1972 shall stand written off. All amounts paid, whether as interest or principal were to go in reduction of the principal.

Before the amendment, mortgagors of house property alone situated in a municipal or cantonment area or in a panchayat were under a disability. They could not claim scaling down but they could, after the amendment. Another disability also was removed i.e., Debtors could, after the amendment, claim the relief of scaling down, even in the case of women—creditors who owned property worth less than six thousand rupees.

The Act XLVIII of 1975 afforded a breathing space to debtors by declaring a moratorium for one year that is upto the 16th of January 1976, which meant that debtors could not be proceeded against under law. As per provisions interest will not accrue during the period when the moratorium was in force in respect of certain debts.

Four Ordinances were passed which were subsequently enacted as Acts—

1. The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act—Act XV of 1976;

2. The Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) Act —Act XVI of 1976;

3. The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists and Indebted Persons (Special Provisions) Act—Act XVII of 76; and

4. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amending) Act—Act XVIII of 1976.

Acts (1) and (2) barred the filing of suits or applications to execute decrees for 1 year from 15th January 1976.

No. (3) above provided that no interest shall accrue during the period from 22nd July 1975 to 15th January 1976, in the case of agriculturists and indebted persons (as defined in Act 16|76) but that interest would accrue on debts incurred after the 22nd July 1975. It also similarly amended the Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers' Act, 1943 in respect of interest and also prohibited the sale of pledged articles during the period 22nd July 1975 to 15th January 1977.

No. (4) above provided that any person wishing to resume land should apply to the Revenue Divisional Officer who would allow resumption on equitable terms, such as reimbursing the party in possession for his labour in respect of standing crops.

Act 31|76 wipes out debts due from small farmers and rural artisans.

6.5. *Banking Particulars*:

The Reserve Bank of India, initiated the Lead Bank Scheme by which public sector banks and 2 private sector banks in 335 districts in the country have been brought under the scheme. Each bank is expected to devote intensive attention to the districts allotted to it and provide leadership in quickening the process of development,

The Indian Bank in Dharmapuri is the Lead Bank in the district. The various Nationalised and Commercial Banks such as the State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Indian Bank, etc. have set up branches in the district. There are also banks whic come under the co-operative field such as the Dharmapuri district Central Co-operative Bank, Town Co-operative Banks.

The T.I.I.C. has also set up a branch at Dharmapuri. At the time of nationalisation of banks, there were 16 branches of commercial banks in Dharmapuri [8] District but which served in the taluk headquarters only. The aggregate deposits and advances of these branches amounted to Rs. 101.84 lakhs and Rs. 92.45 lakhs respectively. The per branch population in the district was 1,30,833 as against the State average at 37,000 and All India at 65,000 in 1969.

Deposits and Advances.—The following data will show that between 1972 and 1982, there has been an appreciable growth in deposits and advances.

	1972.	1982.
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1. Total number of branches	22	86
2. Total deposits	257	2,962
3. Total advances	215	3,240
4. Deposit per branch	11.68	34.43
5. Advance per branch	9.77	37.67
6. Population covered per branch ..	75,000	23,177

(Draft District Credit Plan, 1983-85 and Annual Action Plan, 1983, Indian Bank Lead Bank for Dharmapuri district).

The various banks in the district in 1982 are as follows:—

I. *Public Sector Banks* :

	No. of branches.
1. Indian Bank	31
2. State Bank of India	11
3. Indian Overseas Bank	9
4. Central Bank of India	7
5. Bank of Baroda	4
6. State Bank of Mysore	4
7. Syndicate Bank	4
8. Canara Bank	2

	Number of branche
II. *Private Sector Banks* :	
1. Lakshmi Vilas Bank	5
2. Bank of Thanjavur Limited	8
3. Bank of Madura	2
4. Karur Vysya Bank Limited	2
5. Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Limited ..	1
6. Vysya Bank Limited	1
III. *Co-operative Banks* :	
1. The Dharmapuri Central Co-operative Bank Limited	11
2. The State Land Development Bank Limited.	5
3. Town Co-operative Banks	3

Out of the 86 branches of commercial banks, about 35 per cent are located in urban areas and the rest in rural areas.

Block-wise Banking Particulars of Dharmapuri district in 1982.

Name of the Block.	*Name of the Bank.*	*Branch.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Bargur	Central Bank of India	Santhur.
	Indian Bank.	Bargur.
		Pochampalli.
		Venkatasamudram
	Bank of Thanjavur Limited.	Varatnapalli.
2. Dharmapuri ..	State Bank of India	
	Indian Bank.	
	Bank of Baroda.	
	Canara Bank.	
	Central Bank of India.	
	Indian Overseas Bank.	
	Bank of Madura Limited.	
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited.	
3. Harur	State Bank of India	Harur.
		Kottapatti.
	Canara Bank.	Theerthamalai.
	Central Bank of India.	Naripalli.
	Indian Bank.	Harur.
4. Hosur	State Bank of India.	Hosur.
	Central Bank of India.	Hosur.
	Indian Bank.	Hosur and Zuzuvadi.
	Indian Overseas Bank.	Hosur and Kumudepalli.
	Syndicate Bank.	Hosur.
	Bank of Madura Limited.	
	Vysya Bank Limited.	

Block-wise Banking particulars of Dharmapuri district in 1982—*cont.*

Name of the block.	*Name of the bank.*	*Branch.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	State Bank of Mysore.	Bagalur.
		Hosur.
	State Bank of India.	Mathigiri.
	Central Bank of India.	Mookandapalli.
5. Kaveripatnam ..	Indian Bank.	Barur.
		Kaveripatnam.
	Indian Overseas Bank.	Thimmapuram.
	Syndicate Bank.	Mallupatti.
		Magarasampatti.
	Bank of Thanjavur Ltd.	Kaveripatnam.
	State Bank of India.	Kaveripatnam.
6. Kelamangalam ..	Indian Bank.	Denkanikotta.
		Kelamangalam.
		Nammandahalli.
		Royakotta.
	State Bank of India.	Kelamangalam.
7. Krishnagiri ..	State Bank of India. }	
	Central Bank of India. }	Krishnagiri.
	Bank of Baroda. }	
	Indian Bank.	Krishnagiri.
		Maharajakadai.
	Bank of Thanjavur Ltd.	Krishnagiri.
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	Krishnagiri.
8. Morappur ..	State Bank of India.	Kadathur.
		Ramiyanahalli.
	Central Bank of India.	Ramiyanahalli.
	Indian Bank.	Buddireddipatti
		Morappur.
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	Kambainallur.
9. Nallampalli ..	State Bank of India.	Thoppur.
	Indian Bank.	Nallampalli.
	Indian Overseas Bank.	Indur,
		Laligam.
10. Palakodu ..	State Bank of India.	Marandahalli.
		Palakodu.
	Indian Bank.	Karimangalam.
		Palakodu.
	Indian Overseas Bank.	Perianahalli.
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	Marandahalli.

BLOCK-WISE BANKING PARTICULARS OF DHARMAPURI DISTRICT IN 1982—*cont.*

Name of the block.	*Name of the bank.*	*Branches.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
11. Pappireddipatti ..	Indian Bank.	Bommidimolayanur.
	Indian Overseas Bank.	Pappireddipatti.
	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	Bommidi.
	Bank of Madura.	Irulapatti.
12. Pennagaram ..	Bank of Baroda.	Perumbalai.
	Indian Bank.	Papparapatti, Pennagaram.
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	Pennagaram.
	Syndicate Bank.	Eriyur.
	State Bank of India.	Pennagaram.
13. Shoolagiri ..	Indian Bank.	Berigai, Shoolagiri, Uddanapalli.
14. Thally	Indian Bank.	Thally.
	State Bank of Mysore.	Anjatti.
15. Uttangarai ..	Indian Bank.	Singarapettai, Kannandahalli, Uttangarai.
	Indian Overseas Bank.	Kallavi.
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	Mathur.
	State Bank of India.	Uttangarai.
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	Samalpatti.
16. Veppanapalli ..	Bank of Baroda.	Veppanapalli.

PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES TO THE PRIORITY SECTORS IN 1982.

(RS. IN LAKHS)

1. *Priority Sector Advances*—	
(*a*) Number of accounts	65,514
(*b*) Amount of which	2,178.73
(i) Agriculture—	
(*a*) Direct	1,342.11
(*b*) Indirect	92.21
(ii) Small Scale Industries	462.87
(iii) Retail trade and small business	81.65
(iv) Transport Operators	136.26
(v) Professionals and Self-Emlpoyed	51.36
2. *Advances under D. R. I. Scheme* —	
(*a*) Number of accounts	61.70
(*b*) Amount	34.83
3. *Average per Branch*—	
(*a*) Total deposits	34.43
(*b*) Total advances	37.67
(*c*) Priority Sector advances	25.33

6.6. CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

I. *Reasons for the predominance of Agricultural Credit Societies in the Co-operative Movement.*

Co-operative Movement[10] made its advent in India in the year 1904 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. The main objective of introducing co-operative movement was to relieve the predominant peasantry of India from the ever-tightening grip of the unscrupulous Private Money lenders who were charging exhorbitant rates of interest, ultimately leading to the estrangement of their landed property and gradually converting them into a class of landless labourers. Therefore, it became necessary to bring the agricultural community into the fold of some organisation which will not only free them from the bear huge of private Money Lenders but also supply them with cheap credit and all the inputs required for carrying out seasonal agricultural operations without depending on private money lenders. The co-operative method with its character of self help democratic management and the practice of thrift served the need of the hour well and so, as India is predominantly rural, its economy being agricultural in nature, the co-operative agricultural credit societies came into the scene in a dominant way.

India lives in villages. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. So is in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, agricultural societies were organised in almost all the villages to meet the credit and other needs of agriculturists. These societies were organised in important villages and also by grouping a number of small hamlets depending upon their size of population. The primary objective is that the entire peasantry should be brought under co-operative fold.

These agricultural credit societies are providing major requirements of agriculturists. They issue short-term loans intended for meeting the cost of short-term seasonal agricultural operations and agricultural requisites viz., fertilisers, pesticides, insecticides, seeds and agricultural implements.

Now it cannot be said that all the agricultural credit societies are functioning well fulfilling the objectives for which they have been organised. As agricultural operations in India mainly depend on monsoon, and as it does fluctuate, so also the performance of agricultural credit societies. So it was reasoned that it is not the number of credit societies that counts, but it is the volume of service they are able to render to the agrarian community which matters. Therefore, it was thought that all the agricultural credit societies should be viable i.e., financially sound, self supporting and should be able to offer all services to the agriculturists in an effective manner.

With this objectives the Rserve Bank of India embarked on a policy of forming agricultural credit societies on a piabls basis according to which only the financially viable societies should be retained ; the weak societies should either be amalgamated with a neighbouring viable society or liquidated. Grouping a number of small societies and forming them into one viable society is also one of the methods. This amalgamation process is in force in Tamil Nadu from 1980 onwards and as a result of this process the number of agricultural credit societies in Tamil Nadu which was 4,785 has been reduced to 4,691 at the end of the co-operative qear 1982-83. In keeping with the tune the number of agricultural credit societies which was 275 in 1980 in Dharmapuri Disric has also come down to 258 in 1982-83. Therefore, these societies are predominant in co-operative movement neither by their number nor by their financial performance but by their relevance to the lives of the people.

Statistical particulars relating to these societies in Dharmapuri District are as follows (as on 30th June 1983):—

	(In lakhs.)
1. Number of socieiies	258.00
2. Number of members	2.15
3. Paid up srare capital	137.07
4. Reserve Fund and other funds	71.21
5. Deposits	39.01
6. Borrowings	291.42
7. Working capital	1,717.78
8. Loans advanced (ST & MT)	366.15
9. Loans Outstanding	556.40
10. Number of societies working on profit	58
11. Number of societies working in loss	182
12. Number of societies working neither with loss nor with profit	11

II. THE REASONS FOR ACCUMULATION OF HEAVY OVER DUES WITH THE DHARMAPURI CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

1. Drought condition that prevailed in the district during the period.

2. State Governmnt ban on coercive action.

3. Lack of assured credit from the societies on repayment of defaulted loans.

4. Stiff and constant resistance from the agriculturists associations for the repayment of loans taken from co-operatives.

111. REHABILITATION MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK AND THEIR EFFECT ON ITS WORKING.

1. A rehabilitation committee was constituted for the purpose of suggesting measures in this regard and reviewing its progress. This committee met periodically and took decisions as was necessary to step up the loan transactions and the collection of overdues.

2. The services of a Joint Registrar in the place of a Deputy Registrar were lent to the bank work as its Secretary.

3. The services of departmental staff were provided to the bank as sale officers to ensure speedy recovery of overdues.

4. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for investment in the share capital of the bank in addition to a long term loan of Rs. 25 lakhs.

5. An intensive drive was instituted for collection of overdues by filing arbitration cases, execution petitions, etc. Action was also taken to recover the amounts involbed in misappropriation.

6. Under the central sector scheme for rehabilitation of weok co-operative Central Bank a sum of Rs. 63.13 lakhs has been written off as irrecoverable loans.

The position of recoveries during the last 8 years from 30th June 1976 o June 1983 is as indicated below:—

AS ON 30th JUNE

(Rs. IN LAKHS)

	Demand	Recoveries	Overdues	Percentage of over dues to demand
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1976.....	3,04.88	151.90	1,52.98	50.02
1977.....	3,19.38	1,85.64	1,33.74	41.00
1978.....	3.87 48	1,77.74	2,09.74	54.1
1979.....	4.29,63	1,83,C4	2,46.59	56.8
1980.....	3,90,66	1,42.65	2,48.01	63.5
1981....—	4,10.46	2,90.10	1,30.36	31.8
1982.....	3,43.24	1,99.06	1,44.18	42.0
1983.....	4,37.92	3,02.15	1,35,77	29.1

Consequent on the measures taken the overdues registered a progressively declining trend from 31.8 percent of demand in 1980-81 to 29.1 per cent on 30th June 1983.

AN APPRAISAL OF THE STEPS TAKEN TO RELIEVE THE FARMERS FROM THE CLUTCHES OF MONEY LENDERS.

Co-operatives are people's organisations as the name itself implies —efforts through them prove successful in the implementation of the welfare schemes.

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer State to introduce the co-operative movement. The very introduction of co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu in 1904 is the first and foremost measure in the direction of relieving farmers from the clutches of private money lenders. This movement made its advent in Tamil Nadu with the starting of Thiruvoor Co-operative Agricultural Credit Society in Chingleput to meet the agricultural credit requirements of the farmers in the area. This is the first agricultural credit society in the State, which even today is meeting the credit needs of its members. The co-operative movement which made its beginning thus, has today virtually revolutionised the agricultural credit sector.

The agricultural credit structure in Tamil Nadu is a three tier one, the primary agricultural credit societies or Agricultural Service Co-operative societies as they are called now form the basic layer of this structure. The second layer is formed by Central Co-operative Banks functioning at the rate of one each for every district except in Thanjavur District. The third and the top layer of this three tier structure is the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank which is the apex body of this three tier system. The important role of these three types of co-operatives in providing relief to farmers is discussed.

1. *Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies.*—These societies are formed in big villages or by grouping a number of hamlets. The primary objective of these societies is to provide short term and medium term loans to farmers to meet the expenses connected with seasonal agricultural operations and to meet their long term credit needs such as purchase of plough, bulls, etc. The periodicity of short term loan is generally one year (i.e.) the loan issued at the time of starting of agricultural operations is recovered after the harvest is over. Thus, this type of loan is time bound and meant purely to meet the cost of agricultural operations. An outstanding feature of this loan is, it is partly in cash and partly in kind, which consists of the main agricultural requisites such as fertilisers, seeds and pesticides, etc. Thus, the short term loan is a package loan which meets all the necessities of a farmer for a particular period. To make the short term loans to serve its purpose more effectively and to ensure that the loan reaches the needy in time, a system namely Annual Credit Limit has been introduced in Tamil Nadu according to which the annual credit needs of the members are assessed and loans sanctioned to them. Subject to the limit, the farmer member can draw the amount whenever he needs. The Annual Credit Limit contains cash and kind portions. To help the uneducated members of the societies, a system of crediting the loan amount to the individual members' account is followed and this system is known as the 'pass-book system', which is followed by all agricultural service societies in Tamil Nadu. This system besides, protecting the members from any malpractices, also inculcates the habit and knowledge of banking in the rural areas.

The agricultural service societies are equally responsible for meeting the medium term loan requirements of farmers needed for purposes such as, purchase of plough bulls, power sprayers and other agricultural requisites. The periodicity of these loans is spread over a period of 3 to 5 years. The recovery of these Medium Term loan in conditions like failure of monsoon and other natural vagaries are rephased and thus repayment is made easier. Now in keeping with the policy of Government the waiving of these loans is also a possibility. Depending upon the conditions of monsoon, relief is given to farmers at times by waiving penal interest, and in some cases principal too.

Another type of loan advanced by agricultural service co-operative societies is produced pledge or grain pledge loans. These loans are issued to farmers on the security by way of produce of the members, such as paddy. The periodicity is one year. On repayment of the loan, the stock of grain against which the loan was sanctioned is returned to the member. In case the member default the grain so pledged is sold by the society and the amount of loan recovered. The balance if any, is paid back to the loanee. The kind of loan is very helpful to the farmer to meet his unforeseen and sudden requirements. Above all, this type of loan links credit with marketing.

Thus, the Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies render service to the ryots and these measures have relieved the ryots to a very great extent from their dependency on private money lenders.

These Agricultural Service Societies in order to meet the requirements of their members borrow from the District Central Co-operative Banks which are their financing banks. The A.C.L. prepared by the Agricultural Service Societies incorporating the credit needs of members is sanctioned by the Central Co-operative Bank which is in turn receives funds from Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank which is the apex body as well as their financing bank.

2. *Central Co-operative Banks.*—There were 17 Central Co-operative Banks at the end of the year 1982-83 in the State at the rate of one per district except in Thanjavur District where there are two Central Co-operative Banks one at Thanjavur and the other at Kumbakonam.

The major activity of the Central Co-operative Banks is to provide loans to the affiliated societies from the borrowings from the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank and also from their own resources mostly raised by way of share capital and deposits. The State Government assist the Central Co-operative Banks by participating in their share capital.

Apart from providing funds to the Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies to sanction short term and medium term loans, the Central Co-operative Banks are also implementing the scheme of provision of individual loans to the weaker section of the community by the co-operatives under differential rate of interest at

4 per cent from 1981-82. Under the scheme loans are issued to the weaker sections having an annual income from all sources which does not exceed Rs. 2,500 in rural areas and Rs. 3,000 in urban and semi-urban areas. The difference between the normal interest rate and the concessional rate is subsidised by the Government.

Risk Fund.—From the year 1962-63 Government have been making contribution to Risk Fund (Formerly known as Bad Debt Reserve) of Central Co-operative Banks under the scheme of outright grant for financing Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies functioning outside the agency area of SEDA|MEALDA in respect of Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies functioning in the agency areas the concerned agencies have been making contribution to the Central Co-operative Banks for financing the Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies. The fund is meant for meeting the loss that may be incurred by the Central Co-operative Banks on account of the loan issued to small and marginal farmers. As per the revised pattern the contribution is at 2 per cent of the additional short-term loans issued by the Central Co-operative Banks for financing the weaker sections of the population during a Co-operative Year over the previous year and 2 per cent of the Medium Term loans issued to small and marginal farmers during the co-operative year. Consequent on the extension of Integrated Rural Development Programme to all blocks in the State with effect from 2nd October 1980 Government have pointed out that contribution to the Fund will be made by the agencies concerned from 1981-82.

3. *Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank.*—The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank is the Federation of Central Co-operative Banks in the State. It is the apex agency at the State level meeting the short term and medium term requirements of the Central Co-operative Banks for the purpose of providing agricultural credit. All the District Central Co-operative Banks are members of the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank besides the State Government and 52 preference share holders.

The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Banks receives funds from the NABARD and advances them to Central Co-operative Banks to finance seasonal agricultural operations every year.

This Bank, though a Federation of Central Co-operative Banks, which mainly finance seasonal agricultural operations through Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies also finances the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (an apex body of Handloom Industry) and to 'Tanfed' (an apex body of marketing societies) which is incharge of distribution of fertilisers to the State.

4. *Long Term Credit.*—Just as the Agricultural Service Co-operate Societies are in charge of short term and medium term Loans, the Primary Land Development Banks take care of meeting the long term agricultural credit needs of the ryots in Tamil Nadu. The Long Term Credit structure in the State is a two tier one, the Primary Land Development Banks forming the basic layer with the Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank, forming the top layer which is also the apex body.

The main objective of the Primary Land Development Banks is sanctioning of long term loans such as purchase of tractors, digging of new wells, deepening of existing wells, installation of pump sets, construction of pumpshed, clearing of prior debts, reclaiming of land etc. They issue loans to agriculturist on the security of the landed property of members.

In case of failure of Monsoon, the recovery of loans issued by the Primary Land Development Banks are postponed or rephased thus making the repayment of loans easier for the members.

The Primary Land Development Banks play a vital role in tapping the ground water potential in the State by advancing loans for sinking tube wells, mhote wells etc. in collaboration with the Agricultural Engineering Department which is responsible for sinking such wells. The Primary Land Development Banks have thus taken a step in the right direction in tackling the irrigating problem of the ryots who are mostly dependent on nature's bounty which is always fluctuating. These Banks are not only advancing loans for sinking wells, but also they are helping the ryots to get relieved from heavy financial loss in case the well, sunk out of loan. Proves infructuous by meeting the loss by giving financial assistance from the Failed Wells Fund created for this specific purpose based on the merit of the individual case.

Another important milestone in the services rendered by Land Development Banks in providing relief to farmers is its switching over to lending for diversified purposes (i.e.) for lending for purposes other than agriculture, but closely associated with agriculture such as sheep breeding, poultry farming, dairy development Sericulture, Horticulture etc. This sort of diversified lending by Primary Land Development Banks has gone to a very great extent in alleviating their poverty as these schemes have proved to be the channels of additional supporting income to the farmers in addition to farming. This has also helped the farmers to find substitute employment at the lean-season in agriculture.

The Primary Land Development Banks numbering 181 in the State are the members of the Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank which is also their financing bank. The Primary Land Development Banks are controlled by the Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank in its capacity as their financing bank. Funds flow to the Primary Land Development Banks only through the Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank which in turn receives funds from the NABARD State and Central Governments for formulating and implementing all schemes meant for providing lasting relief to the needy ryots.

The democratic aspects of Constitution and management of Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies.

The general administration of any Co-operative Society is vested with the general body which is the supreme body and it is constituted by all the members of the society. Each member has got one vote. The General Body has to elect Board of Management of the society.

The General Body should be convened atleast once in a year.

Special General Body Meeting may be convened by the Board. The General Body Meeting should be convened within one month from the date of receipt of notice under the following circumstances:—

(1) When 50 or 1|5 of the total members of the society whichever is less demand for a special meeting.

(2) When the managing committee of the financing bank makes a request ; or

When the Registrar calls for a meeting of General Body for—

(*a*) Election of Board of Directors

(*b*) Consideration of Annual Audit Report and its adoption and approval of budget.

(*c*) Recommending Amendments to by-laws viz-changes in the existing by-laws, additions or deletions.

(*d*) Removal of a member from the society.

Management.—The executive management of a co-operative is vested with a Board of Director who are elected by the General Body.

The Board consists of eleven members of which not less than 20 percent of the members should be from weaker sections of the community i.e., they should own or cultivate less than five acres of Dry or Wet land or whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,400.

Some of the important functions of the Board of Management are:—

1. Admission of members allotment of shares and additional shares to members and approving of transfer of shares.

2. Subject to the conditions that the Board may think necessary to run the affairs of the society the Board may decide about tapping resources by mobilising deposits and raising loans.

3. Approval of the investments made by the society.

4. Subject to the conditions in force from time to time advancing of loans and advances to members.

THE DHARMAPURI DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED.

One of the major banks under the co-operative sector is the Dharmapuri District Central Co-operative Bank Limited which has been established. [11] On 17th November 1966, with its head office at Dharmapuri. It is a central financing agency for the co-operative credit societies covering almost all villages in the district. There are branch offices functioning one each at Krishnagiri, Hosur, Denkanikotta, Palakodu, Pennagaram, Harur, Uttangarai and Karimangalam. With a membership of 4,379 the total deposit is Rs. 198.78 lakhs as on 1979. The outstanding loans and advances is Rs. 532.98 lakhs.

This bank meets short term and medium term credit requirements of the agriculturists through its net work of agricultural credit societies.

The State Bank of India and the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank afford credit facilities to this DCCB.

TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE STATE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank Limited has opened branches at each district headquarters for sanctioning of long term credit to the agriculturists and also for supervision over the primary land development banks. The Dharmapuri district branch has been functioning from 1st July 1968 with headquarters at Dharmapuri. There are five primary land development banks one each at Dharmapuri, Harur, Hosur, Krishnagiri and Uttangarai in 1985. There are proposals to open primary land development banks one each at Pappireddipatti, Palakodu and Pennagaram.

The Primary Land Development Banks issue loans for construction of farm houses, cattlesheds, masonry field channels, land levelling and reclamation, purchase of tractors and dyeing-*cum*-threshing yard, purchase of land and for discharge of prior debts. The PLDBs also participate in the National Programme for massive assistance to small and Marginal Farmers for agricultural production and in the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Loan operation of the PLDBs from 1981-82 to 1983-84 are as follows : —

(1)	1981-82. (2)	1982-83. (3)	1983-84. (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
1 Dharmapuri	11.02	22.09	19.79
2 Harur	18.45	13.15	12.32
Hosur	7.34	20.50	14,12
4 Krishnagiri	9.86	13.94	11,16
5 Uthangarai	11.33	11.22	10,27
Total ..	58.00	80.90	67.66

6.7. LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA.

Two branch offices of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, one at Dharmapuri and another at Krishnagiri are functioning. There were fourteen Development Offices and 345 agents in 1985. As on 31st March 1986, there are 17 Development Officers and 414 agents in this district.

The business transacted from 1977-78 to 1984-85 are as follows :—

Year.	*Number of Policies.*	*Sum assured.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1977-78	3,872	2,99.08
1978-79	4,101	3,75.93
1979-80	5,403	4,74.42
1980-81	5,746	7,69.89
1981-82	6,419	8,06.68
1982-83	7,304	9,53.89
1983-84	7,681	10,19.25
1984-85	5,411	8,16.73
1985-86	7,024	11,00.71

Source :

Manager (Planning), Divisional Office, L.I.C., Coimbatore.

They provide loans for schemes such as for the construction of residential quarters and for executing works relating to protected drinking water supply.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC).

Sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu, TIIC provides financial assistance under soft loan to industrial units, technocrats and for power generators. As on 31st March 1985, 2,271 industrial units have been benefited by the corporation in Dharmapuri district.

Financial assistance given by the TIIC to various indusries to the District from 1980-81 to 1984-85 are as follows:—

Year.	Number of units.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.).
1980-81	582	5,11.62
1981-82	472	4,00.33
1982-83	250	2,93.00
1983-84	237	4,84.00
1984-85	170	3,17.00

[Note, dated 10th September 1985 received from the Manager (E&P). The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, Madras.]

6.8. *Trade and Commerce* :

The people of Tamil Nadu had achieved considerable progress both in internal and external trade from ancient times. They maintained trade connections with the peoples all over the world.

Dharmapuri is a drought prone district. Drought resistant crops like mango is cultivated on a large scale. Dharmapuri stands first in the area under mango cultivation as well as production in the State. Bangalore and Nadusalai varieties are famous and they have good market in the neighbouring districts and also in Madras. There is a factory at Bagalur which is engaged in the manufacture of fruit products. Large quantities are sent to other parts of the State and all over India. Though Dharmapuri occupies a proud position in Mango production in the State, the name is still associated Salem district and is called ' Salem mango ' the reason being Dharmapuri was part and parcel of Salem district till 1965.

Cultivation of grapes occupies the second place as regards the extent in which it is cultivated in the State the first being Anna District. Commercial varieties such as Bangalore blue, anabe-shahi, Thompson seedless patcha draksha and muscut are popular here. They are marketed to neighbouring districts and to Bangalore after meeting the local requirements.

Hosur and Denkanikottai taluks are located at a higher elevation than Bangalore (i.e.) over 900 metres above the Mean Sea Level. These taluks are ideally suited for the cultivation of horticultural crops like Cabbage, Cauliflower and Potato. Previously these found a market only in Bangalore but with the coming up of the industries here these vegetables find a ready market here itself. However, Bangalore continues to offer a good market which is

40 km. from Hosur. Tomato is grown on a large scale throughout the year in the district. It is despatched to Madras, Salem and Bangalore daily. The fruit products factory set up here also procures tomatoes directly from farmers. Seethapal grown here finds a good market in Bangalore and Madras. It also earns good revenue to the local bodies.

Likewise, Tamarind and Gingelly are marketed to the other parts of the State. Fuelwood, timber etc., which are available in plenty are despatched from this district to Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar and Madras districts.

Trade which was confined in agricultural and horticultural products in the district till 1970's as undergone a dramatic change since the coming up industries in the district, especially in Hosur area manufactured goods ranging from heavy vehicles to needles two wheelers like Ind-Suzuki, TVS-50, electronic watches, Television sets, and back granite stones from Pennagaram taluk have good market.

Imports.—Hosur industrialisation brings more import of raw materials, machines, industrial components etc., both by road and rail from all over India. Important machineries are imported from Japan, West Germany, England and Switzerland.

The stride made by Trade and Commerce in the district now is really remarkable for which the industries set up in Hosur are responsible. Of the total working force of 6,97,104 persons only 17,834 persons (2.6 percent) were engaged[14] in trade in 1961. The total number of persons in trade increased[15] to 25,273 registering a rise of 42 percent in 1971.

The important commercial centres in the district are Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Pochampalli, Kelamangalam, Rayakottai, Hosur, Palakodu, Bargur and Berigai.

Nallampalli shandy, ten Kilometres from Dharmapuri town is the biggest in the district and considered the most colourful among the shandies in this backward district. Naturally, it attracts folks from about 60 surrounding villages and not less than 5,000 persons could be seen on the grounds at any given time during the shandy. The turn over of all the stalls numbering nearly 200 is about Rs. 75,000. This includes the 1,000 heads of cattle and about 500 sheep that change hands for money.

The villagers bring in their saleable produce at six in the morning. Some of them coming from distant villages stay overnight and sleep under their produce laden bullock carts parked on the roadside reminding passing motorists on the Dharmapuri-Salem Highway that *it will be Tuesday when the day dawns "The Nallampalli Shandy Day".*

Mounds of glistening while salt heaped side by side with green and red chillies (all in a row) colourfully dressed village damsels, squatting on the ground and picking out brinjals the mat weavers exhibiting their multi-coloured ware in the background, appetising smell of instant pan-cakes, boiled tapioca and coffee in the shandy's

improvised canteen under a tree and the rhythmic bleat of the sheep teased by the traders make the shandy look like a Disneyland.

By the time the shandy closes around five in the evening, most of the wares are sold, many a marriage alliances settled all kinds of latest news from the participating villages are interchanged. Coarse woollen carpets are woven in this area which are sold in Bangalore.[16]

INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Dharmapuri district depends on rainfed agricultural operations. Irrigations facilities are, therefore limited. Dry crops like cotton, groundnut, horsegram, etc. are cultivated by the agriculturists.

The principal outflow of commodities[17] from this district are Ragi, horsegram, higher seeds, mustard (in Tamil it is called 'Payyareu'), groundnut, tamarind, Ramthil (a kind of gingelly seed) pungam seeds, castor and soapnuts. These commodities are sent to places like Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur of Karnataka, adjacent districts, like Salem, North Arcot, Madras of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh States.

The chief inflow of commodities in the district is rice, maize, cholam, cumbu, chillies from Andhra, Karnataka and certain districts of Tamil Nadu like South Arcot, Salem and Ramanathapuram.

IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MARKETING CENTRES IN THIS DISTRICT.

Kelamangalam and Denkanikottai are the important marketing centres in Denkanikottai taluk, Rayakottai, Thalli, Anchehty and Kakkadesam are the feeder markets to the Kelamangalam wholesale market. Ragi, maize, horsegram, groundnut, tamarind, gingelly, castor seeds, mustard, pungam seeds and soapnuts are the principal commodities. The total turnover touches approximately Rs. 2½ crores per year. Oilseeds tamarind and soapnuts are the major products of this taluk. Kelamangalam is a famous trading centre for pigs, vegetables and other food grains also have a good market there. There is one co-operative marketing society at Kelamangalam and the total turnover of this society, approximately is Rs. 35 lakhs per year. There are five weekly shandies in Dharmapuri taluk. They are at Dharmapuri, Nallampally, Papparapatti, Indur and Pennagaram. Foodgrains, Pulses are main commodities, which are being sold in these shandies. There are two wholesale co-operative marketing units in Harur taluk and their important activities are purchase and sale of agricultural goods and implements, consumer articles and fertilisers. Storage facilities are available for agricultural goods. These units are the agencies for sale of cotton and groundnuts.

There are two co-operative marketing societies, one at Krishnagiri and the other at Kaveripatnam (which is about 11.2 km. from here) in Krishnagiri taluk. In addition there is also a marketing society at Krishnagiri. Cess alone is being collected by the regulated market (at 45 paise per Rs. 100 worth commodity) for groundnut, gingelly, tamarind, jaggery, paddy and cotton. The Co-operative

Marketing Society also supplies essential commodities to a section of the people under the public distribution system. There are 175 retail outlets in this taluk, of which 54 shops are located in the Krishnagiri market centre.

Hosur market is a unique in Tamil Nadu in the context of the strategic position occupied by its borders with Karnataka and Andhra States. So far as its outflow of commodities are concerned, vegetables, ragi, niger, horsegarms, timber, fuel, milk, tamarind, etc. constitute the major products which are being sent to far off cities like Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and the adjacent cities like Bangalore, Kolar and Thumkur of Karnataka, fetching a considerable profit to the traders worth Rs. 4.12 crores per year. The inflow is of commodities like rice, maiza, edible oil from the adjacent market centres like Krishnagiri, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar worth Rs. 1.97 crores per annum. Hosur market brings a considerable income to the traders as well as to the agriculturists.

Wholesale markets depend on the feeder markets at Shoolagiri, Berigai, Bagalur and Mathagiri. The business turn-over of this market in ragi, maize, horsegram, groundnut, tamarind, gingelly, castor, mustard seeds is approximately Rs. 4 crores. This taluk produces a major quantity of oil seeds, tamarind and ragi. Since the lands of this taluk are not level grounds, cultivation of wet crops is difficult. 'Hosur Ragi' is of a very good quality and is held in high esteem all over Tamil Nadu.

There are seven retail marketing centres in this taluk one each at Hosur, Shoplagiri, Berigal, Uthamapalli Bagalur Mathagiri and Athimugam. Generally, Ragi, Chillies and Vegetables are the main commodities transacted in these centres. Hosur is famous for the sale of sheep and chicken. Bagalur is famous for the sale of cows and bulls, Mathagiri for the sale of hides and skins, Athimugam is famous for its betel leaves and Shoolagiri and Berigai are the retail markets for millets and groundnuts.

The trade in Dharmapuri district stands basically linked with its forests. The forest produces are supplemented by tamarind and mango topes that are scientifically developed with the assistance from the Government. Hosur Taluk and a portion of Denkanikottai taluk serve as feeding area to the Bangalore City in supply of flowers and fruits. The mild climate here is that of Bangalore. It is conducive to the cultivation of ornamental flowers and fruits. Cultivation of mulberrys plants is also being developed on scientific lines under the guidance of Government Farms, which not only provide them the facilities needed but also serve as the markets for the goods produced.

Dharmapuri is a business centre for cotton-thread. Both hand-loom and power loom cotton cloths are exported. At Denkanikottah, tamarind, ragi and jaggery are the important articles of trade being exported from the town. Dhall and groundnut oil are the important goods flowing into the town from outside markets. Mangalore tiles, bathi sticks and bamboo articles are manufactured here.

Krishnagiri is noted for fruit juice, stainless steel vessel and confectionery. Tamarind, Mango and Groundnut are exported from the town and food grains like Cholam, Ragi and Dhall are imported. Palakodu is also an important centre of trade in mill cloth. Jaggery, tamarind and groundnut are exported to the markets in neighbourhood. Regulated markets function at Dharmapuri, Pennagaram, Palakodu, Krishnagiri, Pochampalli, Kaveripatnam, Harur, Hosur, Kelamangalam and Uttangarai. Commodities such as groundnut, tamarind, gingelly, cotton and paddy are sold in these markets.

The periodical, mostly weekly shandies, form the backbone of the internal trade in the district. Such spots of business activity are a common sight for a traveller who passes through the district. Food grains and agricultural implements, simple cosmetics like face powder and soaps are available in these shandies.

Particulars of weekly shandies, and local markets in the district are furnished below :—

Name of the taluk.	*Name of the village.*	*Date on which shandy meets.*	*Nearest town and district*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(IN KM.)
Hosur ..	Pattrakota	Monday	Hosur	8
Hosur ..	Mathigiri	Thursday	Hosur	6
Hosur ..	Muthuganapalli.	Tuesday	Mathigir	5
Hosur ..	Berigai	Friday	Hosur	25
Hosur ..	Chembarasanapalli.	Sunday	Shoolagiri	8
Hosur ..	Pattakurubarapalli.	Sunday	Shoolagiri	8
Hosur ..	Athimugam	Tuesday	Hosur	32
Hosur ..	Shoolagiri	Friday	Hosur	24
Denkanikotta ..	Nagamangalam	Friday	Kelamangalam	8
Denkanikotta ..	Sangitha Agraharam.	Monday	Denkanikotta	8
Denkanikotta ..	Bairamangalam	Friday	Kelamangalam	4
Denkanikotta ..	Bodichipally	Friday	Kelamangalam	4
Denkanikotta ..	Kelamangalam	Sunday	Denkanikottah	11
Denkanikotta ..	Jaggery	Friday	Kelamangalam	4
Denkanikotta ..	Pachapanathi	Tuesday	Denkanikottah	6
Denkanikotta ..	Bevunatham	Sunday	Kelamangalam	8
Denkanikotta ..	Sandanapalli	Tuesday	Denkanikottah	8
Denkanikotta ..	Irudukotta	Tuesday	Denkanikottah	9
Denkanikotta ..	Andevanapally	Sunday	Denkanikottah	8
Denkanikotta ..	Karandapally	Sunday	Denkanikottah	8
Denkanikotta ..	Noganur	Sunday	Denkanikottah	3
Denkanikotta ..	Palayamkottah	Monday	Denkanikottah	10
Denkanikotta ..	Sarandapalli	Monday	Denkanikottah	10
Denkanikotta ..	Ballapally	Monday	Thally	8
Denkanikotta ..	Anniyalam	Monday	Denkanikottah	3
Denkanikotta ..	Ulimangalam	Monday	Denkanikottah	3
Denkanikotta ..	Arasakuppam	Tuesday	Denkanikottah	3
Denkanikotta ..	Bithireddy	Tuesday	Kelamangalam	5
Denkanikotta ..	Arekollu	Tuesday	Kelamangalam	4
Denkanikotta ..	Mallasandiram	Tuesday	Denkanikottah	4
Denkanikotta ..	Hosapuram	Tuesday	Kelamangalam	4
Denkanikotta ..	Marudanapally.	Tuesday	Denkanikottah	4
Denkanikotta ..	Kundumaranapally.	Tuesday	Kelamangalam	5
Denkanikotta ..	Iragapally	Tuesday	Hosur	13
Denkanikotta ..	Kalugudapally	Friday	Hosur	13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Denkanikottah ..	Balgoundapally	Friday	Harur	8
Denkanikottah ..	Kempatty	Friday	Hosur	10
Denkanikottah ..	Kottamadugu	Friday	Hosur	19
Denkanikottah	Chudasadiram	Friday	Denkanikottah	6
Denkanikottah ..	Jowlagiri	Friday	Thally	7
Denkanikottah ..	Udedurgam	Friday	Kelamangalam	11
Denkanikottah ..	Panchapally	Friday	Mandalam	11
Denkanikottah ..	Hanumantha-puram.	Tuesday	Denkanikottah	11
Denkanikottah ..	Bettamugalalam	Sunday	Denkanikottah	14
Denkanikottah ..	Salivaram	Saturday	Denkanikottah	10
Denkanikottah	Mallikarjun-durgam.	Wednesday	Denkanikottah	13
Denkanikottah	Madakkal	Friday	Anchetty	13
Denkanikottah	Thagatty	Friday	Anchetty	12
Denkanikottah	Anchetty	Friday	Denkanikottah	26
Denkanikottah	Natrampalayam	Friday	Anchetty	18
Denkanikottah	Doddamanchi	Friday	Denkanikottah	38
Denkanikottah	Agalagotta	Monday	Denkanikottah	16
Denkanikottah	Suligunta	Wednesday	Rajakottar	7
Denkanikottah	Pillaris Agraharam.	Wednesday	Rajakottar	5
Denkanikottah	Kaurkkanahally	Wednesday	Rajakottar	9
Denkanikottah	Peddamada-gondahally.	Wednesday	Madagondahally	3
Denkanikottah	Madagonda-hally.	Wednesday	Hosur	16
Denkanikottah	Devaganapally	Wednesday	Hosur	16
Denkanikottah	Kodiyalan	Wednesday	Madagondahally	10
Denkanikottah	Nallur	Wednesday	Royakottah	6
Denkanikottah	Royakottah	Wednesday	Hosur	30
Denkanikottah	Echanahally	Wednesday	Royakottah	4
Denkanikottah	Odayandapally	Wednesday	Royakottah	10
Denkanikottah	Chudanur	Wednesday	Royakottah	8
Denkanikottah	Chinnayandana-hally.	Wednesday	Royakottah	5
Denkanikottah	Nammanda-hally.	Wednesday	Royakottah	10
Denkanikottah	Gummanur	Wednesday	Royakottah	10
Denkanikottah	Arupally	Wednesday	Thally	5
Denkanikottah	Kunchena Agraharam.	Wednesday	Thally	8
Denkanikottah	Averupally Agraharam.	Wednesday	Thally	9
Denkanikottah	Nallaman Agraharam.	Wednesday	Thally	9
Denkanikottah	Nandi-mangalam.	Wednesday	Thally	8
Denkanikottah	**Kasi Agraharam**	**Thursday**	**Denkanikottah**	**18**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Denkanikottah	Nagappar Agraharam	Sunday	Kelamangalam	5
Denkanikottah	Bodikuttapally	Sunday	Kelamangalam	16
Denkanikottah	Jagirkaruppally	Sunday	Kelamangalam	13
Denkanitkotah	Thogarai Agraharam	Wednesday	Nathugupparai	5
Krishnagiri ..	Bannihally	Saturday	Kaveripatnam	8
Krishnagiri ..	Karadihally	Tuesday	Karimangalam	3
Krishnagiri	Kumbarahally	Tuesday	Karimangalam	3
Krishnagiri ..	Thatrahally	Tuesday	Karimangalam	4
Krishnagiri ..	Damodarahally	Tuesday	Karimangalam	10
Krishnagiri ..	Kudimenahally	Tuesday	Karimangalam	10
Krishnagiri ..	Pennandur	Wednesday	Karimangalam	20
Krishnagiri ..	Bendrahally	Wednesday	Dharmapuri	24
Krishnagiri ..	Thampatty	Saturday	Kaveripatnam	25
Krishnagiri ..	Killkuppam	Sunday	Dharmapuri	25
Krishnagiri ..	Kattagaram	Thursday	Kaveripatnam	26
Krishnagiri ..	Vedamalam-patti	Sunday	Kaveripatnam	15
Krishnagiri ..	Puligunta	Friday	Krishnagiri	16
Krishnagiri ..	Kuttur	Tuesday	Bargur	10
Krishnagiri ..	Batlepalli	Tuesday	Bargur	9
Krishnagiri ..	Chingaralpalli	Tuesday	Bargur	8
Krishnagiri ..	Mallapadi	Tuesday	Bargur	2
Krishnagiri ..	Oppathavadi	Tuesday	Bargur	8
Krishnagiri	Bargur	Tuesday	Krishnagiri	16
Krishnagiri	Medepanapalli	Wednesday	Bargur	5
Krishnagiri ..	Salinayanapalli	Tuesday	Bargur	7
Krishnagiri ..	Chinnamatra-palli	Tuesday	Verattapapalli	5
Krishnagiri ..	Verattarapalli	Tuesday	Krishnagiri	11
Krishnagiri ..	Pallepalli	Wednesday	Bargur	8
Krishnagiri ..	Chinnathimmi-nayanapalli	Wednesday	Bargur	13
Krishnagiri ..	Kammampalli	Sunday	Krishnagiri	7
Krishnagiri ..	Kothikutter-palli	Sunday	Krishnagiri	10
Krishnagiri ..	Naralapalli	Monday	Krishnagiri	10
Krishnagiri ..	Paddanapalli	Sunday	Krishnagiri	7
Krishnagiri ..	Kallukurikki	Sunday	Krishnagiri	2
Krishnagiri ..	Kathinayana-palli	Sunday	Krishnagiri	1
Krishnagiri ..	Boganapalli	Sunday	Krishnagiri	1
Krishnagiri ..	Kattiganapalli	Sunday	Krishnagiri	1
Krishnagiri ..	Agasipalli	Sunday	Krishnagiri	3
Krishnagiri ..	Periamuthur	Sunday	Krishnagiri	8
Krishnagiri	Sundekuppam	Saturday	Kaveripatnam	5
Krishnagiri ..	Themmapuram	Saturday	Kaveripatnam	1

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	
Krishnagiri	..	Guntalapatti	Saturday	Kaveripatnam	1
Krishnagiri	..	Mettahalli	Saturday	Kaveripatnam	3
Krishnagiri	..	Errahally	Sunday	Kaveripatnam	2
Krishnagiri	..	Paiyur	Sunday	Kaveripatnam	4
Krishnagiri	..	Chaparthy	Tuesday	Kaveripatnam	10
Krishnagiri	..	Majethgollahalli	Friday	Krishnagiri	18
Krishnagiri	..	Halekrishna-puram.	Monday	Krishnagiri	40
Krishnagiri	..	Halekundani	Monday	Krishnagiri	40
Krishnagiri	..	Theertham	Monday	Krishnagiri	32
Krishnagiri	..	Nallur	Monday	Krishnagiri	40
Krishnagiri	..	Nirmelvadi	Monday	Krishnagiri	40
Krishnagiri	..	Devarakundani	Wednesday	Krishnagiri	32
Krishnagiri	..	Undiganathan	Tuesday	Veppanpalli	3
Krishnagiri	..	Veppanpalli	Wednesday	Krishnagiri	32
Krishnagiri	..	Dasigowripalli	Wednesday	Veppanpalli	3
Krishnagiri	..	Thalipalli	Wednesday	Veppanpalli	3
Krishnagiri	..	Bommarasana-palli	Wednesday	Veppanpalli	3
Krishnagiri	..	Guntapalli	Wednesday	Krishnagiri	20
Krishnagiri	..	Junjupalli	Wednesday	Krishnagiri	8
Krishnagiri	..	Kondapalli	Sunday	Krishnagiri	8
Krishnagiri	..	Byanapalli	Sunday	Krishnagiri	8
Krishnagiri	..	Peddathalapalli	Sunday	Krishnagiri	4
Krishnagiri	..	Bangallori	Sunday	Krishnagiri	9
Krishnagiri	..	Jekkasamudram	Tuesday	Krishnagiri	16
Krishnagiri	..	Kurukkal-natham	Saturday	Palacode	7
Krishnagiri	..	Devasamudram	Sunday	Krishnagiri	3
Krishnagiri	..	Orappam	Wednesday	Bargur	8
Krishnagiri	..	Balanayana-palli	Wednesday	Bargur	5
Krishnagiri	..	Sulamalai	Wednesday	Krishnagiri	20
Krishnagiri	..	Achamangalam	Wednesday	Bargur	5
Krishnagiri	..	Kondapana-nayanapalli	Tuesday	Bargur	8
Krishnagiri	..	Pasinayanipalli	Tuesday	Bargur	10
Krishnagiri	..	Jagadevi-palayam	Monday	Bargur	10
Krishngiri	..	Chandrapalli	Wednesday	Krishnagiri	15
Krishnagiri	..	Modikuppam	Wednesday	Krishnagiri	17
Krishnagai	..	Baleguli	Wednesday	Velampatti	2
Krishnagiri	..	Chutahalli	Saturday	Kaveripatnam	2
Krishnagiri	..	Panneswara-madam	Saturday	Kaveripatnam	5
Krishnagiri	..	Thallihalli	Saturday	Kaveripatnam	5
Krishnagiri	..	Ragimanapalli	Wednesday	Krishnagiri	32
Krishnagiri	..	Guruvinayana-palli	Thursday	Varahanapalli	8

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Krishnagiri ..	Vadamangalam	Sunday	Kaveripatnam	10
Uthangarai ..	Marappa-nayakkanpatti	Monday	Thirupattur	29
Uthangarai ..	Anandur	Monday	Dharmapuri	29
Uthangarai ..	Panamarathu-patti	Monday	Thirupattur	29
Uthangarai ..	Hanumantheer-tham	Wednesday	Harur	18
Uthangarai ..	Katteri	Wednesday	Harur	18
Uthangarai ..	Naralapalli	Saturday	Thirupattur	24
Uthangarai ..	Mahanurpatti	Thursday	Thirupattur	19
Uthangarai ..	Karapattu	Wednesday	Thirupattur	14
Uthangarai ..	Kunnathur	Thursday	Thirupattur	19
Uthangarai ..	Upparapatti	Friday	Thirupattur	19
Uthangarai ..	Uthangarai	Sunday	Thirupattur	26
Uthangarai ..	Singarapatti	Monday	Thirupattur	29
Harur ..	Thompatti	Sunday	Harur	16
Harur ..	Dasirihally	Sunday	Harur	16
Harur ..	Rasalampatti	Sunday	Harur	13
Harur ..	Tirtamalai	Friday	Harur	16
Harur ..	Poyyapatti	Friday	Harur	14
Harur ..	Vetrapatty	Sunday	Harur	13
Harur ..	Ichambadi	Tuesday	Harur	6
Harur ..	Vetrapatty	Tuesday	Harur	10
Harur ..	Kadathur	Sunday	Dharmapuri	21
Harur ..	Buddireddipatti	Wednesday	Dharmapuri	26
Harur ..	Mallapuram	Thursday	Harur	32
Harur ..	Bommidi	Thursday	Harur	30
Harur ..	Bairnatham	Sunday	Harur	42
Harur ..	Menasi	Sunday	Harur	24
Harur	Pattukonam-pathy	Tuesday	Harur	27
Harur ..	Pallipatty	Saturday	Harur	16
Harur	Kokkarapatty	Wednesday	Harur	10
Harur ..	Veppanampatty	Thursday	Harur	8
Harur ..	Bairnayakkam-patty	Friday	Harur	28
Harur ..	Kottapatty	Sunday	Harur	35
Harur ..	Kambinallur	Friday	Dharmapuri	22
Harur ..	Chinthalpadi	Thursday	Harur	16
Palacode ..	Karimangalam	Tuesday	Kaveripatnam	13
Palacode ..	Bommahally	Friday	Karimangalam	4
Palacode ..	Gujjarahally	Sunday	Palakodu	10
Palacode ..	Marandahally	Sunday	Palakodu	14
Palacode ..	Kodenahally	Sunday	Marandahally	2
Palacode ..	Thirumalvadi	Saturday	Palakodu	13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Dharmapuri ..	Thoppur-gangarahally	Monday	Dharmapuri	25
Dharmapuri ..	Kalapambadi	Friday	Dharmapuri	27
Dharmapuri ..	Perumbalai	Saturday	Dharmapuri	36
Dharmapuri ..	Manithana-hally	Thursday	Dharmapuri	26
Dharmapuri ..	Elagiri	Monday	Dharmapuri	18
Dharmapuri ..	Palayam	Saturday	Dharmapuri	18
Dharmapuri ..	Nallampalli	Tuesday	Dharmapuri	10
Dharmapuri ..	Athiamankottai	Tuesday	Dharmapuri	8
Dharmapuri ..	Mademangalam	Sunday and Tuesday	Dharmapuri	5
Dharmapuri ..	Vellaigoundan-palayam	Sunday	Dharmapuri	1
Dharmapuri ..	Kadagathur	Wednesday	Dharmapuri	5
Dharmapuri ..	Konangihally	Wednesday	Dharmapuri	26
Dharmapuri ..	Pennagaram	Tuesday	Dharmapuri	19
Dharmapuri ..	Gendanahally	Saturday	Dharmapuri	35
Dharmapuri ..	Papparapatti	Thursday	Dharmapuri	16

Hosur Industrial Estate.—Consistent with the declared policy of the State and Central Government about the promotion of industrialisation in backward areas, the SIPCOT has setup one of the largest industrial complexes in the country in Hosur. Consequently, a number of large, medium and small scale industries have come and still coming up Hosur industrialisation has, no doubt, brought about a change in the trend of commerce in the district.

NOTES.

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8. Draft Credit Plan 1983-85 and Annual Action.

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13. Note, dated 9th September 1985 received from the Marketing Manager, L.I.C., Coimbatore.

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16. The Hindu, dated 7th February 1982.

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18. Census of India, 1971, Dharmapuri District Census Handbook.

CHAPTER 7.

COMMUNICATIONS.

7 : 1. One of the definitions of 'Communication' is imparting of thoughts by speech writing or signs. The means used for this has developed dramatically and beyond imagination in the present age. The study of evolution of communication will show how true the above statement is.

Man in the earlier centuries itself had made a beginning in the matter of communication with a least form of conveyance which he enjoyed. The study of history shows that he mainly depended upon the roads for purposes of communication. The meaning of 'Communication' as seen in the Oxford dictionary is "line of communication between places for use of foot passengers, riders and vehicles." Another definition of 'Communication' is routes and transportation for moving the troops and suppies etc. In the then Dharmapuri, it is seen that there was a trade route between Adiyamankottai and Navar Thalavam town in Thondai Nadu passing through Kadakathur and Modhur which was constructed by Adigaman and so named after him as 'Adiyaman Peruvazhi'. This route must have been formed during the earlier part of 150 A.D. when the Adiyamans were rulers.

However, the credit in road engineering in Dharmapuri district goes to Tippu Sultan. The remarkable road associated with his name ran through the district on the left bank of the Cauvery to the west of Hosur and Dharmapuri taluks. The route laid down from Denkanikotta via Anchetti and Geralti to Pennagaram, thence via Morasarahalli and Donnakutapalli to the Thoppur river. Another important road of Tippu's time was that which connected Krishnagiri with Buddikottai, a fort in the present Karnataka State. It is still called[1] as 'Dandu Oni' or the 'Army Road'.

The favourite ghat road used by Haidar and Tippu for access to the plains was that which passed through Royakottai, Palakodu and Thoppur. The route via Singarapet was also used by them. The roads constructed during Tippu's period were used for the movement of troops and artillery. The importance of road maintenance was realised by Mr. Col. Read and Mr. Orr. who assumed charge as Collectors of the then Salem District in 1802 and 1829 respectively. This district is indebted to Mr. Orr, for its chief roads, grandest avenues and a number of well built rest houses known as 'Orr's Choultries.'

'Tippu's Ghat' as the descent to Anchetty is termed, was a formidable undertaking, practicable only on foot Pack-bullocks and Ponies found their way up and down, horses had been led that way. The winding path was paved with rounded boulders nearly the whole way down. As the Cauvery and mountainous tracts divide it from Mysore and Coimbatore on the South and West respectively, the almost complete isolation of this vast tract might be imagined. There were famine roads and local fund roads in all the taluks.

7:2 *Trunk roads.*—Before the construction of railways, Dharmapuri region was and is[3] the tri-function of three important through fares, namely, (*a*) The Madras-Calicut road, (*b*) The Madras-Bangalore road and (*c*) The Bangalore-Malabar road. The Madras-Calicut road enters the district near Mattur at mile 150-5 and passes through Mattur, Irumathur, Dharmapuri and Thoppur. The Madras-Bangalore road branches off from the Calicut trunk road at Vaniyambadi and passes through Bargur, Krishnagiri, Shoolagiri and Hosur. The route from Bangalore to Malabar, passes through Hosur, Royakottai and Palakodu, joining the Madras trunk road at Adiyamankottai at mile 182.5. There is another route from Krishnagiri through Mattur and Singarpet to Cuddalore.

7:3 *Road Communication.*—The National Highways Department maintains[4] two roads, viz., the Varanashi-Cape Comorin road (N.H. 7) and the Krishnagiri-Ranipet road (N. H. 46) which pass through the district. The N. H. 7 road which originates from Varanashi and stretches upto Kanniyakumari enters Dharmapuri district at Athipalli and passes through Hosur, Shoolagiri, Krishnagiri, Kaveripattinam, Dharmapuri and Thoppur. The total length of the N.H. 7 is 130.2 km. in the district. The other road N.H. 46 is the Krishnagiri-Ranipet road. The total length of the N.H. 46 in the district is 25 km.

There was no road under the control of the National Highways prior to 1976. The Karimangalam bye pass road and the Dharmapuri bye pass road which were originally under the control of State Highways, have been brought under the National Highways in 1976. The total length of these roads is 6.4 km.

The following is the classification of roads maintained by National Highways, State Highways, Panchayat Unions and Panchayats in the district.

Classification	*Total length (in kms. in 1986)*
1. National Highways	156.20
2. State Highways	10.00
3. Major District roads	835-00
4. Other district roads	1086-00
5. Panchayat Unions roads	47.00
6. Panchayat roads	2822-00
Total	7256.20

The road under National Highways are under the control of the Chief Engineer (NH). Funds are allotted by the Government of India for the maintenance of the NH roads. Roads under State Highways, Major district roads and other district roads are under the control of the Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) and are maintained by the State Government. The roads under the Panchayat Union and Panchayats are maintained by the Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

Due to passage of time, the means of transport have undergone an enormous change. Bullock carts and horse drawn vehicles with the exception in the rural areas are gradually getting replaced by buses, cars, lorries, vans, trucks, two wheelers etc.,

Apart from the Municipal Towns Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri town buses are also being operated from some of the taluk head quarters, i.e. from Hosur. Harur and Denkanikottai to places located within a radius of 30 kms. Steps are being taken to ply town buses from other taluk headquarters viz. Palacode, Pennagaram and Uthangarai.

(*Source*.—Regional Transport Officer, Dharmapuri, dated 13th June 1986).

The total number of motor vehicles, both transport and non-transport is 6037 in 1986. Anna Transport Corporation, a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking, has been operating bus services in the district from 1973 in addition to the ones under private sector.

Bifurcated from the Anna Transport Corporation, the Annai Sathya Transport Corporation, with its headquarters at Dharmapuri began operation on 1st April 1987 with a fleet strength of 332 buses.

(*Source* : The Hindu, dated 25th April 1987, p. 3.)

Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation operates Express buses from Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur to Madras. Dharmapuri district is connected with other parts of the State and also with Bangalore by road communication.

A.B.T. Lorry service and Southern Roadways (P) Ltd., are the important lorry agencies in the district.

Other Modes of Conveyance.—The tract in Pennagaram taluk is hilly (i.e.,) from Hogenakkal to Natrapalayam, from Pennagaram to Vattuvanahalli and from Ondikottai to Kalappambedi and so donkeys are used as the mode of conveyance since they are the best suited.

Apart from road, communication by rail, postal, telegraph and telephones have been developed.

7.4. *Railways*.—The first railway line was opened in the district in 1905 from Tirupattur to Krishnagiri for 40.4 kms. The second railway line between Morappur to Dharmapuri was opened in 1906 with an extension to Hosur. These lines were formed temporarily for supplying food to Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri taluks which were affected by famine.

Because of the rail road competition, the famine feeder lines could not withstand which were consequently dismantled" in 1941.

The Tirupattur-Salem line passes through the district. Later this line was connected into Madras-Cochin broad gauge line. This line passes through Uttangarai taluk. The important railway stations in the district on the broad gauge line are Bommidi, Budda-reddipatti, Morappur, Doddampatti ; Samalpatti and Kunnathur. The total length of the broad gauge line in the district is 58 kms.

A metre gauge line, between Salem and Bangalore has been opened in 1969, passes through the district. The railway stations

on this metre gauge line in the district are Hosur, Kelamangalam, Gummanur, Marandahalli, Palakodu, Dharmapuri, Sivadi and Muthampatti. This metre gauge line provides a direct link from Poona to South via Bangalore. The conversion of the Salem-Bangalore line into broad gauge is under consideration.

Trains bound for Bangalore from Tiruchi and Trivandrum ; for Cochin, Coimbatore and Mangalore from Madras ; for Bombay and New Delhi from Trivandrum pass through this district.

7.5. *Ferries.*—Ferries are [7] at Karungal, Uttamalai, Thongubari, Kongapatti, Vellamankady, Gowtharimedi, Athimarathu Koonandiyur and Neruppur Pannavadiyankady. There are 30 boats in these ferries.

Bridges and culverts.—There are [8] two major bridges, 20 minor bridges and 304 culverts in this district under the control of Dharmapuri (NH) Division.

7.6. *Travel and Tourist facilities.*—There are [9] twelve travellers' bungalows in the district under the control of the Highways and Rural Works Department. They are at Hosur, Royacottah, Krishnagiri, Mathur, Bargur, Kaveripatnam, Uttangarai, Dharmapuri, Adamankottai, Palakodu, Hogenakkal and Harur.

7.7. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—Tamil Nadu Postal Circle is one of the major postal circles in India. This is the first in the country which provides daily service for every village from March 1976. A post office in Tamil Nadu circle service[10] for the population of about 4084 against the National index of 4847 people. So communication which had hitherto been dependent upon roads alone was blessed with the postal system.

Till 1854, the Collector of the Salem district was incharge of all postal arrangements.[11] The first general issue of postage stamps in India dates from September, 1854, and in the same year the postal department was taken off the Collector's hands. In March 1875, the executive control over its district post was transferred to the Post Master-General, Madras.

There are six sub-divisions,[12] namely Dharmapuri west, Dharmapuri east, Krishnagiri east, Krishnagiri west, Harur and Hosur in the Dharmapuri postal division. There are two head post offices, 76 sub-post offices, 3 extra Departmental sub-offices and 479 branch post offices in this division.

Telegraphs.—The introduction of telegraphs still more eased communication it has helped to speed up communications. The first telegraph station in this district was opened at Hosur 1884 followed at Krishnagiri in 1893, Mathagiri (1894) and Dharmapuri (1895).

There are two departmental Telegraph Offices in Dharmapuri, one at Dharmapuri and the other at Hosur. The combined offices in various small towns are connected with these two Departmental

Telegraph Offices. These Telegraph Offices are provided with modern Telegraph facility, viz. stores and Forward Telegraph System and store and Forward Gendex System. Speedy transmission of Telegraph message to any part of India is assured. More telegraph offices have been set up at Pappireddipatti, Kambainallur, Bargur, Pochampalli Nagarasampatti, Bagalur and Berigai after the formation of the new Division. There are proposals to open more telegraph offices at Thoppur, Thalli and Elathagiri. All long distance public call offices also have facility to send and receive telegraph messages.

There is a proposal to open a Departmental Telegraph Office at Krishnagiri.

Telephones.—There are 46 Telephone Exchanges in Dharmapuri district. As on 1st April 1986 total equipped capacity is 4,020 and working connections are 3,559. Public telephone facilitis are available in 257 small villages which are connected by long distance lines to the nearest exchanges.

STD facilities are available at Hosur and Dharmapuri exchanges. Proposal for converting Krishnagiri Exchange into an Auto-Exchange and providing STD facilities has been approved in the 7th Five Year Plan.

Dharmapuri, Hosur and Krishnagiri are the major exchanges in Dharmapuri Division and they are connected by coaxial Cable Systems. These Exchanges are installed in departmental buildings. There are ambitious plan for the expansion of telephone facilities in the year 1986-87 at a cost of 1.82 crores. These include interdialling in 19 routes opening of new exchanges at Noruppur, Kalipettai, Kalukondapalli Erumaiyampatti and Agaram, expansion of 11 exchanges.

The exchanges at Harur, Uthangarai, Kaveripattinam are proposed to be converted to MAX II exchanges. The modern Multi Access Rural Radio System will be installed at Dharmapuri, Hosur and Denkanikottai. These system facilitates Stable Communications to remote rural areas. A VHF System between Harur and Sitteri is also proposed to connect Sitheri hills which is a tribal area to the public telephone net work.

There are only 2 manual exchanges in Dharmapuri Division. One at Palacode and other at Krishnagiri. These exchanges will be converted into Auto Exchanges during the 7th Five Year Plan.

There are seven trunk exchanges. Nearly 9 lakhs trunk calls per annum are handled. Dharmapuri district has been included in the Integrated Digital Net Work in the 7th Five Year Plan. The cost of the project is Rs. 6 crores.

Telex.—There is a Telex Exchange at Hosur opened on 1981. The Telex Exchange was expanded from 20 lines to 60 lines. There are 54 working connections. Further expansion programme is also on the anvil.

7.8. *Transport Owners and employees Organisations.*—There are separate organisations for lorry, bus and taxi owners in the district. Most of the buses in this district are maintained by the Anna Transport Corporation, an undertaking of the Tamil Nadu Government. The transport workers are either affiliated to the Indian Trade Union Congress, or Centre for Indian Trade Union Congress and Transport Workers Munnetra Kazhagam.

NOTES.

1. Richards, F. J. Salem District Gazetteer, 1918, Vol. I, Part—I, page 294.
2. Le Fanu, H.A. Manual of the Salem district in the Presidency of Madras, 1883, Vol. II, page 167.
3. Richards, F.J. Op.cit. page 296.
4. Note dated 18th September 1984 received from the Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras.
5. Ramasamy, Dr. A. Salem District Gazetteer, 1967. page 328.
6. Note dated 13th March 1985, received from the Chief Engineer (Construction), Southern Railway, Madras.
7. Note dated 18th February, 1985 received from the Commissioner, Pennagaram Panchayat Union, Dharmapuri district.
8. Note dated 5th August 1986 received from the Collector, Dharmapuri.
9. Note dated 18th September 1984 received from the Chief Engineer, (Highways and Rural Works), Madras.
10. Facts at a glance, Tamil Nadu Postal Circle dated 1st September 1983, page-1.
11. No detailed information is available as to the Postal arrangements in the district in pre-post office days.
12. Note dated 2nd April 1986 received from the Superintendent of Post Offices, Dharmapuri Postal Division, Dharmapuri.
13. Richards, F.J. Op.cit page 302.
14. Note dated 16th November 1983 received from the Subdivisional Officer, Telegraphs, Dharmapuri.

CHAPTER 8 AND 9.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS AND ECONOMIC TRENDS.

9.0. Economic Trends reflect the general course or the prevailing direction in which the long term economic series move. Much depends upon how fast or how slow the growth rate is.

For a district like Dharmapuri, which is a developing one, the problems are many. This district is affected by drought frequently. On an average at least every alternate year turns out to be a drought year. What proves useful this year becomes irrelevant during the next.

Since the inception of the concept of planned Economic Development, the need for special measures to raise the standard of living of the people has been recognised. From this arose the concept of Backward Area Development. The need for a sustaind and concerted effort to overcome the natural handicap was felt in 1965 itself when the district was formed. Dharmapuri which needs support from this angle is happily getting it.

The distribution of economic activties in the district is in direct proportion to the geographical human and economic factors. The mainstay of the district is agriculture. So, naturally, the economic development is characterised by the dominance of agriculture.

9.1. *Population.*—The total population[1] of Dharmapuri district as per the 1971 census, was 16,77,775. The area covered by higher elevations has comparatively few inhabitants. During this time there were seven towns[2] in this district with a total urban population of 1,43,941 and a rural population of 15,33,834 inhabited in 1,044 villages. Harur taluk is covered by the eastern ghat range which accounted for a low population density. The population density of Denkanikottai taluk was 100 persons per square kilometre which is low as per 1971 census when compared to the district average of 174 persons per square kilometre.

The remaining five taluks can be said to be comparatively normal in regard to the density of population.

Change in population in 1961—1971 and 1971—1981.—The 1971 population of Tamil Nadu showed an increase of 22.30 per cent over the 1961 population. This was lower than the all India growth rate of 24.80 per cent. Dharmapuri which had the lowest density (174) among the districts had recorded[3] a high growth rate of 25.94 per cent during the decade 1961-1971.

Year.	Total Population.	Percentage of population increase 1961-71 & 1971-81.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1961	13,32,251	..
1971	16,77,775	25.94
1981	19,97,060	19.03

Urban population.—Talukwise assessment revealed that the taluks of Dharmapuri (11.81 per cent), Krishnagiri (11.99 per cent) and Hosur (10.13 per cent) have exceeded the average ratio of Urban population in the district which is 8.58 per cent. Denkanikottai, Harur and Palacode have lesser Urban population ratio than the district average. There is no Urban area in Uthangarai taluk.

Rural population 1971 *and* 1981.—The State average percentage showed that only three out of every ten people are urbanites while the rest are rural inhabitants. As regards Uthangarai it was seen to be totally rural in character. Out of the total population of 16,77,775 in Dharmapuri district (1971 census) the total rural population was 15,33,834 (i.e.) 91.42 per cent of the total.

The total population[6] of the district as per the 1981 census is 19,97,060. While the rural population is 18,09,876 and the urban population is 1,87,184. In the rural areas 88.2 per cent of the main workers[7] are agricultural workers engaged either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers.

On the basis of the criteria followed by the department of Rural Development, Government of India, 20 Districts were selected for the implementation of Integrated Rural Development projects of which Dharmapuri was one. The Department of Agricultural University, Coimbatore took up a sample survey[8] in the rural areas to study the socio-economic dimensions of Dharmapuri district in 1977. The results of the study are dealt within the paragraph which follow.

9.2. *Standard of living.*—The standard of living of an individual or a family is determined by the food habits, clothing, housing, medical, etc. The family structure does seen to be of the following order :—

(i) Joint family system—63 per cent.

(ii) Average size of the family 5.6 (State average 4.8.). As per the 1981 census the average size of the family in the district is 5.2 and the State average is 4.7.

Housing.—In rural areas almost all families live in own houses, Eighty-four per cent of the houses are either huts or Kutcha, of which 53 per cent are thatched, Two-thirds of the households do not have any furniture to speak of while in the rest a coir cot is common. As regards utensils, only 32 per cent of them use utensils of stainless steel.

Family income.—The average family income of the district was Rs. 2,356.00 per year. But it was more in the blocks, viz., Shoolagiri, Kelamangalam, Pennagaram, Kaveripatnam and Thalli.

of this total income Agriculture was found to contribute to 43 per cent of the Family Income, followed by off farm income, other sources, services, livestock which were 33.9 per cent, 17.8 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively. An analysis of the income from different sources revealed that contributions from agriculture were found to be more in the blocks of Palakodu, Pennagaram, Shoolagiri, Thalli and Kaveripatnam. Off farm income and income from other sources have contributed much which helped to maintain the economy of the region except in Thalli. The income from services was found to be significant in the adjacent Krishnagiri, Thalli and Hosur blocks. As regards income from livestocks and fisheries the contributions were practically nil. Sample survey also revealed that households had no income from forestry except in the case of a few in Kaveripatnam block.

The off farm income ranked next to Agricultural income which is largely by way of income from services i.e. agricultural labour 85.2 per cent, off farm income by way of hiring of bullocks 8.2 per cent and income from other services 5.9 per cent.

Of the 85.2 per cent income by way of agricultural labour, 49.4 per cent is derived from Government sources and 42.3 per cent represent the income out of Self-Employment. The income of artisans contributed to a meagre 7.2 per cent of the total income from services.

Families in Urban areas living in rented houses in 1971 *and* 1981.—The total number of urban households in the district was 27,100 in 1971 and 36,530 in 1981. Out of this, approximately, one-third families were living [9] in rented houses.

The distribution of rural population [10] *in villages of various house sizes* :—

	PER CENT.
One room accommodation	50.20
Two rooms	25.18
Three rooms	12.55
More than three rooms	12.07

9.3. *Consumption Patternal.* [11] The gross income of the household from all sources was Rs. 2,703.00 per year or Rs. 418.00 per capita and the average size of a family was 5.6 per cent. On an average Rs. 732.00 is spent towards farm expenses, which works out to 27 per cent approximately. Therefore, the net income available per household was only Rs. 1,971.00 to meet their domestic expenses whereas the actual expenditure was Rs. 2,521.00 per year.

The amount spent on different items of consumable items are indicative of their levels of living. Survey revealed that each family spent nearly 76.0 per cent of their income on food items which is followed by an expenditure on clothing (15.1 per cent), lighting (3.4 per cent), education and health (2.5 per cent) and social, religious and recreational activities (3.0 per cent). Though

most of the money was spent on food requirements the amount spent on cereals was 58 per cent only. The expenditure on milk, meat, etc. was 5.0 per cent and pulses 4.5 per cent which revealed that they were not incurring any appreciable expenditure on nutritious items of food.

Quality of consumption.—The average food consumption per person in the rural and urban sample units per month in the district are as follows :—

QUANTITY CONSUMED PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD 12 OF 30 DAYS.

(In Kilograms).

Item.	*Rural.*	*Urban.*	*District*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rice	4.85	6.90	5.40
2. Jowar (Cholam)	1.13	0.36	0.93
3. Bajra (Cumbu)	0.52	0.02	0.39
4 Ragi	6.15	2.71	5.23
5. Total cereals	12.89	10.16	12.16
6. Pulses	0.86	0.92	0.95
7. Edible oil	0.21	0.17	0.20
8. Vegetables	1.73	1.69	1.72
9. Spices	0.43	0.46	0.43

Rural and Urban Population :—In general, the distribution of rural population synchroizes with the agricultural operations and that of urban population with industrial activity.

Rice is the principal item of food among urban household and ragi among the rural population. The consumption of rice per person per month in urban areas is 6.90 kgs. compared to 4.85 kgs. in the rural areas. Cereals like jower, bajra and ragi are the principal foodgrains in the rural households which, therefore, contributes to the high consumption rates of cereals in villages which is 12.89 kgs. whereas it is 10.16 kgs. per head per month in the urban areas.

From the nutritional point of view, the consumption of pulses, edible oil and vegetables in the district figured low when compared

to the norms recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) which are .—

Item.	*Per head consumption per day in Dharmapuri district (in grams).*	*Corresponding quantity recommended as standard by the ICMR (in grams).*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cereals ..	405	370
2. Pulses ..	32	70
3. Edible oil ..	7	38
4. Vegetables ..	57	235

Value of consumption.—The pattern of household expenditure on principal items of consumption is given below .—

MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE FOR SELECT ITEMS 1973-74. (IN RUPEES.)

Serial number and item.	Dharmapuri District.			Tamil Nadu.		
	Rural.	Urban.	District.	Rural.	Urban.	State.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Cereals	20.04	17.61	19.39	20.71	19.77	20.45
2 Gram	...	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.04
3 Cereals Substitute	...	...	...	0.12	0.06	0.10
4 Pulses	2.50	2.49	2.50	2.08	2.58	2.22
5 Milk and Milk Products	1.09	3.06	1.62	1.64	3.73	2.23
6 Edible Oil	1.68	1.72	1.69	2.31	3.23	2.57
7 Meat, Fish and Egg	2.29	2.84	2.44	2.44	3.26	2.67
8 Vegetables	1.40	1.47	1.42	2.07	2.56	2.21
9 Fruits and Nuts	1.08	1.68	1.24	1.01	1.70	1.21
10 Sugar	0.65	1.09	0.77	0.91	1.45	1.06
11 Salt	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
12 Spices	2.21	2.27	2.23	2.64	2.94	2.73
13 Beverages	1.27	1.46	1.30	1.93	4.07	2.54
Food Total	34.30	35.82	34.70	37.97	45.50	40.11

14 Pan, Tobacco, etc. -- --	1.82	1.07	1.62	1.76	1.66	1.74
15 Fuel and Light -- --	3.34	4.84	3.74	3.49	4.42	3.75
16 Clothing -- -- --	2.34	0.98	1.98	3.62	3.55	3.60
17 Footwear -- -- --	--	--	--	0.04	0.05	0.05
18 Miscellaneous goods and services	4.28	5.43	4.59	5.88	8.13	6.51
19 Rent -- -- -- --	0.25	0.73	0.38	0.18	3.01	0.98
20 Taxes -- -- -- --	..	--	--	0.07	0.04	0.06
21 Durable goods -- --	0.02	..	0.01	0.52	1.15	0.70
Non-Food—Total --	12.05	13.05	12.32	15.56	22.01	17.39
Total Expenditure --	46.35	48.87	47.02	53.53	67.51	57.50

The monthly consumption expenditure per capita in the urban sector at Rs. 48.87 was found to be only marginally higher than the corresponding expenditure in the rural areas which was Rs. 46.35. The division of total expenditure as between the two broad groups of food and non-food items also does not show any significant difference between urban and rural households. Among the principal food items the rural households spent relatively more on cereals and this is compensated by higher expenditure by the Urban sector on milk and milk products, edible oils, meat, fish, eggs, vegetables, fruits, nuts, sugar, spices and beverages. The consumption standard of both rural and urban households in the district was comparatively much lower than the corresponding State average as reflected in lower per capita expenditure incurred at the district level in the case of most of the principal items of consumption.

Consumption patterns among the lowest and highest per capita classes in rural and urban areas.—Consumption pattern is determined by the way in which a family distributes its expenditure on such things as food, clothing, rent and rates, households, goods, entertainment, etc. The consumption behaviour of the lowest and the highest per capita expenditure classes with reference to select items is given below :—

MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES.

Item.	Lowest Class.			Highest Class.		
	Rural.	Urban.	Combined.	Rural.	Urban.	Combined.
1. Cereals ..	13.64	..	13.64	30.90	20.23	25.89
2. Pulses ..	1.50	..	1.50	6.33	4.73	5.58
3. Milk and milk products ..	..	..	..	9.04	11.94	10.40
4. Edible oil ..	0.46	..	0.46	7.53	5.03	6.36
5. Meat, Egg and fish ..	..	..	..	1.76	13.46	7.24
6. Spices ..	0.71	..	0.71	2.75	4.98	3.80
Food items ..	18.00	..	18.00	74.14	74.33	72.64
7. Fuel and Light	2.11	..	2.11	7.53	11.29	9.30
Non-food items	3.54	...	3.54	39.12	33.12	36.30
Total ..	21.54	..	21.54	110.26	107.45	108.94

The lowest per capita expenditure class has an expenditure range of Rs. 21.24 and the average expenditure in this size class is Rs. 21.54. Of this nearly 84 per cent or Rs. 18 is spent on food items. Millets are usually the principal items in their food budget and vegetables, milk, milk products and meat rarely find place in their regular diet.

The highest expenditure class has an expenditure ranging at Rs. 75 and above and their average per capita expenditure works out to Rs. 108.94. There seems to be a balanced distribution of expenditure in this class. Non-food items accounted nearly for one third of their total expenditure and the remaining portion was found equally distributed among the different items of food.

9.4. *Level of prices.*—A price is a measure, in terms of money, or some other widely accepted commodity, of the exchange value of goods or a service. The general level of prices of commodities are determined by the supply and demand in the markets.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT. DURING 1979-80.

(Prices in rupees per quintal except when otherwise stated.)

(1)	(2)
1. Rice II sort	178.32
2. Cumbu	88.15
3. Cholam	99.38
4. Ragi	96.58
5. Gingelly seed	415.63
6. Canegur	214.04
7. Horsegram	105.39
8. Chillies	680.63
9. Wheat	144.25
10. Castor seed	234.05
11. Grapes	187.50

STATEMENT SHOWING[14] THE ANNUAL AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1979-80 (PRICES ARE IN RUPEES PER QUINTAL OF 100 KG).

Centre.	*Rice I sort.*	*Rice II sort.*	*Cholam.*	*Cumbu.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Dharmapuri	214.00	189.00	128.00	119.00
2. Krishnagiri	224.00	203.00	127.00	115.00
3. Hosur	238.00	196.00	110.00	112.00
Average ..	229.00	196.00	1,25.00	116.00

9:5. *Wages.*—The rates in wages differ for different kinds of agricultural operations such as ploughing and preparations, sowing, transplantation, and weeding, harvesting, etc. The ruling rates for 1979-80 are further found classified[15] such as for males, females and child labour wheih are as below:—

Serial number.	*Type of Operation.*		*Adult.*	
			Male.	*Female.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1	Ploughing and preparations.	Wage	3.83	Not engaged.
		Range	5.50	
		Average	4.83	
2	Sowing, transplanting and weeding	Range	3.00 6.00	2.59 3.75
		Average	4.55	3.19
3	Harvesting	Range	4.00 5.70	3.00 4.50
		Average	4.80	3.78
4	Other operations	Range	7.00 11.00	3.00 4.00
		Average	8.44	3.42

Wages for harvesting are paid either in cash or kind or both.

The wage rates are the same as for sowing, transplanting etc. In respect of other operations, which come under agriculture are deepening of wells, construction and other allied services.

In the rural areas, tending cattle is of prime importance. An aged servant or a boy of the household are found to be the best suited for this job. The remuneration for it is that they are brought under the family umbrella. In some other cases it is a contract labour, which are comparatively few.

CATEGORY-WISE POPULATION OF WORKERS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT (AS PER 1981 CENSUS).

Total main workers	8,33,019
Marginal workers	55,585
Non-workers	11,08,456

AVERAGE RATE OF DAILY WAGES[17] PAID TO CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1979-80.

	RS.
1. Ploughmen	4.83
2. *Sowers and Pluckers of Seedlings*—	
(i) Men	4.50
(ii) Women	3.05
(iii) Non-adults	3.05
3. *Transplanters and Weeders*—	
(i) Men	4.60
(ii) Women	3.33
(iii) Non-adults	3 17

4. *Reapers and Harvesters*—

	Rs.
(i) Men	4.80
(ii) Women	3.78
(iii) Non-adults	3.62

5. *Other Agricultural Labourers*—

(i) Men..	1.44
(ii) Women	3.42
(iii) Non-adults	3.00

9.6. *General level of employment in different occupations.*—There is a District Employment Office at Krishnagiri and a Sub-Employment [18] Office at Hosur. As on 31st December 1985, the number of unemployed persons in the district were, matriculates—15,571; P.U.Cs.—6,176; Diploma Holders—121 and Graduates—2,901.

EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES AS PER CENSUS ATLAS, CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971, TAMIL NADU, IS AS UNDER.

	(Percentage of Household industry workers).
1. Agro-based industries	6.64
2. Forest based industries	19.75
3. Livestock and fish based industries	5.73
4. Textile industries	43.25
5. Mineral based industries	14.51
6. Engineering industries	2.93
7. Chemical Industries	2.01
8. Miscellaneous industries	5.18

Factories by types and sizes of Employment 1971 as per Censu Atlas 1971..is as under.—

Percentage of Factory Workers engaged in Industries.

1	Agro based	20. 38
2	Forest based	10. 06
3	Livestock and Fish based	11. 03
4	Textiles	26. 91
5	Mineral based	9. 41
6	Engineering	4. 21
7	Chemical	2. 25
8	Miscellaneous	15. 75

Trade and Commerce is an important industrial category under the tertiary sector of the economy. Four taluks in Dharmapuri district had recorded between 3.51 and 5.00 per cent of workers in trade and commerce respectively whereas the remaining two taluks have recorded 3.50 per cent and less. During 1971, about 25,273 persons were engaged in trade and commerce in the district.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN CERTAIN IMPORTANT OTHER SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT (1971) .

1.	Total number of workers in other services ..	33,899
2.	Public Services	25 *percent.*
3.	Educational and Scientific Services	26.18 Do.
4.	Medical and Health Services	7.01 D
5.	Personnel and other Miscellaneous Services ..	33.46 Do.

SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, 1971.

	Types of Household Industries.	*Number of workers.*
I	Agro based Industry ..	545
II	Forest Based ..	1,620
III	Livestock and Fisheries ..	470
IV	Textiles ..	3,547
V	Mineral Based ..	1,190
VI	Engineering ..	240
VII	Chemical ..	165
VIII	Miscellaneous ..	425

WORKING POPULATION OF DHARMAPURI AND TAMIL NADU BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY (1981 CENSUS).

	Dharmapuri.			*Tamil Nadu.*		
	Persons.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Persons.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. MAIN WORKERS :						
1. *Total Main Workers (I—IX)*—						
Total	8,33,019	5,97,348	2,35,671	1,90,26,393	1,36,77,055	53,49,33
Rural	7,74,725	5,47,461	2,27,264	1,40,22,275	9,53,1632	44,90,643
Urban	58,294	49,887	8,407	50,04,118	41,45,423	8,58,695
(*a*) *Cultivators (I)*—						
Total	4,58,924	3,61,327	97,597	55,59,103	43,41,818	12,17,285
Rural	4,53,648	3,56,701	96,947	53,67,253	41,77,134	11,90,119
Urban	5,276	4.626	650	1,91,850	1,64,684	27,166
(*b*) *Agricultural labourers (II)*—						
Total	2,33,104	1,15,488	1,17,616	60,37,601	31,79,244	28,58,357
Rural	2,29,608	1,13,103	1,16,505	56,47,523	29,50,025	26,97,498
Urban	3,496	2,385	1,111	3,90,078	2,29,219	1,60,859

(c) *Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs V(a)*—							
Total	13,540	9,644	3,896	8,98,277	5,61,138	3,37,139
Rural	11,248	8,009	3,239	5,34,555	3,37,209	1,97,346
Urban	2,292	1,635	657	3,63,722	2,23,929	1,39,793
(d) *Other Workers (III, IV, V-b and VI to IX)*—							
Total	1,27,451	1,10,889	16,562	65,31,412	55,94,855	9,36,557
Rural	80,221	69,648	10,573	24,72,944	20,67,264	4,05,680
Urban	47,230	41,241	5,989	40,58,468	35,27,591	5,30,877
II. MARGINAL WORKERS—							
Total	55,585	5,795	49,790	11,72,397	1,78,682	9,93,715
Rural	55,060	5,645	49,415	10,63,939	1,45,119	9,18,820
Urban	525	150	375	1,08,458	33,563	74,895
III. NON-WORKERS—							
Total	11,08,456	4,16,219	6,92,237	2,82,09,287	1,06,31,887	1,75,77,400
Rural	9,80,091	3,70,089	6,10,002	1,73,69,988	6,657,480	1,07,12,508
Urban	1,28,365	46,130	82,235	1,08,39,299	39,74,407	68,64,992

Source : Particulars furnished by the Director, Evaluation and applied Research Department, Madras, dated 23—4—1986.

9.7. *Population shift from Agriculture to Industry.*—Agriculture is the mainstay of the rural population. In the absence of perennial irrigation sources in the district Agriculture is mainly rainfed which. as everybody knows, is uncertain. Further, drought is a frequent phenomenon in the district because of which agriculture suffers a severe set back, which in turn affects the tillers who are compelled to migrate, though temporarily, to places where they will be able to eke their livelihood. With the onset of monsoon prospects brighten and they return to their villages to resume work.

To ease the situation, to off set such loses and to help the agriculturist recover, the Government of Tamil Nadu have formulated schemes under the Khadi and Village Industries. Apart from this, Sericulture is an important cottage industries in the district. It provided employment for 51,045 persons during 1980-81. Cottage industries such as Cumbly Weaving, bee-keeping, oil industry, pottery, carpentry and blacksmithy, hand paper making, bricks making, mat weaving, basket weaving, jaggery manufacturing, etc., have generated more employment opportunities in the district. Industrialisation of Hosur has made a headway in providing employment relief in the district. The setting up of industrial estates by the SIPCOT, SIDCO, Electrical and Electronic Industrial Estate and the large medium and small scale industries sponsored by the entrepreneurs have made a very significant contribution to the extet of bringing about a shift in the employment from the traditional agricultural sector to industrial sector. The growth of small scale and ancillary industries has played a vital role in generating additional employment opportunities to the locals.

Migration.—A large majority of migration to urban areas as seen from the places of birth data of 1971 Census is from the other parts of the same district, which was 23,125 during 1971, from the other districts of the State to urban areas of Dharmapuri 17,940 and from the other parts of the country 6,335.

Inter-district migration.—During 1971, considering the inter-district migration within Tamil Nadu on the basis of place of birth data, in-migrants formed a high ratio of the gross migrants in the case of Dharmapuri district, i.e. 71-74 per cent, and out-migrants formed 28.26 per cent or otherwise there were 81,667 in-migrants into Dharmapuri district and 32,165 out-migrants from Dharmapuri to other districts of Tamil Nadu

Hosur industrialisation has brough about a change in the type of employment as a result of which the locals in Hosur area find employment in the industries there, as unskilled workers.

(Director of Census Operations, Madras, 1986.)

Hosur.—In the early seventies. Hosur was a small town with a population of about 3000 people with not much scope for improvement. In otherwise as Le Fanu puts it "a dreary area". In 1976 conditions changed due to the implementations which followed the

recommendations of the Pande and Wanchoo Committees on balanced industrial development. The Central Government therefore in consultation with the Government of Tamil Nadu selected Hosur which was backward.

Thereby scope for industrialisation in the area was made felt and many pioneers in the field of industries to take advantage of the concessions spelt out by the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu ventured to start industries in Hosur area. The public sector undertakings of Tamil Nadu such as the SIPCOT and the SIDCO came forward to provide the infrastructure. The SIPCOT has set up an industrial estate in a 12,000 acre plot in Hosur area and a number of industries large to small have come up now, thereby lending Hosur an air of an industrial town and at the same time burying the of quoted dreariness' about the area in the past. The investment on Industries here is estimated at Rs. 100 crores.

The impact of industries in the area was well marked by the increase in the population which has touched 18,000 as against the mere 3,000 in the early seventies. With the increase in the population, the necessity to provide roofs for them has arisen. We therefore see now provisions made in the old buildings for additional accommodation, some getting face lifts and new residential buildings coming up.

Hosur acquiring the touch of sophistication the affiliated luxuries such as recreation houses, eating houses, rest houses, etc., are also seen to keep pace with the result the Facade of Hosur is found fast changing.

9.8. *Electricity.*—Electrification is complete in the villages and 99.9 per cent of the hamlets. The statement appended will help to assess the trend in domestic consumption of electricity[23] from 1970-71 to 1982-83 in the district :—

Year.	*Units consumed in M.U.*
1970-71	2.935
1971-72	3.462
1972-73	3.132
1973-74	4.445
1974-75	5.282
1975-76	6.314
1976-77	6.693
1977-78	7.610
1978-79	8.834
1979-80	10.120 834
1980-81	11.190
1981-82	11.844
1982-83	11.290

The total demand for domestic purposes in rural areas in the district .—

Name of the taluk.	*Total demand in M.U.*
1. Dharmapuri	1.2612
2. Pennagaram	0.7396
3. Palakodu	0.8321
4. Denkanikottai	0.7950
5. Hosur	0.8537
6. Krishnagiri	1.2102
7. Uttangarai	0.8853
8. Harur	1.3357
Total ..	7.9128

The extent of electrification of houses in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri towns.

(1)	*Dharmapuri.* (2)	*Krishnagiri.* (3)
1. Total No. of houses	13,056	12,847
2. Number of houses electrified ...	6,114	5,998
3. Peak demand (M.U.) ...	4,223	4,098
4. Average demand (MU) ...	3,612	3,599

During 1983, more than 50 per cent of the houses are yet to be electrified in the urban centres.

TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY VARIOUS CATEGORIES.

Category. (1)	1970–71 (2)	1980–81. (3)
	(in M. U.)	
1. Agricultural Services	25.424	65.761
2. Industrial Services	5.229	10.833
3. Domestic Services	2.935	11.192
4. Commercial Services	2.499	5.112
5. Public lighting	1.034	1.702
6. Miscellaneous	0.471	1.022

The consumption of electricity is highest in Hosur and lowest in Shoolagiri.

The per capita consumption in Urban and Rural areas was 57 and 51 respectively.

9:9. *Agriculture.*—Our land is predominantly agricultural and this is well seen in Dharmapuri District. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. It contributes to the tune of 41.73 per cent of the total of the domestic products which helps sustain nearly 95 per cent of the rural population.

With the adoption of improved agricultural methods and use of high yielding seed varieties particularly paddy, cholam, ragi and millets, the application of fertilizers, agriculture has become more modern which in turn has helped increase in outturn.

The sustained effort of the Government to give a boost to agriculture is accomplished by the implementation of several schemes like Special Rural Works Programme, Soil Conservation, D.P.A.P., I.R.D.P., etc.

Irrigation.—The State Public Works Department had undertaken[25] nine irrigation works at a cost of Rs. 26 crores with a view to bring 16,400 hectares under new ayacuts and to stabilise irrigation in respect of the existing ayacut for 16,000 hectares so as to bring about the envisaged green revolution.

9:10. *Industries.*—Industrialisation has brought about a change both in the revenue of the district and as well as the standard of living of the people. At the time of the formation of the district there was only one large scale industry namely the present Dharmapuri Steel Castings Limited at Doddampatti. There were rural industries like oil industry, basket weaving units, tannery units, drugget weaving (cumbly) and sericulture.

For providing employment to the local people and utilising the raw materials available in the district, industrial estates were set up at Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Hosur.

With a view to encourage industrialists and entrepreneurs to come forward to set up industries here several liberal incentives are offered both by the Central and the State Government. For the development of small scale units a package of concessions like provision of infrastructure, construction of sheds, provision of raw materials. Liberal credit including soft loans, marketing facilities, entrepreneur guidance and rehabilitation of sick units are offered as part of the development programme, aiming at higher productivity and greater employment potential.

The number of regular small scale units was 426 in 1976 and it increased to 844 in 1981. Hence industrial development did get momentum only in the late seventies in the district.

Small scale units established in Harur, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Uttangarai, Palakodu, Pennagaram and Denkanikottai taluks have been made eligible to get Capital Investment Subsidy under Central Subsidy Scheme, equivalent to 15 per cent of the fixed capital investment, namely land, building and machinery.

Hosur has a pleasant climate and dust free atmosphere, suitable for the manufacture of sophisticated tools and equipments. Besides this, the proximity and easy accessibility to Bangalore, attracts entrepreneurs to Hosur from all parts of the country for setting up industries in the District which has been declared as industrially backward. To encourage entrepreneurs to set up industries in the district, concessions and incentives are given.

For the development of large and medium industries, the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) has set up an industrial complex at Hosur in 1977. It is one of the largest complexes in the country.

SIPCOT provides ancillary services such as entrepreneurial guidance, consultancy services, locational guidance, provision of balancing finance, etc.

An Electrical and Electronics Industrial Estate has been set up at Hosur which is intended for the development of Electrical, Electronics and allied industries.

Hosur industrialisation has led to migration of population.

The advices of leadings of the Commercial banks, State Corporations such as SIDCO, SIPCOT, TIDCO, TIIC., etc. and the District Industries Centre have gone a long way in the setting up of small scale industries by the entrepreneurs.

9:11. *Banking services.*—Banking has been growing steadily in recent years. The growth of banking is directly related to the rise in the level of economic development.

The Reserve Bank of India, has initiated the Lead Bank Scheme, by which 335 districts in the country have been allotted among the public and two private sector banks. Each bank is expected to devote intensive attention to the districts allotted to it and provide leadership in quickening their process of development. The Indian Bank is the Lead Bank in Dharmapuri district.

There were only 16 branches in 1971 in the district. The total deposits mobilised by the bank offices and the total credit offered by them in 1971 amounted to Rs. 165.55 lakhs and Rs. 179.25 lakhs respectively. The number of bank branches increased to 86 in 1982. The total deposits and advances in 1982 were Rs. 2,962 lakhs and Rs. 3,240 lakhs respectively.

Communications.—Roads play a vital role in aiding socio-economic development of the area in which they pass through. The percentage works out to 90 of the habitations.

Motor Vehicles Registered 1971.—The total number of registered motor vehicles (transport and goods) in the State is 1,27,073 and this gives a ratio of 31 vehicles per 10,000 of population at State level in 1971 while the total number of registered[28] motor vehicles relating to Dharmapuri was only four per 10,000. The total number of motor vehicles both transport and non-transport has increased to 6,037 in 1986.

9:12. *Schemes—Drought Prone Area Programme.*—Drought Prone Areas Programme is a centrally sponsored special programme with equal participation by both the Central and State Governments. It is implemented [29] in the district since 1970-71. It was called Rural Works Programme during the IV Five Year Plan period when a sum of Rs. 174.17 lakhs was spent on works like Communications, Soil Conservation, Irrigation and Afforestation.

From the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan the strategy was slightly modified with emphasis on Integrated Area Development with a view to setting right the deterlorating ecological balance. Hence, land development like soil conservation, improved crop husbandry, creation of new irrigation sources, afforestation, etc., was found to be the main thrust of the strategy. Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry and Diary Development activities were also simultaneously introduced to help the weaker sections. Hence the Drought Prone Areas Programme from a relief oriented concept in the IV Five Year Plan has undergone qualitative changes and has emerged into the IRDP from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

National Rural Employment Programme. [30]

(Centre and State Scheme.)

Under the Sixth Five Year Plan, the National Rural Employment Programme was originally known as the Food for Work Programme. It was introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1979-80 for generating employment in rural areas and creating durable community assets. The expenditure, the State and Central Governments equally share.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).—The IRDP was introduced in Tamil Nadu in the year 1978-79. The main object of the programme is to improve the standard of living of the weaker sections of the society, consisting of small and marginal farmers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans, etc., who are below the proverty line.

The total outlay is Rs. 8 lakhs per block. The expenditure on the scheme is met by the Central and State Governments on a 50:50 basis.

Yet another similar project was launched in 1983-84 by the Tamil Nadu Government with a view to provide relief to small marginal farmers for which when allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs per block has been made.

Minor Irrigation and Land Development Programmes are implemented by the Rural Development Department, through the Director of Agriculture and Director, Oil Seeds. The rest of the components of the scheme are, free distribution of fertilizers, seeds and plantations of fuel and fruit trees.

For the welfare of the backward classes, Adi-Dravidars and Tribal people ,a Special Component Plan, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, TRYSEM Scheme, TAHDCO Scheme, etc., are implemented.

The State Bank of India under the lending scheme offers credit facilities to dhobies and barbers for developing their occupation.

The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Limited implements schemes to improve the economic condition of the people belonging to the backward classes, most backward classes and denotified communities.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS PROGRAMME* (DWCRA).

This programme was launched as a sub-scheme to the Integrated Rural Development Programme four years ago. It is being implemented as a pilot project in Dharmapuri District and the results are significant.

The DWCRA programme is intended to indentify all viable econmic activities and promote then away rural women. As many as 44 of them like tailoring, embroidery, readymade garments making, khadi spinning, hand printing, palm leaf mat making, bakery fish net making, soap making, carpet weaving, knitterfug fishery, dairying, bee-keeping, etc., have been identified by various social agencies engaged in this task and are being promoted.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is implemented in Thalli Union which undertakes supply of Nutritious Food, immunisation health check up, etc.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Scheme.—Under this scheme, nutritious meal in the noons are given to poor children in the age group of 2 to 14 which has helped to bring about a significant change in the health conditions of the children. This scheme introduced by our Honourable Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran is the forerunner which has prompted some other States also implement this scheme. It is not a surprise that this scheme has won acclaim from everywhere.

Impact of Drought Prone Areas Programme Work in Dharmapuri.—The Drought Prone Areas Programme provided both infra-

*Vide "The Hindu", Sunday, October 26, 1986, page 18.

structure facilities and as well as individual beneficiary oriented schemes. The latter was given up in 1980-81 with the IRDP taking up the responsibility. The emphasis thereafter was on area development.

Intially, all the 16 blocks of Dharmapuri district came under the programme but a task force in 1982-83 recommended the exclusion of six blocks. After a reassessment, two blocks were re-included and 12 blocks were covered in 1985.

During the Sixth Plan, an annual allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs was made for each block. Pending finalisation of the Seventh Plan outlay, the Centre has allocated Rs. 12 lakhs per block for 1985-86.

Horticulture, Sericulture, Oil Seeds Production had the maximum potential in the district, which also produced sandalwood worth Rs. 5 crores in 1984. Recognising the potential of horticulture in the district, the State Government made Dharmapuri the seat of the Directorate of Horticulture.

This district ranked first in the State in mango production (though Dharmapuri mangoes often come to be called Salem mangoes). About 11,000 hectares was under mangoes, followed by grapes (2,000 hectares). Potatoes, being a short term crop as well, had good potential but had to be encouraged.

In oil seeds too, Dharmapuri has a lot to contribute, accounting for a total coverage of 85,000 hectares. Groundnut takes the cake with 60,000 hectares and gingelly is grown on 15,000 hectares.

A favourable climate and the attraction of good returns for meagre investments have given an impetus to Sericulture. From a mere 5,000 acres in 1979-80, 17,000 acres were covered in 1985. DPAP has provided assistance from the mulberry plant to wover silk.

Previously, 75 per cent of the cocoons produced was sent to Karnataka for reeling. Besides subsidising private reeling, five rural reeling centres have been established under DPAP. A rural mini filature unit to demonstrate various activities like reeling, twisting and warping was established at Krishnagiri at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs and it provides direct employment to 200 women. A modern bivoltine seed farm has been established in Hosur taluk.

Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation Works, Command Area Development as in the Pambar reservoir project ayacut and development of mini watersheds are ways of overcoming lack of irrigation facilities. Percolation ponds are another major aid and 416 such ponds have been provided at a cost of Rs. 1.24 crores in 1985.

As a corollary to Animal Husbandry and distribution of milch animals, chilling plants were put up at Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri. A milk powder unit has been commissioned at Krishnagiri in which on an average 42,000 litres of milk are utilised in the production of milk powder and butter.

Forest upgradation programme.—A forest upgradation programme was undertaken 31 along with social forestry under DPAP. Acacia. babul, bamboo, wood apple and other varieties like agave have been planted extensively.

A 50 acre s model coffee plantation at an initial cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs has been set up at Betamugalalam during 1985 which helps reveal the potential for coffee plantations.

NOTES.

1. Census Atlas, Census of India, 1971, Part IX, Tamil Nadu page 4.
2. Ibid. page 20.
3. Ibid. page 24.
4. Ibid. page 80.
5. Ibid. page 82.
6. Census of India, 1981 Final population Totals of Tamil Nadu.
7. Director of Census Operations, Madras, 1986.
8. Integrated Rural Development, Dharmapuri District. Resource Inventory, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Coimbatore, 1977 page 75.
9. Census Atlas, Census of India, 1971 Tamil Nadu, page 280.
10. Ibid. page 276.
11. Integrated Rural Development: Dharmapuri District, Resource Inventory, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, 1977, page 79.
12. Report on Economic Trends in Dharmapuri District, December 1976, Evaluation and Applied Research Department, Madras.
13. Season and Crop Report of Tamil Nadu for the year 1979-80, Department of Statistics, Madras, 1985, Table VI-A, page 90.
14. Ibid. Table VI-C, page 97.
15. Commissioner of Statistics, Madras, September, 1986.
16. Abstract of Statistics for Tamil Nadu, Department of Statistics, Madras, for the quarter ended March 1984, Table 2.4, page 76.

17. Season and Crop Report of Tamil Nadu for the year 1979-80. Department of Statistics, 1985, page 105.

18. Note received from the Director of Employment and Training, Madras, dated 15th April 1986.

19. Census Atlas Census of India, 1971, Tamil Nadu, page 210.

20. Ibid. page 216.

21. Basic Source Atlas of Tamil Nadu, University of Madras, Department of Geography, 1983, Tables 32 and 33.

22. Census Atlas Op. cit. page 100.

23. Note received from the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Madras, dated 10th November 1983.

24. Towards an Affluent District Economy, a perspective Plan for Dharmapuri Development District Vol. I, State Planning Commission, Madras, page 27.

25. The *Hindu*, dated 10th April 1983.

26. Indian Bank Survey Report, 1972.

27 Draft District Credit Plan, 1983-85 and Annual Action Plan, 1985.

28. Census Atlas, Census of India, 1971, Tamil Nadu, page 206.

29. Drought Prone Area Programme, Dharmapuri District. Bench Mark Survey Report, Dharmapuri District Development Corporation Limited, 1979 (Foreword).

30. Performance Budget, 1984-85, Community Development, Government of Tamil Nadu, page 18.

31. The *Hindu*, dated 19th August 1985.

CHAPTER—10.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

10.1. One of the meanings offered by the Random House Dictionary for the word "Administration" is the functions of a political State in exercising its governmental duties. For the effective and speedy implementation of the schemes and to make administration viable, a single department as in the past, though clothed with all powers, cannot prove successful. So setting up of departmental wise agencies in the district with a proper co-ordinating agency has come into effect and that is what we see now.

The Collector, therefore, is the co-ordinator as the balance wheel is to a clock. In other words, the Collector is the "Core of the General Administrative Machinery" in a district.

Dharmapuri attained the status of a district on 2nd October 1965. So the administrative system in the past in respect of Salem district of which Dharmapuri formed part will hold for the present Dharmapuri district.

There seems to have been no set pattern of Administration in the early period. But from the 5th Century onwards history throws light, and that too not strictly in the sense what the term "Administration" means.

Adiyamans were the earliest rulers of Dharmapuri. But details about their administrative system, history is not able to provide. During the rule of the Gangas who were the masters of Kongunadu from 405 AD to 876 AD, also no detailed information is available.

However, the Viceroys appear to have been the supreme masters over the province under their control[1].

The village, though the last unit of administration, played a vital role in determining and shaping the whole of the provincial administration. It was through the village assemblies and headman known as Gramani or Gavunder the power of the King and the Viceroy was made to sink into the people. It was from here any influence good or bad germinated and spread. The 'Gavunda' was thus an important personage in the administrative set up of the Gangas most of whom were well versed in politics, Nithi Sastras and Dharmasastras. The Raja Gurus in Ganga Courts wielded paramount influence in the administration.

The Ganga Court was highly dignified and there was no lack of either grandeur or ceremony.[2] The two important objectives of the administration were to wage wars against the foe outside and to keep peace within home. The important civil and military officers who served the kings were the Senapathis, Mahasandhivigrahas, Sandhivigrahas, Kavyalokanams, Dandanayakas and Mahapraphus.

When the power shifted to the Cholas a new pattern is seen to have emerged. For administrative purposes the dominions were divided into six provinces called mandalams. The present Dharmapuri dissriet was included in the "Nigarali Cholamandolam".

The form of Government now was, as in the Sangam age, monorchy. But there was little in common between the primitive a somewhat tribal chieftaincy of the earlier time and the almost Byzantine royalty of Rajaraja and his successors with its numerous places, officials and ceremonials and its majestic display of the concentrated resources of an extenstive empire.

Rajagurus held pivotal positions in the Court of the Cholas who also had a say in Governmental matters.

The King as the Sovereign Head of the State held courts and dispersed justice in such of those matters which was the prerogative of the rulers. The officials of the kingdom represented the subjects in the courts. The orders of the king were only oral. Secretaries were always in attendance on such occasions and it was their duty to make a note of the terms of the petition made to the king and his orders thereon and to transmit copies of such records to the authorities of the Central or Local administration concerned for necessary action.[4]

There is no definite evidence of the existence of a council of ministers, or of other officers connected with the Central Government. A numerous and powerful bureaucracy assisted the king in the task of administration which consists of controlling, supervising and regulating the existing order, changing it, if at all, only by imperceptible steps.

A distinctive feature of the Chola Administration was that the villages were self-governed.

Karumigal and Panimakkal constituted the officers in the Chola Administration. The corresponding ranks in the present administrative set up would be the top officials and the lower ones respectively.

Justice was very largely a matter of local concern and minor disputes were settled by the Village Assemblies.

When the rule shifted to the Vijayanagar kings, the present Dharmapuri district also was brought under their rule. Though it was the largest empire in South India, yet the administrative system was not a well defined one. All that we know about the system is that the biggest administrative unit was the rajya, within which fell the kottam or kurram, the nadu and the villages answering roughly to the modern divisions of the State, District, Taluk and the village respectively. In this hierarchy of administrative divisions Kongu was one of the biggest units.

The officials were Mahapradhani, the Pradhani, the Nayaka, the Dandanayaka, the Adhikari, the Government agent and the manager. An inscription in Theerthamalai mentions about the "Mahapradhana Lakkunna Udaiyar". An inscription from Kadagattur speaks of a Telugu Chief, Malla Rahutta, when the Pradhani-Madanna Dandayakar was governing the country. One another inscription from Buddireddipatti says about one 'Narasa Nayaka' and his agent 'Aporasa'.

After the take over of the British, they were on the look out for a person who was well conversant with the area and as well as the people. The civil servants, none at all, were upto their expectations.

One Captain Read who had earlier led a campaign in the area was found to be quite conversant with the area and as well as the people. He was appointed as Collector of Salem. Incidentally, he happens to be the first Collector of Salem. Captain Read appointed several assistants and of which Munro was one, so the task of reforming the administrative machinery they had to take up.

The revenue and judicial administrative systems took roots under the Stewardship of these officers. Provinces (the present States) were set up. To make administration viable, the following were split up into Districts and Taluks and the Districts were placed under the overall charge of the Collector.

As a plenipotentiary in the district, the Collector symbolised the autocratic Government in the Centre. In the words of Haridwar Rai, "During the decade following the 'Mutiny', an impressive political administrative structure was forged in India whose essence lay in a series of one man authorities, one subordinate to another, each responsible for the administration of the area in his charge. The District Officer was a most crucial rung in the hierarchical ladder in the structure; he served as a channel of communication, upward and downward from the Governor-General down to the people. He represented total executive power of Government achieved co-ordination of all its field activities, and acted as 'the administrative maid-of all-work' being responsible for every thing pertaining to the life of the people in his charge. Indeed, until the paternalistic elements in the structure of field administration declined by the beginning of the second decade of the present century, the district officer was the government to the simple village people of his district, and it was this belief more than anything else, which made them look upon him as a giver of all favours and dispenser of justice. If the viceroy was the symbol of crown in India, it was the district officer who was the seat of the authority so far as the mass of the people were concerned.

In the words of the Administrative Reforms Commission,[6]

"The District Collector has traditionally been regarded as the representative of the Government in the district. The office has always commanded great prestige within the district. The collection of land revenue and the preservation of law and order were his major responsibilities during the British period. He co-ordinated the work of departments such as Public Works, Agriculture, Forests, Animal Husbandry, etc. and also exercised a measure of control over Local Boards. He took command of difficult situations like floods, famine, epidemics etc., and organised relief measures on his own initiative pending formal sanction by the Government. The role of the Collector has been changing after independence and his duties now being projected to Welfare Schemes, which is the need of the hour, is assisted by the various departmental agencies functioning in the district. He is also the District Magistrate who is assisted by the District Police for maintaining Law and Order. The major pre-occupa-

tion of the Collector now is economic development in implementing the many welfare schemes under the National Plan by co-ordinating different agencies. The works of district officers of the various development departments such as Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Power, Industries, Health, Education, Communication, etc. As Chairman of the District Development Council he reviews the work of these departments in association with the elected representatives of the people.

Dharmapuri is the only district in the State to have District Development Corporation. This Corporation has been formed for development activities as the district is a backward one. Collector is the Chairman of the Corporation and there is a project officer in the cadre of I.A.S. Officer and there is a Managing Director in the cadre of District Revenue Officer.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken specific measures to ascertain the grievances of the people. The days when villagers had to wait at the offices of the Government for hours are gone. Now the initiative is taken by the officials. The Mass Contact Programme, for example, is a scheme according to which the officials make themselves available to the citizens. All the officials make it a rule to allot a specific time for meeting the public. This is adhered to by the Collector and all the officers of the Government. Moreover, a day of the week is set apart by the Collector as 'grievance day' to receive petitions from the public. The presence of other officers at the time of this meeting enables the Collector to make a spot-enquiry of all the cases and ensure quick redressal.

Dharmapuri attained the status of a district during the year 1965 consisting of two revenue divisions viz., Dharmapuri and Hosur. The long felt need of the people of Dharmapuri district has been fulfilled by formation of a new Revenue Division viz., Krishnagiri Revenue Division with effect from 1—7—1986 as per G.O. Ms. No. 404, Revenue Department, dated 27th March 1986.

So there are now three Revenue Divisions. The present jurisdictions of the revenue divisions of the district are as follows :—

Name of the taluks in Dharmapuri Revenue Division.	*Name of the taluks in Hosur Revenue Division.*	*Name of the taluks in Krishnagiri Revenue Division.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Dharmpauri	1. Hosur	1. Krishnagiri
2. Harur	2. Denkanikotta	2. Uthangarai
3. Pennagaram		3. Palakodu

The smallest units of administration still are the villages with full-time Village Administrative Officers to administer. With the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, the judicial functions are attended to by the different courts, which are listed and appended.

District level officers.—The Collector is assisted by the following officers —

1. District Revenue Officer.
2. Personal Assistant to the Collector (General).
3. Personal Assistant to the Collector (Accounts).
4. Personal Assistant to the Collector (P.D.).
5. Personal Assistant to the Collector (Noon Meals).
6. District Supply Officer.
7. District Adi-Dravida and Tribal Welfare Officer.
8. District Backward Class Welfare Officer.
9. District Development Officer.
10. District Town Panchayat Officer.
11. Sub-Collector, Hosur.
12. Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri.
13. Revenue Divisional Officer, Krishnagiri.
14. Divisional Development Officer, Dharmapuri.
15. Divisional Development Officer, Hosur.
16. Divisional Development Officer, Krishnagiri.
17. District Social Welfare Officer.
18. Assistant Commissioner (Excise).
19. Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records.
20. Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Dharmapuri.
21. Joint Director of Agriculture (Training and Visit Scheme), Dharmapuri.
22. Chief Educational Officer, Dharmapuri.
23. District Registrar, Dharmapuri.
24. District Registrar, Krishnagiri.
25. Divisional Forest Officer, Dharmapuri.
26. Personal Assistant to the Collector (Audit).
27. Divisional Forest Officer, Hosur.
28. Divisional Forest Officer (Social Forestry), Krishnagiri.
29. District Medical Officer, Dharmapuri.
30. Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dharmapuri.
31. Assistant Director of Mines and Geology and Personal Assistant to the Collector, Dharmapuri.
32. Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Taxes) and Personal Assistant to the Collector, Dharmapuri.
33. Regional Deputy Director of Sericulture, Dharmapuri.
34. Superintendent of Police, Dharmapuri.
35. Executive Engineer (P.W.D.), Dharmapuri.
36. Executive Engineer (P.W.D.), (Drought Prone Area Project Division, Dharmapuri

37. Divisional Engineer, Highways and Rural Works, Dharmapuri.
38. Treasury Officer, Dharmapuri.
39. Assistant Examiner of Local Fund and Accounts, Dharmapuri.
40. Divisional Engineer (Ground Water), Dharmapuri.
41. District Saving Officer, Dharmapuri.
42. District Public Relations Officer, Dharmapuri.
43. Executive Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board), Dharmapuri.
44. Superintending Enginner (T.N.E.B.), Dharmapuri.
45. Regional Transport Officer, Dharmapuri.
46. District Agricultural Officer, Krishnagiri.
47. District Employment Officer, Krishnagiri.
48. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Krishnagiri.
49. Joint Director, Horticulture, Dharmapuri.
50. District Agricultural Officer (Oil Seeds), Dharmapuri.

Judiciary.—The following are the Courts functioning in the District :—

1. District Sessions Judge, Krishnagiri.
2. Additional Sessions Judge, Krishnagiri.
3. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Krishnagiri.
4. Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Krishnagiri.
5. District Munsif Court, Krishnagiri.
6. Judicial First Class Magistrate, Dharmapuri.
7. Additional First Class Magistrate, Dharmapuri.
8. Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Dharmapuri.
9. District Munsif Court, Dharmapuri.
10. Second Class Judicial Magistrate, Harur.
11. Second Class Judicial Magistrate, Uttangarai.
12. Second Class Judicial Magistrate, Palakodu.
13. Second Class Judicial Magistrate, Hosur.
14. Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Hosur.

Other important officials in the distrct.—

1. Station Fire Officer, Dharmapuri.
2. Superintendent, Fire Service Station, Dharmapuri.
3. Junior Employment Officer, Hosur.
4. Assistant Engineer, Highways and Rural Works, Dharmapuri.
5. Inspector, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment (Administration), Dharmapuri.

6. District Educational Officer, Dharmapuri.
7. District Educational Officer, Krishnagiri.
8. District Sports Officer, Dharmapuri
9. District Adult Education Officer, Dharmapuri.
10. Archaeological Officer (Museum), Dharmapuri.
11. The Principal, Government Arts College, Dharmapuri.
12. The Principal, Government Arts College, Krishnagiri.
13. The Principal, Government Polytechnic, Krishnagiri.
14. The Principal, Government Industrial Training Centre, Hosur.
15. The Principal, Rural Extension Training Centre, Krishnagiri.
16. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharmapuri.
17. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Krishnagiri.
18. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hosur.
19. Deputy Superintendent of Police (Armed Reserve), Dharmapuri.
20. Deputy Superintendent of Police (District Crime Records Bureau), Dharmapuri.
21. Additional Superintendent of Police, (Prohibition Enforcement Wing), Dharmapuri.

Important Central Government Officials in the district.

1. Superintendent of Post Office, Dharmapuri.
2. Assistant Collector of Customs and Central Excise, Dharmapuri.
3. Inspector of Central Excise, Dharmapuri.
4. Income Tax Officer, Krishnagiri.

NOTES

1. Arokyasamy, M., Dr. " The Kongu Country " (1946) Madras, page—175.
2. Ibid—Page 180.
2. Ramaswamy, A., Dr. " Salem District Gazetteer " (1967) page 54.
4. Sastri, K. A. N., " The Colas " (1955) Madras—Page 460.
5. Indian Journal of Public Administration, Vol. XVI, No. 4, October-December—1970, page 483.
6. Report on District Revenue and General Administration (Administrative Reform Commission—1973).

CHAPTER 11.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

11.1:0. LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

11.1:1. *History of Land Revenue Assessment and management*—

It has been rightly pointed out that " to understand the land revenue system of India is to gain a greater knowledge of Indian Government ..... the agricultural class which pays this revenue represents about five sixths of the entire population.

From the time when the East India Company first acquired territories in India, the land revenue constituted the mainstay of public revenue. Owing to its paramount financial importance and its close connections with the people, discussions on the preferable mode of managing this revenue received great attention. Not only the servants of the Company in India, but the controlling authorities i.e., the Court of Directors and occasionally even the British Parliament attached considerable importance to this subject. Thus land revenue which was the heart of the British administrative system brought the British rulers into intimate contact with the Indian peasantry.

Even in ancient times land tax constituted the main item in taxation. Tamil Nadu being mainly agricultural it contributed to a sizeable revenue, i.e., one sixth of the agricultural produce went by way of land tax.

There was a separate department of Finance in the ancient system of Tamil Government. [2] The management of finance had been left to a body of officials called *Kavidi*, as is evident from the *Silapadikaram*. The Kavidi was the chief finance minister, whose duty was probably to see that the revenue dues were collected properly and in the right season. Kavidi can be compared to the *Samaharta* of the *Arthasashtra* of *Kautalya*.

The people also analysed the purpose and incidence of taxes. The *Purapporul Venbamalai* propounds a theory that the taxes, amount to the wages paid to the king for the protection he affords. It also asserts the right of the people to seek for remission under certain circumstances. Collection was made during the proper season adopting righteous methods.

From about the middle of the fourteenth century, for two centuries Dharmapuri area formed part of the Vijayanagar Empire. Its influence also lasted for more than a century after the battle of Talikota (i.e.)1565. The system of revenue administration under Vijayanagar Rulers was marked by a centralization of administrative powers, which was to the detriment of local village assemblies.

The next important influence to which Dharmopuri area was exposed, was that of the rulers of Mysore, especially of Hyder and Tippu. Hyder while organising the revenue system brought about a considerable raise in the demand. The peasants had to pay their dues

in cash, which in those days, in the absence of proper transport, marketing and exchange facilities, should have been a problem to the peasants. During Tippu's regime, the number of officers was increased, which in turn burdened the people still further. Besides there were several other miscellaneous taxes, generally known as *molurpha* on the *Namam*, on the vibhuti on the village watchman on gardens in backyards and on many such trivial heds. However, Land tax continued to be the main source of revenue. For wet land one-third and for dry lands one-half of the gross produce were the rates of assessment towards royal dues. In Dharmapuri area, the rate of tax on wet lands ranged from two to fourteen rupees ; and on dry lands from half to three and a half rupee per acre.

Tippu paid some special interest in betel and mulbery cultivation in Baramahal area. He also abolished the custom of the *Komattis* acting as intermediaries in the payment of taxes to Government in return for some commission.

11.1:2 *Institution and working of the Ryotwari, Zamindari and other forms of settlement.*—With the extension of the British rule, in the Baramahal area in 1792 came the necessity to streamline the system of revenue administration in that part of the territory. In those days, the revenue system constituted the most important link between the Government and the governed. A discrete approach was called for, to reconcile with the people who had suffered the effects of prolonged wars, pillage and plunder. The lack of knowledge of the language of the people barred easy communication of ideas. All these factors made the task formidable and so demanded the services of such Englishmen who could patiently undertake this task of intimately understanding the people, their systems, bias and beliefs ; ascertain their problems as precisely as possible ; and suggest a system of administration contriving possible remedies for the problems of the people, and at the same time with the least impact on governmental receipts.

Finding no such person in the civil establishment at Madras, Lord Cornwallis chose Captain Road, a military officer and appointed him Collector of Salem district to which the newly acquired territories of Baramahal were added. Captain Read selected Thomas Munro, Captain Graham and Mcleod, as his assistance. Dharmapuri area, served as a field of study of systems of revenue administration, and as a laboratory for experimenting new measures for these officers. It helped them in no small measure to mould the ryotwari system, which though received a cold reception initially became increasingly accepted in due course as the best system throughout the country. The pains-taking efforts of this team of officers, especially that of Read and Thomas Munro are a matter of common knowledge Referring to Captain Read, Munro remarked in 1793—

The enthusiasm in the pursuit of national objects, which seizes other men by fits and starts, is in him constant and uniform. These

qualities, joined to an intimate knowledge of the language and members of the people, and a happy talent for investigation of everything connected with revenue eminently qualify him for the station which he now fills with so much credit to himself and benefit to the public. All this ability and sympathy were the most needed in the Baramahal area. The ascendency of Haider to power had put an end to the gentle elements in the rule of old line of Mysore Rajah. Under Tippu, the position had still worsened. In the sympathetis approach of these British Officers, the people found a healing touch.

The action initiated by the British in the nineteenth century to bring the revenue administration in this area, in order, can be classified into four stages (though they overlapped each other to some extent) namely, (i) the settlement of the district by Read and his coadjutors and the birth of the ryotwari system, (ii) the rise and down-fall of the zamindari system, (iii) the gradual modification and decay of Read's settlement, which culminated in the *Taram Kammi* reductions made by Brett, and (iv) the introduction of the Ryotwari settlement.

The foremost task of the British was to undo the system of the appointment of Rentors by the rulers of Mysore with a stipulation to pay a fixed amount of rent for the extensive areas leased out to them. This practice made the people suffer untold miseries at the hands of the renters whose avarice knew no bounds. So Read took up the task of survey of assessment of the whole country on the basis of sound principles. The Government desired to introduce a system of lease for five years with which Read was not in total agreement. So he took the benefit of proceeding with a survey of lands and assessment in terms of money. This survey took more than four years and was completed in 1797. Explaining his settlement, from Fasli 1203, Read wrote to the Board.

In the first settlement of these districts I judged it advisable from the risk I thought there was in embracing too much detail, to make only a village assessment of the land rent; but, relying on the single ability of my Assistants, I have this year extended my original plan of dividing landed property. Pursuant on that, many of the farms composing village lands are now given in rent to the first and second class of ryots below the Patels *by which those ryots now hold them immediately of Government.* By that means they are advanced from a state of dependent servitude, and extreme poverty, to be the proprietors of their own farms, and to be more immediately under the Collector's protection.

Thus the seeds of modern ryotwari system were sowed for the first time in the Baramahal area. The credit for having foreseen first, the evils of periodical hagglings of settlements with intermediaries doubtlessly goes to captain Read.

Historical reasons were responsible for whatever success the introduction of the system of permanent settlement met with in Bengal. But in their eagerness to have a uniform system throughout the country, the British Government proposed to introduce it in the southern provinces also, where Zamindars were unknown.

The introduction of Zamindars system, particularly in Madlas State, was in total disregard of the historical facts and circumstances as well as the aspirations of the people.

The Zamindari system implied declaration by Government that the Zamindars were the sole proprietors of both waste and arable lands in their respective areas. If no person who automatically suggested himself as Zamindar of a given area, because of his already existing local influence and his readiness to come to terms with the British Government, new Zamins were formed by resorting to public auctions. On the basis either of a survey of rent, where a survey had been made, or of the average collections of the past in unsurveyed villages, the Zamindars were expected to collect rent from the peasants at the customary rates. The possible disputes among the Zamindars and ryots were to be settled by the Civil Courts.

The Zamindari system did not make much headway in Tamil Nadu. The Baramahal was divided into 66 estates and sold in action to the highest bidders. The taluks of Balaghat had been recently surveyed and assessed; the permanent settlement was therefore, not resorted to in that area. But the system collapsed mostly due to its own defects. The most important defect was the non-flexibility of assessment, which was one of the valuable factors in the system. The rates of assessment were also exceedingly high. The regulation XXV of 1802 introduced the permanent settlement (or Zamindari system). Within three years, 49 estates in Baramahal were back in the hands of Government having been sold for huge arrears of revenue.

The failure of Zamindari system was realised by the British Government soon. Even earlier there were forces opposing the introduction of this system. To a great extent, the introduction of the Zamindari system was forced on this country under the orders of the authorities in England and in teeth of the opposition from experienced official opinion in India. Sir Charles Mules once said,[7] 'Permanent settlement was a folly and the offspring of ignorance and incompetence ..... It has been completely discredited and no revenue officer could be found to defend it'. Analysing the reasons for the failure of the system. Bhowani Sen says,[8]:

Now the Zamindari system was apparently modelled on this English system (English Lordism) insofar as the landlords with whom the State had settled the estates were made the sole proprietors of the soil. But the Indian landlords were not so much interested in agricultural production as in making money. The English manorial system was the product of social conditions completely different from that of India. But the Indian Zamindars were artificially created by British rulers by neglecting the traditional land relations. The new Zamindars were only rent-grabbers and the

rackrented peasants now lost their traditional rights in land without getting any new rights under the laws.

These points strike one's mind now clearly, after 150 years, in the light of all subsequent experiences. But what actually made the British to search for an alternative system was, mainly, the losses of revenue suffered by Government. In Baramahal the loss of revenue was about 11 per cent in 1813.

Two alternative measures were ready for their viz., the Ryotwari system and the Village Settlement consideration. The Ryotwari system, gained full support of Thomas Munro and so also the village settlement sponsored by Hodgson. In the beginning, village settlement gained more support than Ryotwari system ; but in the long run, the ryotwari system prevailed . In fact, the Government of Madras was much impressed with the system of village settlement which implied the simplification of revenue system, the decrease in charge of collection, and the saving of time of the Collectors. They sanctioned decennial village settlement in the first instance, subject to permanancy on the approval of the Directors. But by that time the Court of Directors had become entirely in favour of the ryotwari system and they ordered that in all unsettled districts ryotwari system should be adopted and that where the village rents had already been fixed, the leases should be terminated on expiry of the period of current lease. As such the ryotwari system was chosen as a better alternative for the Zamindari system and in preference to the village settlement system.

The adverse effects of the sojourn in the permanent settlement, however, died hard. Till the ryotwari system gained full acceptance from the Government and was finally extended to Dharmapuri district in its modern form, the area witnessed several attempts by successive Collectors to streamline revenue system in the district. The painstaking efforts of some of these Collectors to ascertain the real problems of the ryots and to solve them deserve any amount of appreciation. [This reminds of the observation of Dr. Sarada Raju, about the official records on the agrarian situation in the eighteenth century she says: [Paper submitted to the Seminar on 'The agrarian History of Tamil Nadu (1750-1947) ' on 23rd October 1974.]

And yet it must be noted that some of the reports of Collectors in the early period, i.e., soon after the Company assumed powers in South India, are refereshingly spontaneous and barely affected by bureaucratic compulsions and inhibitions. They did not hesitate to express their views emphatically, even if it was opposed to the views and policies of higher authorties.

During the period of Hargrave, an attempt was made to reduce the assessment in deserving cases, by 10 per cent in 1816 and by 30 per cent in 1818.

Another significant measure in this direction was the system of granting lands under Cowle (an agreement which placed certain land in the hands of a ryot on conditions favourable to him) with a view to increasing the extent under cultivation. In some cases, this system was found to work against the interests of Government,

The lands granted under Cowle system were preferred to the lands under a regular higher assessment. The ryots relinquished their original holdings and cultivated the land granted under Cowle system ; and on expiry of the tenure, they were able to take back their original holding under Cowle tenure. The Cowle-rules were, therefore, tightened and it was laid down that if a ryot relinquished any of his own fields, the favourable Cowle tenure would become null and void. This rigid approach was not the correct stand to be taken since the ryots were actually in need of reduction of assessment, which led to their opting for tenure under Cowle. The restrictions on relinquishment not only amounted to interference with the freedom of cultivation enjoyed by the ryots but also prevented them from extricating themselves from their over-assessed lands. John Orr, who assumed as Collector in 1829, was quick to realise the ill-effects of the restrictions imposed on relinquishment. To set right things a liberal issue of Cowle tenure had to be resorted to and also as a measure of relief to the peasants who were hard hit due to famine of 1833.

But, however, in the ensuing years interference in the freedom of cultivation, was the rule, due to the anxiety of the Government to prevent the ryots from taking undue advantage of the Cowle tenure. The policy reached its climax in 1844, when it was laid down that if a ryot decides in favour of relinquishing any of his lands, he should be required to relinquish ' good and bad ' lands together in qual proportions ; i.e. he had no choice.

J. D. Gleig, who was Collector of the district from 1838 to 1845, understood the undue rigidity of the ' good and bad ' policy. He fought against it with little chance of success. In the words of F. J. Richards,[10]

He presents the picture of a strong man struggiing with adversity. The mantle of Dr. Orr had descended on him as far as the interests of the ryots were concerned ; but the struggle was too unequal, and the Board triumphed for a time. The spirit of the time was against him. The days when Read and Munro, secure in the consciousness that they were right, set the Board and the Government at defiance, were past. Read and Munro probably have resigned, rather than carry out a policy of which they radically disapproved, but to Mr. Gleig the only course open was to obey in silence ; and the half-hidden protests which cross the warp of his *hukum-namas* show that this obedience cost him an effort.

Next is to be mentioned the *Taram Kammi* (reduction of rate of assessment) effected during the period of Brett to whom also goes the credit for having given the *coup de grace* against the ' Good and Bad ' rule. His proposals for the reduction of assessment resulted in an increase in the area under cultivation and revenue as well. His measure is to be remembered for the experts touch in it, which proved that a reduction of rate of assessment to its optimum level does not result in loss but in the maximisation of the revenue.

The introduction of ryotwari settlement in Dharmapuri district in 1871-73 was part of the process under which the numerous local vagaries were eliminated by a uniform application of the modern ryotwari system, throughout the State. The results of this settlement in Dharmapuri area may be seen in Table 11.1.

250A-2—33

TABLE II. I.

RESULT OF SETTLEMENT—DHARMAPURI AREA 1871–73.

Name of the taluk.	Extent of wet land.		Assessment of wet land.		Extent of wet land.		Assessment of dry land.	
	As per jama-bandi.	As per new Settle-ment.	As per jama-bandi.	As per new Settle-ment.	As per jama-bandi,	As per new Settle-ment.	As per jama-bandi.	As per new Settle-ment.
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS,	RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Uttangarai (F.1281) ...	5,778	6,943	19,907	26,416	98,221	1,14,341	97,255	85,749
Dharmapuri (F.1281) ..	9,464	11,146	43,402	49,583	1,23,793	1,40,923	1,03,328	1,27,365
Krtshnagiri (F.1282) ..	8,558	10,888	40,210	47,347	96,389	1,15,947	84,804	93,568
Hosur (P.1282) ...	7,886	8,788	42,307	45,764	81,160	91,365	97,253	99,161
	31,686	37,765	1,45,825	1,69,110	3,99,563	4,62,576	3,82,640	4,05,843

Source: Salem District Gazetteer—Volume J.Part II,(191,8) Page 36.

After the expiry of the term of this settlement, the resettlement work was undertaken during 1893-1907. The resurvey of Uttangarai taluk was commenced in 1893 and completed in 1897 but the resettlement work in this taluk was completed in 1904. The resurvey in Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks was completed between 1903 and 1907. The resettlement rates also came into effect in these taluks from F. 1316 (1906-07).

The results of the resettlement in the four taluks mentioned earlier may be seen in Table 11:2.

The variations in extents are accounted for by the facts that a few inaccessible and feverish villages were excluded from the original settlement and that after the original settlement, a few *mitta* villages reverted to Government.

The details of the ryotwari occupation in 1910-11 may be seen in Table 11:3.

TABLE 11(2

RESULT OF RESETTLEMENT IN DHARMAPURI AREA 1893-1907

Name of the Taluk	Resettlement Extent.	Assessment.	
		As per Revenue accounts.	As per Re-settlement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Uttangarai ..	1,61,849	1,40,609	1,60,801
Dharmapuri ..	1,66,392	1,87,169	2,09,554
Krishnagiri ..	1,32.304	1,48,690	1,79,134
Hosur ..	1,12,253	1,49,981	1,66,843
	5,72,798	6,26,449	7,16,332

Source : Salem District Gazetteer. Volume-I, Part-II, (1918), page 42.

TABLE 11:3

RYOTWARI OCCUPATION IN DHARMAPURI AREA, 1910–11.

Name of the taluk.	Wet		Dry.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Uttangarai ..	7,915	35,378	1,66,040	1,32,671
Dharmapuri ..	11,738	57,602	1,65,171	1,58,953
Krishnagiri ..	13,868	74,048	1,22,460	1,07,591
Hosur ..	9,670	54,505	1,35,936	1,46,706
	43,191	2,21,533	5,89,607	5,45,921

Source : *Salem District Gazetteer* (1967), page 901.

11.1.3. *Present system of survey assessment and collection of land revenue.*—Land survey is a science by which the boundaries, area, reputed ownership and position of each holdings are determined. Cadastral Survey, as it is otherwise called, is not new to Tamil Nadu. The illustrious Chola Emperor Raja Raja, is considered as the pioneer of the Cadastral Survey in India and the inscriptions proclaim that this original cadastral survey was done in 1002 AD.

The survey department in India was started by Robert Clive in 1767 and the first successful ryotwari survey in Tamil Nadu was made during the years 1793 to 1798 in Salem District by Mr. Alexander Read. Ten years later a code of survey regulations was worked out by Thomas Munro which were in force in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies for the next 60 years.

One captain Prisltey had been working since 1853 on experimental field to field survey by a method known as Paimash and Kasara Survey in South Arcot district. As a result of his experimental work, a survey scheme for entire presidency was sponsored by the Government of Madras in 1856. At the initial stage, no maps were plotted from the Paimash measurements.

From 1868 onwards, survey has been carried on in Tamil Nadu under various systems (viz) simple Triangulation system, Plane Table system, Block map system, Punganur system and at last diagnal and offset system which is the only system now in force.

Before Independence of India, Survey of all the ryotwari villages had been completed. But the survey of villages covered by Zamins and Inams, has been taken up and completed after the Zamin and Inam abolition Acts of 1948 and 1963 respectively.

Due to Socio-economic Developments in the country, the structure of lands has also undergone very many changes. To make the land records reflect the state of affairs on ground, the Government of Tamil Nadu have introduced a scheme called updating Registry Scheme and by doing a supplemental survey under this scheme, the land Records of the major portions of the state have been updated.

The initial cadastral survey of the ryotwari villages in Dharmapuri district was done in 1868 and Resurvey in 1893 to 1896 and 1903 to 1906. The estates, villages and Inam villages have been surveyed from the year 1953 onwards, pursuant to the various abolition Acts.

Under the up-dating Registry Scheme the land records of the villages are being updated.

The district abuts Karnataka State. The boundary here is the erstwhile frontier boundary between Mysore State and Madras Presidency. It is a settled boundary, demarcated by stones embedded with letters denoting 'M' for Mysore on one side and 'S' for Salem on another side.

There are many hill areas spread over in the Dharmapuri district. There are proposals to take over survey of the Hill areas in Tamil Nadu, when those hills will also be taken up for survey.

Assessment.—The ryotwari system is the only system of land revenue administration, now in vogue in the State. Other systems of Zamidari inams, etc., have been abolished and in their places the ryotwari system has been introduced. The system, which received such a uniform support from Government, with only some exceptions in the beginning contemplates a direct contact between the ryots and the Government, allowing no place for intermediary of any kind. This system, includes a detailed survey of land and verification of holdings, and confers on the ryots, rich and poor alike, legal ownership of their respective lands. Scientific classification of land based on its potential, fertility and facilities of irrigation, is another important feature of this system. Uniform rates of taxation, for the lands of the same quality, ensures fairness and equity to the ryots. A slight increase or decrease, due to the factors like consumption of water or encroachment upon Government land or local ceases may be there. But, basically the kist due from the ryot is known to him and the causes of minor variations that become necessary are easily understood by him. Recognition of individual ownership in land and showing extreme reluctance to meddle with his possession and enjoyment from the corner-stones of the ryotwari system. The failure to pay off the Government dues and the need of the land for any public purpose are, perhaps the only circumstances when the right of ownership is taken away by Government ; that too, as a last resort and in the latter case after due compensation.

The district has been divided into three revenue divisions, namely, Dharmapuri, Hosur and Krishnagiri. Dharmapuri division consists of three taluks, namely, Dharmapuri, Pennagaram and Harur. Hosur division has two taluks namely, Hosur and Denkanikotta. Krishnagiri division has Krishnagiri, Palakodu and Uttangarai taluks. Each taluk is headed by a Tahsildar. Taluks are divided into revenue firkas, which are usually a group of villages. At the village level full time Village Administrative Officers have been appointed in the place of former Karnams and Munsiffs.

11.1:4. *Income from land revenue and special charges connected with it.*—The days, when the land revenue was the mainstay of the Governmental receipts are past. The developments in several other areas have provided Government with other channels of revenue, correspondingly diminishing the significance of land revenue. The irrigation rates, additional assessment, local cess, local surcharge are all the extra-components of land revenue, which in fact, keep it somewhat buoyant ; otherwise, this item of revenue is bound to become inelastic, due to the fixed nature of the ryotwari principles of settlement. Even in survey, the present thinking is in favour of continuous maintenance of records by incorporating changes then and there, rather than periodical resurveys.

Land Revenue means basic Land Revenue, and, includes Local Cess, Local Cess Sur-charge, additional assessment and additional water-cess levied on the bare Land Revenue.

Land Revenue assessment is on the land and does not depend on the produce. Assessment on land depends on classification of land, classification of irrigation sources, etc. The Government

demand or in other words the assessment represents the commuted value of the Governmnt share of the surface cultivation. The assessment is fixed so as not to exceed half the net produce after deducting the expenss of cultivation. Government reserve the right to revise the assessment in such manner as they see just and proper. This may be with reference to a rise or fall in prices, or with reference to other considerations requiring a reclassificaion of soil or recalculation of out-turn. Resettlement was given up as a matter of policy in 1937. To determine Land Revenue all lands are surveyed and classified depending upon the mode of cultivation As a rule all lands are classed under the two general heads "wet" and "dry". In some districts, however, another class of land called "Manavari" has been recognised. "Manavari" lands are lands upon which wet crops are grown with the aid of rain water impound ed on the land or with the water available in swamps, small ponds or lakes.

The rate of Land Revenue assestment varies from distries to district. The maximum is Rs. 58.50 per hectare (in Ramanathapuram district) and minimum is 0.91 per hectare (in Dharmapuri district).

The Government have waived[11] wih efftec from July 1967 the basic assessment on dry land. This concession was extended from 1st July 1971 to those holding wet lands of five acres and less which is arrived at by waiving the land revenue component of the consolidated wet assessment. [12] The basic assssment on all "Manavari" lands has also been waivd. [13]

Settlement of the demand i.e., the land revenue collectable, in a particular year is done at the time of Jamabandhi. Jamabandhi, an annual settlement, involves detailed scrutiny of the village and taluk accounts to ensure that all items of land revenue have been properly determined and brought to account.

In this State, the accounting year for Land Revenue is the Fasli year which commences from the first day of July of a year and closes on the 30th June of the succeeding year. Fasli year, as a chronological system, was devised by the Mughal Emperor Akbar for Land Revenue purposes in North India. It was introduced into the Deccan by Shah Jahan in the year 1630. This Era, dated from Akbar's accession year, i.e., the Muslim Year A.H. 963.

Local cess.—This is levied at a rate of 45 paise per rupee of land revenue under section 115 of the Panchayats Act, 1958.

Local Cess Surcharge.—This is levied on every person liable to pay Land Revenue to the Government in respect of any land in the Panchayat Union. The maximum prescribed for Local Cess Surcharge was 150 per cent of land revenue between 1955 and 1972. In 1973, the maximum was enhanced to 250 per cent. The fixation of the actual rate is left to the discretion of the Panchayat Union Council.

The Government pays to each Panchayat Union one rupee for each individual of its population from out of the total land revenue (including water cess) collected in the State during the year.

Other Taxes.—The Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1965 provides for the levy of cess on water supplied for irrigation in certain areas. Different rates of cess are in vogue based on the nature of irrigation made available and the number of crops raised.

Additional Assessment and Additional Water Cess are levied under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-cess Act, 1963 from 1st July 1962. The Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955 authorises the State Government to collect Betterment Levy from the ryots for the special benefits conferred on them through the execution of given irrigation and drainage work notified by the Collector in the District Gazette.

11.2.0. LAND REFORMS :

11.2.1. Relation between Landlord and Tenant.—The question of individual ownership of land has been variously answered. The inter-action among different peoples, races and States has been as frequent and strong that no one system could survive in any area of the country. Many recognized the right of the person who cleared the forest and brought a land under cultivation over that portion of land. It has also been the prerogative of the ruling power to tax landowners. In most of the cases the amount of tax has been related the produce. Whether the individual ownership existed or not there was some communal system which regulated common management of the land. Since the village as a whole was responsible to the levies made by the kings, it is only natural that the village as a whole had a say in directing the agricultural production. Several historians have argued that evidence for periodical redistribution of land, grant of remission of tax, etc. by the village assemblies is available. The existence of age-old inams and military grants go to show that the rights over the land, on several occasions did pass on to the hands of who were not real cultivators. Referring to the various kinds of peasant proprietorship that existed in the period of the M. Arokiaswami [14] lists out the following:—

(i) *Vellenvagai* tantamount to the modern ryotwari system ;

(ii) Service tenure held by men in return for service particularly in temples ;

(iii) *Devadana* held by temples to which they had been gifted ;

(iv) *Brahmadeva* held by Brahman groups to whoch they had been gifted ;

(v) *Salabhoga* held in the same way under elemaosynary ;

(vi) *Virabhoga* and *Padaiperru* which were led given tax free in recognition of heroism in war.

He adds (*Though lands were fixed in different tenures, they could be changed as necessity across ; and not in frequently a devadana* land became vallanvagai and *vice versa.*

It is, therefore, evident that the circumstances under which the right over a land passed on to others who were not agriculturists by profession were not rare. In such cases, the cultivation of land had to

continue, with the help of those who were prepared to carry on agriculture and at the same time accept a subordinate position as related to owner of the land. His right over land was not a direct one but limited by the delegation made by the owner.

When the returns from a land have to be shared by two persons, one due to a right gained by some other consideration and the other due to the labour he has spent on its cultivation, the apportionment between them becomes disputable. According to Arokiaswami, the custom of tenancy cultivation (*melvaram*) was there, almost as it exists today, with the difference that the payment made by the tenant to the owner was larger than now.

The land-labour relationship had to undergo a severe strain due to the introduction of zamindari and ryotwari settlement. The zamindari system especially washed away the principles of equity which existed when village communities possessed a right of direction, with regard to the land management. It gave rise to feudal landlordism. Referring to the Zamindari system, Dr. Daniel Thorner says,[15]

It represents a blending of remnants from the pre-British economic order (including above all, the claim of the state to a share of the produce of the land) together with modern western concepts of private property. The result has been a layer of rights from those of the State as super land-lord (or ultimate owner) down through those of the sub-landlords (penultimate owners) to those of the several tiers of tenants. Both the State and the superior holders exercise the right to draw income from the soil in the form of rents, whenever possible the tenants also try to subsist by collecting rents from the working cultivators with rights inferior to their own.

Bhowani Sen also views that the emergence of the landlords, the peasants and the agricultural labourers, as three distinct classes, is a direct outcome of the abolition of village communities, although the process of disintegration of the rural society had begun before British conquest.

The criticisms against the Zamindari system are many-sided. But none is as serious as that they were artificial landlords, who were allowed by law and local influence, to stand between agriculturists and the land. The occupancy right of the cultivators was effectively thwarted by the Zamindars inspite of Regulations IV and V of 1822 and the Rent Recovery Act of 1865, which aimed at the improvement of the position of the peasants. But whatever was lost in the sphere of legislation, was to some extent preserved by the zamindars, with the help of their wealth and local influence.

In the measures of Land Reforms, formulated by the Indian National Congress, the abolition of Zamindari has an important place. The Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, (Tamil Nadu Act XXVI of 1948) put an end to this system. Legislations to abolish the Inam Estates and minor inams were passed in 1963.

The details of estates taken over in Dharmapuri district may be seen in Table 11.4.

Introduction of ryotwari system was only the first measure to improve the position of the cultivator as related to the land he cultivated. The ryotwari system prescribes direct contact with the ryot for the purpose of collection of land revenue. This eliminated intermediaries between ryots and Government. But a ryot need not necessarily be the actual cultivator. Absentee landlords and money-lenders were able to extract a unduly high share of the produce from their tenants, under the threat of eviction. The Tamil Nadu cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 made such unreasonable eviction of tenants impossible and provided security of possession of lands to them.

TABLE 11:4

ESTATES TAKEN OVER IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Name of the Taluk.	*Number of Estates.*				*Area in sq. miles.*
	Zamin.	*Under tenure.*	*Inam.*	*Total.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dharmapuri ..	48	7	7	62	188.19
Krishnagiri ..	49	22	9	80	307.72
Harur ..	25	6	..	31	108.82
Hosur ..	27	36	57	120	258.83
	149	71	73	293	863.56

Source : Salem District Gazetteer (1967), page 413.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Act 58|61) as amended.—The purpose of the Act is to impose ceiling on agricultural land holdings and to acquire surplus lands on payment of amount payable therefore. Under the Principal Act (58|61), the ceiling area for a "Person" was 30 standard acres, subject to an over all ceiling area of 60 standard acres. The ceiling limit was reduced from time to time. The ceiling area now in force is 15 standard acres for a person, subject to an over-all ceiling area of 30 standard acres.

Lands held by religious institutions and religious trusts of public nature in existence on 1st March 1972 continue to be exempt in full. Exemptions provided for the lands used for cultivation of sugarcane by factories, lands used exclusively for grazing, lands in hill areas and lands used exclusively for dairy farming or livestock breeding have been cancelled by subsequent amendments.

The Act provides for a ceiling area of 5 standard acres for a cultivating tenant. Land held in excess of the ceiling area by a cultivating tenant is to be taken possession by the Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms) for distribution among landless persons on lease. The term 'cultivating tenant' includes also a 'tenant', who is in actual possession of the land.

In order to tackle benami transfers of land owners, the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (FCL) Second Amendment Bill, 1980 was passed by the State. It awaits the assent of the President of India.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 24|56).—The passing of the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act necessitated the regulation of the rent payable by the tenants and settlement of disputes. Hence this Act was enacted. Rates of fair rent were fixed for wet lands, wet lands supplemented by lift-irrigation and other classes of lands. The owner of the land is eligible to get fair rent (grain) at 25 per cent of gross produce fixed under the Act 24 of 1956, as amended by Act 17 of 1980. The land owner pays the land revenue and other dues on the land, while the tenant bears the expenses of cultivation. Rent Courts have been established for settling disputes.

The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961.—Religious institutions and public trusts own vast areas of cultivable lands. As part of the agrarian reforms, the Act fixes a ceiling area of 20 standard acres for direct cultivation of lands by these institutions and trusts. A cultivating tenant can have not more than five standard acres of land..... The Act aims at weeding out bogus leases. A detailed verification is made in respect of each trust. The Assistant Commissioners (Land Reforms) implement this Act, except the provisions relating to security of tenure of tenancy and determination of fair rent. The Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court) or the Divisional Officer (wherever there is no Revenue Court) implement the provisions relating to the security of tenure of tenancy and determination of fair rent.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 (Act XXXVIII of 1961).—This Act proceeds

the interest of persons occupying Kudiyiruppu as on 31st March 1959 from eviction by land lords. Under section 7 (1) of the Act, no person occupying a Kudiyiruppu shall be evicted from such Kudiyiruppu except in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The life of the Act was 3 years in the beginning. It was extended from time to time. Government then decided to re-enact this Act, with retrospective effect from 29th November 1973 and the Act 23 of 1975 was enacted accordingly.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969.—This provides for the preparation and maintenance of a complete record of tenancy rights to safeguard the interest of tenants. The records of tenancy rights have been prepared and printed after elaborate publication, enquiry, inspection and hearings. As on 30th September 1983, 14,167 persons stood registred as tenants in Dharmapuri district under this Act. The area covered by these cases of tenancy in 22,375 area.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 *and the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act*, 1976.—These Acts provide for the conferment of ownership rights on agriculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The homesteads are assigned to them free from all encumbrances. Compensation is paid by Government. Alienation of the site for ten years in prohibited under the Kudiyiruppu Act, 1971. In Dharmapuri district, 222 persons have been given pattas, till 23rd February 1986 ; 41 from Scheduled Castes, 146 from Backward Classes and 35 others. Similar action is taken under the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976. In Dharmapuri district alone, 70 cases under the Act are pending.

The Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms), Erode has jurisdiction over Dharmapuri district. In the Dharmapuri district as extent of 2,875 acres of land was notified as surplus upto 31st March 1986. Of this, an extent of 2,200 acres was assigned to eligible persons. The beneficiaries include 147 persons Scheduled Castes, for whom 274 acres were assigned. Two from Scheduled Tribes for whom 3 acres were assigned and 934 others for whom 1,923 acres were assigned. In this district, an extent of 340 acres was reserved under rule 13 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (DSL) Rules, 1965 for public purposes.

After the assignment of lands to landless poor, an assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,001 per acre is gvien to the assignees as grant. Out of this grant, 80 per cent is given in kind and 20 per cent in cash for the reclamation of the assigned land. The grant is equally borne by the State and the Central Governments.

112: 2 Bhoodan and Gramdhan movement is a Socio-political movement with the Sarvodaya ideologies. Unlike other measures, it aims at removing inequalities in the ownership of land through non-violent and non-coercive means. Bhoodan is a voluntary act of land owners donating land for distribution among landless poor and Gramdhan is the conceptual expansion of Bhoodan with the

aim of bringing the trusteeship of landed property i.e., transfer of ownership of land to village community.

The Tamil Nadu Government, through the enactment of Bhoodan Act in 1959, gave statutory recognition to the Bhoodan and Gramdhan action and for administering and disposing of these lands coming under them. Though the Dharmapuri district had not made much headway in the spread of this movement compared to other districts, it has played an attractive role by bringing over 1200 acres of land under Bhoodan and 14 villages under Gradhan.

112:3. *Rural Wages and the conditions of agricultural labour.*— Out of the district's population of 19,97,060, 8,29,785 persons (41.56 per cent) are rural worke leaving 7,74,725 persons have been found as 'marginal' workers, leaving 7,74,725 persons (38.82 per cent) only as 'main' rural workers.

The Tamil Nadu minimum wages Act, 1958 is in force in Dharmapuri district. The rates of wages and working hours for employment in agriculture and ancillary works have been fixed under this Act in March 1983. The disputes and claims under the Act are settled by officers of Revenue Department.

The gradual industrialisation of the district and the Salem Steel Plant have increased the value of agricultural labour in the district. Near Hosur, there is demand for the Plantation labour, which, as a side effect, increases the value of the agricultural labour. The improvements in communications have also contributed to the release of pressure among the agricultural labourers, by making for regional mobility of labour.

11.2:4. *Land Policy.*—There is a Land Administration Department to look after proper management of land which is an important source of production. A land policy on the following lines has been suggested to Government.

(*a*) Priority will be accorded for public use of land and the land required for public use will be preserved, as such.

The land, that is required for Lakes, Tanks, Water-courses, Village-natham, Grazing ground, Roads, Railways, Aero-droms Schools, Hospitals extension of metropolitan cities, etc., will be preserved as such. "Forward Planning" will be resorted to and the land required for these purposes for a period of 25 years will be kept reserved even now.

(*b*) Priority will be accorded for public purposes and land required for public purposes will be kept reserved. After the requirements for public purposes are met, land will be made available for private purposes.

(c) Land required for Companies, Trusts and Corporations will not be alienated to them. They will be made available to them on suitable lease conditions. Basic minimum extent of land required only will be made available to them on lease basis.

(*d*) As demand for land is ever-increasing and supply is fixed and will be part to intensive use, so that benefit is maximised.

(*e*) **Requirements of land in future will be carefully assessed.** without hindrance to future requirements, present defraying of land for various purposes will be considered.

(*f*) In order to implement the above principles of Land Policy, the Government will gradually bring about necessary legislations, and pass necessary standing orders.

Waste land is defined as that land which is degraded and is presently lying unutilised except as current fallows due to various constraints.

The National Remote Sensing Agency has prepared a Waste lands map of the Country and of the various States based on the visual interpretation of lands at imaginery Interpretation of serial photographs on a scale of 1:50,000 enables the identification of the various types of land which could be spatially collated for arriving at the estimation of waste lands.

Dharmapuri District, a backward D.P.A.P. District has been selected by the Government of India for identification of the waste lands by using sattelite imageries in the I phase of the programme, with the co-ordination of the Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University, Madras. The details of assignment of land and house sites to the poor, ordered in Dharmapuri district may be seen below:—

Year.	*Number of persons for whom land has been assigned.*	*Extent assigned.*	*Number of persons assigned with house sites.*
(1)	(2)	(3) *Acs.*	(4)
1980-81	2,165	3,952.47	15,665
1981-82	3,681	6,643.99	12,273
1982-83	1,746	3,285.76	726
1983-84	287	438.77	3,715
1984-85	305	462.02	6,088
1985-86	329	480.70	3,372

The extent of assessed waste available in the district is 1,538.24 acres ; that of unassessed waste is 8,576.82 acres. There are poramboke lands of 13,800.42 acres in the district.

11.3 : 0 *Administration of other sources of revenue, Central as well as State.*—The State finance in our country depends on the State's own tax and the inflow of funds from the Central Government. The latter includes two categories, namely, taxes collected by the Central Government and shared with the States, and also the various grants received from the Central Government. The

grants are made for specific purposes and are, therefore, subject to more variations than shares in the central taxes. The important items of the central taxes shared with State Governments are, Income Tax and Union Excise Duties. A brief account of collection of important taxes raised by the Central and State Governments for Dharmapuri district follows.

11.3:1. Income Tax.—Out of the total collection of this tar 6,0 per cent is distributed among the States, according to a ratio. The general rule is that 90 per cent of the divisible pool is distributed on the basis of the population of the States and the balance of 10 per cent is distributed on the basis of the collection.

There is a separate office of the Income Tax Officer at Krishnagiri, to attend to the assessment and collection of income tax in the Dharmapuri district. This office functions from 2nd July 1973, before which the work in the district was shared by several Income Tax Officers at Salem. The particulars of Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax collected in the district from 1978-79 may be seen in Table 11.5

11.3 : 2. *Central Excise.*—There is a Superintendent of Central Excise, having headquarters at Dharmapuri. He is assisted by five Inspectors

The particulars of Central Excise Revenue collections from this district for five years (1971-72 to 1975-76) are detailed in Table 11.6.

State :

11.3 : 3. *Agricultural Income Tax.*—The revenue directly collected by the State includes, Agriculture Income Tax, Land Revenue, Sales Tax, Other taxes and duties (Entertainment Tax, Betting tax, Electricity duties) and so forth.

From the year 1955, the *Agricultural Income* from the plantations has been taxed separately. This was extended to non-plantation crops also in 1958. The tax is levied on the basis of the standardised extent of land owned and the agricultural.

TABLE–11:5

INCOME-TAX AND WEALTH TAX COLLECTIONS

(Dharmapuri District.)

Year.	*Number of Income-Tax assessees.*	*Collections.*		
		Amount of Income-Tax.	*Amount of Wealth-Tax.*	*Gift Tax.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS.)		
1978-79 ...	2,592	2,290	199	21
1979-80 ...	2,571	2,736	212	33
1980-81 ...	2,429	2,848	485	62
1981-82 ...	2,507	6,350	468	23
1982-83 ...	3,294	6,087	201	18
1983-84 ...	3,492	3,878	275	30
1984-85 ...	3,391	2,603	170	29
1985-86 ...	3,490	6,315	465	29

TABLE–11.6.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTIONS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Name of the excisable commodity.	*Year wise realisation of revenue.*				
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 (*Up to December 1975*).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. P.	RS. P.	RS. P.	RS. P.	RS. P.
Tobacco	1,82,246.53	1,75,804.26	1,18,251.21	1,24,739.21	2,60,519.11
Matches..	1,50,906.25	2,63,013.75	5,52,995.56	7,35,471.00	6,70,672.25
Sugar	..	13,22,438.41	74,41,071.45	96,74,077.91	64,81,552.51
Kandaseri Sugar	..	37,760.03	46,806.58	63,751.35	4,900.00
Package Tea	..	..	50.00	30.00	21.00
Steel Ingots	..	3,655.90	36,951.52	32,723.37	14,933.00
Powerloom (Cotton Fabrics) ..	1,294.15	1,480.00	3,412.00	3,045.00	787.50
Iron or Steel Products	..	3,412.24	47,946.51	1,29,801.77	42,374.70

Sodium Silicate	..	..	18,906.42	51,587.23
Steel Furniture	Exempted.	Exempted.	Exempted.	Exempted.
Biscuits	Exempted.	Exempted.	Exempted.	Exempted.
Cigarettes	..	..	..	19,36,673.56
Bidis (Branded)	..	..	14,676.45	2,42,919.16
Branded cut pieces Tobacco (Chewing). ..	..	..	..	1,443.90
Snuff	..	..	..	172.50
Tariff—68	..	..		632.65

income derived therefrom. The assessees, at their discretion, are permitted to compound the levy at standard rates, with reference to the total extent of land held, in terms of standard acres.

A substantive amendment has been made in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act from 1972-73. The standardisation of land held by assessees, which was done, till then, on the basis of the *taram* assessment, is now done with reference to the nature of crops raised and the irrigation facilities available.

There is an Agricultural Income Tax Officer at Krishnagiri to attend to the work of this department in the district.

The details of incidence and collection of agricultural income tax in the district from 1970-71 to 1974-75 may be seen below:—

Assessment year.	*Demand.*	*Collection.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1970-71	3.97	3.31
1971-72	4.06	3.14
1972-73	4.30	3.22
1973-74	6.85	5.49
1974-75	6.81	5.66

More detailed information on agricultural income tax collected from the district may be seen in Table 11.7.

The number of assessees in the State in 1984-85 was 31,708. Dharmapuri district accounts for 1,796 assessees (5.7 per cent).

11.3:4. *Commercial Taxes.*—Dharmapuri district form part of Salem Commercial Tax Division. It has been formed as a separate Commercial Tax district, from 1st March 1967, consisting of three ranges, viz., Dharmapuri, Hosur and Krishnagiri. Harur has been given the status of a separate assessment range from 1st October 1969. There is an Assistant Commissioner at Dharmapuri.

TABLE 11.7.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX—COLLECTIONS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Year.	*Number of Agricultural Income-Tax assessees.*	*A.I.T. Demand in Lakhs.*	*Collection in Lakhs.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1975-76 ..	3,399	4.32	2.76
1976-77 ..	4,119	7.43	3.52
1977-78 ..	2,872	7.70	4.43
1978-79 ..	2,919	9.93	2.89
1979-80 ..	2,586	12.39	4.39
1980-81 ..	2,489	13.32	3.70
1981-82 ..	2,528	9.80	3.57
1982-83 ..	2,525	9.26	2.52
1983-84 ..	1,796	8.52	3.35
1984-85 ..	1,796	9.21	3.31

The Commercial Tax revenue realised from the district has registered a steady increase as may be seen from the figures of collection.

Year.	Commercial tax collected in the district.
(1)	(2) (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1980-81	239.32
1981-82	256.14
1982-83	403.60
1983-84	403.09
1984-85	500.88
1985-86 (upto December 1985) ..	398.01

11.3 :5. *Land Revenue.*—The collection of land revenue in the district accounts for about three to four per cent of the total collection in the State. The figures of collection in the last five faslis may be seen in Table 11.8.

11.3:6.—*Registration.*—The revenue from the Registration department has also been steadily increasing in Dharmapuri district as may be seen below :

Year.	Revenue realised.
(1)	(2) (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1979-80	255.84
1980-81	131.58
1981-82	172.23
1982-83	183.22
1983-84	206.48
1984-85	249.84
1985-86	296.52

11.3:7. *Prohibition and Excise.*—The Prohibition was strictly enforced after Independence till it was suspended by the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Act, 1971. The right to vend toddy and arrack was sold in auction from 30th August

1971, the period of lease being one year. Prohibition was reintroduced from 1st September 1973. From 1st September 1974, total prohibition was introduced again by the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Revival of Operation and Enforcement) Act, 1974.

The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act was relaxed from May 1981. The activities of anti-social elements and the occurrence of deaths due to consumption of illicit liquor led the Government to take this step.

Under the modified prohibition scheme, only those above 25 years of age, are permitted to consume Indian Made Foreign Spirit, arrack or toddy on production of a valid permit. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 for IMFS, Rs. 2 for toddy and Rs. 5 for arrack is collected. The currency of the permit is one year.

The privilege of selling arrack and toddy in retail is sold by a system of public auction and tenders under Tamil Nadu Toddy and Arrack Shops (Disposal in auction) Rules, 1981. The period of grant of privilege by this method is one excise-year, commencing from 16th July.

The running of the arrack and toddy shops is governed by the Tamil Nadu Arrack (Rental Shops) Rules, 1981 and by the Tamil Nadu Toddy Rules, 1981 respectively. For the purpose of manufacture of arrack, ten Arrack Blending Units have been set up in the State. The Arrack Blending Units were asked to deliver supplies to wholesalers appointed in each district. All the eight distilleries located in the State were asked to make supply of Rectified Spirit to Arrack Blending Units at the rate fixed by Government. The supplies to retailers were undertaken by the wholesalers for which a certain margin was allowed to them. Subsequently in 1983 the private wholesalers were replaced by 'TASMAC' a State-owned Corporation. TASMAC took up retail trade as well through its agents from 16th July 1985. But once again the system of retail sale through auction purchasers has come into vogue from 16th July 1986. But this time, the currency of the licence is only upto 31st December 1986, in view of the fact that the Government have preferred to reintroduce prohibition with effect from 1st January 1987. For supply of IMFS production, five private owned units have been licensed and these units were asked to arrange supplies to 'TASMAC' the wholesalers for distribution through licensed private retail outlets.

In the case of toddy, free tax was levied, at the rates specified below during the year 1981-82.

Kind of tree.	*Rate per tree.*	*Period*	*Number of Instalment.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Coconut-tree ..	20	6 months	Two
2. Palmyrah tree ..	13	1 year	Two
3. Segopalme tree ..	40	6 months	Two
4. Datepalme tree ..	13	1 year	Two

The system of levying tree tax separately was dispossed with from 1982-83 and the upset price for the toddy shop was fixed as 115 per cent of the monthly kist payable for the shops.

The particulars relating to the number of licences granted to the Arrack and Toddy shops in Dharmapuri district during the period from 1971-74 and for the period 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below :

	Arrack	Toddy
1971—72	150	345
1972—73	232	354
1973—74	234	—
1981—82	321	503
1982—83	323	502

The revenue derived by Government by the sales of arrack and toddy are as follows :

Year	Arrak	Toddy
	(Ks. in Laks)	
1981—82	5899—4	1546—0
1982—83	7020—1	2774—0

Distillery.—A distillery under the name of Thiruvalargal Chemicals and Plastics India Limited was commissioned in October 1978. It is located at Marigampalli village, Krishnagiri taluk, Dharmapuri district. The licensed capacity is 110 lakhs litres and its installed capacity is 148.50 lakhs litres. Alcohol produced by the distillery from October 1978 to March 1983 is furnished below :

Month	*In Ltrues*
Octocer 1978 and November 1978	5,20.624
December 1978	
1980—81	6,52.553
November 1981	30,81.391
February 1982	5,48.920
Mareh 1982	8,16.974
March 1983	3.829 6
	1.48.285

There was no production in 1979 and 1980 due to a litigation which was settled amicably later on in 1981. The excise duty and vend fee for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 in respect of IMFS|Beet import to Dharmapuri district was as follows :

1981—82	Rs. 3.83 in lakhs
1982—83	Rs. 30.05 „

The number of IMFS shops in the Dharmapuri district is 17. The fees collected from these licensees was Rs. 1,71,700 a year.

11|3:8. *Forest revenue.*—The details of revenue derived by the Forest department in Dharmapuri district are given below :

Year	*Forest revenue* RS. IN LAKHS
1982-83	31.79
1983-84	151.85
1984-85	73.39

TABLE 11.8.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Year.	Collection of land Revenue.	
	Dharmapuri district.	Tamil Nadu.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(Rs. in lakhs).	
1980–81 (Fasli 1390)	25·35	843.45
1981–82 (Fasli 1391)	84·31	2495.84
1982–83 (Fasli 1392)	49·96	1064·42
1983–84 (Fasli 1393)	85·64	2051·76
1984–85 (Fasli 1394)	76·82	3375·67

NOTES.

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2. Dikshitar Ramachandra, V. R.—*Studies in Tamil Literature* (1936), page 208-214.

3. Venkatramanayya, M.—*Studies in the History of Third Dynasty of Vijayanagara,* page 191-252.

4. Arokiaswamy, M.—*The Kongu Country* (1956), page 400-403.

5. Lefanu—*Salem District Manual*—Vol. 1 (1883), page 207.

6. *Salem District Manual*—Vol. I (1883), page 218.

7. *Government of Madras—The Zamindari System in Madras* (1947), page 10.

8. Bhowani Sen—*Evolution of Agrarian Relations in India* (1962), page 76-77.

9. For a detailed treatment on the subject please see *Salem District Manual*—Vol. I (1883).

10. Richards, F. J.—*Salem District Gazetteer,* Vol. I (Part 1), 1918, page 26-27.

11. G.O. Ms. No. 1122, Revenue, dated 22 June 1967.

12. G.O. Ms. No. 2622, Revenue, dated 30 September 1971.

13. G.O. Ms. No. 2959, Revenue, dated 19 July 1972.

14. Arokiaswami, M., *The Kongu Country*—(1956), page 282.

15. Quoted by Bhowani Sen—*Evolution of Agrarian in India,* (1962), page 78.

CHAPTER 12.

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE.

12.1:0. INTRODUCTION :

In ancient India 'Law' was not made. But they realized ideal of right and wrong was deep rooted in society and for which the Dharmasastras (Sanskrit) and the 'Nul' Tamil had been fundamental. In course of time interpretation changed the content of these notions ; otherwise no 'legislation (i.e., making or unmaking of laws)' was known or permitted.

The privileges and obligations were recognized and expressed, and were expected to be enforced by the king whose duty it was to maintain the social order in tact.

Prof. N. Subramanian says [1]

"to those who are accustomed to contemplating the virtues of an egalitarian social order the legal situations of a society, based on differences and ordered to be perpetuated by 'caste' (Varna) as well as 'stages' in life (Asrama) might appear to be quaint if not unjust and cruel. But dogmas will not help in these matters. The legal institutions of the ancient Tamil world are to be understood from the angle relevant to them."

The king was considered the fountain of justice and his court was the highest for appeal in his realm. He presided over the court of justice which was in those days known as Dharmasana.[2] Besides the king the Dharmasana consisted of several learned men who assisted the king in fulfilling the judicial obligations which were many. These learned men were known as Dharmasanabhattas. Thus the king was at the apex of the Judicial administrations set up Most of the cases were decided before the village council and so only a very few came up before the king. He was available to hear the grievances and complaints of his subjects, and to take remedial action. Impartiality of the kings and judges was a recognised virtue. Tendering false evidence was a grave sin. There were regular courts by name avai (அவை) and manram (மன்றம்).

As years passed social life became more and more well organised; and the political powers began to influence them increasingly. Referring to the later cholas, K. A. Nilakanta Sastri observes[3]

"The Chola administrative machinery was an elaborate and complicated bureaucracy comprising officials of various grades. Justice was administered by regularly constituted royal courts in addition to village courts and caste panchayats. Usage documents and witnesses were admitted as evidence, and where no human evidence was forthcoming ; trial by ordial was resorted to ; sometimes titles to property were proved by the self-immolation of people who were ready to prove the title with their lives. Treason was dealt with by the King (இராஜத்துரோகம்) (raja droham) himself and involved confiscation of property besides death as

punishment. Fines and imprisonment were the common punishment for ordinary crimes, and Chan Ju-Kua notes : " When any one of the people is guilty of an offence one of the court ministers punishes him ; if the offence is light the culprit is tied to a wooden frame and given fifty, seventy or up to an hundred blows with a stick. Heinous crimes are punished with decapitation or by being trampled to death by an elephant."

When we move on to the period of Vijayanagar rule, we find the organisation more rigid. The Vijayanagar rule had an imperial court at the capital and a number of subordinate courts, to decide specific types of cases. The punishments were severe. It was not rare that offences like theft, rape etc., resulted in death sentence. Traitors were impaled alive on a wooden stake thrust through the belly. In provinces, the governors were discharging judicial duties also. It is also believed that the temple trustees were competent to try petty criminal offences, committed by the servants of the temple. When the case involved correct interpretation of Darmasastras, a panel of brahmin judges were asked to decide it. Similarly, depending on the type and nature of the case, gentlemen who were experts on the particular branch of social life, were asked to try [4]

When the British took over the reigns of the administration, they found three agencies working for the preservation of order and real administration of justice. They were (i) Village councils, (ii) officers of the revenue department and (iii) Caste Panchayats. But the work turned out by them was not found to be satisfactory. They were not capable of maintaining order, when the aggressive people in the society became a law into themselves and when they choose to take law into their own hands. We find Alexander Read, after taking charge as Collector, [5] sending several reports on the general lawlessness rampart among the people and frequency of offences, especially in Baramahals area. In brief, the situation was one of abject lawlessness. In a letter to T. B. Hurdis, Assistant Collector, Krishnagiri, written on 9th October 1975, Read says:

" I request you will get some other matters adjusted which I was obliged to leave at Krishnagiri unsettled and take cognisance of all such as may be brought forward while you are there for I am sure that if there were five times the number of Collectors in these districts there are at present, it would scarce be sufficient to administer justice, equally, in every district ....".

Robberies were very frequent in the district. In 1927, even the Collector's tent was plundered during his stay at Muttur by thieves of Muttur and Harur jungles [7] He tried to introduce systematic administration of Civil justice in the district with the help of panchayats. He also made the Tahsildars directly responsible for the safety of private property. He resumed the inams granted to the village police and instead substituted money allowances. This step however, did not prove successful for a special force for the preservation of order was of a prime necessity.

The Regulation II of 1802, established District Civil Courts, whose decisions were subject to appeal before the Provincial Courts. One of the four such Provincial Courts was established at Krishna-

giri. The District Judge, who presided over the District Court also functioned as a Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and as well as a Jailer. The Judges of the Provincial Courts also had jurisdiction over criminal trials, and for this purpose they constituted courts of circuit. Their decisions were subject to revision by Raujdari Adalat,[8] established at Madras, under Regulation VIII of 1802. Thus at the district level there emerged a system in which there was not much of a distinction, not only between the administration of civil and criminal justice, but also in the process of investigation and punishment. The system was therefore, was not much of a success[9] The Commission headed by Col. Munro, was instrumental in bringing about some radical changes in 1816. Magisterial and Civil duties were taken away from the district judges and entrusted to the revenue authorities. The institution of the village police was revived and put under the direct supervision of the village headmen, who was also vested with limited powers to exercise against criminals and civil offenders. The District Munsifs were appointed to assist the District Judges. In 1843, the Circuit courts were totally dispensed with. A Civil and Sessions Judge was appointed for each district, in the place of district judge.

Right from its emergence the Congress Party fought vehemently for the separation of judiciary from the executive. In 1892, the appointment of stationary Sub-Magistrates, relieved the Tahsildars of almost all the magisterial powers. Subsequent to this, several steps [10]have been taken with a view to separation of judicial powers from the executive agencies.

12.2.0. INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN THE DISTRICT:

The district has had a notoriety for crimes. The long spell of systematised administration and the spread of education have resulted in retrieving social values of dignity and hardwork and rehabilitation of several tribes, which were once condemned for their criminal propensities. The details of incidence of crime in the district may be seen in Table 12.1.

There have been no major Law and Order events in the district in recent times.

Smuggling of sandalwood a valuablle forest product in this district is common in hill areas, namely, Marandahally, Denkanikottah. Anchetty, Thally, Pennagaram, Morappur, Palakodu, Kaliugkuttai, Pochampalli etc. The number of cases detected are as follows:—

1977.	1978.	1979.	1980.	1981.	1982.	1983.
11	30	52	79	53	43	51

The yearwise details of prohibition cases in the district may be seen in Table 12.2.

TABLE 12:1.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

		R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Murder for gain ..	7	--	6	3	6	2	12	5	3	--
2	Decoity	10	--	3	2	4	1	29	3	7	--
3	Robbery	33	--	18	14	5	4	18	8	1	--
4	House breaking (night).	1,221	..	1,369	835	1,235	831	1,477	713	189	78
5	House breaking (day)	220	..	239	186	174	139	166	111	17	6
6	Theft "A"	1,497	..	1,753	1,058	1,506	1,041	2,029	1,408	370	192
7	Theft "B"	365	..	185	157	175	150	375	287	40	30
8	Theft "C"	586	..	511	446	426	343	426	312	53	34
	Total --	3,939	..	4,084	2,701	3,531	2,511	4,532	2,847	680	340
	Percentage of detection ...	61 percent.		58 percent.		74 percent.		65 percent.		78 percent	

		Pt.	*Ul*	*R*	*C*	*D*	*UN*	*Ft.*	1983 *Ft.*
		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1	Murder for gain ...	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	1
2	Decoity	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	2
3	Robbery	1	..	4	..	..	..	3	1
4	House breaking (night)	60	31	193	23	4	21	71	74
5	Housebreaking (day)	8	2	7	1	..	...	1	5
6	Theft "A"	110	35	283	93	7	4	122	57
7	Theft "B"	10	..	33	9	1	..	19	4
8	Theft "C"	142	..	25	7	1	..	15	2
	Total ..	210	73	549	133	13	25	232	146

Percentage at detection 67 per cent

TABLE 12:2

PROHIBITION CASES IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Year.	*Number of cases.*	*Number of persons involved.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1965 ..	1,350	1,354
1966 ..	5,016	5,033
1967 ..	5,468	5,454
1968 ..	6,778	6,617
1969 ..	7,907	7,090
1970 ..	8,578	8,311
1971 ..	3,949	3,953
1972 ..	3,564	3,330
1973 ..	3,407	3,394
1974 ..	5,877	5,847
1975 ..	13,448	13,397
1976 ..	17,317	17,226
1977 ..	17,570	17,494
1978 ..	16,056	16,024
1979 ..	9,076	9,076
1980 ..	2,808	2,780
1981 ..	3,022	2,927
1982 ..	3,454	3,444
1983 (upto 30–9–1983)	3,760	3,654

12.3:0. ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE FORCE :

The District was formed in 1965 by bifurcating Salem district. The Police force in this district is under the charge of the Superintendent of Police, Dharmapuri. He is assisted by three Deputy Superintendents of Police who are in charge of sub-divisions of Dharmapuri, Hosur and Krishnagiri. The Sub-division of Krishnagiri was created during the year 1970. A Deputy Superintendent of Police each for the Prohibition Enforcement Wing and the District

Crime Records Bureau have been sanctioned during 1971 and 1977 respectively. In 1980, the post of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Prohibition Enforcement Wing was upgraded to that of Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The three sub-divisions are consist of nine circles as shown below and each circle is under the charge of a Circle Inspector, Law and Order and Crimes.—

Sub-division.	*Circle.*
(1)	(2)
1. Dharmapuri.	1. Dharmapuri.
	2. Harur.
	3. Uttangarai.
	4. Pennagaram.
2. Krishnagiri.	5. Krishnagiri.
	6. Kaveripatnam.
	7. Bargur.
3. Hosur.	8. Hosur.
	9. Denkanikotta.

There are 39 Police Stations. Two Outposts (KRP Dam and Perumbalai) were upgraded as Police Stations during the year 1983. Each Police Station is in charge of a Sub-Inspector of Police. In addition to four Deputy Superintendents of Police, there are one Additional Superintendent of Police, 26 Inspectors, 89 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Traffic Sergeants, 87 Head Constables, 120 Grade I Police Constables and 526 Police Constables.

Armed Reserve.—The Armed Reserve is comprised of five platoons, consisting of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, two Reserve Inspectors, five Reserve Sub-Inspectors, four Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 22 Head Constables, five Grade I Police Constables, 15 Naiks, 20 Lance Naiks and 225 Police Constables. It is pressed into service in times of emergency to assist the local police to put down riots, naxalites' activities and disturbances.

Home Guards.—This organisation is functioning from 23rd March 1966. It consists of one company which is located at Dharmapuri. It is an urban unit whose members are drawn, from all walks of life. It consists of one Area Commander, Reserve Sub-Inspector (training instructor) and 146 Home Guards. The Ex-Officio Adjutant is the Deputy Superintendent of Police of Dharmapuri Sub-division. The new entrants are given training for 40 days when they are paid at Rs. 3.50 per call out and Rs. 2.50 per day as training period allowance. The Home Guards are deployed for bandobust duties during Panchayat, Assembly and Parliamentary elections and also assist the local police force in Law and Order duties and traffic control. They participated in a tactical scheme in Pennagaram forest area and were given practical lessons in combing

up operations and ambushing. Opening of a new Unit at Hosur, an Industrial Complex, is under the consideration of the Government.

District Crime Records Bureau.—District Crime Records Bureau, Dharmapuri is functioning at the Headquarters under the supervision of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. It's primary duty is to collect and discriminate information regarding property incidence of crimes and *modus operandi* and sphere of operation of criminals. Or otherwise it is an " Information Bureau " for the District regarding Crimes and Criminals. It directs and co-ordinates the detection work in respect of organised crimes or any special type of crimes. It also publishes weekly " Crimes " sheets and monthly reviews relating to the district which greatly facilitate both detection and prevention of crimes. It also publishes prohibition reviews and important notifications and circulars. Besides this, it deals with the registration of foreigners and issue of certificates of passport verification. Further, the Bureau maintains the History sheets of the habitual offenders and dossiers of criminals of the district.

District Crime Branch.—The District Crime Branch investigates white collar cases and embezzlement of money by Government servants and cases of special nature to be investigated on the direction of the Superintendent of Police.

Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory.—Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory functions with a scientific Assistant and a Photographer who assist the investigating officers in murder cases, accident cases, etc. in collecing clue materials.

Single Digit Finger Print Bureau.—Single Digit Finger Print Bureau of this district is functioning from 1st October 1973. They assist the investigating officers to fix up the identity of the accused by finger print comparison.

Protection of Civil Rights.—The Protection of Civil Rights Act Unit functions in the district with effect from 1st March 1979 which is engaged in the collection of statistics on Protection of Civil Rights and reports to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Protection of Civil Rights Unit, Madras and to Government.

This unit not only furnishes statistical information on the subject but also strictly enforces the provisions of the Protection of the Civil Rights Act aimed at eradication of untouchability and ill treatment meted out to Adi-Dravidas.

District Special Branch.—The District Special Branch works under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Police, its duties being security during the visits of V.I.Ps. collecting advance intelligence of the political parties and pass on the information to Government. Continuous efforts to curb the extremists are taken to put down their activities.

Prohibition Enforcement Wing, Dharmapuri.—Prohibition Enforcement Wing enforces the law relating to Prohibition offences.

Prior to 1971, this unit was called as " Mobile Raiding Party ", whose functions are to conduct prohibition raid in villages, detection of prohibition cases and hand them over to the respective police

stations for further action. This system was followed till August 1980.

Consequent on the suspension of prohibition in the State with effect from 30th August 1971, the district mobile party was organised in the district headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Excise to review the working of the Excise Enforcement Wing in the district. This system continued till 1974. In 1974, the Government again reintroduced Prohibition Act. Then the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Prohibition was in charge of enforcing the dry law with a handful of men to assist him. With the suspension of prohibition subsequently, the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police was upgraded as Additional Superintendent of Police from September 1980. From August 1980, the sole responsibility of the Prohibition Enforcement Wing is to detect, investigate and prosecute offenders under the Prohibition Act.

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing in the district conducts raids regularly in 'black spots' to detect cases of distillation, transport, etc., besides checking of licenced shops to detect malpractices if any.

Women Police Wing.—The Women Police Wing was started in this district on 11th February 1981 with one Woman Sub-Inspector, one Woman Head Constable and ten Women Police Constables. Now the post of Women Police Constable has been upgraded as Grade I Police Constable. They are employed for traffic duties, tapal duties, searching and escorting women prisoners and to conduct raids in brothels. Their services are used also to interrogate women accused and on bandobust duty in temples during festivals and public meetings where a large number of women assemble.

Wireless and Telephone Communications.—There is a Wireless repeator station for this district located at Shevaroys hills (Yercaud) in Salem District. There are 39 Stations in this district, out of which 30 are functioning with Wireless sets. Wireless sets are also provided to the Camp Offices of the Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The base control is situated in the District Police Office building. There is a mobile Very High Frequency set in the Government vehicle of Superintendent of Police. Thirty Six VHF Walkie Talkie sets have also been provided to the important Police Stations of this district. There is also Microphone connection among Office of the Superintendent of Police. Crime Records Bureau, Base Control and CID Detachment, Dharmapuri. There is also a teleprinter in Base control and Crime Record Bureau. The High Frequency Sets are utilised for sending Radio Telegraphic messages.

Approved Schools and Vigilance Service.—The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service consists mainly of two branches –one relating to Approved Schools established under the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 and the other to Vigilance Institutions established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, 1956.

During 1980-81, the Government sanctioned the opening of a Reception Home in Dharmapuri District for a strength of 50 inmates, which is functioning in Bharathipuram, since February 1981. This Home is intended for the reception and custody of undertrial

juvenile delinquents, destitutes and uncontrollables under the Tamil Nadu Children Act. The Home is intended for boys and girls under the age of 18 years. The children are looked after here till their cases are disposed of by the courts which ends in either sending them to Approved Schools or restoring them to their parents or guardians.

During their short stay in the Home, the inmates are given antrious food. They are taught the 3 Rs during their stay and also provides vocational training such as mat-weaving, etc.

Approved Schools.—The Government has sanctioned the opening of Senior and Junior Approved Schools for Boys in February 1981. This school is located in the erstwhile Chinnar Reservoirs Dam site, Panchapalli. The sanctioned strength of the school is 300 boys. This school is intended to provide custody, care, maintenance, welfare, education and character training of youthful offenders, children and young persons who are uncontrollable or are in moral danger or are destitutes or need care and protection.

This approved School has got a full-fledged and recognised educational section providing education to the children upto 8th Standard. Besides general education, the following remunerative trades are taught in the school for the benefit of inmates for easy rehabilitation after discharge.

1. Weaving
2. Tailoring
3. Mat-weaving
4. Band music
5. Agriculture and gardening.

The inmates who need medical treatment are sent to the nearby hospital and sick inmates who need special treatment are sent to the Government Headquarters Hospital at Dharmapuri. There are adequate facilities for physical exercise and games daily with a view to maintain good health and physique of the inmates. Periodical excursions to places of historical interest, and educational value are arranged. The inmates are rehabilitated as normal citizens of the society after the reformatory training in the institution.

The school has a Committee of Visitors with the District Collector as its Chairman and other district level officers as official members and prominent social workers as non-official members. The Committee meets once in a quarter and suggests ways and means for the betterment of the welfare of the inmates and the institutions

The Approved School is under the control of a Superintendent (Gazetted).

During 1981-82 and 1982-83, the number of children admitted in the institution and discharged are given below :—

Name of Institution.	*Year.*	*Admission.*	*discharges.*
Government Senior and Junior Approved School for boys, Panchappalli ..	81–82	229	621
	82–83	132	80
Government Reception Home, Dharmapuri, ..	81-82	168	164
	82–83	161	160

Jails.—There are five sub-Jails in Dharmapuri district. The sub-Jails at Harur, Krishnagiri and Uttangarai were under the control of the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars till 20th April 1983. Now all the subJails are managed by the Department of Prisons.

The details of accommodation and other facilities available in these sub-jails are detailed below :

Hosur	24 cells	48 Prisoners may be accommodated here. Mixed diet is provided to the prisoners daily ;
Harur	22 cells	Can accommodate 44 prisoners flushout latrines and bath rooms have been provided. This is a 'B' class sub-jail. Proposals for the construction of flush-out latrines within the cells are pending finalisation.
Dharmapuri.	6 cells	This sub-jail can accommodate 36 prisoners.
Krishnagiri.	24 cells	This is mostly meant for under trial prisoners. 48 prisoners can be accommodated.
Uttangarai	4 cells	This is meant for 'C' class prisoners 16 prisoners can be accommodated.

In all the sub-jails medical care of the prisoners is provided. In the sub-jails at Hosur and Uttangarai, no special programme has been in force for the utilisation of the time and labour of the prisoners ; At Harur, gardening and at Dharmapuri cooking takes sometime of the prisoners. At Krishnagiri, all are under-trial and non-laboured prisoners.

There are three Probation Officers in Dharmapuri District at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Harur. They attend to the preliminary enquiries received from various courts, besides attending to parole release and after-care and rehabilitation of probationers and ex-convicts.

Duty counsels of the State Legal Aid Board are attached to all the Central Prisons and Sub-jails. The lawyer attached to these duty counsels visit the prisons and sub-jails regularly and render necessary legal assistance to the prisoners who need it. The under-trial prisoners may also avail themselves of this facility.

Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts.—Originally there were only three District Munsif's Courts at Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Hosur prior to formation of the district, i.e., 2nd October, 1965.

Civil Courts are functioning at Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Hosur. Dharmapuri District Munsif's Court has territorial jurisdiction to by civil cases pertaining to both revenue taluks of Dharmapuri, Harur and Palakodu. District Munsif's Court, Krishnagiri has territorial jurisdiction to try civil cases pertaining both revenue taluks of Krishnagiri and Uthangarai. District Munsif's Court,

Hosur has territorial jurisdiction to try civil cases pertaining to both revenue taluks of Hosur and Denkanikotta. The newly formed District Court for Dharmapuri District is now functioning at Krishnagiri as its headquarters and having jurisdiction over the entire District.

The District Judge is the Presiding Officer for both civil and sessions cases of this district. The District Judge is also the Appellate Authority to try the appeals filed against the judgements of the lower courts viz., District Munsif's Courts. He also has the power of Tribunals such as Estates Abolition, Inam Abolition and Motor Accident Claim Application.

The District Munsif's Court at Hosur was established in 1959. The Sub-Collector and Deputy Superintendent of Police have their head-quarters here.

The particulars of number of cases instituted and disposed of in the District Court, Dharmapuri are furnished below :—

Nature of cases.	*Institution.*		*Disposal.*	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Civil Side—				
1 Original suits (total)	239	177	233	124
2 Title	71	119	48	77
3 Money	168	58	185	47
4 Appeal suits (total) ..	75	121	142	50
5 Title	58	94	99	34
6 Money	17	27	43	16
7 Civil Miscellaneous appeals.	67	69	56	57
8 Execution petitions ..	133	116	124	150
9 Insolvency petitions ..	11	5	112	1
10 Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.	1,703	1,541	1,618	1,418
Criminal Side—				
1 Sessions cases ..	95	67	59	56
2 Criminal Appeals ..	113	123	114	106
3 Criminal Revision Cases.	12	11	11	10
4 M. A. C. As.	21	24	4	7

The particulars of the cases in the courts of the District Munsif's Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Hosur are as below —

DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, KRISHNAGIRI.

Nature of proceedings.	*Institution.*		*Disposed of*	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Original Suits	1,022	373	1,267	437
2 Small Cause Suits ..	776	110	795	98
3 Execution proceedings	1,323	339	1,427	630
4 Miscellaneous petitions	3,750	802	3,684	1,899
5 Original petitions ..	21	16	22	17
6 H.R.C.O.Ps.	19	15	15	19

DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, DHARMAPURI.

Nature of proceedings.	*Institution.*		*Disposed of*	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Original Suits	1,424	376	1,234	385
2 Small Cause Suits ..	661	81	659	96
3 Execution petitions ..	1,376	210	1,384	541
4 Miscellaneous peitions.	3,990	2,304	3,910	2,202
5 Original petitions ..	12	14	16	12
6 H.R.C.O.Ps.	6	12	17	6

The particulars of criminal cases disposed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dharmapuri are as follows :—

Nature of proceedings.	Institution.		Disposal.	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Criminal side –				
1 I.P.C. Cases ..	262	402	202	379
2 Other law cases ..	170	188	187	191
3 Miscellaneous cases ..	531	452	514	469
4 Criminal appeals ..	81	72	78	68
5 Summary trial cases	316	235	329	234

The criminal cases disposed of by the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, Hosur are as detailed below —

Nature of proceedings.	Institution.		Disposal.	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 I.P.C. cases	70	120	64	90
2 Other law cases ..	171	286	166	279

The District Munsif's Court, Krishnagiri, is one of the oldest courts in Tamil Nadu. The date of establishment of this court is not definitely known but there are records to show that the court has been functioning for about two centuries. The Suit Registers are available from the year 1823. It is said that when there were four courts of Appeal, for the entire Presidency of Madras which ranged from Ganjam to Mangalore and from Kurnool to Kanniyakumari, Krishnagiri was the seat of one such Court of Appeal with its jurisdiction extending from Hosur to Kancheepuram and Chittoor to Dindigul. Subsequently, the jurisdiction was reduced as time passed. This court was an itinery court which used to camp at Hosur also. This district was well known as " Bara Mahal " with Krishnagiri as its Headquarters.

Subsequent to 1799 (after the fall of Tippu Sultan) Captain Alexander Read was appointed the First District Collector with Krishnagiri as Headquarters. Mir. M. Gulam Ali, who was sent as an envoy of Tippu Sultan to France (to meet Nepolean), was

appointed as the first District Munsif of Krishnagiri for the benevolent act of donating his residential bungalow for housing the Court. The territorial jurisdiction of this court was reduced further and prior to 1959 this court was having jurisdiction over the then Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks (including the present Uttangarai and Denkanikotta taluks) and also over some firkas attached to Palakodu and Dharmapuri taluks.

Courts are now functioning at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Harur and Hosur. Of these, the District Munsif's Court at Harur is the latest (i.e.), it started functioning from 7th January 1984. The other three courts were established before the formation of Dharmapuri district.

Except in Denkanikottai taluk, all other taluks have Magistrate's Courts as detailed below —

(*a*) Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court, Dharmapuri at Krishnagiri.

(*b*) Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate's Court, Hosur.

(*c*) Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court, Dharmapuri.

(*d*) Judicial Second Class Magistrate's Court at Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Harur, Uttangarai and Palakodu.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate is the administrative head of criminal courts at the district level.

The Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate at Hosur is also District Munsif and who tries both criminal cases of (first class) and civil cases.

The details of jurisdiction of each of the courts may be seen in Table 12.3.

The District Judge is the head of the district for civil side and for administrative purposes. He is also the inspecting authority for all the civil courts in the district and the Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court.

TABLE 12.3.

Jurisdiction of Magistrate, Dharmapuri District.

Serial number.	*Name of Court.*	*Names of Police Stations attached to each court.*
1.	Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Krishnagiri.	1. Krishnagiri Town Police Station. 2. Krishnagiri Taluk Police Station. 3. Veppanapally Police Station. 4. Maharajakadai Police Station. 5. Bargur Police Station. 6. Mathur Police Station. 7. Uthangarai Police Station.

TABLE. 12:3—(cont)

Serial number.	*Name of Court.*	*Names of Police Stations attached to each court.*
1.	Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Krishnagiri—*cont.*	8. Pochampally Police Station. 9. Barur Police Station. 10. Kallavi Police Station. 11. Singarapettai Police Station. 12. Kaveripatnam Police Station. 13. Prohibition Enforcement Wing Krishnagiri Police Station. 14. Krishnagiri Reservoir Project Outpost Police Station.
2.	District Munsif-cum-Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Hosur.	1. Hosur. 2. Shoolagiri. 3. Berigai. 4. SIPCOT. 5. Kelamangalam. 6. Rayakotta. 7. Thally. 8. Denkanikotta. 9. Mattigiri out-post. 10. Bagalur out-post.
3.	Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court at Dharmapuri.	1. Dharmapuri Town. 2. Madikonpalayam. 3. Thoppur. 4. Adiyamankottai. 5. Railway Police, Dharmapuri. 6. Papparappatty. 7. Palakodu. 8. Marandahalli. 9. Pennagaram. 10. Hogenekkal. 11. Perumbalai out post. 12. Karimangalam. 13. Harur. 14. A. Pallipatty. 15. Kadathur. 16. Kambainallur.

TABLE. 12:3—(cont)

Serial number.	*Name of Court*	*Names of Police Station attached to each court.*
3.	Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court at Dharmapuri—*cont.*	17. Morappur. 18. Kottapatty out post. 19. Bommidi. 20. Prohibition Enforcement Wing.
4.	Judicial Second Class Magistrate's Court, Hosur.	1. Hosur. 2. SIPCOT. 3. Shoolagiri. 4. Berigai 5. Thally. 6. Rayakottai. 7. Denkanikottai. 8. Kelamangalam. 9. Mathigiri Out Post. 10. Bagalur Out post.
5.	Judicial Second Class Magistrate's Court, Krishnagiri.	1. Krishnagiri Town. 2. Krishnagiri Taluk. 3. Krishnagiri Reservoir Project Out Post. 4. Bargur. 5. Maharajakadai. 6. Veppanapalli. 7. Kaveripatnam.
6.	Judicial Second Class Magistrate's Court, Palakodu.	1. Palakodu. 2. Papparappatty. 3. Karimangalam. 4. Pennagaram. 5. Hogenakkal. 6. Marandahalli. 7. Perumbalai out post.
7.	Judicial Second Class, Magistrate's Court, Dharmapuri.	1. Dharmapuri. 2. Madikonpalayam. 3. Thoppur. 4. Adiyamankottai. 5. Railway Police.

TABLE. 12:3—(cont)

Serial number.	*Name of Court.*	*Names of Police Stations attached to each court.*
8.	Judicial Second Class, Magistrate's Court, Harur.	1. Harur. 2. Al. Pallipatty. 3. Kadathur. 4. Kambainallur. 5. Bommidi. 6. Morappur. 7. Kottapatty Out Post.
9.	Judicial Second Class, Magistrate's Court, Uttangarai.	1. Uttangarai. 2. Singarapettai. 3. Mathur. 4. Barur. 5. Pochampalli. 6. Kallavi.

The Subordinate judge's court at Krishnagiri is functioning from 1st February 1977. The subordinate Judge is also an Assistant Sessions Judge empowered to try all sessions cases except cases of murder which are exclusively to be tried by the Sessions Judge only.

There is also a Special Judge's court at Krishnagiri presided by a Subordinate Judge. He is also designated as Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate. This court was constituted for trying cases under Forest Act and Anti-corruption Act.

The pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Courts has been enhanced from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000. The Subordinate Judge is also the appellate authority for Rent Control Appeals arising from the matters disposed of by the District Munsif's who are also rent Controllers of their respective Jurisdiction.

All the civil and criminal courts at Krishnagiri are housed in the combined court buildings in Rayakottah Road. This building was opend on 4th July 1976. The courts of the District Munsif at Hosur and Dharmapuri are housed in Government buildings, while that of Harur is in a rented building. It started functioning only in the year 1984. The judicial First Class Magistrate's court at Dharmapuri is functioning in a rented building. The Judicial Second Class Magistrate's Courts at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Hosur and Harur are housed in Government buildings while those at Uttangarai and Palakodu are in rented buildings.

There is an Official Receiver for the district and his Court is also housed in the combined Court buildings at Krishnagiri. He deals with the estates of the insolvents. One of the advocates is appointed as Official Receiver by the Government for a specific term.

The Public Prosecutor and the Government Pleader are appointed by Government on selection from the respective Bars for a specific term. The Public Prosecutor and the Additional Public Prosecutor are in charge of the prosecution of sessions cases in the Sessions Court and Assistant Sessions Courts respectively. Government Pleaders in the district headquarters and taluk headquarters represent Government in all the Civil matters.

There is a Committee in the district for legal aid and advice to the poor with the District Judge as its President. This Committee provides aid and legal advice to the needy poor litigants on application. The District Judge disposes of the applications with the help of the advocates appointed at the counselling centres.

The number of cases instituted in and disposed of by the District Court, Dharmapuri at Krishnagiri from 1980 may be seen in Table 12.4.

The number of criminal cases disposed of by all the criminal courts in Dharmapuri district may be seen in Table 12.5.

As regards the institution of cases, heavy increase is noticed in filing of petitions for claims of motor accidents. Proposals to constitute separate tribunal for disposal of motor accidents claims is pending with the High Court and Government. A separate Court for trying cases under the Prohibition Act has also been sanctioned.

TABLE 12:4

NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED IN AND DISPOSED OF BY THE DISTRICT COURT, DHARMAPURI AT KRISHNAGIRI (1980-85).

(1)	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Ins. (2)	*Dis.* (3)	*Ins.* (4)	*Dis.* (5)	*Ins.* (6)	*Dis.* (7)	*Ins.* (8)	*Dis.* (9)	*Ins.* (10)	*Dis.* (11)	*Ins.* (12)	*Dis.* (13)
Original Suits	58	58	44	44*	41	41*	69	69*	104	104*	98	98
Appeal Suits	176	162 92*	113	80 44*	83	17 65*	59	15 64*	66	3* 50*	75	32
Civil Miscellaneous Appeal ..	28	16	45	24 59*	50 26*	17 26	49	14 26*	42	14 27*	71	11
Original Petition	41	36	20	31	114	114 9*	94	65 15*	133	122 11*	188	141
Miscellaneous Petition	1,065	1,055	1,087	964 110*	1,196	1,210 103*	1,111	964 121*	1,412	1,217 154*	1,595	1,305
Regular Execution Petitions ..	31	30	5	3*	21	12 1*	40	27	44	36	45	51
Motor Claims O.P.	182	76	233	107	223	84	251	64 60*	335	113	436	72
Sessions cases	90	51	127	71	84	101	130	108	95	88	97	106
Criminal Appeals	146	107	253	153	139	246	170	137	183	161	167	168
Criminal Revision Cases	22	19	35	17	24	47	42	25	57	55	29	35

TABLE 12.5.

PARTICULARS OF CASES INSTITUTED AND DISPOSED OF IN ALL THE CRIMIN COURTS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1980 TO 1984.

Serial No.	*Year.*	*Institution.*	*Disposal.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	1980	10,958	10,798
2	1981	9,628	9,695
3	1982	10,647	9,356
4	1983	10,497	14,677
5	1984	16,604	16,645

There are Assistant Public Prosecutors, Grade II for each of the Judicial First and Second Class Magistrates' Courts in the district and they are in charge of conducting prosecution in all criminal cases. They are supervised by the Assistant Public Prosecutor, Grade I, who is having his office in the combined Court buildings. All the Assistant Public Prosecutors are under the control of the Collector.

NOTES.

1. Subramanyan, Professor, N., Sangam Polity (1966); pages 177-197.
2. The Dharmasana was usually the name of the hall where the king held Court and decided cases.
3. Sastri Nilakantan, K., A History of South India (1955).
4. For a detailed treatment on this subject, please *see* Part II, Chapter IX of 'Studies in the History of the Third Dynasty of Vijayanagar' by R. Venkata Ramanayya (1935).
5. Colonel Read was appointed by Marquirs Cornwallis on 1792 Superintending Collector of the ceded districts north of Cauvery. He was also nominated to the military command of the troops in the newly acquired territory.
6. The Baramahal Records (Justice), page 59.
7. Baramahal Records (*See* XXII) Review, page 6.
8. The Sadr Adalat was so called when it sat as a Civil Court, but when it sat as a Criminal Court it was called the Foujdari Adalat. Similarly, the provincial Court was so called when it sat as a Civil Court, but when it sat as a criminal or sessions court it was called the court of circuit. The Zillah court was both a civil and a magisterial court and the zillah judge was both a civil judge and a magistrate. The magisterial powers till then exercised by the Collector were transferred to him. So also were transferred to him from the Collector the powers of control over the police. The police was, at the same time, reorganised in several districts by replacing the village watchmen by Darogas and Thanadars. This system was however, not applicable to the Madras City where there were a Crown Court called the Supreme Court (1801), some Justices of the Peace, a poligar and his police peons and later a Superintendent of Police and his Daffadars, Harkaras and Peons.
9. In administering civil justice the Zilla Judge was assisted by a Kazi and a Mufti as well as a Pandit. He followed the Muslim and Hindu Law as expounded by these Law Officers in all suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage and caste and all religious usages and institutions Where, however neither legal opinions, nor the Regulations, nor the works on Hindu and Muslim Law prescribed the law, he proceeded according to justice, equity and good conscience. This meant that at a time when there was no law of contract, no law of succession, no law of administration of deceased estates etc. he had a very wide field within which to exercise his discretion. (The Manual of Administration of the Madras Presidency by C.D. Maclean Volume I (1885 P. 270)].
10. For a detailed treatment of this subject, please see 'Studies in Madras Administration' Volume II—By Dr. B. S. Baliga (1960) pp. 1-57.

CHAPTER 13.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

13.1. GENERAL :

Consequent on the new legislative measures embracing a wide compass with the accent on administration shifted to welfare and development in accordance with a plan and progress the necessity to expand departments to fulfil the commitments of the Government become necessary.

To implement the schemes, born out of the policies as visualised the administrative set up which could fully cope with the expectations were thought of. The result is the emergence of Public sector undertakings and Boards vested with autonomous powers.

Further viable regionalisations and reorganisations of the original administrative set up was taken up to help departments to bestow close and personal attention to the problems of the people and for identifying areas requiring specialised attention and render such services. In fact it can be said that the common man has been afforded services at his doors which was a far cry under the original administrative set up.

Brief accounts of the pattern of the various departments brought about in consonance with the changing needs of society follow.—

13.2. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT :

The Agricultural department was created in Madras in 1881-82 under the control of a Director of Settlement and Agriculture, designated as the Commissioner for Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

A whole time Director of Agriculture was appointed in 1906, to function under the control of the Board of Revenue.

Now it is an independent directorate, like any other heads of department headed by a Director. This is the largest department in the State. The entire State has been divided into seventeen region and ninety-nine Assistant Directors of Agricultural divisions of which five are under the control of a Joint Director of Agriculture (Training and Visit), Dharmapuri.

Agricultural programmes are implemented by Agricultural Officer (Depot). He is being assisted by one Assistant Agricultural Officer. One Assistant Seed Officer, two Field Demonstration Officers, and one Depot Manager. There are Special Deputy Agricultural Officers in charge of programmes like High Yielding Varities Programme, Plant Protection Programme, Vegetable Development, Sugarcane Development and Cotton Development.

The agricultural division with its headquarters at Krishnagiri was under the control of the Regional Deputy Director of Agriculture (Coimbatore region) who had jurisdiction over Coimbatore and Salem districts till 1976. Subsequently, a separate region with headquarters at Salem was constituted to which the agricultural division at Krishnagiri was attached.

Between 1977 and 1981, the agricultural activities in this district was under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Dharmapuri.

From 1981 onwards, the agricultural programmes have been placed under the charge of a Joint Director of Agriculture with headquarters at Dharmapuri who functions with a host of supporting staff, consisting of Five Deputy Directors who are incharge of Seeds, Agronomy, Plant Protection, Training and Visit information and Training, One Assistant Director of Agriculture for Quality Control and Supply of Inputs. Assistant Directors incharge of (Training and Visit) at Dharmapuri, Harur, Palakodu, Krishnagiri and Hosur., two Assistant Directors for Seeds, one at Dharmapuri and the other at Krishnagiri, three Assistant Directors incharge of Farmer's Training centre under the control of one Deputy Director of Agricultural (FTC) Dharmapuri two Assistant Soil Chemists in charge of Soil and Water testing, seven Agricultural Officers at Dharmapuri fifteen agricultural officers in the sub-divisions as Subject Matter Specialists. Thirty three Agricultural Officers, in charge of Training and Visit in the district; Six Agricultural Officers incharge of quality control and supply of inputs; twenty one Agricultural Officers incharge of Seed Centres in the sub-divisions. 199 Assistant Agricultural Officers to lookafter Training and Visit, one for Farmers' Training Centre, two for Soil Testing Laboratory, two for drought relief works, and three for estimates. Sixteen Fertilizer Inspectors and 53 Field demonstrator officers are working in the district.

At the block level the Agricultural Officer is in-charge of agricultural programmes and he is assisted by Field Demonstration Officers, Assistant Seed Officers.

13.3. DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS:

With a view to exploit the Horticulture potentiality of this State to the fullest extent and to step up the income of the farming community through growing highvalue Horticulture crops, a separate Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops had been created in Tamil Nadu in September 1979. The headquarters of this Department with a core staff of technical and non-technical personnel had been fixed at Dharmapuri and the Directorate is functioning at Dharmapuri since 1979.

An Horticulture farm on an extent of 9.60 ha. started in 1952 is functioning with the aim of multiplication of quality planting materials of mango, sapota, guava and other horticulture crops, to meet the demand of this district and adjacent areas. To bring into cultivation the waste drylands into productive orchard, a Large

Scale Orchard has been established in 80ha. at Jeenur, 15 kms. from Krishnagiri during 1980 and mango is largely grown in this orchard.

Besides those two farms, developmental schemes for bringing more area under dryland fruit crops and vegetables are implemented. The Integrated Tribal Development Programme is implemented in Sitheri hills of Harur taluk to benefit annually 200 tribal families through distribution of quality seeds, plants and other inputs at subsidised cost.

13.4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT :

Livestock Husbandry in the mainstay of Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks. They have a salubrious climate. There is a good demand for milch animals and cross breed calves.

Dharmapuri district forms part of Salem Region formed on 6th July 1981. A Joint Director of Animal husbandry heads this region. There are four divisions in the district viz., Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Hosur and Harur, each under the charge of an Assistant Director.

The famous cattle farm at Hosur is managed by a Deputy Director. There are clinician centres at Dharmapuri and Hosur, each under the control of an Assistant Director. There is a Special Assistant Director in the Hosur cattle farm, for the progeny testing scheme.

There are 27 dispensaries, 75 sub-centres in the district to attend on ailing animals, protect the animals from contagious diseases, artificial insemination, castrations and vaccinations. The two clinician centres have been equipped moderately. In-patient facilities have been provided. They give vide health coverage for all kinds of animals.

13.5. CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT :

The entire district has been divided into two Deputy Registrar's circles, viz, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri. The District Co-operative Audit Officer, who is incharge of audit work, has jurisdiction over the entire Dharmapuri District. One Deputy Registrar, designated as Project Officer, works as Personal Assistant to the Collector, to implement the long term credit schemes assisted by the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation.

There is one Regional Officer of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation in the cadre of Deputy Registrar working at Dharmapuri whose responsibility is the distribution of fertilizers as allotted by the Collector to the agriculturists through the co-operatives, in co-ordination with the District Agricultural Officer (Fertilizers), the Dharmapuri District Central Bank and the Deputy Registrars. He is also responsible for the recovery of loans advanced towards the purchase of fertilisers.

The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies attends to registration of societies, registration of amendments to by-laws of societies, conduct of elections to the committees of societies etc., He is

also a supervisory as well as a controlling officer for all the co-orperative functioning in his circle. He has also statutony obligations to perform under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, such as Arbitration, Execution, liquidation, Surcharge, Enquiry etc.,

There are Labour Contract Co-operative Societies and Block level Co-operative Agro-Service Centres in the district.

There are five Land Development Banks in the district at Krishnagiri, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Harur and Uttangarai.

Primary Land Development Banks advance long term loans to agriculturists for sinking of new wells including bore wells, deepening of wells, repairs to wells, installation of diesel pumpsets, laying of pipe lines, construction of cattlesheds and farm houses, purchase of tractors and other agricultural machineries, reclamation of land etc.

There are proposals for setting up three Mini Supermarkets at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur. The Dharmapuri District Development Corporation formed recently with a Deputy Registrar as Credit Planning Officer, ensures the development of Co-operative Credit structure.

Co-operative Marketing Societies.—There are six co-operative marketing societies functioning in the district (viz.,) Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Harur, Uthangarai, Kelamangalam and Kaveripatnam. They arrange for the marketing of agricultural produce of their members at remunerative prices by avoiding middlemen. They also undertake distribution of agricultural inputs issue of produce pledge loans and recovery of cultivation loans through marketing.

Consumer Co-operatives.—The following types of the consumer co-operatives are functioning in Dharmapuri District :—

1. The Dharmapuri Co-operative Wholesale stores 1 with two branches.
2. Primary co-operative stores 6
3. Students co-operative stores : 136

These consumer co-operatives have commended a sales of Rs. 118.62 lakhs during co-operative wholesale stores effected sales to the tune of Rs. 180 lakhs. The sales effected by the Dharmapuri District Co-perative Wholesale Stores during 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 251.34 lakhs registering an increase of Rs. 71.34 lakhs over that of 1984-85.

Sale of Essential Goods in villages.—The Village shop programme in Dharmapuri District is implemented by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. However, the co-operatives are having 173 fair price shops in this district which have effected sale of essential commodities to the extent of Rs. 5.26 crores during the financial year 1985-86.

Vegetable Cultivators Co-operative Marketing Societies.—At present there are 16 Vegetable Cultivators' Marketing Societies, of 100 members each. The main objectives of the Societies are to procure vegetables at reasonable prices from the members and supply these

to the Honourable Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Centres and also to the Consumer co-operatives. Government have a share of about Rs. 50,000 in the Hosur Vegetable Cultivators Co-operative Marketing Society.

13.6. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT :

Employment and Training Department was formed on 28th September 1963 by amalgamating the training wing of the Industries Department and the employment wing of the Labour Department, with a view to co-ordinate the activities of employment and training. This department implements the following training schemes.—

(i) Institutional training (C.T.S.)
(ii) Evening classes for industrial workers
(iii) Advanced vocational training system
(iv) State special scheme
(v) Staff training programme
(vi) TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment)
(vii) Apprenticeship training programme under the Apprentices Act, 1961.
(viii) Government aided Industrial school.

At Hosur, a Government Industrial Training Institute was started on 1st May 1964. The following trades are taught here under the craftsmen Training scheme.

Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, training in the trades of Welders, Moulders, Electricians, Fitters, Machinists, Mechanics (General Electronics), Motor Vehicles, Tool and Die Makers, Turners, Watch and Clock Makers, Mechanic Instrument and Wireman are imparted.

(i) Rewinding of Electrical Motors training (six months)
(ii) Auto Electrician training (six months)
(iii) Radio Mechanic training (six months)
(iv) Simple Electric Wiring training (six months)
(v) Pump Mechanic training (six months)
(vi) Watch and Clock repair training (six months)
(vii) Two-Wheel Mechanic training (six months)
(viii) Blacksmithy training (six months).

The Government Industrial Training Institute is mainly engaged in implementing craftsmen training schemes. The Apprenticeship Training Scheme is also implemented under the charge of a separate Assistant Director of Training, Related Instruction Centre is also functioning under his control from 1983.

Under TRYSEM, evening classes are conducted at this ITI in the following eight trades and women candidates are also admitted in the trades of Radio mechanic and Watch and Clock repairer.

There is a District Employment Office at Krishnagiri and a Sub-Employment Office at Hosur.

In 1985, the number of unemployed persons in Dharmapuri district was 15,571 matriculates, 6,176 P.U.C. holders, 121 diploma holders and 2,901 graduates.

A sum of Rs. 3.84 lakhs has been distributed towards unemployment relief from the date of inception of the scheme till 31 March 1985, by the Employment Officer, Krishnagiri. The scheme has benefited 1,572 persons in Krishnagiri. In Hosur an amount of Rs. 0.34 lakhs have been distributed to 93 persons under this scheme.

13.7. FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT :

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Department as the name itself implies is to help prevent fire accidents and reduce the impact of damages resulting from fire-accidents and other natural calamities.

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Department is functioning separately from October 1967. " Dharmapuri district comes under the jurisdiction of Salem, Dharmapuri Division in the Northern Region, Madras. "

In Dharmapuri district, there are four fire stations at the following places which are functioning from the dates noted against each.

	Functioning from
Dharmapuri—	5th December 1969.
Krishnagiri—	3rd May 1975.
Hosur (SIPCOT)—	1st November 1980.
Harur—	21st July 1982.

The details of major fire accidents in the district in the last five years may be seen in Table 13:1

Each Fire Service Station is under the command of a Fire Station Officer. There are four " Leading Fire Man " in the Fire Station at Dharmapuri and two each at Krishnagiri, Hosur-SIPCOT and Harur Fire Stations, the number of Firemen-Drivers is seven at Dharmapuri, two at Krishnagiri and Harur and three at Hosur-SIPCOT. There are 27 Firemen at Dharmapuri, 10 at Krishnagiri, 13 at Hosur-SIPCOT and 6 at Harur.

As part of the departments programme, they impart training to the personnel of Government offices and industrial establishments, in preventing fire fighting

This department has also a role to play in the licensing a certain fire accident prone establishments. A certificate from the department is a prerequisite for the issue of a licence in such cases. The services of the Fire Service Personnel are also lent to the Police Department during elections, riots and for bandobust.

13:8. HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT :

The Highways and Rural Works Department is incharge of planing, design, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in Tamil Nadu. It also offers technical guidance to the panchayat unions for their rural works programme.

This department maintains four categories of roads, viz., National Highways, (Urban) State Highways, major District Roads and other District roads which come under the maintenance of the department. In Dharmapuri district, there are four Highways Divisions consisting of one regular division, one rural roads division, one division at Dharmapuri is exclusively for upgrading National Highways. The regular (Highways and Rural Works) division is situated at Krishnagiri.

TABLE 13:1.

DETAILS OF DAMAGES IN FIRE ACCIDENTS DHARMAPURI DISTRICT 1981-85.

Name of the Fire Station	*Number of accidents.*	*Loss.*	*Value saved.*	*Loss of life.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
Dharmapuri	2	1.77	2.93	1
Krishnagiri	4	4.60	6.93	..
Hosur	7	82.92	233.28	..
Harur	..	..	..	..

The panchayat union roads and panchayat roads are maintained from out of the funds provided by the State Government through the Director of Rural Development and district Collectors concerned. The maintenance work is attended to by the Union Engineers which is sponsored by the Highways and Rural Works Department. There are sixteen panchayat unions in the district.

There is a Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) at Krishnagiri. Working under his control are eight Assistant Divisional Engineers, eleven Assistant Engineers/Junior Engineers at Hosur, Denkanikotta, Krishnagiri, Uttangarai, Dharmapuri, Palakodu, Harur, Kaveripattinam, Palacode II, Pennagaram and Royacotta. Besides, there are two special Assistant Divisional Engineers with Headquarters at Dharmapuri and Hosur who are in-charge of the execution of the National Rural Employment Programe (NREP) in the Panchayat Unions.

There is one special Divisional Engineer (H) Rural Roads at Dharmapuri for the formation and improvement of roads, to provide all weather roads to the villages with a population of more than 1500 and above. He is assisted by four Assistant Divisional Engineers (H) with Headquarters at Hosur I, Hosur II, Dharmapuri and Harur.

The execution of works under the Hill Area Development Programme in Harur Taluk is attended to by the Divisional Engineer (H) Hill Area Development Programme, Salem, An Assistant Divisional Engineer with Headquarters at Tirupathur works in association with him.

The detailed investigation for major works costing more than rupees three lakhs, sanctioned under the Plan schemes, is attended to by the Divisional Engineer (H) Investigation, Salem. There is one Assistant Divisional Engineer (H) at Krshnagiri under his control.

13.9. HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments department was set up in 1960 for administration of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, mutts and Jain endowments; and also for preservation of the precious and ancient inscriptions, sculptures, copper plates and ornaments in the temples. This department is under the control of a Commission at Madras who is assisted by Nine Deputy Commissioners and seventeen Assistant Commissioners.

The temples in Dharmapuri district are under the control of a Deputy Commssioner at Coimbatore, and there is an Assistant Commissioner at Dharmapuri whose office commenced functioning from 1st October 1981. Totally 1,939 temples in this district are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department. Temples with annual income below rupees 10,000 are under the control of the Assistant Commissioner. The following ten temples in Dharmapuri district have an annual income of more than Rs. 10,000. They are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Coimbatore.

The main source of revenue for the temples is from the lands, if they have any. Other sources of income are the offerings, donations from the public, income from the sale of tickets for archanas tonsure and the fee charged for solemnising marriages in the temples.

Name of the Temples.

1. Arulmigu Theerthagireeswaraswami temple, Palakodu taluk.
2. Arulmigu Theerthagireeswarar temple, Theerthamalai, Harur taluk.
3. Arulmigu Anjaneyar and Subramaniaswami temple.
4. Arulmigu Nadu Palani Dandayudapani temple, Laligam, Theevarapalli, Krishnagiri taluk.
6. Arulmigu Balamurugan temple, Agaram, Hosur taluk.
6. Arulmigu Balmurugan temple, Agaram, Hosur taluk.
7. Arulmigu Karagadevar temple, Thallapalli, Hosur taluk
8. Arulmigu Pasaveswaram temple, Panjapalli, Palakodu.
9. Arulmigu Anjaneyar temple, Kaveripatinam, Krishnagiri taluk.
10. Arulmigu Sivasubramaniaswami temple, Dharmapuri town.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT.

Dharmapuri district.

1. Arulmigu Vinayagar Thirukkoil, Santhairpettai, Kaveripatnam, Krishnagiri taluk.

2. Arulmigu Basweswarar Thirukkoil, Medugampalli, Krishnagiri taluk.

3. Arulmigu Mariyamman, Chelliyamman Thirukkoil, Annasagagaram, Dharmapuri taluk.

4. Arulmigu Salaivinayagar Thirukkoil, Varigam, Dharmapuri taluk.

5. Arulmigu Salaivinayagar Thirukkoil, Dharmapuri Nagar Dharmapuri taluk.

6. Arulmigu Venkataramanaswamy Thirukkoil, Maniyampadi, Arur taluk.

13.10. REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The main object of this department is to safeguard the titles of properties of the public. Its functions include registration of documents issue of certified copies, encumbrance certificates on immovable properties and registering marriges, firms, chits, etc.

Dharmapuri district has two Registration district, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri. They are administerd by District Registrars. The Inspector of Registration supervises their work of Salem zone. Under the overall control of the Deputy Inspector-General, Coimbatore zone. The post of Registrar of Krishnagiri, was created on 1st October 1965.

The District Registrar is assisted by Sub-Registrars mainly in inplementing the following Acts—

Indian Registration Act, 1908.
Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
Societies Registration Act, 1975.
Hindu Marriage Act, 1965.
Special Marriage Act, 1954.
Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.
Births Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1969.
Tamil Nadu Chits Funds Act, 1961.
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

He is also the Inspecting Officer, Chits under section 51 (1) of Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961.

Dharmapuri Registration district has ten sub-districts, those at Harur, Kadattur, Karimangalam, Barur, Palakodu, Papireddipatti, Pennagaram, Morappur and two at Dharmapuri.

The Krishnagiri Registration districts has eleven sub-districts of Uttangarai, Hosur, Kaveripatnam, Shoolagiri, Denkanikotta, Bargur, Pochampalli, Veppanapalli, Rayakottah and two at Krishnagiri.

There are 21 Sub-Registry Offices in the district each under the control of a Sub-Registrar. The Sub-Registrars are empowered to register both testamentary and non-testamentary documents. The Sub-Registar also functions in the following capacities.—

Sub-Registrar of Assurance..

Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Registrar of Chits.

Registrar of Hindu Marriages.

Registrar of Marriage under the Special Marriage Act.

Rain Registering Officer.

Collctor under a few Sections of the Stamp Act.

The following are the Sub-Districts formed under section 6 of the Indian Registration Act in each of the two districts.

Krishnagiri Registration Office.	*Dharmapuri Registration offfcer*
(1)	(2)
1. Uttangarai	1. Harur.
2. Hosur	2 Kadattur.
3 Kaveripatnam	3 Karimangalam.
4 Krishnagiri District Registrars Office of Original Registration Branch.	4 Dharmapuri District Registrar's Office Original Registration Branch.
5 Joint Sub-Registrar II, Krishnagiri.	5. Joint Sub-Registrar II. Dharmapuri.
6. Shoolagiri	6 Dharmapuri West.
7. Denkanikottai.	7. Barur.
8. Bargur	8. Palakodu.
9 Pochampalli	9. Papireddipatti.
10. Veppanapalli.	10. Pennagaram
11. Rayakottai	11. Morappur.

13.11. REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT :

The Repatriates who have arrived in India are rehabilitated or offered assistance by way of loans, viz., business loans, housing loans, by settling them in agriculture colonies, absorbing them under the schemes for repatriates after suitable training in spinning mills, various industrial undertakings etc.,

The Rehabilitation schemes are implemented through the Collector.

Upto August 1985, the details of the number of repatriates settled and the rehabilitation assistance granted are.—

(i) Ten families have been employed in the spinning factories.

(ii) Eleven families of repatriates have been granted business loan to the tune of Rs. 16,200.

(iii) Twenty seven families of repatriates have been granted housing loan to the tune of Rs. 26,000.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 33.75 lakhs has been sanctioned for investment towards share capital to the Dharmapuri district.

Co-operative Spinning Mills at Uttangarai is providing employment to 225 repatriate families. The repatriates are eligible for loan assistance for construction of houses on absorption.

13.12. TAMIL NADU CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION :

Originally the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, North Arcot region with headquarters at Vellore was catering to Dharmapuri district. Subsequently, for administrative convenience this district has been brought under the jurisdiction of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Dharmapuri. The Regional Office is manned by a Senior Regional Manager.

There are three Unit Officers at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Harur and they are working under the administrative control of the Senior Regional Manager. In the Regional Office, the Accounts Wing is functioning under the control of one Manager (Accounts). The Assistant Manager (Inspection) Dharmapuri supervises the hulling arrangements and also the public distribution system and checking of accounts.

The retail shops of the Corporation are supervised by Area Supervisors. There are 51 Corporation Retail Shops and 616 Village Level Fair Price Shops functioning in Dharmapuri region. The Manager (Accounts) is responsible for the preparation of account of these shops. These shops are functioning under several group. Each group is attached with 18 to 25 shops and managed by Area Supervisors. The Area Supervisors are responsible for all the activities of shops. Their performance are being watched by Senior Regional Manager and Head Office. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation procures paddy under the Traders Levy Scheme. The services of the Rice Millers in Dharmapuri are utilised by the TNCSC as hulling agents to mill the paddy of the corporation. The resultant rice supplied by them is sold to Family Card-holders under the Public Distribution System.

The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation.—The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation was established in 1957. The rural indebtedness led to the introduction of the warehousing scheme, which provided safe, scientific storage of agricultural produce and creation of institutional credit at economic rate of interest on the security of the produce.

In Dharmapuri district, there is a warehouse at Dharmapuri and another at Krishnagiri.

Seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities of individuals, co-operatives and other institutions are stored in Government warehouses. It acts as an agent of the Government in the matter of purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produces. A unit of the corporation was commissioned at Dharmapuri in 24th December 1961 and the warehouse at Krishnagiri is functioning from 15th March 1983.

The managements of the Warehouses at Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri are done by Warehousing Managers, with their respective supporting staff.

The Warehouse Manager is also the Chief Custodian of the stocks. Wastage and loss in storage is reduced to the minimum in the warehouse by ths introduction of grading system and specifying the quality and standards in the warehouse receipts. The stocks stored in the warehouse are insured against fire, flood, cyclone, Inundation and burglar.

The warehouse help expansion of credit factors through commercial banks for the benefit of producers, dealers and others.

Services like, disinfestation extension scheme for stock owned by farmers and traders, in their premises, distribution and sales as well as handling and transport which are incidental activities to storage, and specialised storage are also undertaken by the Corporation.

The Corporation which started functioning in a rented accommodation at Dharmapuri, has now its own godowns with a capacity of 5,400 metric tonnes. In addition there are three hired godowns with a capacity of 1,593 metric tonnes.

13.14. ADI-DRAVIDAR HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Corporation came into operation on 15th February 1974, with a view to provide free housing facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu, besides implementing other developmental schemes to improve their economic condition.

In addition, the TAHDCO also is engaged in the construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Community halls and balwadies.

There is a sub-divisional office at Dharmapuri headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer who is under the control of the Executive Engineer, Vellore.

The Engineering Wing of the TAHDCO has constructed 2,104 houses for Adi-Dravidars in the district.

Ground Level Reservoirs at a cost of Rs. 20,500 each have been constructed by TAHDCO in the villages detailed below and handed over to the respective Panchayats—

1. Adiyamankottai.
2. Annamalaihalli.
3. Agasipally.
4. Chinnakuppam.
5. Kandukalpatti.
6. Madamangalam.
7. Menasi.
8. Sappanipatti.
9. Thadangam.
10. Thalli.
11. Marandahalli.
12. Seerasagaram.

The following buildings have been constructed by TAHDCO is Dharmapuri district.—

Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes—

1. Harur (30 girls).
2. Krishnagiri (30 girls).
3. Uttangarai (40 girls).
4. Kariamangalam (30 girls).
5. Pappireddipatti (40 girls) (in progress).
6. Dharmapuri (50 girls) (in progress).

Boys Hostels—

1. Krishnagiri (100 boys).
2. Megalaichinampatti (40 boys).

Hostels for backward classes—

1. Krishnagiri (75 boys).
2. Uthangarai (50 boys).

S.C. and B.C. Hostels—

1. Dharmapuri (400 boys).

School Building—
Maruthipatti (an additional building is in progress).

Balwadies—

1. Painginer.
2. Adhiamankottai.
3. Kaveripatnam.
4. Perumalnaickanpatti.
5. Manasi.
6. Medamangalam.
7. Thelamatham.

Community Halls—

1. Kaveripatnam.
2. Marandahalli.

Tribal Sub-Plan (Quarters for teachers)—

1. Naripalli—Two numbers.
2. Pudukkottai Sarader—Two numbers.
3. Vashadithodam—Two numbers.
4. Sitheri—Two numbers.
5. Suriakudi—Two numbers.
6. Sallampatti—Two numbers.
7. Kalasapadi—Two numbers.
8. S. Thathampatti—Two numbers.
9. Nochikottai—Two numbers.

Animal Husbandry Staff Quarters—

Nochikottai—Three numbers.

Cluster Works.
RTC Buildings—

1. Maruthipatti.
2. Sakkilipatti-I.
3. Sakkilipatti-II.
4. Chinnamkuppam.
5. Veppampatti.
6. Kalapparai.
7. Kokkarapatti.
8. Sattaiampatti.
9. Borthanatham.
10. Allapuram.
11. Manasi.
12. Malaiyanur.
13. Nadur.

N.L.C.—

Veppanatham.

Sellampatti.

Veeramanaickampatti.

Footwear Unit—

Morasampatti.

Ettaiampatti.

Mat Weaving—

Manuthipatti.

Sellampatti.

Kudumiampatti.

Veppanatham.

Kailavaram

S.C.P.

H.M.P. Unit Kalkanpuram.

Other works—

Elementary School, Samiarpuram.

Thirty-five houses for D.N.T. at Samiarpuram.

Adi-Dravidar housing 2,104.

Cluster works in progress.

N. L. C.

1. Borthanatham.
2. Pilparuthi.

Development Wing.—This Corporation in collaboration with Nationalised Scheduled and Co-operative Banks have formulated the following schemes:—

1. Margin Money Programme.
2. (*a*) Special Assistance Scheme.
   (*a*) Cluster Development Programme.
   (*c*) Urban Development Scheme.
3. Petty Trade Loan Scheme.
4. (*a*) Housing Programme.
   (*b*) Tribal Housing.

Margin Money Programme.—Margin Money Assistance is being given at 4 per cent interest and sanctioned at 25 per cent of the units cost of the scheme. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been released to help 119 beneficiaries to establish their business.

Cluster Development Programme.—Tahdco has evolved an integrated approach for development programme for the economic adjustment of the Scheduled Castes in this districts. The programme is being implemented in Harur, Pappireddipatti and Morappur. Blocks benefitting 1,000 families in each Block by giving employment in Rural Textile Centres, Nepali Loom Centres, Coir twisting, basket tonning, quick lime manufacturing, etc.

Urban Development Scheme.—Government have sanctioned Rs. 3.50 lakhs for self-employment Scheme for Urban Scheduled Caste families and Rs. 0.90 lakhs for giving trainng for the year 1985-86. During the year 1985-86, 128 persons have been benefitted by the above schemes.

Petty Trade Loan Scheme.—Under the above programme during the year 1985-86, 40 beneficiaries have been covered and a subsidy of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been given.

Subsidised Housing Programme.—Under this programme a beneficiary who has been assigned house site by the Government is alone eligible for the subsidy. The Government have so far sanctioned 1,006 houses. The cost of each houses is Rs. 6,000.

13.15. THE DHARMAPURI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Prior to 1975, the developmental programme of the Government were implemented by panchayat unions out of their own resources and grants|loans received from the Government. With a view to channalise the programme through single agency in the district, the Government have constituted this wholly owned Government Corporation.

Established in 1976, the Dharmapuri District Development Corporation is unique and the first of its kind in Tamil Nadu. The reason for establishing this Corporation was the district's economic backwardness. The Corporation was incorporated as a public limited company on 7th November 1975, which commenced its transaction as on 4th December 1975. The Corporation has 12 officers holding senior positions in the departments, who formulate schemes out of which select schemes are taken up for implementation by the Corporation.

The Corporation has been incorporated with an authorised share-capital of Rs. one crore. The Government of Tamil Nadu has subscribed a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs as paid-up share capital. Its activities are mainly confined to Dharmapuri district though occasionally some construction works outside the district are also undertaken. Corporation formulates, promotes, operates and executes development schemes|projects in rural and urban areas. It also provides supervisory, technical, managerial and other services to the local bodies for carrying out schemes connected with all or any of its objectives. It is the agency through which the scheme like Draught Prone Areas Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Component Plan, Massive Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are implemented in the district. In addition, it carries out the programmes sponsored under integrated Urban Development Programme.

The Collector of the district is the Chairman and Managing Director of the Corporation. This facilitates the effective co-ordination of the activities of all the Government departments and non-official agencies. A Project Economist monitors the Draught Prone Areas Programmes. Another Project Officer is incharge of Integrated

Rural Development Programme, Special Component Plan, Massive Programme and National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. An Executive Engineer is incharge of all constructions taken up by the Corporation in urban areas and for implementing welfare measures in rural areas.

13.16. WAKF BOARD :

Under the Wakf Act, 1954, a Board consisting of eleven members has been constituted by the Government for the administration of Wakfs properties in this State. The Chairman of the Board is elected by the members from among themselves. The Secretary to the Board is appointed by Government in consultation with the Board.

The aim of the Wakf Board is to ensure that all the Wakfs (permanent dedication of properties for religious, pious or charitable purposes) spread all over Tamil Nadu are managed in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Wakf Act, 1954. Tamil Nadu has been divided into six zones. The wakfs in Dharmapuri district come under the western zone with headquarters at Salem. The western zone came up in 1966. Under the charge of a Superintendent whose duties are collection of contributions payable by the Wakfs, auditing of their accounts, inspection of wakf properties, enquiries into complaints of mismanagement, etc. He represents the Wakf Board in suits which come up before courts.

There are about 163 Wakf Institutions in Dharmapuri district, consisting of Mosques, Darghas, burial grounds, Madrasas (religious schools), Ashur Khanas (for celebration of Muharrum), Inams granted for religious services in the Mosques, Ashur Khana and *Khazi* service and other charitbale institutions created for poor feedings.

Loans are also granted to eligible Wakf institutions for the development of their urban properties for which the Government places a lumpsum amount at the disposal of the Wakf Board for this purpose and the Board grants loans to the Wakf institutions upto seventy five per cent of the estimated cost of work approved for execution by the Wakf institution, exclusive of the value of the land on which construction is proposed. The maximum loan that may be granted to any one institution is rupees one and half lakhs. Such loans are granted only for putting up new construction of buildings of a permanent nature such as shops, lodgings, shandi khanas and the like for the purpose of augmenting the resources of the Wakf institution.

The Wakf Board constitutes a Development Committee for each loan sanctioned for the general superintendence and proper execution of the work. The Committee consists of :—

(*a*) a member of the Board nominated by the Board.

(*b*) the Superintendent of wakfs having jurisdiction over the wakf institution.

(*c*) the Muthayalli of the wakf institution concerned or the President of the Jamath as the case may be.

The following institutions in Dharmapuri district have been sanctioned loans for the development of their urban properties and to augment their resources—

	Amount of loan. Rs.
(i) Sunnath Jamath Mosque Dowladabad ..	50,000
(ii) Sunnath Jamath Mosque, Dekispet, Dharmapuri town	8,250
(iii) Jarina Mosque, Hosur	24,000
(iv) Jawar Mosque, Palakodu	37,000

The Wakf Institutions which are in need are given grants of Rs. 5,000 for renovation and repairs. Additional grant of Rs. 5,000 is also sanctioned under the Crash Programme of Government of Tamil Nadu in deserving cases towards renovation of Wakf buildings in the State.

13:17: TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

This district was formed on 2nd October 1965. The supply of electricity to Dharmapuri was from the Mettur Electricity System till 31st March 1970. On 1st April 1970, the Dharmapuri Electricity System was formed by bifurcating the Mettur Electricity System, Major sub-stations are at Singarapet—2 Ramyanahalli—1 Hosur —2, Kariamangalam—1 and Vellichandai—1 and eighteen minor sub-stations and five line tap sub-stations under this sytem.

The Dharmapuri Electricity System s under the control of Superntnding Enginer, who is assisted by five Divisional Engineers and 34 Assistant Divisional Engineers on the technical side and a Personal Assistant (Administration) and three Accounts Officers and nine Assistant Accounts Officers on the Accounts and Expenditure sides. There is a Divisional Engineer (General) in the office of the Superintending Engineer. The headquarters of the five Divisional Engineers are fixed at Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Hosur, Harur and Singarapet. The Assistant Divisional Engineers have been stationed at Dharmapuri, Morappur, Pennagaram Palakodu Denkanikotta, Kadattur, Karimangalam, Kaveripatnam, Krishnagiri, Bargur Hosur, Harur, Pappireddipatti, Uttangarai and Singarapet, with supporting staff in the cadre of Assistant and Junior Engineers.

13:18. THE TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD :

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a statutory body formed under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act, 1961. The capital expenditure of the Board has increased from Rs. 6 crores in 1970 to Rs. 52 crores

in 1985-86. The Chairman and the members of the Board are appointed by the Government. The organisation in the district is headed by the Executive Engineers, at Hosur who is assisted by four Assistant Executive Engineers, a Divisional Accountant and a Superintendent.

Achievements and projects of Tamil Nadu Housing Board in Dharmapuri district.—The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has taken up housing schmes in Hosur, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Uttangarai and Virupakshipuram Towns of Dharmapuri district. Tamil Nadu Housing Board has constructed a total number of 8,381 houses in Dharmapuri district till 1985. Out of this 622 are of L.I.G. type, 1,500 are of M.I.G. |H.I.G. type, 633 are under Tamil Nadu Government rental housing scheme, 380 under EWs housing scheme and 132 under police housing scheme.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has programmed to construct 72 L.I.G. houses at Uttangarai at a cost of Rs. 84.51 lakhs, 390 L.I.G. and 250 M.I.G| houses in Hosur at a cost of Rs. 384, 42 lakhs, 120 H.I.G. houses in Krishnagiri at a cost of Rs. 123.08 lakhs and 120 L.I.G., 100 M.I.G., 60 H.I.G. in Virupakshipuram at a cost of Rs. 157 lakhs during 1986-87. In addition, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has proposed to acquire and develop 688.18 acres of land in Hosur, 9.39 acres of land in Dharmapuri and 184 acres of land in Krishnagiri during 1986-87.

13:19. TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD :

13.19.1. *Organisation set up*—The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board was created on 14th April 1971 by an act of State Legislature as an autonomous body. It has the responsibility of water supply and sewarage facilities in the entire State of Tamil Nadu, except Madras Metropolitan area. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board took over the duties and responsibilities of erstwhile Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works Department.

The Managing Director is the Chief Executive of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. He is assisted by a Secretary in Administrative matters, a Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer in accounts and financial matters and a Chief Engineer (Head Office) in engineering matters of Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board. With the view to implementing water supply and sewerage schemes specifically for serving Urban and Rural Areas; Regions headed by Regional Chief Engineers have been formed during April 1986. Dharmapuri district forms part of North Arcot Circle, under the Chief Engineer, Northern Region, Vellore.

1319.2. *Status of Urban Water Supply*—In Dharmapuri district there are two municipalities and 18 town panchayats. In this district, both the municipalities and six town panchayats have been provided with protected water supply at an estimate cost of Rs. 277.32 lakhs, benefiting a population of 1.95 lakh.

(*a*) *Schemes under operation* :

Serial number and name of town.	*Estimated cost.*	*Population benefited (as per 1981 Census).*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1 Dharmapuri (Municipality)	147.94	51,164
2 Krishnagiri (Municipality)	28.00	48,324
3 Kaveripattinam Town Panchayat ..	3.28	13,669
4 Hosur Town Panchayat	44.74	27,129
5 Palacode Town Panchayat	10.61	13,024
6 Uthangarai Town Panchayat	13.76	7,142
7 Harur Town Panchayat	27.00	27,129
8. Bargur Town Panchayat	1.99	7,889
Total..	277.32	1,95,470

(*b*) *Sewerage Schemes under operation* :

At present there is no sewerage schemes under operation.

(c) *Schemes under execution* :

Serial number and name of town.	*Estimated cost.*	*Population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1 Kariamangalam	34.97	8,556
2 Marandahalli	16.00	8,381
3 Nagojanahalli	11.52	6,953
4. Mathagiri	19.30	7,010
	81.79	30,900

(d) *Sewerage schemes under execution.*—Nil.

(e) *Water supply schemes under investigation.*

1. Pennagaram.
2. Papparapatti.
3. B. Mallapuram.
4. Kadathur.
5. Denkanikotai.
6. Keelamangalam.
7. Pappireddipatti.
8. Kambainallur.

Apart from these, a major project (viz.) Hogenakkal Water Supply Project costing about Rs. 94 crores is under investigation. This scheme is proposed to benefit two municipal towns, 13 town panchayats and 3,352 rural habitations.

In addition, the Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to take up the sewerage projects in district headquarters, divisional headquarters and other stations of tourism importance. In this district, it is proposed to carry out the following schemes at a later date :—

Priority 1.—Dharmapuri Municipal Sewerage Scheme.

Priority 2.—Krishnagiri Municipal Sewerage Scheme.

Position of Rural Water Supply.—Out of 1,044 villages, 381 villages (946 habitations) are identified as problem. During 1980-85, 851 habitations were reclassified to problem category and 138 habitations were newly identified.

Up to 1985-86, 1,644 problem habitations have been provided with drinking water. During 1986-87 it is proposed to provide water supply to 450 habitations at an estimated cost of Rs. 334 lakhs. So far, upto 11|86 301 habitations were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 156.35 lakhs 277 habitations were completed under the 20 Point Programme against the target of 270 habitations.

During resurvey of habitations in 1985-86, the position of water supply in the district is as follows

	Number of Habitations.	*Total Population.*	*SC.*	*ST.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total Habitations	4467	17.24	2.47	0.43
Fully Covered	1530	4.02	0.45	0.10
Partially Covered	1413	9.45	1.62	0.20
Yet to be taken up	1524	3.77	0.40	0.13

CHAPTER 14.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

14.1. HISTORY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT.

The history of local self-government in Dharmapuri district can be traced back to the days of the Cholas. The distinguishing feature of the Chola rule is that the villages were real centres of social life. [1] From the hundreds of Chola inscriptions one could see that under the Cholas the villages were full of vigour and strength.

The real reason for this vigour and strength, as the Uthiramerur inscription testified, was the various Variams and Sabhas in the villages, which functioned under the Chola administrative system. [2] Historians admire this system of village autonomy in Chola territory. Under the rulers of Vijayanagar, though the village autonomy did not flourish to the extent it did during the days of the Cholas, local affairs were allowed to be looked after by the villagers themselves.

The modern history of local self-government of the district begins with the passing of the Local Funds Act in the year 1871. [4]

According to the Act, two Local Fund Boards, Salem and Hosur, were formed in the composite Salem district. The Hosur Local Fund Board had jurisdiction over the then taluks of Dharmapuri, Hosur and Krishnagiri. It covered the entire area now under Dharmapuri district except Uthangarai taluk which was under the jurisdiction of the Salem Local Fund Board. These Boards developed local funds and utilised them for providing civic amenities such as sanitation, pubic health, roads and elementary education.

In 1881, Lord Ripon, the apostle of local self-government, declared his object to be, to advance and promote the political and popular education of the people, and to induce the best and most intelligent men in the community to come forward and take a share in the management of their own local affairs. [5]

The above objective was incorporated in the memorable resolution of 1882 which laid down that local self-government would be primarily an instrument of political and popular education. The resolution pointed out that the task of administration was becoming more onerous as the country progressed in material prosperity and that the burden on local officers was growing heavier and heavier and that therefore relief could come by inducing the people themselves to undertake the management of their own affairs and developing in them a capacity for self-help. [6] Thus the services and the resources of Local Boards formed in 1871 were expanded in the year 1884 by passing the Local Boards Act by the Madras Legislature. The Act provided for the formation of District, Taluk and Union Boards. The Hosur Local Fund Board was redesignated as Hosur Taluk Board. The Uthangarai taluk which had been under the Salem Local Fund Board was brought within the jurisdiction of the Tiruppattur Taluk Board. These Taluk Boards were under the control of the Salem District Board.

There was a minor change in this set up in the ytar 1911 when Tirupattur taluk was transferred to North Arcot district. As a result, Dharmapuri Taluk Board was newly formed comprising the taluks of Dharmapuri and Uthangarai. Thus in 1911, there were two Taluk Boards, namely, Dharmapuri and Hosur, the former for the taluks of Dharmapuri and Uthangarai and the latter for Hosur and Krishnagiri.

These Taluk Boards had their control over the Union Boards formed under the Local Board Act of 1884. The duties of the Union Boards were to provide facilities of sanitation, street lighting, roads and water supply. Their resources included a few local taxes and grants from Taluk Boards. Under the Dharmapuri Taluk Board there were seven Union Boards.[8&9] Dharmapuri (formed in 1886), Pennagaram (1891), Palakodu (1894), Papparapatty (1894), Karimangalam (1894), Hosur (1895) and Marandahalli (1915). There were four Union Boards, Hosur (1886), Krishnagiri (1886), Denkanikotta (1891) and Kaveripatnam (1891) formed in the Hosur Taluk Board area.

In some of the large villagers where there were no Union Boards. Sanitary Association were formed. The funds of the Association were derived privately through voluntary subscriptions which were supplemented by the grants from Taluk Boards. In Dharmapuri district such Associations [10] were located at Kelamangalam, Mattagiri, Shoolagiri, Berigai, Rayakottah and Uthangarai. These Associations did the work of the Union Boards.

The next major development of local self-government in the district was the implementation of the Local Boards Act [1] of 1920. According to this Act, the Presidents of the Taluk Boards were elected. The proportion of the elected members in the District and Taluk Boards was increased. The resources of these Boards were also increased.

The area of each Taluk Board was made conterminus with that of the revenue taluks in the year 1930. Till then in Dharmapuri district, there were two Taluk Boards, Dharmapuri and Hosur; the former comprising the taluks of Dharmapuri and Uthangarai and the latter, Hosur and Krishnagiri. But this re-arrangement did not last long. The Taluk Boards were abolished in 1934 and were brought under the direct control of the Salem District Board. In 1936, the Salem District Board was bifurcated,[12] into Dharmapuri and Salem District Boards. The bifurcation also was shortlived and the original position was restored [13] in 1938. The District Board elections could not be held from 1939 because of World War II. The Salem District Board was dissolved in the year 1946, pending elections. In 1949 elections were held and the Salem Disuict Board was reconstituted. The Board was wholly elective.

In the meantime, Government took the decision to abolish the District Boards and to replace them by Panchayat Unions at the level of the Development Blocks delimited under the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development. Consequently, the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act of 1958 was passed.

The following major achievements of the Composite Salem District Board and the Taluk Boards from 1871 to 1960 in Dharmapuri district deserve mention.

The Boards maintained 197 elementary schools in Dharmapuri taluk, 151 in Harur taluk, 171 in Hosur taluk, and 185 in Krishnagiri taluk.

There were three Board High Schools in each of the taluks of Dharmapuri, Hosur and Harur and four in Krishnagiri taluk, with Form VI as the highest class. Besides these, there was one High School in each taluk of Hosur and Krishnagiri with Form IV as the highest class. There were also middle schools, all maintained by the Local Boards, one each in the taluks of Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur with Form III as the highest class.

With regard to medical and public health facilities, there were three regular and four rural dispensaries in Dharmapuri taluk, one hospital, three regular and two rural dispensaries in Hosur taluk, one hospital, two regular and two rural dispensaries in Krishnagiri taluk, and one hospital, one regular and four rural dispensaries in Hosur taluk.

14.2. MUNICIPALITIES:

14.2: 1. *General.*—The history of the municipalities in Tamil Nadu could be traced to the Charter of James II obtained by Sir Josiachild who set up a Corporation at Madras [14] in 1642. In the area now under Dharmapuri [15] district, the first municipality constituted in the year 1964 was at Dharmapuri. Now there are two municipalities in the district, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri.

As in other municipalities in the State, the municipal councils of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri were dissolved in the year 1976. Since then Special Officers carried on the functions of the municipal councils upto the Municipal elections held in February 1986. The two municipalities are under the control of Regional Director of Municipalities, Vellore. At the State level, the Municipalities are under the control of the Director of Municipal Administration, Madras.

14.2: 2. *Dharmapuri Municipality.*—The selection grade town panchayats are converted into municipalities after observing certain formalities in consultation with the panchayats and the concerned panchayat union councils.

Government had proposed to constitute the area under the then Dharmapuri town panchayat into a municipality. The condition for conversion of a town panchavat into a municipality is that the annual income should be over rupees three lakhs under all accounts and rupees two lakhs under General Fund Accounts. Dharmapuri town panchayat in its resolution No. 330 (1), dated 30th October 1963 unanimously resolved to constitute the town panchayat into a municipality. Accordingly, Dharmapuri was constituted as a grade III municipality with effect from 1st April 1964.

The area of the municipality is 11.65 square kilometres. Besides Dharmapuri town, it includes some portions of the villages of Virupakshipuram, Vellaikavundanpalayam and Annasagaram. The total population of the municipality in 1971 was 40,086. The population of the municipality now is 51,223 (26,118 males and 25,105 females).

Dharmapuri was upgraded as a second grade municipality from 5th August 1971. There are eighteen wards in the municipality. There is a proposal to redefine the wards, increasing their number to 28. When the municipal council was dissolved in 1976, there were 20 councillors. One councillorship was reserved for scheduled caste candidate and one for women. The council functioned [16] through committees. Each committee had a president, not necessarily the Chairman, and he was assigned with specific duties. In 1974-75 there were six committees for looking afted Appointments, Contracts, Taxation, Town Planning, Public Health and Education in the municipality.

The municipality maintains roads of various categories to a length of 42.309 kilometres. The categories of the roads are cement roads, black topped gravelled roads and mud roads.

The total number of street lights provided in the municipal town is 1,086 out of which ordinary tube lights are 1026. There are 54 mercury lamps and six sodium vapour lamps.

Average annual income of the municipality is Rs. 68,90,950. The sources of income of this municipality are property tax, vehicle tax, profession tax and income from the remunerative enterprises such as bus stand and shops. Revenues are also received from the entertainment tax, octroi, other local taxes and stamp surcharges.

Dharmapuri municipality has protected water supply. The planning and execution of the existing water supply scheme were done by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. The completed system was handed over to the municipality on 29th March 1982. The water supply scheme cost Rs. 1.50 crores. Life Insurance Corporation of India extended a loan of Rs. 83.33 lakhs and Government advanced Rs. 64.38 lakhs.

The source of water supply to Dharmapuri is the Panjapalli dam built across the river Chinnar, 52 km. northwest of the town.

There are two overhead tanks in the town, with a storage capacity of 16 lakh litres and seven lakh litres respectively. Water charge levied per mensem is Rs. 12 upto 9,000 litres and additional charge of Rs. 1.25 for every 1,000 litres in excess. There are 2,184 house connections for water supply besides 452 public taps in important places. For commercial establishments the water charge is Rs. 25 upto 9,000 litres and Rs. 2 for use of every 1,000 litres in excess. The average daily water consumption in the town is 25 lakh litres. Though protected water supply was made available from 28th December 1976, water supply has become adequate only after the implementation of the Chinnar water scheme.

Dharmapuri municipality maintains 15 schools of which nine are elementary schools and six are middle schools. There are five graduate teachers, 85 higher grade teachers, 60 selection grade teachers, two Tamil pandits, three physical education teachers and two craft teachers in the schools. Out of the 15 schools, four are functioning in rented buildings and the remainings have own buildings. 2,414 boys and 2,332 girls studied in these schools during 1983-84. Two schools offer Urdu as medium of instruction while the others are imparting instruction in Tamil.

The school medical inspection scheme is in force from 1st April 1982.

Dharmapuri Municipality maintains one primary maternity and child welfare centre with a sub-centre at Mathiagoundanpalayam.

There is no underground drainage in the town. Within the town, there are 14 public conveniences and 3,048 private latrines.

The municipality maintains an "A" grade bus stand. It was built at "Theerthagiriyar Thidal" at a cost of Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

The second phase of the Self-Sufficiency Scheme was extended to Dharmapuri Municipality in 1983. The developments made under the scheme are the improvement of roads, construction of culverts and drainage channels, providing pathways and cremation grounds to the harijan colonies, construction of school buildings, maternity and child welfare centres and public conveniences.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Programme is implemented through the municipality.

14.2:3. *Krishnagiri Municipality.*—Krishnagiri Municipality was constituted as a grade three municipality from 1st April 1965. It was upgraded as a second grade municipality from 1st April 1975 and as first grade municipality from 17th April 1984.

This municipality consists of the villages of Krishnagiri, parts of Boganapalli and Kattiganapalli. The total area of the municipality is 11.5 sq.km. There is a proposal to include limited parts of the villages of Kattiganapalli, Boganapalli, Devanapalli, Kothapetta, Devasamudram and Achipalli within the municipal jurisdictioin.

The area of the parts proposed to be added now is 9.21 sq.km. There were 18 wards in the municipality till they were redifined in 1984 increasing their number to 24.

The municipal council of Krishnagiri was also dissolved in 1976.

The population of the town is 48,237.

The municipality maintains 38.344 kms. of road as detailed below—

Black-topped	13.655 km.
Gravelled	11.840 km.
Metalled	3.021 km.
Cement road	4.936 km.
Mud road	4.892 km.

The municipality has provided street lights as mentioned below (as in 1984)—

Mercury lights	9
40 Watts 4 feet tube lights	586
20 Watts 2 feet tube lights	391
Sodium Vapour lamps	12
	998

This municipality maintains seven elementary schools, three higher elementary schools and one high school. 2,580 boys and 2,338 girls studied in these school in 1984-85.

In 1984, the number of boys was 33 and the percentage of pass was 49. In 1985, 42 boys from the municipal high school took the S.S.L.C. examination. The percentage of pass was 83.

There are 137 teachers in the elementary and higher elementary schools. In the municipal high school 18 teachers are working. All these teachers are paid on par with the teachers of Government schools.

The municipality is not maintaining any hospital or dispensary. Two health inspectors and two health assistants maintain the sanitary condition of the town. There are 42 sanitary workers and six health mazdoors. A maternity and child welfare centre functions in the premises of municipal office. There are five maternity assistants and five ayahs in the centre.

Prevention of Filaria Programme is in operation in the town from 1971. Since then, every year Rs. 40,000 is spent on this scheme.

There are 14 public conveniences maintained by the municipality. Streets are cleaned twice a day. Of the 13,467 total houses of the town, 7,488 have latrines. These private latrines are cleaned regularly by the municipal sanitary workers.

The prevention of adulteration of food is strictly adhered to in the town. Hotels, eating houses, groceries and other shops selling food items are visited by the health inspectors to ensure the purity of the commodity consumed by the public.

There is no underground drainage system in the town. The drainage is open.

A bus stand was built in 1982 in Oldpet of the town. But most of the buses start from and terminate at the Newpet. But there is no terminal building in the Bus Stand at Newpet. Newpet is busier than Oldpet.

When Krishnagiri became a municipal town in the year 1965, there were only wells and borewells to meet the water supply of the town. The present system of water supply began only in 1967. It was implemented with a loan of Rs. 16,11, 900 from Government and Rs. 2,14,300 from the Life Insurance Corporation.

The source of water supply to the town is river Ponnaiyar. The head work of the system is located in Sundekuppam, 8 k.m. south of the town. Two wells have been sunk in the river and the water is pumped out by two electric motor pumpsets of 50 h.p. each. The water is brought to the overhead tanks built in the town. Their capacities are 7 lakh litres and 5.5 lakh litres. At present, there are 2,210 domestic connections and 28 public taps in the town. The minimum water charge is Rs. 10 per mensem upto 10,000 litres and 50 paise for every additional 1,000 litres.

14.3. TOWN PLANNING :

14.3. 1. *General.*—Rural elements predominate in Dharmapuri district. The scope for town planning was, therefore, very negligible till recently. But the urbanization has, no doubt, been triggered by the new status of 'district' and special attention it receives in planning and development. In both the fronts of agriculture and industries, the district enjoys a generous treatment because of its backwardness. The effect of these measures has already become perceptable in the district. It now manifests itself as a giant coming out of his deep slumber. A process of urbanization is gradually gaining momentum, which is evident from the growth of towns. As such, town planning as a concept and practice has become more relevant now.

Both the municipalities of the district are conscious of the importance of town planning. With due regard to the present and future needs of the towns managed by them, they have prepared and processed several town planning projects. Due attention is given in detecting and regulating encroachments.

14.3:2. *Preparation of Master Plans.*—The Master Plan for a town lays down broad outline for the development of the urban areas and their surroundings indicating the manner of land utilisation for residential, commercial, industrial and other purposes, the communication lines to be built or improved, distribution of the population among the various uses within the Master Plan Area, the major proposals in regard to amenities and services such as hospitals, schools, [illegible] and open spaces, water-supply, drainage and so on.

Draft Master Plans for Dharmapuri Local Pl[illegible] consented by Government under section 24 o[illegible] Planning Act, 1971 for publication of n[illegible]

Dharmapuri Master Plan.—Dharma[illegible] notified under Section 10 (1) of Tow[illegible] 1971 in September 1973. It was co[illegible] 1974. The Dharmapuri Local Pl[illegible] tuted under Section 11 (1) of To[illegible] by Government in April 1975. The [illegible] consented by Government in June 1984 under Se[illegible] and Country Planning Act for publication of notice and

Krishnagiri Master Plan.—Krishnagiri Local Planning A[illegible] notified under Section 10 (1) of Town and Country Planning [illegible] 1971 by Government in September 1973. It was confirmed by Government in May 1974. The Local Planning Authority for Krishnagiri Local Planning Area has been constituted under Section 11 (1) of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 by Government in April 1975. The draft Master Plan Report was submitted to Government for consent of Government for publication of notice of preparation.

14.3:3. *Preparation of Detailed Development Plans.*—To ensure orderly growth in rapidly growing urban areas, the Detailed Development Plans are prepared based on the land use zoning contemplated in the Master Plan.

Accordingly sixteen detailed development Plans within the Dharmapuri Local Planning Area of which fourteen were notified under the provision of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1976 and two under the repelled Town Planning Act, 1920. Likewise, twelve Detailed Development Plans were notified under Town Planning Act of 1920 and no plans have been notified under the Act of 1971, within Krishnagiri Local Planning Area. All the detailed development plans thus notified are under various stages.

14.3.4. *New Town Development Authority*.—Hosur Town with its surrounding areas has been declared as New Town Development Area under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 in view of its fast development consequent to the establishment of SIPCOT Industrial complex. A New Town Development Authority has also been constituted for administering the planning functions within the New Town Development Area. A New Town Development Plan for Hosur New Town Development Area has been prepared to have an orderly development within the area, which will be a frame work for the spatial distribution of land uses, to play a cayalystic role in the promotion of major and medium industries in the private sector and achieve a wider dispersal of industries in backward areas.

The New Town Development Area for Hosur has been notified under Section 10 (4) of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 Tamil Nadu Act No. XXXV of 1972) in May 1979. The Hosur New Town Development Authority has been constituted under Section 11 (4) of the Town and Country Planning [illegible] with the District Collector as Chairman. The Tamil Nadu [illegible]nt have given their consent for the draft Master Plan [illegible]ection 224 of Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. [illegible]s approved by Government in April 1984.

[illegible]lan for Hosur was notified under Section [illegible] Country Planning Act in March 1982. A [illegible] Authority under section 11 (4) of the [illegible]vernment. Preparation of New Town [illegible]ill be taken up after the constitution [illegible]own Development Area.

[illegible]*lopment Programme*.—Apart from [illegible]d Urban Development Programmes are [illegible]ived and implemented for the economic develop[illegible]an areas and these programmes include the construction [illegible]s stands, improvement of the existing bus stands, construc[illegible]f improvement of the existing weekly markets, daily markets, etc., so that the package of programmes provide more facilities to urban dwellers.

Under the centrally sponsored Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu have extended a matching loan assistance of Rs. 79,946 lakhs for Hosur town under the sixth Five Year Plan, for the implementation of urban development programmes, such as sites and services scheme, improvement and construction of bus stands daily and weekly markets, truck terminals, etc.

Under the State Integrated Development Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan, loan assistance has been extended to Municipalities

and Town Panchayats for execution of remunerative enterprices schemes. The details are as follows :—

	(*Rupees in lakhs.*)
1. For an 'A' Class Bus stand at Hosur	17.50
2. For a 'C' Class Bus stand at Harur	4.00
3. For improvement of weekly market at Krishnagiri	2.86
4. For the improvement of the Dharmapuri ('A' Class) Bus stand phase—I	2.64

The total amount of assistance extended to the district is Rs. 27.00 lakhs.

14:4. PANCHAYAT UNIONS.

14.4.1. *Formation of Panchayat Unions.*—The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 provided for the formation of Panchayat Unions associating the Village and Town Panchayats of the respective areas. These Unions were constituted throughout the State in three batches, 2nd October 1960, 13th April 1961 and 2nd October 1961. In the area now under Dharmapuri district sixteen Panchayat Unions were formed. The Panchayat Unions of Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri and Kaveripatnam were inaugurated on 2nd October 1960. On 13th April 1961, the Panchayat Unions of Bargur, Veppanapalli, Pennagaram, Morappur, Papireddipatti and Uthangarai were formed. The Shoolagiri, Thalli, Kelamangalam, Nallampalli, Palakodu and Harur Panchayat Unions were formed on 2nd October 1961.

From 11th October 1985, the district has two more panchayat unions. The Uttangarai panchayat union has been bifurcated, by transferring 24 panchayats from it and forming the new Mattur panchayat union. 26 panchayats from Palakodu union and five from Kaveripatnam union have been transferred to form the new Karimangalam panchayat union. As a result now Uttangarai union has 34 panchayats, Palakodu has 34 panchayats including three panchayats transferred from Kelamangalam and one panchayat transferred from Kaveripattinam panchayat unions and Kaveripattinam has 38 panchayats.

14.4:2. *Administration of Panchayat Unions.*—The Collector of Dharmapuri is the Inspector of the Panchayat Unions and Chairman of the District Development Council. This Council is an advisory body to the Panchayat Unions. The Personal Assistant to the Collector (Panchayat Development) is the ex-officio Secretary to the District Development Council.

At the divisional level there are Divisional Development Officers to supervise and inspect the working of the Panchayat Unions. When Dharmapuri district was formed, a separate district development council was constituted. All the sixteen panchayat union...

were under the control of two Revenue Divisional Officers at Dharmapuri upto 30th June 1974, with effect from 1st uly 1974, Dharmapuri district has been delimited into two development divisions, Dharmapuri and Hosur, The panchayat unions of Hosur, Thalli, Krishnagiri, Bargur, Kaveripatnam, Veppanapalli, Shoolagiri and Kelamangalam are in the jurisdiction of the Divisional Development Officer, Hosur. The other ten panchayat unions remain with the Divisional Development Officer, Dharmapuri.

In each panchayat union there is a Block Development Officer-*cum*-Commissioner of Panchayat Union. They have to execute the developmental programmes approved by the panchayat union council. [21]

At the village panchayat level there were presidents and Council Members. As the village panchayat Councils were dissolved in 1979 pending elections, the developmental programmes in the villages are directly managed by the block development officers with the help of the rural welfare officers (formerly grama sevaks).

14.4.3. *Functions of the Panchayat Unions.*—The main functions of the panchayat unions consists of local cess levied at a uniform programmes and special schemes such as National Rural Development Programme, Massive Programmes of assistance to small farmers for increasing agricultural production and installation of Bio-gas plants in the Panchayat Union areas. The Panchayat Unions have also to look after minor irrigation and rural dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centres. Elementary education also was managed by the Panchayat Unions upto the year 1981.

In 1978, the Panchayat Unions of Dharmapuri district maintained 1,519 elementary schools.[22] From 1st June 1981 the administration of elementary schools has been taken over by the Education Department. [23] The maintenance of school buillings is still with the Panchayat Unions.

14.4 : 4. *Sources of Income of Panchayat Unions.*—The income of the Panchayat Unions consist of local cess levied at a uniforms rate of 45 per cent of land revenue, local cess surcharge levied, subject to a maximum of land revenue [24] and certain portion of entertainment tax. [25] Besides these, Government allow various grants such as local Cess Surcharge Matching Grant, Local Education Grant and grants for link roads formation.

14.4 : 5. *Classification of Panchayat Unions.*—The Government extend grants to every panchayat union. The grants are not uniform. The panchayat unions which are backward get larger percentage of grant than the others. In the year 1961, the first classification was ordered. It was done on the basis of the per capita land revenue in the panchayat unions* The panchayat unions were classified as A, B, C and D.

In Dharmapuri district, the Panchayat unions of Dharmapuri, Palakodu, Harur and Kaveripatnam were classified as "A"; Uttangarai, Hosur, Thalli, Kelamangalam, Morappur, Krishnagiri, Pappireddipatti and Nallampalli as "B"; and. Bargur, Shoolagiri,

Veppanapalli and Pennagaram as "C". The percentage of local cess surcharge matching grant awarded to Grade "A" panchayat unions was 75 per cent; to grade 'B' from 75 per cent to 125 per cent to grade "C" from 125 per cent to 150 per cent and to grade "D" 150 per cent to 175 per cent.

The classification was revised in the year 1978. The present classification and the percentage of grant may be seen in Table 4.1.

TABLE 14-1.

GRANT TO PANCHAYAT UNIONS.

Category of the panchayat Unions and names.	*Per capita land revenue.*	*Percentage of grant allowed.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(IN RUPEES.)	
I	4 and above	40
II	More than 3	50
Kaveripatnam	Less than 4	
III	More than 2	60
Palakodu	Less than 3	
Karimangalam		
IV		70
Dharmapuri		
Nallampalli	More than 1	
Morappur		
Pappireddipatti	Less than 2	
Thalli		
V		85
Harur		
Pennagaram	More than 75 paise	
Krishnagiri	Less than 1	
Veppanapalli		
VI		95
Uthangarai		
Kelamangalam		
Schoolagiri	Less than 75 paise	
Bargur		
Hosur		
Mathur		

14.4:6. *Dharmapuri Panchayat Union.*—The Dharmapuri Panchayat Union consists of 27 village panchayats. The total area of the Panchayat union is 220 square km. There is no Town Panchayat in the Union. The total population of the panchayat union is 91,363 (46,716 males and 44,647 females).

The development programmes like the National Rural Employment Programme, Self-Sufficiency Scheme, Integrated Rural Development Programme[27] are being implemented in the union. The development works include road laying, construction of school buildings and houses for Adi-Dravidars and construction of culverts,

14.4.7. *Nallampalli Panchayat Union.*—The Nallampalli panchayat union consists of 32 village panchayats. The total population of the panchayat union is 1,17,482 (59,862 males and 57,620 females).

The development plans such as National Rural Employment Programme and Self-Sufficiency Scheme are being implemented in the union. The major items of work completed under these schemes in the union are, laying of link roads, constructin of culverts and school buildings. To ensure good drinking water facilities in the panchayats, the union maintains 209 handpumps and 40 power pumps.

14.4.8. *Pennagaram Panchayat Union.*—The Pennagaram Panchayat Union consists of 33 village panchayats and two town panchayats, namely, Pennagaram and Papparapatty. The population of the panchayat union as per the Census of 1981 is, 1,49,781 (76,699 males and 73,082 females).

Developmental programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme, Self-Sufficiency Programme. Integrated Rural Development Programme are being implemented. The major items of work include, laying of roads, construction of houses for Adi-Dravidars and school buildings.

14.4.9. *Palakodu Panchayat Union.*—The Palakodu Panchayat union consists of 32 village panchayats and two town panchayats. The total population was 1,71,882 (87,504 males and 84,378 females).

14.4.10. *Harur Panchayat Union.*—The Harur panchayat union consists of 33 village panchayats and one town panchayat at Harur. The population of panchayat union is 1,23,418 (63,180 males and 60,238 females). The union has sunk 350 public wells, with an average of ten wells in each panchayat. In most of the panchayats protected water-supply is provided.

National Rural Employment Programme and Self-Sufficiency Scheme are implemented in the union. The items of work executed in the union under these schemes are construction of school buildings, maternity sub-centres and office buildings for village panchayats.

14.4.11. *Morappur Panchayat Union.*—The Morappur Panchayat Union consists of 43 village panchayats and two town panchayats, Kadathur and Kambainallur.

The population of the panchayat union is 1,15,847 (58,788 males and 57,059 females).

14.4.12. *Papireddipatti Panchayat Union.*—The Papireddipatti is the smallest panchayat union in the district. It consists of 17 village panchayats and two town panchayats, Papireddipatti and B. Mallapuram. The total population of the panchayat union is 81,098. (41,680 males and 39,480 females).

The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been implemented in the Union. Under this programme loans were distributed to the people or buying milch and draught animals for poultry farinmg for growng wine yards. Coconut groves and flower gardens. Under this programme, training in the trades of carpentry, fiting mechanism, cycle repairing weaving (mats and baskets) and tailoring have been imparted to the deserving persons.

National Rural Employment Programme and Self-Sufficiency Scheme have also been implemented in the union. Under these plans roads and medical facilities have been extended in the Union. School buildngs, overhead tanks, drainage channels, public convenience and culverts also have been provided.

Fourteen of the 17 village panchayats in the union have either overhead tanks or ground level reservoirs. The other panchayats have either hand or power pumps.

14.4:13. Uttangarai Panchayat Union.—Of all the panchayat unions of the district, Uttangarai was the biggest. It consisted of 58 village panchayats and one town panchayat, Uttangarai. The total population of the panchayat union was 1,67,195 (85,484 males and 81,711 females). This union has been bifurcated from 25th July 1985.

After 1976, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has implemented schemes for building overhead tanks and ground level reservoirs. Now there are 37 overhead tanks and 22 ground level reservoirs, in the union besides 381 hand pumps and 379 wells. Domestic water connection is available in eght village panchayats and in Uttangarai town panchayat. Pampar river is the source of water supply to the union.

Developmental schemes such as Self-sufficiency Scheme and Integrated Rural Developmental Programme have been implemented in the panchayat union. The major items of work executed are, construction of 37 school buildings, three rural dispensaries, three maternity and child welfare centres, sixty-one culverts and two public conveniences. New roads also have been laid to the total length of 33.02 kms.

14.4:14. Hosur Panchayat Union.—The Hosur panchayat union consists of 30 village panchayats, and two town panchayats, Hosur and Mathigiri. The population of the panchayat union is 1,01,603 (53-198 males and 48,405 females).

Self-Sufficiency Scheme has been implemented in the union. The major types of work executed under this scheme are construction of school buildings, culverts, pathways to Harijan colonies. maternity and child welfare centres and laying of link roads.

There are 291 wells, 62 bore wells, 12 ground level reservoirs, 10 overhead tanks and three automatic pressure tanks to supply drinking water to the people of the panchayat union,

14.4:15. *Shoolagiri Panchayat Union.*—The Shoolagiri Panchayat Union consists of 42 village panchayats. The population of the union is 1,01,179 (51, 611 males and 49,568 females).

The Integrated Rural Development Programme mis implemented in this union. Under this programme loan assistance with subsidy has been extended to the interested public for buyig milch and draught annimal Subsidy is also given for raising mango groves.

The National Rural Employment Programme is also implemented in this union. Under this scheme, a list of the landless labourers in the union is maintained. The labourers are given work under the supervision of the rural welfare officers. The types of work executed under this programme are metalling and gravelling of roads, construction and repair of school buildings, construction of colonies for Adi-Dravidars, culverts and thrashing grounds.

This panchayat union is maintaining three rural dispensaries. Medicines and treatment under the Siddha system are offered in these dispensaries. 29 of the 42 village panchayats of this union have protected water supply. In 17 villages household water connections are given.

Altogether, there are 334 drinking water wells, 181 hand-pumps, 14 overhead tanks and 14 ground level reservoirs in the panchayat union to meet the water supply need of the people.

14.4.16. *Kelamangalam Panchayat Union.*—Twentyeight village panchayats and two town panchayats, Kelamangalam and Denkanikotta, form the panchayat union of Kelamangalam.

The population of the union is 1,18,081 (60,363 males and 57,718 females).

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is implemented from the year 1980-81. Under this programme loan assistance through nationalised banks are extended to the people for starting or improving their business.

There are 342 wells, 14 hand-pumps and three power-pumps in the panchayat union area to provide water supply. The system of water supply has to be improved further.

14.4:17. *Thalli Panchayat Union.*—Fifty village panchayats form the panchayat union of Thalli. The population of the union is 1,31,514 (67,859 males and 63,655 females). There are 275 drinking water wells, 151 hand-pumps and 45 overhead tanks in the union to provide drinking water.

14.4:18. *Krishnagiri Panchayat Union.*—The Krishnagiri Panchayat Union consists of 29 village panchayats. Before 1965, Krishnagiri, then a town panchayat, was a member of the Krishnagiri panchayat union. In 1965, Krishnagiri became a municipality.

The population of the Krishnagiri panchayat union is 74,474 (37,273 males and 37,201 females).

From the year 1980 Integrated Rural Development Scheme is implemented in the union. Under this scheme, the number of beneficiaries in the union is 700, upto 1983.

The National Rural Employment Programme is also implemented in the union. Under this scheme, employment opportunities are given to the rural unemployed youths. The talents of youths are harnessed for improving the roads, construction of culverts, school buildings, raising social forests, repairing minor irrigation tanks and maintaining radio rooms.

Under the Self-Sufficiency Scheme, the types of work undertaken and completed in the unions are, gravelling of 20 roads, construction of 92 culverts, 12 maternity and child welfare centres, four school buildings and construction of 18 buildings for Balwadis. A few public convenience are also built.

Seventeen of the village panchayats of the union have either level reservoirs or overhead tanks for supplying drinking water. Remaining village panchayats have hand-pumps and wells.

14.4:19. *Kaveripatnam Panchayat Union*—The Kaveripatnam Panchayat Union consists of 36 village panchayats and two town panchayats, Nagojanahalli and Kaveripatnam. The total population of the union was, before bifurcation 1,61,993 (81,656 males and 80,337 females).

The union was included under the third phase of the Self-Sufficiency Scheme. Link roads to the length of 11.08 km., 59 school buildings, two rural dispensary buildings, one maternity and child welfare centre and 52 culverts are constructed in the union under this scheme.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme also is implemented in the union. The number of beneficiaries in the union under this programme for the year 1982-83 was 384 and for the year 1983-84, 325.

14.4:20. *Bargur Panchayat Union*—Thirty-five village panchayats and one town panchayat, Bargur, form the union of Bargur. (Population—total 1,31,725; males 67,089, females 64,636).

Under village works programme, developmental works were executed in the panchayat union between 1961 and 1970. In 1979, Food for work programme and Employment Guarantee Scheme were implemented in the union. (These two schemes were later combined into "National Rural Employment Programme").

These programmes were also meant for development of communication, water supply, agriculture and sanitation. Under these programmes, the total number of works executed was 201 at a cost of Rs. 1,19,022. The total number of persons employed was 33,431.

During 1981-82 the Self-Sufficiency Scheme was implemented in the union. Metalling and gravelling of roads, construction of 65 culverts, 25 additional buildings for schools, four maternity and child welfare centres, one rural dispensary centre and one panchayat board office building are the items of work executed under this scheme.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, 850 people received loan assistance with subsidy as in 1983; for breeding sheep, milch and draught animals, for keeping poultry and for raising mango groves, wine yards and sericulture.

14.4.21. *Veppanapalli Panchayat Union.*—The Veppanapalli Panchayat Union is markedly a backward area in Dharmapuri District. The union is bordered by the Andhra Pradesh in North and the Karnataka in West. It consists of 27 village panchayats The population of the panchayat union is 58,546 (28,493 males and 29,053 females). Of all the panchayat unions of Dharmapuri district, Veppanapalli panchayat union has the lowest population.

The panchayat union has provided 206 wells, 14 ground-level reservoirs, ten overhead tanks, 141 hand pumps and two power pumps, covering all the area under the union, for the supply of drinking water.

14:5. PANCHAYATS :

14.5.1. *Village Panchayats.*—The foundational unit of administration and development is village panchayat. The administrative body of a panchayat consists of a President, Vice-President and Members. The last election held for village panchayats was in 1970. They functioned upto 1979, when they were dissolved. In the election of 1970, the presidents were popularly elected but earlier they were elected by the members of the panchayat concerned.

Recently the panchayat elections were held on 23rd February 1986. In this election, besides the village and town panchayat Presidents, the Chairman of the Panchayat Unions also were directly elected by the people. The voting age was lowered from 21 to 18 in this election.

House tax, profession tax, and vehicle tax are levied compulsorily by panchayats, subject to a maximum and minimum rate laid down by the Government. The panchayat may levy surcharge for specific purposes. Other sources of revenue of the panchayats include income from levy of fees on markets and cart stands from remunerative enterprises, licence fees on dangerous and offensive trades and proportionate shares of entertainment tax. Further, on every rupee of house tax collected by the village panchayats an equal amount is paid by the Government, as grant which is called Village House Tax Matching Grant.

14.5.2. *Town Panchayats.*—There are eighteen town panchayats in Dharmapuri district. The Class-I panchayats under the Madras Panchayats Act of 1950 have become Town Panchayats under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act of 1958. Under this Act, a village panchayat can be upgrated into a town panchayat, if it has a population of 5,000 and an annual income of Rs. 10,000.

14.5.3. *Classification of Town Panchayats.*—On the basis of annual income, the town panchayats are classified as Selection Grade, First Grade and Second Grade. [9] If the annual income of a first grade town panchayat exceeds rupees one lakh, it may be

accorded the status of Selection Grade; if the annual income of a second grade town panchayat exceeds rupees 40,000, it may be upgraded as a first grade town panchayat; and if the annual income of a village panchayat exceeds rupees 10,000, it may be upgraded as a second grade town panchayat. In Dharmapuri district there are ten selection grade town panchayats, Hosur, Harur, Kaveripatnam, Karimangalam, Denkanikotta, Palakodu, Uthangarai, Bargur, Pennagaram and Papparapatti, six first grade town panchayats, Kelamangalam, and seven second grade town panchayats.

There is also a Town shop at Hosur, under the Control of the department of Town Panchayats in the district.

14.5.4. *Administration of town panchayats.*—Till 1981, town panchayats were under the control of the Director of Rural Development and Local Administration. A separate Directorate for town panchayats was constituted with effect from 7th May 1981 to improve their administration and to develop them on sound lines. The State was divided into seven regions for this purpose. Each regional office was headed by a Regional Director of town panchayats. Under this set up the Kanniyakumari district came under the Regional Director, Tirunelveli.

During 1982-83, when the Self-Sufficiency Scheme was extended to the town panchayats, Government thought that the regional administrative set up was not sufficient to implement the scheme in town panchayats. So the district level set up was introduced. Now, in every district, a District Town Panchayat Officer-*cum*-Personal Assistant to the Collector (Town Panchayats) is there to assists the Collector in the town panchayat administration of the district. When there were no elected body from 1979 to 1986 the Commissions of the panchayat unions in which the town panchayats situated, were made Special Officer of the Town Panchayats. This arrangement was made after the dissolution of Town Panchayat Commissioners with local bodies) in 1979. This arrangement continued upto September 1984. from which date, the District Town Panchayat Officer acted as Special Officers of the Town Panchayats. The Panchayats elections were conducted in February 1986, the posts at Special Officers were done away with and the presidents and the ward members assumed charges. The day-to-day administration of the town panchayats is carried on by the Executive Officers assisted by the ministerial and technical staff.

14.5.5. *Hosur Town Panchayat.*—The Hosur Town Panchayat became selection grade from 9th June 1969.

The town panchayat provides protected water supply. A new water supply scheme became operative from 21st June 1982. It cost Rs. 44.74 lakhs. (Before this there were only wells and tube wells to supply drinking water.) There are four overhead tanks, six ground-level reservoirs, two tube wells, 40 public taps and 40 wells besides 530 house-connections. Daily water consumption in the town panchayat is 8 lakh litres.

14.5.6. *Harur Town Panchayat.*—On the eve of the passing of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act of 1958, Harur was a grade I panchayat. It became a first grade town panchayat under the Act of 1958. It was upgraded as a selection grade town panchayat from 17th September 1969.

The Harur town panchayat includes the villages of Mettupatti, Varunathirtham, Lingapuram, Maveripatti and Udaianur. The average annual income of the town panchayat is Rs. 7,84,560.

A protected water supply scheme is in force in the town panchayat. This was implemented at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs. The town has three overhead tanks, 15 public water taps, 32 deep-tube wells and 20 wells besides 228 private water connections. The streets of the town are lit with tube lights and sodium or mercury vapour lamps. A bus stand has been built in the town under the Integrated Urban Development Scheme at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs.

14.5.7. *Kaveripatnam Town Panchayat.*—Till 1970 it was a grade I town panchayat. It became a selection grade town panchayat [30] from 14th December 1970.

The source of water supply for Kaveripatnam is the river Ponnaiyar which is sandwiched by two parts of the town. The water supply system consists of an over head tank, eight wells, 16 deep-tube wells and 13 public taps. There were 836 house connections for water supply in the town. The average annual income of the town panchayat is Rs. 3,50,000.

14.5.8. *Uthangarai Town Panchayat.*—The Uthangarai village panchayat was upgraded as grade II town panchayat from 20th September 1969. It was upgraded as grade I town panchayat from 14th December 1970. From 16th May 1983 onwards it has been enjoying the status of selection grade town panchayat. The average annual income of this town panchayat is Rs. 3,83,566.

Protected water supply scheme has been executed in this town at a cost of Rs. 14.37 lakhs. The new water supply system has been working from 1st July 1983. There are 24 public taps, two overhead tanks, 17 deep-tube wells and 23 wells. 343 private water connections have been given in the town.

An allotment of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was sanctionsd to this town under phase II of the Self-Sufficiency Scheme. Nineteen drainage channels and three culverts have been constructd under the scheme.

A bus stand of the "C" type has been built in the town under the Integrated Urban Development Scheme.

14.5.9. *Palakodu Town Panchayat.*—Palakodu became grade I town panchayat [31] from 1963. It has been upgraded into selection grade town panchayat from 7th April 1988.

14.5.10. *Karimangalam Town Panchayat.*—When the panchayat were reconstituted under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 Karimangalam [32] became a second grade town panchayat from 1st October 1961. It was upgraded as first grade town panchayat [33] from 1st April 1963. It was accorded selection Grade [34] from 1st January 1971. Now there are two overhead tanks, two ground level reservoirs, 35 deep-tube wells, and 132 wells in the town to provide drinking water to the public.

Under the Integrated Urban Development Scheme, the bus stand of the town was renovated at a cost of Rs. 5.3 lakhs.

14.5:11. *Denkanikotta Town Panchayat.*—Denkanikotta [35] was constituted as a village panchayat in the year 1953. It was upgraded [34] as a first grade town panchayat in the year 1963. This town panchayat was again upgraded as a selection grade panchayat from 18th March 1982.

14.5:12. *Papparapatty Town Panchayat.*—Papparapatty has been a first grade town panchayat from 1949. From 14th February 1985 it has been a Selection Grade Town Panchayat. The average annual income of the town panchayat is Rs. 2,61,777. There are five overhead tanks, 20 deep-tube wells and 26 public taps in the town. There is a plan under consideration of Government to improve the water-supply in the town, by bringing water from the river Chinnar.

Self-Sufficiency scheme has been implemented in the town. Under this scheme, drainage channels have been constructed.

further upgraded [33] as a first grade town panchayat from 14th

14.5.13. *Kelamangalam Town Panchayat.*—This was upgraded[39] as second grade town panchayat from 1st October 1969. This was December 1970.

There are fourteen wells and an overhead tank in the town. There are 62 Domestic Water Supply Connections. There is also a proposal to bring water from the Sanatkumaranadi which flows 3 kms. off the town. Preliminary work for the scheme is over.

The scheme is to be executed with the assistance of the world Bank.

14.5:14. *Kambainallur Town Panchayat.*—Kambainallur was constituted as village panchayat [40] from 27th July 1944. It became a second grade town panchayat [41] from 15th April 1966. It was upgraded as a first grade town panchayat [42] from 1st July 1967.

Two overhead tanks, 30 wells, 19 hand pumps and 22 public water taps provide the source of water-supply to the town.

14.5:15. *Marandahalli Town Panchayat.*—Marandahalli a village panchayat before the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 became second grade town panchayat from 1st April 1963. It was upgraded as a first grade town panchayat [43] from 16th June 1967.

There are two overhead tanks, one ground level reservoir, twenty-four hand-pumps, twelve public taps and two wells in the town.

There is a proposal to boost up water-supply in the town, for which Government have sanctioned Rs. 16 lakhs.

14.5: 16. *Bargur Town Panchayat.*—Bargur was constituted as a second grade town panchayat [44] from 3rd September 1969.

It was upgraded to the present position of first grade town panchayat from 14th December 1970. It was again upgraded as Selection Grade Town Panchayat from 14th February 1985.

Thirteen wells, 26 deep-tube wells, 25 public water taps and 20 private houses connections provide the structure of water-supply in the town. There is no overhead tank in the town. Water is pumped out and directly supplied to the public taps and houses.

There is a proposal to build an overhead tank in the town. Water is pumped out and directly supplied to the public taps and houses.

There is a proposal to build an overhead tank in the town. The town does not have any pucca building or shed for the bus stand. There is also a proposal to build a bus stand, which is pending with the District Development Council.

The Second phase of the Self-Sufficiency Scheme was extended to this town panchayat and the amount allotted was Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Construction of 16 drainage channels and one culvert has been completed under this scheme.

14.5: 17. *Pennagaram Town Panchayat.*—Pennagaram became a second grade town panchayat [46] from 1961. It was upgraded [47] as first grade town panchayat from 14th December 1970. Again it was upgraded as Selection Grade Town Panchayat from 14th February 1985.

There are three overhead tanks, 12 wells, 56 public taps and 20 hand-pumps in the town to provide water suply.

Self-Sufficiency Scheme was implemented in the town. Under this scheme, 13 culverts and 22 distribution canals have been constructed.

14.5:18. *B. Mallapuram Town Panchayat.*—On 13th January 1958, B. Mallapuram was constituted as a village panchayat. [48] It became a second grade town panchayat on 1st April 1969. Its status was upgraded as first grade from 14th December 1970.

Water-supply is provided in the town by two tube wells, four overhead tanks and 42 wells. There is a plan, at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,50,000 to boost up the water-supply system. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has agreed to extend this amount as loan for this.

Under the first phase of the Self-Sufficiency Scheme during 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 3.42 lakhs was allotted to the town panchayat. The works executed in the town under the scheme are construction of culverts and 17 drainage canals. For a long time the sanitary condition of the town was affected by the lack of a drainage system. This blemish was removed by the Self-Sufficiency Scheme.

14.5: 19. *Kadattur Town Panchayat.*—From 1st April 1961 to 31st August 1967, Kadattur was a village panchayat. It was upgraded as a second grade town panchayat on 1st September 1967. It was further upgraded [49] as a first grade town panchayat from 2nd April 1971.

Water-supply in the town is provided by 16 wells, two overhead tanks, one ground-level reservoir, 110 public taps, 70 private house connections and 13 deep tube wells. The average water consumption per day in the town is 25,000 litres.

A "Detailed Water-Supply Development Plan" has been submitted to Government.

During 1982-83, the Self-Sufficiency Scheme was extended to this town. Under this scheme, 14 drainage canals and 8 culverts were constructed.

14.5: 20. *Papireddipatti Town Panchayat.*—The Papireddipatti village panchayat was made a second grade town panchayat [50] from 1st April 1967. It was further upgraded [51] as a first grade town panchayat from 14th December 1970.

Water-supply is provided in the tonw by 14 wells, 13 tube wells, and an overhead tank.

Government had sanctioned Rs. 3.42 lakhs for implementing the Self-Sufficiency Scheme (Phase I) 1982-83 for the town. Sixteen drainage channels and two culverts have been constructed under the scheme.

14.5: 21. *Second Grade Town Panchayats.*—In Dharmapuri district, there are only two second grade town panchayats. They are Nagojanahalli and Mattagiri.

14.5: 22. *Nagojanahalli Town Panchayat.*—Nagojanahalli was upgraded [52] as a second grade town panchayat from 1st April 1968.

The water-supply of the town is provided by a ground-level reservoir, public taps and 22 deep-tube wells. There is a proposal under consideration of Government to arrange water supply for the town from the river Ponnaiyar at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs. Under National Rural Employment Programme, 1982, a ground-level reservoir was built. Self-Sufficiency Scheme in the town was implemented by the Kaveripatnam panchayat union.

Though the official name of this town panchayat is Nagojanahalli, it is popularly known as Nagarasampatti.

14.5 : 23. *Mattagiri Town Panchayat.*—This was constituted as a Union Board [5] with effect from 28th June 1926. After passing the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, it was reconstituted as a second grade town panchayat [5] from 1st February 1960.

The water-supply in the town is provided by 20 wells, one over head tank and 15 deep tube-wells. The system of water-supply in the town needs improvement. A scheme for this at a cost of Rs. 19.30 lakhs is under consideration of Government.

14.5: 24. *Sources of Income of Town Panchayats.*—The sources of income of the town panchayats are mainly house-tax, profession tax and vehicle tax.

House tax is levied either on the basis of the annual rental value of the houses or on the basis of their capital value. All town panchayts in Dharmapuri district except Uthangarai levy house-tax on a certain percentage which ranges from 5 to 13 per cent of the annual rental value. In Uthangarai, house-tax is levied at the rate of 1 per cent of the capital value of the houses.

The levy of house-tax should be reviewed quinquennially. The last review was conducted in all the town panchayats during 1978-79. The next review was held up in view of a ban to take it up in the absence of panchayat councils which remain dissolved from 1979. Now, after the Panchayat elections the Government have lifted the ban on revision of house-tax in Town Panchayats and ordered all Town Panchayats should enforce revision. Special Revision Officers have been appointed and the revision work is under progress. Profession tax and vehicle tax are levied and collected at the maximum slab prescribed by the Panchayat Manual.

Besides these, the town panchayats derive some income from weekly shandies, daily markets, bus stands and octroi. The shops built in the places belonging to the town panchayats also fetch some income. Licence fee 30 per cent of entertainment tax levied in the town panchayat and stamp surcharge are some other sources of income to the Town Panchayats.

In the town panchayats fees for providing protected water-supply and domestic connections, water tax and water fee for domestic connections are levied and collected.

The avenue trees belonging to the department of Highways and Rural Works are leased to the town panchayats and they inturn sub-lease them to the public. This is also a source of income. The trees and other crops in the poramboke land in the custody of the town panchayats are leased out by them.

14.5:25. *Expenditure.*—Most of the town panchayats in the district do not have enough financial resources. However, the essential public amenities such as public health, water-supply and street lighting are provided by all the town panchayats.

14.5.26. *Implementing Plans.*—During 1982-83 all the town panchayats in the district executed the drought relief work with Government subsidy. During 1983-84, the target under the first phase of the Self-Sufficiency Scheme was achieved cent per cent.

The drought relief work special schemes like the Self-Sufficiency Scheme and National Plans, Family Planning Scheme, and the Small Savings are executed better by the town panchayats after the creation of a separate department.

NOTES.

1. Much has been written of the self-governing village communities in India. The characteristics which have attracted most attention are their antiquity, their performance and their self-sufficiency. 'The Village Communities', wrote Sir Charles Metealx about 1830, are little republic having nearly everything that they can want within themselves, and almost independent of foreign relations. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down : revolution succeeds to revolution: Hindu, Pathon, Mogul, Sikh, English are masters in turn: but the village communities remain the same'. Blunte Edward Sir, The I.C.S., London (1937). page 92-93.

2. Sastri, K.A.N., The Cholas, Madras (1955)—Page 120.

3. Arokyasamy, M., Dr. Kongu Country (1956)—Page 368.

4. Ramasamy, A. Dr., Salem District Gazetteers (1967)—Page 502.

5. Blunte Edward Sir, The I.C.S., London, (1937)—Pages 92-93.

6. Resolution of the Government of India, dated 18th May 1852 No. 17-747-759 Pages 5—6.

7. Boag, G. T., The Madras Presidency, 1881-1931 (1933)—Pages 11-12.

8. & 9. Richards, F. J., Madras District Gazetteer Salem (1918) Volume I, Part II—Pages 103 and 104, and G.O. Ms. No. 691, Local and Municipal Department, dated 8th April 1922.

10. Richards F. J., Madras District Gazetteers, Salem (1918) Part I, Page 104.

11. Boag, G.T., The Madras Presidency, 1881-1921 (1933)—Pages 13 and 14.

12. G.O. No. 500, Local Self Government, dated 16th November 1936.

13. G.O. No. 4218, Local Administration Department, dated 24th October 1938.

14. Report of the Municipal Finance Enquiry Committee (1980) Page 1.

15. G.O. Ms. No. 360, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 14th February 1964.

16. Administration report of the Municipality for the year, 1982-83.

17. G.O. No. 1247, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 26th August 1983.

18. G.O. Ms. No. 517, Local Administration, dated 3rd March 1965.

19. G.O. No. 2621, Public Health, dated 21st October 1971.

20. G.O. No. 1452, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 12th June 1974.

21. In 1978, the Panchayat Union Councils were dissolved pending elections. Since then the Divisional Development Officers have been the Special Officers of the panchayat unions.

22. Report on Public Instruction, 1977-78.

23. (i) G.O. No. 857 (Education), dated 23rd May 1981.
(ii) G.O. No. 414 (Education), dated 19th March 1981.

24. All the 16 Panchayat Unions of Dharmapuri district levy the Local Cess Surcharge at the maximum rate of Rs. 2.50 in the rupee of land revenue. Source—Performance Budget—1984-85 of Rural Development and Local Administration Department—Page 29.

25. As per the Local Authorities Finance Act of 1961, 30 percentage of the total collection of Entertainment Tax goes to the respective Panchayat (town or village) and the remaining portion goes to the Commercial Taxes Department.

26. National Rural Employment Programme is jointly sponsored both by the Centre and State. This programme is the modification of the Food for Work Programme, introduced in the year 1979-80 for generating employment in rural areas and to improve the living standards of the rural people. The types of work executed under this programme in the Panchayats are such as afforestation, raising social forestry, providing wells for drinking water, irrigation canals, village tanks, rural roads, and construction of school buidings, balwadis, panchayat offices and Community centres.

27. Integrated Rural Development Programme was introduced in the panchayat unions of Dharmapuri district in the year 1978-79. It is also a jointly sponsored programme of the Central and the State Governments. The object of this porgramme is to improve the standard of living of small and marginal farmers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans and families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are below the poverty line, through productive programme within a definite time frame.

28. Village Works Programme includes provision of link roads, school buildings, rural water-supply, public convenience, social education, tribal development, veterinary dispensaries and training of rural youths for self employment. This programme comes under State Government Plan.

29. Booklet received from the Directorate of Town Panchayat, Madras, 1984.

30. G.O. No. 467, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 16th March 1977.

31. Rc. No. 13514|63|E-3, dated 29th March 1963 of the Additional Development Commissioner of Madras.

32. G.O. No. 2567, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 22nd November 1961.

33. Proceedings of the Additional Development Commissioner, Madras, No. 13514|63, dated 29th March 1963.

34. Proceedings No. 197652|70, dated 14th December 1970 of the Director of Rural Development, Madras.

35. G.O. Ms. No. 1884, Local Administration Department, dated 14th September 1953.

36. Proceedings No. 34561/63, dated 16th May 1963 of the Director of Rural Development and Local Administration, Madras.

37. G.O. No. 30540, Local Administration Department, dated 9th August 1949.

38. G.O. No. 1968, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 3rd September 1969.

39. Proceedings No. 85449, dated 29th September 1969 of the Directorate of Rural Development, Madras.

40. Proceedings No. 26485/43/F2, dated 22nd February 1944 of the Inspector of Local Boards, Madras.

41. Proceedings No. 83|A|6465|F2, dated 13th April 1966 of the Director of Rural Development and Local Administration, Madras.

42. Proceedings No. 88326|67, dated 16th June 1967 of the Director of Rural Development and Local Administration, Madras.

43. Proceedings No. 2739|63-C1, dated 25th March 1963 of the Additional Development Commissioner, Madras.

44. G.O. No. 1658|Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 3rd September 1964.

45. Proceedings No. 197652|70, dated 14th December 1970 of the Director of Rural Development and Local Administration, Madras.

46. G.O. No. 1386, Local and Municipal department, dated 9th June 1981.

47. Proceedings No. 197652/70, dated 14th December 1970, of the Director of Rural Development, Madras.

48. Proceedings No. 1019/58, dated 13th January 1958 of the Collector, Salem.

49. Proceedings No. 8301/66/F2, dated 29th March 1967 of the Director of Rural Development, Madras.

50. Proceedings No. 83-A|66|F2, dated 29th March 1967 of the Director of Rural Development, Madras.

51. Proceedings No. 147852|70, dated 14th December 1970, of the Director of Rural Development, Madras.

52. Proceedings No. 41/67/F1, dated 25th March 1968 of the Director of Rural Development and Local Administration, Madras.

53. Inspector of Local Boards, Letter No. 660|26, dated 28th June 1926.

54. Proceedings No. 488/60, dated 1st February 1960 of the Director of Rural Development and Local Administration, Madras.

CHAPTER 15.

EDUCATION.

15.1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND :

15.1:1. *Education in the early period.*—Education has been defined as an instrument for the future. It can yield rich dividends only if the whole system is directed to meet the demands of the society. A country's human resources constitute its greatest asset. Attitudes and skills make a nation. Education provides the key to both and it is the manifestation of human perfection which is already inherent in man.

A look into history provides us a glimpse of the glorious past in the field of learning which prevailed in the now Dharmapuri district which was part and parcel of Salem district then. Adiyaman Neduman Anji of Tagadur (the present Dharmapuri) patronised Avvaiyar who was affiliated to the Tamil Sangam. Adiyaman's cousin, Nagayar who subsequently married Adiyaman was also said to be an eminent poetess. So at the rulers level it cannot be denied that they were all scholars. In many verses of Agananuru and Purananuru, we see mention has been made by their authors of their association with Tagadur and Adiyamans. There is also an ancient Tamil work "Tagadur Yathirai" sung by a number of poets about Dharmapuri. The period of Adiyamans can be correlated to the first three centuries of the Christian era since the Tamil Sangam was said to have flourished at that time. After that nothing is practically known up to 495 A.D. about the culture and learning that prevailed in the district. Subsequently during 495 A.D. to 870 A.D., Tagadur was under the rule of the Gangas, who were acknowledged as distinguished scholars.[1] Of which, Madhava-I, specialised in law, Tiruvikrama has been described as the abode of fourteen branches of learning and Durvinita wrote a commentry on the XV chapter of Kritarjuniya and Sanskritised Brikathkatha. It is also said that during the 7th and 8th centuries celebrated works like Akalanka's, Astasakti, Gunabhadra's Uttarapurana and Ugradidya's Kalyanakaraka came to be written under the aegis of these kings. Further it is said that renowned poets like Bharavi, Pambar, Ponnar, Asaga and Gunabhadra adorned the courts of the kings at that time. We also come across stray references in inscriptions in various places that Brahmins were intent on educating people in the Vedas and the connected branches of religion.[2] The author of "Nannul" Bhavani of Kongu country was patronisid by the Ganga King Siyagangan.[3] It is also seen that Jain Scholars were given an equal status during the Gangas rule.[4] The Gatti Mudaliyars of Salem district had also a role to pay in the cause of learning, pertaining to religion.[5]

Temples were said to be not merely centres of religious worship, as they are today. They are said to have functioned as centres of learning of cultural enjoyment and of economic and political transactions.

However, there was no definite course of education much less a standard set up for the measuring out of ones accomplishment with any degree of exactitude.[6]

Coming to schools or the educational institutions which are necessary for imparting education there is no evidence testifying to the existence of schools where the proverbial 3 'R's were taught This would be seen from the fact that the higher rules of knowledge were not sealed then by any one who wished to learn since it was not opened to all to learn higher philosophy, theology, logic or grammar, which were restricted only to a few. A sort of intellectual caste existed by the side of the social castes. Still for common practical purposes of life, many were educationally fit.

However, with passing of years, it is seen that the first known schools which took about the task of imparting education to the common public were pial schools. The origin and the growth of these schools may be traced between the 18th and 19th centuries (as seen from the Report of the Education Committee of 1882).

In the report of the Education Committee of 1882, the Dequty Inspector of Schools of Hosur Circle has described about the then pial schools then existed in the area. In these schools, pupils were trained to read fastly (without understanding the meaning). The syllabus were ancient puranas and epics and arithmetic as would be enough to carry on the agricultural transaction of the villages. Their writing materials were cadjan leaves and styles. The post of teacher was hereditary. He shared all the functions and the common interests of the village. He was honoured on all auspicious days. The total tuition fee of a teacher ranged from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per month. There might be fluctuations in his income depending upon the size of the village. The school time was 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The busy time of the school in which the teacher took active part in teaching was 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In rest of the times seniors taught the juniors under the supervision of the monitors. Punctuality in attendance in school was maintained by inflicting severe punishments on the late comers. There was neither class nor division nor standard in these types of schools. A student finished his study after seven years of such learning.

15.1:2. *Beginning of the Western Education.*—The Charter Act of 1813 passed by the British Parliament which provided for educational reforms in India was the first step taken by the British to introduce Western Education. The Charter Act, provided for an expenditure of rupees one lakh, every years for each Presidency towards the promotion of education. But it did not prove well and the amount remained unspent due to lack of a system in the field of education.

With all the thinking and the education reforms, etc., brought out by the British Parliament in 1813 and by Sir Thomas Munro in 1822 the reactions of the people to the reforms were not welcome. The custom of patronising pial schools was very deep rooted in the minds of the people that they were not prepared to get themselves accustomed to the latest form of education introduced by the British. They found the education pattern brought about were not religious oriented and that they had to spend on books and stationery towards the education of their children. Moreover, they were contended in the standard of education imparted in the pial schools which according to them was enough to carry on the day-to-day transactions in the village. Therefore, it can be said that the trans-

of mind of the people was more responsible for the slow progress of education, even though scope was provided by the then Government.

So, for the first time in 1822, the British endeavoured to collect education statistics[8] with a view to initiate educational reforms. Sir Thomas Munro (the then Governor of Madras Presidency) started the educational enquiry the results of which fairly fully revealed the state of indigenous education then existing in the various districts of this Presidency.[9] With regard to composite Salem district the standard of public instruction in the district was poor.[10] As per the statistics there were only pial schools to impart education. The number of such schools in the present Dharmapuri district were not many since they were confined to certain pockets only.

The Munro's enquiry resulted in the formation of a Board of Public Instruction[11] and a school of Book Society of Madras in the year 1826. In each district, a Collectorate school, and in each taluk a Tahsildari school, were opened. A normal school was started in Madras to train teachers for the Collectorate schools. The teachers of the Tahsildari schools were locality appointed.

By this scheme, a Collectorate school at Salem town and a Tahsildari school at Hosur were established. In the Hosur school the medium of Instruction was Telugu. It must be noted that the indigenous schools also functioned simultaneously and that they were not replaced by the Collectorate or Tahsildari schools.

As said earlier the response of the public was poor and so the newly started schools proved a failure.

Yet another phase in the field of education was brought about in 1835 by Lord William Bentinck the then Governor-General of India. Lord Macaulay, the law member of his Council, strongly argued for English education in India which minutes Lord William Bentinck approved on 7th March 1935, by which the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science ; that all the funds appropriated for the purpose of education would be best employed on English education alone. The Resolution, it must be remembered, left untouched all indigenous institutions and oriental schools. As a result of this Resolution all the collectorate and tahsildari schools were abolished. A normal school was established in Madras to train teachers in English education. In the meantime the Board of Public Instruction was superceded by the Committee of Native Education which in turn was replaced by the Madras University Board.

In 1854, another reformation in the field of education was worked out by the Court of Directors to provide mass education, the major welcome change being the thinking that instructions in Indian languages should not be superceded by instructions in English and instead to encourage the vernacular also simultaneously. This rethinking ushered in a new era in the history of education.

To achieve this, administrative systems were formulated. This resulted in the setting up of the Department of Public Instruction in 1854 for which Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot (later Sir Alexander Arbuthnot) was the first Director. He was assisted by four inspectors of schools, 20 assistant inspectors (later called deputy inspectors) of school and 20 sub-assistant inspectors or taluk visitors. The whole Madras Presidency was divided into six inspectorate divisions. The present Dharmapuri district (then a part of Salem district) was included in the fourth inspectorate division which had its jurisdiction over the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli. The Division, in turn was divided into many circles each under the control of a Deputy Inspector. The then Salem district was covered by two circles with headquarters at Salem and Krishnagiri. Dharmapuri district was under the jusisdiction of the Deputy Inspector of Krishnagirl Circle.

Provisions were made for provincial schools, zilla schools and several taluk schools. There was also provision for a grant in-aid for all the private schools which were agreed to be inspected by the department of public instruction.

Taluk schools were established in 1858 at Hosur, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri. There was also a normal school at Krishnagiri maintained by the Local Fund Board to train teachers for the elementary schools. The zilla school was established at Salem. In the taluk schools, the language of English, Tamil, Telugu and subjects like arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography and history were taught. The core subjects were instructed through the vernaculars.

In 1871, these public schools were brought under the control of local bodies (district and taluk boards).

High school and middle school education and Female education were maintained or aided from provincial funds whereas the primary schools were maintained or aided from Local Funds.

The inspecting authority consisted of a deputy inspector of the respective circle and five inspecting school masters.12

15.1.3. *Early schools in Dharmapuri district.*—In 1876 Dharmapuri taluk had a Government m ddle school an alded girls primary school, ten Locil Fund combined schools and 16 Result schools. The location of the schools were, Goldsmith street, Weavers street and Tobacco street of Dharmapuri town and Adhamankottai, Laligam, Indur, Pennagaram, Papparapatti, Palakodu, Mallapuram, Karimangalam, Ariakan, Kumarasamipatti, Attukaranpatti, Kadagathur, Kurumpatti, Venkatampatti, Erikadaipatti, Narathampatti Koilur, Thendagoundanpatti, Pagalpatti, Samichettipatti and Hanumanthapuram.

In the year 1899, in Hosur town a Government middle school, a Government Girls' school, a Local Fund combined school and a Mission Result School came up. Besides, in this taluk, there was an aided middle school known as A.V. middle school, an aided Remount Depot school at Mathagiri, an aided A.V. middle school,

and a Local Fund combined school in Denkanikotta. In Bagalur, Berigai, Shoolagiri, Thorappalli, Kelamangalam, Thally, Mathagondapalli, Tiaradurgam, Muddulgaribi, Nallur, Elesandran, Kottapatti, Mahattur, Gummalapuram and Bellalam there were Local Fund combined system schools. There were also seven pial schools in the taluk.

In Krishnagiri town, a Government Middle school, Local Fund combined school and a Result school functioned. Besides there were Local Fund combined system schools at Bargur, Thattakkal, Kaveripattinam, Rayakottah, Dauladabad, Thograpalli, Kannerdapalli, Merupalli, Kattapalli and also 11 pial schools in the taluk.

In the then Uttangarai taluk there were Local Fund combined schools at Uttangarai, Singarapettai, Kunnattur, Kallavi, Ananthur, Kadattur, Bairanatham, Pappireddipatti and Harur.

The languages taught in these schools were English, Telugu and very rarely Hindustani. The subjects taught were Arithmetic, History, Geography and Hygiene.

15.2. *Growth of Literacy and Educational Standard.*—The Central and as well as the State Governments are bounteous enough to launch programmes one after another towards the cause of education.

During the year 1951, in the area now under Dharmapuri district there were 58,908 males and 9,387 females who were able to read and write.[14] Of this, there were only 773 males and 20 females who had studied up to higher secondary education. Those who had gone up to intermediate were 89 including three females. As regards there were only 30 graduates and nine post-graduates that too all males.

Professional degree holders were totally nil in the district. Fresh impetus was given to boost up the standards in the educational institutions after Dharmapuri attained the status of a district. Government have since opened two colleges, a polytechnic, an industrial training institute and many primary, middle and high schools with many more in the offing which have helped to increase the literacy rate in the district. The particulars of literacy rates prevailed during 1961 and 1971 are tabulated in Table Nos. 15.1 and 15.2.

As in 1981, the percentage[15] of literates in the district is 29. The figures for the males and females are 38.98 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.

TABLE 15:1.

NUMBER OF LITERATES IN THE DISTRICT AS IN 1961.*
(Taluk-wise)

Taluks.	*Total population.*		*Number of literates.*	
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dharmapuri	188,953	185,628	46,872	15,597
Krishnagiri	201,201	193,893	52,725	16,788
Hosur	161,857	153,308	32,550	3,606
Harur	108,876	106,727	31,386	6,656

*Census of India, Tamil Nadu, 1961.—District Census Hand Book, Salem, Madras.—(1966), Vol. II.

TABLE 15:2.

NUMBER OF LITERATES IN THE DISTRICT AS IN 1971.*
(Taluk-wise)

Taluks.	*Total population.*		*Number of literates.*	
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
Dharmapuri	172,461	167,088	60,275	24,566
Hosur	83,575	86,251	25,068	9,811
Denkanikotta	109,010	103,244	30,034	10,530
Krishnagiri	199,828	196,284	64,960	27,820
Uttangarai	70,900	68,523	21,929	7,340
Harur	142,638	137,559	47,703	17,518
Palakodu	73,862	72,552	19,872	7 027

* Census of India, 1971, Tamil Nadu—District Census Hand Book, Dharmapuri, Madras (1972).

The enrolment rate for children in the age group 6-11 in the district during 1981-82 was only 91 per cent as against the State average of 95 per cent. With the introduction of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meals Programme, there is a marked improvement in the enrolment as well as attendance of the school going children under this age group. The average enrolment during the month of July, August and September, 1982, had recorded a 10 per cent increase when compared to the average annual enrolment for the academic years 1981-82 as a whole and so, also compared to the average enrolment for the corresponding three months period in 1981. In the case of the boys, the enrolment registered a 12 per cent increase and for girls it was 7 per cent. This trend has to be considered as very impressive when studied against the background of past performance.[16A]

15.3. SCHOOL EDUCATION :

15.3:1. *School administration.*—The primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary levels of education of this State are planned and monitored by the Director of School Education, Madras. He is also the Director for the State Council of Educational Research and Training. The Director is assisted by three Joint Directors, six Deputy Directors, five Assistant Directors and one Administrative Officer in technical and administrative matters. On the financial side the Director is assisted by the Financial Controller and one Senior Accounts Officer.

There is a separate Directorate at the State level for the conduct of school examinations and for the announcement of results.

There are Chief Educational Officers at revenue districts level, District Educational Officers at the educational districts level, Inspectresses of Girls' Schools at the circles level, Deputy Inspectors at the ranges level and Assistant Educational[16] Officers at the panchayat unions level, who plan and watch the progress of education under their respective jurisdiction.

Though Dharmapuri became a separate district in the year 1965, the post of Chief Educational Officer for the district was created only in the year 1979. Prior to this the Chief Educational Officer, Salem administered Dharmapuri district also. Dharmapuri was functioning as a single educational [17] district from 1957 to 1972. In February 1972, the Krishnagiri educational district[18] was created. The revenue taluks of Krishnagiri, Hosur and Denkanikotta which include the panchayat union areas of Shoolagiri, Hosur, Thalli, Kelamangalam, Bargur, Krishnagiri, Veppanapalli and Kaveripatnam have come under the jurisdiction of the Krishnagiri educational district.

The revenue taluks of Dharmapuri, Palakodu, Pennagaram, Harur and Uttangarai which include the panchayat union areas of Dharmapuri, Palakodu, Pennagaram, Nallampalli, Harur, Morappur, Papireddipatti and Uttangarai have come under the jurisdiction of the Dharmapuri educational district.

There are deputy inspectors in the cadre of trained graduate teachers with headquarters at Dharmapuri, Palakodu, Pennagaram, Uttangarai, Kadattur, Harur and Papireddipatti, who assist the district educational officer of Dharmapuri educational district in inspection and supervision of schools. In the Krishnagiri educational district deputy inspectors are stationed at Shoolagiri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Bargur, Thalli, Denkanikotta and Kaveripatnam. When the number of schools under the control of a deputy inspector of schools exceeds 70, he is assisted by a junior or additional deputy Inspector in the cadre of trained secondary grade teacher. Such junior or additional inspectors are functioning in the offices of the deputy inspectors of Palakodu, Harur, Uttangarai, Bargur, Hosur, Kelamangalam, Thalli, Denkanikotta and Kaveripatnam.

In all the 16 panchayat union headquarters of the district, there are assistant educational officers, who assist the District Educational Officers in the administration of schools.

The girls schools of Dharmapuri district are under the control of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Salem.

The physical educational instructions aspect of the schools are under the control of the Regional Inspector of Physical Education, Dharmapuri.

15.3:2. *Growth of the Educational Institutions in District.*—Most of the educational institutions in the district are run by the Government. The privately run (aided) schools are very few in the district as compared with the other districts.

Prior to 1980-81, most of the elementary schools were run by the local bodies (i.e.) panchayat unions and municipalities. From 1980-81 the schools 1,758 in number maintained by the panchayat union19 have been taken over by the Education department. The municipalities still run 25 schools in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri towns. As at present, in the district, besides Government and Municipalities, Welfare Departments also run 23 schools, missionaries 21 schools and private (aided) managements four schools which are of all categories. The total number and categories of schools, pupils studied and the teachers worked, in the district from 1967-68 to 1982-83 are furnished by way of tables uder 15.3, 15.4 and 15.5. Normally at the middle school level, all the schools are co-educational. At the high school level most of the schools are co-educational except a few.

15.3:3. *Higher Secondary Education.*—During 1977-78, the students who studied in the tenth and eleventh standards in the high schools, appeared for the respective examinations. The eligible candidates of the former joined the pre-university courses at college while the latter in the higher secondary courses, which introduced in selected high schools which were designated as higher secondary schools. The 11 years S.S.L.C. course and the one year pre-university course made their *exeunt* and the ten years S.S.L.C. course and two years higher secondary course made their debut, in 1978-79.

As per this new educational policy of the Tamil Nadu Government, two years higher secondary education after ten years of schooling, instead of one year pre-university course followed by eleven years schooling was introduced during the academic year 1978-79.

This new educational policy has been evolved as two streams, viz., the general and vocational to meet the needs of the different sections of the students. The main aim to locate the plus two stage in Schools is to extend the benefit of Higher Secondary Education to every nook and corner of the State and to all sections of the society especially the usually neglected rural population and weaker sections. This policy has helped to correct the urban imbalance in educational provision. So, while introducing the scheme, care was taken to see atleast there is one higher secondary school in a panchayat union area.

The higher secondary schools at different localities were free to choose suitable vocational subjects based on the needs of the area and availability of trained men and materials. It may be rightly said that this major change in a massive scale broke the rigid barriers between the world of learning and world of work, and brought about a fusion between the two.

Dharmapuri right from the early days was a fore-runner in sericulture. With advanced features and incentive, sericulture continues to be a flourishing industry. The sericulture department as part of its programme is imparting training to students of secondary schools of Kambainallur, Pennagaram, Papireddipatti and Papparapatty.

TABLE 15;5

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT †

Years.	Total number of schools.	Pupils studied		Teachers worked.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1967-68 ..	1,329	94,542	59,978	2,866	711
1968-69 ..	1,379	84,540	52,457	2 865	699
1969-70 ..	1,385	*	*	3,036	856
1970-71 ..	1,403	91,738	59,161	*	*
1971-72 ..	1,428	95,619	62,752	3,252	945
1972-73 ..	1,448	95 738	54,078	2,545	976
1973-74 ..	1,510	101,138	68,454	3,297	1,006
1974-75 ..	1,513	102,080	69.515	3,437	1,100
1975-76 ..	1,543	101,790	69,295	3,395	1,095
1976-77 ..	1,549	105,136	74,456	3,430	1,146
1977-78 ..	1,561	110,468	80,091	3,444	1,129
1978-79 ..	1,573	112,509	87,701	3,534	1,121
1979-80 ..	1,577	114,434	83,330	3,664	1,215
1980-81 ..	1,603	120,911	88,406	3,585	1,193
1981-82 ..	1,625	119,929	88,268	3,517	1,232
1982-83 ..	1,659	127,993	95,917	3,564	1,224

* Figures not available.

† Prepared on the ihformation furnished by the Director of School Education, Madras.

TABLE 15:4

MIDDLE SCHOOLS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT †

Years.	Total number of schools.	Pupils studied.		Teachers worked.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1967-68 ..	118	29,592	15,327	1,079	284
1968-69 ..	197	38,371	15,260	1,010	234
1969-70 ..	203	*	*	*	*
1970-71 ..	198	31,068	18,164	1,004	284
1971-72 ..	199	29,293	16,393	1,030	389
1972-73 ..	200	31,233	18,587	1,106	405
1973-74 ..	201	32,650	19,582	1,157	427
1974-75 ...	195	31,927	19,551	1,081	451
1975-76 ...	191	31,241	19 292	1'054	422
1976-77 ..	194	33,045	21,090	1,067	418
1977-78 ..	195	34,451	22,311	1,094	458
1978-79 ..	193	35,368	22,596	1,056	454
1979-80 ...	190	36,103	23,232	1,049	509
1980-81 ..	184	33,459	19,129	1,048	480
1981-82 ..	167	30,279	18,809	865	408
1982-83 ..	171	31,244	21,026	862	440

* Figures not available.

† Prepared on the basis of the information furnished by the Director of Schools Education, Madras.

TABLE 15.5

HIGH SCHOOLS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.†

Years.	Total Number of schools.		Pupils studied.		Teachers worked.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1967-68	83	6	27,410	3,243	1,265	111
1968-69 ..	83	7	27,838	3,634	1,439	123
1969-70 ..	91	7	*	3,785	*	136
1970-71 ..	92	7	25,497	4,131	1,391	149
1971-72 ..	94	7	24,917	10,138	1,460	291
1972-73 ..	95	7	25,644	11,006	1,480	130
1973-74 ..	97	7	26,143	11,457	1,543	298
1974-75 ..	103	7	27,586	11,973	1,587	351
1975-76 ..	106	7	28,343	12,634	1,585	382
1976-77 ..	107	7	31,175	13,774	1,629	391
1977-78 ..	108	7	31,963	24,294	1,621	421
1978-79 ..	81	6	14,280	5,193	902	196
1979-80 ..	80	7	13,506	8,326	829	211
1980-81 ..	92	6	15,578	9,183	843	243
1981-82 ..	106	5	18,270	9,144	911	245
1982-83 ..	107	6	20,894	11,493	990	306

† Prepared on the basis of the information furnished by the Director of School Education, Madras.

* Figures not available.

TABLE 15:6

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.*

Years.	Number of schools.		Enrolment of pupils.		Number of teachers.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1978-79 ..	28	2	18,926	6,671	750	211
1979-80 ..	31	2	23,599	8,309	877	245
1980-81 ..	33	3	26,106	10,322	1,011	279
1981-82 ..	34	5	28,426	11,949	1,069	368
1982-83 ..	34	5	29,718	11,988	1,093	385

NOTE.—1. The enrolment figures comprises of all the students (from VI to XII) of the Higher Secondary Schools.

2. The figures shown under teachers column represent all who teach the standard from VI to XII.

* Table prepared on the basis of the information furnished by the Director of School Education, dated 9th January 1985.

During the first year (1978-79) of introduction of the higher secondary education in Dharmapuri district, 30 high schools attained the status of higher secondary schools of which two were exclusively for girls. In the next academic year three more high schools were upgraded as higher secondary schools bringing the total number to 33. In 1980-81, one more high school was upgraded into a higher secondary school, which was exclusively for girls. The total number of higher secondary schools in the district as in 1983 is 39 of which five are for girls. These five schools for girls are located at Dharmapuri, Harur, Papireddipatti, Krishnagiri and Hosur. Of the remaining 34 schools, seven are exclusively for boys and they are located at Dharmapuri, Harur and Papireddipatti. The remaining 27 schools are co-educational. The enrolment and the staff particulars of higher secondary schools are given in Table 15:6.

15.3 :4. *Achievement of School Education*.—During the year 1979-80, 5,581 candidates appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate (S.S.L.C.) Examinations and out of which 2,571 candidates came out successful which works out to 46 per cent. In the subsequent year 6,999 candidates appeared for the examination out of which 3,269 came out successful which is 49 per cent. In 1981-82 the total number of candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination was 7,818 and out of which 2,739 were declared passed (i.e.) 36.2 per cent. The percentage of pass in this year was comparatively poor when compared with the results during the previous years.

During 1979-80 (the first year of the introduction of higher secondary education in the State) in Dharmapuri district, 2,771, candidates appeared for the public examination and 1,294 were successful (i.e.) 47 per cent, which rose to 53 per cent in the next year. The total number of candidates who appeared and passed in the examination being 2,364 and 1,352 respectively and the percentage of pass was 58 per cent. In 1981-82, 2,529 candidates sat for higher secondary examination. The number of passes was 1,077 or 43 per cent which is slightly lower than that of the previous year.

15.3 : 5. *Boys Scouts and Girls Guides.*—Only in a few schools in the district there are the Boys Scouts and Girls Guides movement. In the Dharmapuri Educational District there are 70 Scout units and whereas it is 18 in the Krishnagiri Educational District. Girls Guides a similar organisation for girls, has a strength of 12 units in the Dharmapuri Educational District and five units in the Krishnagiri Educational District. In January 1979 about 150 volunteers from Boys Scout and 40 volunteers from Girls Guides of this district participated in the All India Jambooree at Maraimalai Nagar, Chengalpattu District.

15.3:6. *Women Education.*—As per the 1961 census [20] the total number of literate women in Dharmapuri District was 9,367 whereas the literate men were 58,908. The total number of girls at middle schools were 279 while the number was 1,569 in the case of boys. The strength of the girls at school final (S.S.L.C.) were only 24 while that of the boys were 773. In the Intermediate Courses the girls were three and the boys 86. Graduates and Post-graduates in Arts and Science, Medical, Engineering, Law, Agriculture and Veterinary among women were totally nil in the district. As regards women teachers there were only 13.

As per the 1971 census the total population of the district was 16,77,775 out of which the literates were only 3,74,453 and of which the literates women were 1,04,612.

There are five Government Higher Secondary Schools, six Government High Schools and one private High School in the district for girls, which come under the jurisdiction of the Inspectress of Girls' School at Salem. There is also a Government Secondary Grade Teacher Training Institute for Girls, at Krishnagiri which also comes under the jurisdiction of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Salem

For higher and technical education, there are no colleges or polytechnics exclusively for girls. From the year 1971, in the two colleges in the district (i.e.) the Government Arts College, Dharmapuri and Government Arts College, Krishnagiri, girls are also accommodated. In the Krishnagiri Government Polytechnic and the Hosur Government Industrial Training Institute, certain courses are made co-educational.

Here, Girls Guides, Red Cross Societies and N.S.S. Units are functioning.

It also has to be mentioned that a student from the Avvaiyar Government Higher Secondary School, Dharmapuri held a State level rank in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held during March 1985.

15.3 : 7. *Science Laboratory Facilities.*—Science laboratories are available in schools which could afford to have one. To extend laboratory facilities to such other schools in the district which do not have such facilities, provision has been made for two mobile labs. (vans) for the two educational districts, with science graduate teacher instructor at the rate of one per mobile lab

15.4. TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTES

15.4 : 1. *General*.—There are two teachers training institute in the district run by the Government to train secondary grade teachers. One is at Dharmapuri and the other at Krishnagiri. They were started in August 1960. In Hosur prior to 1967, there was a teacher training institute where the medium of instruction was Telugu which was subsequently merged with the Dharmapuri Teacher Training Institute in 1967.

15.4 : 2. *Dharmapuri Teacher Training Institute*.—This institute offers a diploma course in teacher training the mediums of instructions being Tamil and Telugu. Women are also accommodated. Hostel facilities are available. The District Educational Officer is the controlling authority.

The strength [21] of this institute during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 were 37, 38, 38, 57, 57 and 70 respectively.

15.4 : 3. *Krishnagiri Teacher Training Institute*.—This institute is exclusively for girls. It has hostel facilities. The medium of instruction is Tamil. This institute is under the control of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Salem. The total strength [22] in this institute during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 were 25, 30, 35, 40 and 40 respectively.

15.5. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION :

15.5 : 1. *General*.—The Government Arts College at Krishnagiri is the first to come (1964). This was followed by another one at Dharmapuri in 1965. The setting up of these two colleges proved to be a boon to the students of the district who had hitherto had no other go except to go to the adjacent districts to pursue further studies.

15.5 : 2. *Krishnagiri Government Arts College*.—The Government Arts College at Krishnagiri was started in the year 1964, which fulfilled a long felt desire of the public. A munificient donation from the public collected by the college committee, enabled the State Government to set up this college. It started with three sections in the pre-university course in 1964 and one more section was added later. Degree courses offering Mathematics (B.Sc.) and History (B.A.) as main subjects were introduced in July 1965. In 1971-72, three more new courses in degree classes, B.Sc. in Zoology and B.A. in English and Tamil Literatures were followed by B.Sc. Degree course in Botony during the next academic year and B.Sc. Physics during the subsequent academic year. This college was upgraded into a postgraduate institution with the introduction of postgraduate degree course (M.Sc.) in Botany in the year 1980-81. In the next academic year, 1981-82, M.Sc. course in Mathematics was started. From the year 1982-83, the College has been recognised as a research institution which offers M.Phil. course in Botany for two candidates every year.

The semester system of examination in all the courses was introduced in this college from the year 1976-77 which was shortlived. In the year 1983-84, it reverted to the old system of annual examination.

As there is no Institution for collegiate education, separately for women, this college was made co-educational from the year 1971-72.

The tutorial system in force in this college is that each student will be assigned to the case of one of the members of the staff, who will advice the students on all academic and social matters.

National Cadet Corps, National Service Scheme [23] and Social Service League are functioning in this college.

A book-bank is attached to the college library which lends books to the socially backward students which can be held by them till their performance in the university examination.

15.5:3. *Dharmapuri Government Arts College.*—Dharmapuri Government Arts College was opened [24] during the academic year 1965-66, with pre-university courses. Degree courses in Mathematics and History were introduced in 1967. Degree course in Zoology followed in 1976-77. In the years to follow the degree courses in Physics and Co-operation and Botany, and Chemistry were started from the years 1979-80; 1980-81 and 1982-83 respectively the latest being degree course in commerce from 1985-86. Post-graduate course in Mathematics was commenced in the year 1983-84.

Evening College.—Dharmapuri Government Arts College offered evening college courses from 1970. To start with only P.U.C. was offered. In 1973 degree course in History had been introduced but this programme remain suspended from 1977-78 for want of proper response.

Medium of Instruction.—The media of instruction for all the degree courses except 'Co-operation' and Commerce are Tamil and English. At the postgraduate level the medium is only English.

The strength in each course for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 may be seen in Table No. 15:7.

TABLE : 15 : 7

THE GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE – COUSSE WISE PARTICULARS:

Year	Courses	Tamil Medtum		Eng. Mediuam		Total Both Medium
		Boys	Gtrls	Boys	Girls	
1981-82	B.A. History	129	14	123	17	283
	B.A. Co-operation	..	..	43	8	51
	B.Sc. Maths	106	12	98	11	327
	B.Sc. Physics	57	8	53	11	129
	B.Sc. Chemistry	52	13	62	6	133
	B.Sc. Zoology	56	12	56	11	135
1982-83	B.A. History	134	11	120	21	286
	B.A. Co-operation	..	..	56	16	72
	B.A. Maths	92	17	94	15	218
	B.Sc. Physics	56	12	63	15	146
	B.Sc. Zoology	49	16	57	2	124
	B.Sc. Botony	10	2	11	3	26
	B.Sc. Chemistry	59	11	55	9	134
1983-84	B.A. History	120	15	111	22	268
	B.A. Co-operation	..	..	57	11	68
	B.Sc. Maths	97	14	85	23	219
	B.Sc. Physics	62	9	55	15	141
	B.Sc. Chemistry	61	9	54	12	136
	B.Sc. Zoology	52	16	56	16	140
	B.Sc. Botony	19	6	18	5	49
	M.Sc. Maths	..	..	12	..	12

15.6. TECHNICAL EDUCATION :

15.6 : 1. *General.*—The technical education of the State, was formerly under the control of the Director of Public Instructions. A separate department of Technical Education was formed on 14th October 1957 to administer Technical Institutions like Engineering Colleges, special institutions. In this district there are two polytechnics which are also under the control of the Technical Education Department. The aspirants for medical, legal, agricultural and pharmaceutical studies avail the facilities in the district headquarters towns of Coimbatore, Salem, Vellore or Madras.

The Directorate of Technical Education and the State Board of Technical Education and Training were simultaneously formed. The Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities, Principals of Technical Institutions, leading Industrialists, Technocrats, State and Central Government officials and Heads of the related departments. (Industry, Commerce and Education) form the Board with the Minister for Education as its Chairman. This Board advises the Government in the matter of Technical Education, giving affiliation, recognition to Technical Institutions and laying down the Government policy on technical education

At the national level the top most policy making body in technical education is the All India Council for Technical Education. There are Regional Committees for the Council. Tamil Nadu comes under the purview of the Southern Regional Committee the jurisdiction of which extends to Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala States and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Andaman Islands.

In Dharmapuri district, there are three institutions to impart technical education, viz., the Government Polytechnic at Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills Polytechnics (self-financing) at Palakodu and the Government Industrial Training Institute at Hosur. The Polytechnics are under the control of the Directorate of Technical Education and the Government Industrial Training Institute comes under the Department of Employment and Training.

15.6 : 2. *Krishnagiri Polytechnic.*—As per the recommendations of the State Board of Technical Education and Training a polytechnic [25] for Krishnagiri has come into function with effect from 20th June 1979.

It offers diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electronic engineering. The duration of the courses under regular study is three years. The examinations are semesterised. Part-time courses are also offered from the year 1983-84, the duration of which is four years.

The students admitted in first year course was 100 boys and 20 girls respectively, during the years of 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. It was increased to 150 boys and 30 girls for the two successive years of 1982-83 and 1983-84. During the academic year (1984-85) the strength in each course has been 146 boys and 32 girls

The polytechnic is provided with a library which has a collection of 6,257 volumes of technical and other books. There is also a regular subscription for 33 technical and other periodicals. This institution has an overall staff strength of 100. There are no hostel facilities.

15.6 : 3. *Palakodu Polytechnic*.—The Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Palakodu, is the first private body in the district to provide technical education. When the State Government relaxed the rules of Technical Education in 1983-84 by permitting private agencies to run 'self-financing' polytechnics, this polytechnic afforded opportunities for diploma courses in civil, mechanical, electronics and communication engineerings. The strength under each course is 60. As in September 1985 the staff strength of this institution is ten which according to the report of the Polytechnic are enough.

The Government have reserved 45 per cent of the seats to the sons of the case growers affiliated to the Dharmapuri Co-operative Sugar Mills and 5 per cent for the sons of the employees of the Mill. [27]

15.6 : 4. *Industrial Training Institute, Hosur*.—The Industrial Training Institute for Hosur started on 1st May 1964 but it was functioning at Salem for a year since the construction of permanent buildings at Hosur[28] was underway. On completion of the buildings, the Industrial Training Centre moved to Hosur on 16th June 1965. To begin with this centre offered training in seven trades and then gradually expanded and now it offers 12 trades. The details of the courses offered are shown in Table No. 15.8.

The courses in electronic mechanic (general), instrumental mechanic and watch and clock making are offered to women also.

As in 1982 the total number of trainees who came out successful from this institution was 2,226 out of which 1,908 have been awarded the National Industrial Certificates. During 1979, Hosur Industrial Training Institute, was selected as the best institution in the State and was awarded the silver cup. [29] The successful trainees do have employment opportunities in the Hosur Industrial Estate.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the candidates have been sponsored by the panchayat unions of Hosur, Thalli, Shoolagiri and Kelamangalam for undergoing training in crafts as part time courses, which is termed as 'TRYSEM" or Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment Scheme. Under this scheme the short term courses in Auto-electrician, simple wiring, motor rewinding and watch and clock repairing are offered. The duration of the course was three months formerly and now it is six months. As in 1984, eleven batches of trainees have come out successful.

Hostel facility is available for 105 trainees.

TABLE No. 15.8

PARTICULARS OF THE TRADES TAUGHT IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE.

	Name of the Trades.	*Sanctioned strength.*	*Duration of study.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
			(IN YEARS.)
1	Electrician	32	2
2	Fitter	32	2
3	Machinist	24	2
4	Motor Vehicle Mechanic ..	32	2
5	Instrument Mechanic	32	2
6	Electronics Mechanic	32	2
7	Moulder	64	1
8	Turner	48	2
9	Tool and Dye Maker ..	32	2
10	Wiremen	32	2
11	Welder	48	1
12	Watch and clock maker ..	32	2

15.7. EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED:

There are three special school for the handicapped in the district. They are the Government school for the Deaf and the Government School for the Blind at Dharmapuri and the Tamil Evangelical Luthern Church (TELC) School for the Blind at Bargur near Krishnagir sponsored by a German Mission. They are all residential schools. These schools are under the control of the State Social Welfare Department. The staff of these schools have been specially trained to teach the blind, deaf and dumb. Statistics showed that during 1981-82, these institutions provided training for 55 at the Government Deaf School. Dharmapuri 37 at the Government Blind School, Dharmapuri and 82 at the T.E.L.C. School for the blind Bargur. The strength of the teaching staff in the institution at Dharmapuri was three each and seven in the Bargur School. The medium and method of instruction offered in these schools are Tamil and the subjects[30] taught are Tamil, English, Maths, Science, History, Geography, Moral Science and general knowledge. Training in music and physical education also from part of the curriculam.

During the current academic year 123 pupils are undergoing training in this school at Dharmapuri. The classes are handled by specially traned teachers at one teacher per 10 students. Besides the teaching staff there are also staff members like Assisant, Junior Assistant, Hostel Warden, Cook, Night Watchmen, etc.

The class room instructions are made possible by group hearing aids. Besides, the students are also supplied with individual hearing aid sets free of cost. They are provided with free food and dress besides the free hostel facilities.

Education in academic subjects like Tamil Mathematics, Scienc, History, Geography and English are imparted. Vocational training in weaving is also imparted. Individual speech training sused in the class room to train the pupils to speak.

15.8. NON-FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION.

15.8:1 General.—The primary eduation through compulsory in our country is not taken up seriously by the people which results in either drop-outs or who have never attended schools. Poor people expect their children to augment their family income by taking up of some odd jobs or to assist them in agriculture.

The non-formal education scheme has been introduced for helping this category of children. In the State ltvel the programmes are executed by the Director of Non-formal and Adult Education, Madras. In Dharmapuri district, the District Non-Formal and Adult Education Officer and his staff are engaged in implementing the scheme.

15.8:2. *Non-Formal Education.*– It is meant for the drop-outs and non-school going children of the age group of 6 to 14. During 1976, the year in which the programme was introduced, a non-formal education centre in each panchayat union was opened. Subsequently in 1977-78 and in 1978-79, the number of such centres went upto 2 and 4 respectively. Besides, under the Self-Sufficiency Scheme, a centre in each panchayat union was opened during 1982. By the end of 1983, there were 320 centres in the district engaged in non-formal education. The total beneficiaries were 9729 (6202 boys, 3527 girls) of which 1566 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 163 Scheduled Tribes.

15.8 : 3. *National Adult Education Programme.*—This programme was launched in the year 1980. Under this programme in Dharmapuri district in 1983, 2000 centres of adult education functioned in four phases and the beneficiaries were 64107 which included 35946 men and 28661 women. Among these, 15,609 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 4,193 belonged to Schedu'ed Tribes.

15.8 : 4. *Rural Functional Literacy Programme.*—This programme was launched in July 1979 with the financial aid of the Central Government in the panchayat unions of Uttangarai, Veppanapalli and Bargur of Dharmapuri district. As in 1983, four phases of this programmes were implemented through 1,200 centres which benefited 41,818 (16,916 men, 24,902 women) and of which 14,417 belonged Scheduled Castes and 951 belonged to Scheduled Tribes.

15.8 : 5. *Non-Formal Vocational Education.*—The programme of imparting vocational education was implemented in the district in 1980-81. Under this, in ten centres, in 1983, 182 men and 101 women of which belonging to Scheduled Castes stood benefited.

15.8:6. Post Literacy Scheme.—To benefit of those who have completed their courses in the non-formal and adult education programme, reading centres were opened. As in 1982, these centres are functioning in 26 places, the beneficiaries being 463 males, 207 females including 52 Scheduled Castes and 42 Scheduled Tribes.

Besides this, the colleges, high and higher secondary schools and other voluntary organisations also contribute to this task.

15.9. MEASURES FOR THE DIFFUSION OF EDUCATION BY THE WELFARE DEPARTMENTS OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND ADI-DRAVIDARS AND TRIBALS :

15.9:1. *General.*—Besides the schools run by the Department of School Education, the Department of Backward Classes and Adi-Dravidars and Tribal Welfare also run schools and hostels, the academic control of which are vested with the Education Department. In this school the socially backward class pupils enjoy certain concessions like free books, uniforms, etc.

15.9:2. *Welfare Scheme for the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Students.*—The Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department is running a high school, a middle school and 9 primary schools for the Adi-Dravidars and 15 tribal residential schools.

15.9:3. *Welfare Scheme for the Backward Classes.*—The Backward Classes department is running three schools in the district. Two of them are residential schools for 'Lambadies' and the other is a reclamation school for Kuravas. This department is running 22 boys' hostels in various p'aces of the district; one college hostel at Krishnagiri and five girls' hostels at Dharmapuri, Laligam, Papparapatty and Kaveripatnam and Bargur. In these hostels a certain percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes student are also accommodated. The strength of the 22 boys' hostels is 1,140, that of the five girls' hostels is 250 and that of the college hostel is 102.

In the college hostel and in the high school hostels Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 per head respectively is spent every month towards board. The inmates of the High School hostels are distributed a pair of trousers and a shirt in the begining of the academic year and Pongal.

15.10. *Cultural and Literary Societies.*—The cultural and literary societies are very few in the district. Of these few the Institute of Kongu Studies, Salem and Tagadur Mavatta Varalatru Peravai, Papparapatty deserve mention.

The Institute of Kongu studies, with its headquarters at Salem, extends its activities to Dharmapuri district also. The aims and objects of the Institute is to enable the people of Dharmapuri and Salem districts to have an idea of their glorious past, cultural heritage, achievements and their contribution to the country. In April 1983 it convened a seminar on the Social and Cultural History of Dharmapuri district at Dharmapuri. Many scholars participated in the seminar and papers on the social, political, economic and cultural aspects of Dharmapuri district were read.

The Tagadur Mavatta Varalatru Peravai (Dharmapuri district historical council) was constituted on 7th October 1973 with Pulavar Thiru Devarayan as its president. The aims and objectives of the Peravai are to locate and preserve the historical monuments and to bring out an authentic history of the district. The important discoveries of the Peravai have been as follows :—

24th June 1973 Discovery of a milestone on the Adiyaman Peruvazhi.

12th December 1976 Some dolmens were unearthed in Ponmedu.

29th May 1977 A surgery blade used by the ancient people and some potteries burried along with the dead were discovered at Karadikkunru.

11th March 1978..Iron knives and axes of ancient people were discovered at Ponmedu.

12th May 1978..A copper plate of Somanahalli was deciphered.

There are also other registered associations such as Mathar Sangams. The educational institutions also promote Fine Arts

through their Associations which help to educe the latent talent among students.

15.11. LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN THE DISTRICT :

The library movement in the district is only of recent origin. The Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948 provided for the constitution of a Local Library Authority in every revenue district which would promote the growth of Public libraries in all parts of the district. There was a single local Library Authority for both Salem and Dharmapuri districts. In 1971 a separate local library authority was constituted for Dharmapuri district for which the District Educational Officer, Dharmapuri was acting as the Ex-Officio Secretary of the library authority upto 1976. Subsequently a full time District Library Officer has taken over. There is a Central Library at Dharmapuri and 37 branch libraries in the district. Facilities like door to door delivery of books is extended in the centres of Dharmapuri, Papparapatty, Marandahalli, Krishnagiri, Kallavi and Bargur. Towards the maintenance of libraries, the Local library authority incurs an expenditure of Rs. 3.2 lakhs every year. The library cess levied and collected from the public is supplemented by the Government Grants and public donations.

The open access system is adopted in the libraries. The members of the libraries are entitled to borrow books. The number of members in all these libraries of Dharmapuri district as in 1983 was 27,864. The acquisition of books to libraries mainly depends upon the public interest of the locality. In rural areas books on fictions and novels are favoured much. Likewise in an industrial area like Hosur, readers evince interest in books on Science and Technology. Reference books relating to the curriculum of educational institutions also find place in libraries if they happen to be in the vicinity of educational institutions. Tamil dailies and magazines are made available in these libraries.

Besides these libraries some town panchayats and municipalities maintain study rooms where newspapers and periodicals are made available.[31]

15.12. MUSEUM :

It was with the great effort of the Tagadur Mavatta Varalatru Peravi, a museum was opened in Dharmapuri on 10th April 1979. Hero-stones, inscriptions and other movements discovered in the district are preserved in the museum.

15.13. BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS :

There are no such established zoological or Botanical Gardens in the district. Yet the district being dominated by forests, deep gorges and ravines in Hogenakkal ranges, extensive Melagiris Ranges and many other areas abounds in a vast variety of plants and animals, which will be interesting to biologists and laymen. About this is being dealt with in Chapter 1 of this book.

There is a ' Crocodile Farm ' at Hogenakkal Falls well maintained by the Forest department. The crocodiles captured from the Cauvery river are kept here in captivity which also breed. There is an attrative ' water dog ' (otter) in this farms which executes interesting aquabatics.

NOTES.

1. Arokyasamy, K. Dr., 'The Kongu Country' (1956), Madras pages 122 and 125.

2. Arokayasamy, Dr. "The Kongu Country", Madras (1956), page 183.

3 Ramasamy, A., Dr., 'Salem District Gazetteer', Madras (1967) page 544.

4. Arokyasamy, M., Dr., "Kongu Country", pages 184 and 308 313.

5. Ramasamy, A., Dr., 'Salem District Gazetteer', Madras (1967), page 545.

6. Arokyasamy, M., Dr., 'The Kongu Country', page 357.

7. Education Commission Report, Part II, Evidence taken before the Madras Provincial Committees, October 1882, page 21.

8. Ramasamy, A. Dr., 'Salem District Gazetteer', page 545.

9. Boards Consultations Nos. 56, dated 8th July 1822, in Boards Consultations, Volume No. 918, page 6424 and Revenue Consultation Volume No. 277. Consultations Nos. 1-2. dated 2nd July 1822, page 1771.

10. Ramasamy, A., Dr., 'Salem District Gazetteer', Madras (1967), page 545.

11. Baliga, B. S., Dr. 'Studies in Madras Administration', Volume II, page 71.

12. Some experienced school masters were bestowed with the responsibility of inspecting certain schools.

13. LeFanu, H., 'Salem District Manual', Madras (1883), Vol. II, pages 197, 226, 255 and 281.

14. 1951 Census Hand Book—Salem District (Madras) 1953.

15. Abstract of Statistic for Tamil Nadu, Madras (1984), page 74.

16. In the academic year 1980-81, for every panchayat union area an Assistant Educational Officer was appointed. This was necessitated when the Education Department took over administration of schools hitherto maintained by the panchayat union. In most cases the selection grade graduate teachers are appointed as Assistant Educational Officers.

16-A. Impact of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme on School—Attendance—A Study Report of the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research Madras (September 1983).

17 G.O. Ms. No. 1408, Education, dated 2nd August 1979.

18. G.O. Ms. No. 2161, Education, dated 16th December 1971.

19. (1) G.O. Ms. No. 2135, Education, dated 6th October 1980.
(2) G.O. Ms. No. 414, Education, dated 19th March 1981.

20. Ramasamy, A., Dr., ' Salem District Gazetteer ', page 565.

21. Information furnished by the District Educational Officer, Dharmapuri, on 24th August 1985.

22. Information furnished by the Headmistress of Krishnagiri Girls Teacher Training School on 12th September 1985.

23. *National Service Scheme.*—The main object of this scheme is to enable college students to devote their leisure to the service of the nation, particular employees in the field of education. The college students participate in the scheme voluntarily their service ranges from social services such as helping the local hostel or school pupils in their learning, educating the public about environmental health, etc., to rescue activities for victims of that time of calamities. Camps are conducted in the villages and work relating to the upliftment of health, communication and literacy of the villages are undertaken. The Government spend Rs. 60 annually for volunteer, besides Rs. 100 per volunteer for special camps. The expenditure is shared both by the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of 7:5 respectively.

24. Report received from the Government Arts College.

25. From the year 1984-85, the State Government have allowed the private educational agencies to start polytechnics according to the rules and regulations framed. The institutions do not receive any grant from the Government but the academic control is with the Government. The polytechnics thus started are known as ' Self Financing Polytechnics '.

26. Report received from the Polytechnic (September 1985).

27. Report received from the Polytechnic (September 1985).

28. G.O. No. 752 (Industries) Special, dated 10th February 1964.

29. Ref : Administration Report of the I.T.I., 1981-82.

CHAPTER 16.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES IN EARLY TIMES.

Right from the early times Tamil Nadu has had its own systems of Medicine Siddha and Ayurveda. The Unani of system medicine though originated from the Arabic countries is also a well known system in Tamil Nadu from early centuries. Tamil Nadu has been the abode of eighteen Siddhas who had left behind them valuable system of medicine. There are instances to show that the Royalty had their doctors known as "Palace Doctors" (அரண்மனை வைத்தியர்கள்)

With the advent of the British, the Allopathic system came into practice and setting up of a separate department simultaneously resulting in the eclipse of the indigenous system of medicine. But a removal of this system was brought about by the Tamil Nadu Government by the creation of a separate department for the development of Indian Medicine.

Dharmapuri, a hilly district with dense forest is a place where rare medicinal herbs are available. It is anybody's guess that is must be a centre of the development of indigenous medicine in the past and may prove to be so in the future also.

An administrative set up for the first time in India seems to be the one formulated by the British on setting their foot in the Indian soil as Rulers.

This system gave rise to two distinct administrative set ups, viz., the British Medical Department for the medical relief of the European Army personnel and the Indian Medical Department for the medical relief of the general public besides relief of the native troops. Upto this far the origion could be tracted.

Subsequently in 1786, the Indian Medical Department was organised on a regular basis and a Medical Board, consisting of a Physician-General, a Surgeon-General and an Inspector of Hospitals with a Secretary was set up. The senior surgeons of the establishment were also given administrative responsibilities relating to the Army.

Then in 1857, this Board was abolished and a department was formed of which the administrative head was the Director-General who was assisted by an Inspector-General and ten Superintending Surgeons.

The Army Medical Department and the Indian Medical Department functioned simultaneously in 1880, the whole of the Medical duties connected with both the British and the Native troops was brought under the administration of a Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, with supporting staff consisting of Zillah or Civil Surgeons.

2. The Salem Zillah Surgeon was in chargt of all the dispensaries in Salem, of which the present Dharmapuri district formed part.

Dispensaries were located at Hosur, Harur, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri. [1] The Collector and Divisional Officers had medical subordinates, who assisted the Collector in fighting epidemics [2] when the district faced such outbreaks. The Local Fund Hospitals at Dharmapuri, Hosur and Krishnagiri came up in 1874, of which the hospital at Dharmapuri was equipped with two wards of 33 and 26 beds for the males and females respectively. Besides a police hospital with facilities for two in-patients was functioning. [3] In 1881, a Local Fund Dispensary at Uttangarai came up. This was followed by setting up of two dispensaries, one at Denkanikotta and the other at Pennagaram. In 1889, a dispensary at Palakodu and another at Thalli came up. A Local Fund Dispensary at Royacotta was set up in 1890. [4]

16.2. VITAL STATISTICS AND CAUSES OF MORTALITY :

Gathering vital statistics was one of the prime duties cast upon the village munsiffs, which dates back to the time of introduction of the Revenue Administration. Subsequently, the responsibility in this regard was shifted to Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats whenever these local bodies came into function. Recently village Munsiffs have been replaced by Village Administrative Officers and their jurisdiction was limited to the Village Panchayats alone which have not attained the status of Town Panchayats or Panchayat Townships.

The working of the system with reference to the rapidly growing modern society is what is being dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs.

The monthly birth and death returns are sent to the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine who is the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths for the State of Tamil Nadu by the Tahsildar Executive Officers of Town Panchayats and Commissioners of Municipalities. Various personnel of the Revenue, Health, Rural Development and Local Administration Department are being given training in the Births and Deaths Registrations. The scheme of Model Registration is being implemented in the District by the Medical Officers of the Primary Heath Centres in Pennagaram and Bargur Primary Health Centres which enables a study of the mortality pattern in the rural areas. Sample Registration Units are functioning at Pandikuriki in Veppanapalli Block. Hanumanthapuram and Pulikkal in Palcode, Marudanapalli in Thali Block and Irumathur in Morappur Block.

The scheme aims to determine the reliable vital rates and growth rate of population at State and National level. There has been a decrease in the recorded growth rate from 25.94 per 1,000 population in 1971 to 19.03 in 1981. There has been a reduction in the death from malaria, cholera, chickenpox, plague and guineaworm, in the district due to the introduction of programme to eradicate smallpox, malaria, guineaworm and plague and due to intensive health education on the cause and prevention of the diseas. Out of the 8,536 total recorded leaths in 1981 the most attributed causes were the fevers, diarrhoea, tuberculosis, heart diseases, cancer jaundice and ulcer.

16.3. DISEASES (COMMON TO THE DISTINCT.

The district is endowed by nature with adequate drainage facilities and the air dry and yet it is a breeding place of many diseases. The thick forests and hill tracts are fever ridden. The diseases common in the district are sore eyes, acute gastro entrities (cholera), malaria, typhoid, (entric fever), leprosy and tuberculosis.

The prevailing ailments are due to want of personal cleanliness among the poor classes, scarcity of good water, a low standard of living indifferent food habits and bad housing.

During the beginning of this Century the district was severly affected by an epidemic of sore-eyes. This disease used to occur in May to July, sometimes lasting till September. Eye-flies were said to be plentiful during this period. The high winds raging during this season were popularly believed to carry the pollen of some flowers which cause this disease. The taluks of Krishnagiri Dharmapuri and Hosur were the heaviest affected. Comparatively the Southern taluks were less affected by this eve disease. Sore-eyes were said to be the main cause of an increase number of cases of blindness in the district. In the order of frequency the diseases most prevalent other than eyes, were the skin the digestive system and Malarial fevers.

Acute Gastro Entrities (Cholera).—It is an acute infectious disease characterised by profuse purging of colourless watery stools and vomitting, muscular cramps supdession of urine, salnormal temperature and high mortality. This disease is caused due to infected food or contaminated water. Whenever such cases are reported from any area in this district, the concerned medical officer and his para medicals visit the affected areas immediately and initiate all containment measures. The areas are brought under close observation for atleast 14 days, by placing para medical staff in the village itself to detect and treat cases then and there fresh outbreaks. During 1978, the number of Acute Gastro Entrities attacks were 175, out of which 47 did not survive. The death toll decreased to 17 during 1979. In 1980, the number of Acute Gastro Entrities patients were 1.69. The number increased to 330 during 1981 but came down to 118 in 1982.

In 1983, out of 248 Acute Gastro Entrities affected cases, 213 were treated successfully by timely medical assistance. During 1984 the number affected by Acute Gastro Entrities came down to 57 and out of which 9 did not survive.

During an outbreak in 1983, 2,94,843 persons were inoculated. In 1984, 67,421 persons were protected. Such outbreaks occur when the district faces droughts and during the rainy seasons.

Leprosy.—The overall prevalance in the district during 1970 as brought out during the sample survey was 27/1,000. The Leprosy control programme in the district is sponsored by Government as well as by voluntary organisations. The major portion of the district is covered by the European Co-ordinating Committee of the Anti-

Leprosy Association (ELEP) at Dharmapuri which functions through their Units at A. Pallipatti and Hosur. The area covered by these two units are Harrr. Uttangarai, Hosur and Denkanikot.a taluks.

The Government Leprosy Control Unit functions at Krishnagiri and an Urban Leprosy Centre functions at the Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri. This Unit was established in 1965, and it was followed by the ELEP in June 1968 and then by the Urban Leprosy Centre in December 1975, thus covering a major portion of the district. Leprosy control work is done by case detection and case holding. Case detection is done by Survey, Voluntary contact examination and health education and case hoding is the actual treatment and prevention of deformity.

The prevalence in ELEP has come down from 27 per thousand in 1970, to 6.27 per thousand in 1986. The total number of cases detected by ELEP till 30th June 1986 was 55,645 and cases discharged after treatment and cured [8] till 1986, was 25,740.

A new kind of multi drug theropy was introduced in ELEP and about 3,000 cases have been treated under this programme.

The ELEP Project, which was nnanced by Danic, foundation, Belgium has been taken over by the Government on 1st September 1985. [9]

There are three Rehabilitation Centres, one at Bargur in Krishnagiri taluk, one at Selliampatti in Dharmapuri taluk and one Nirmala Leprosy Rehabilitation Centre at Kovilur (Voluntary Organisation) Dharmapuri taluk.

Typhoid.—The incidence of Typhoid is noticed throughout the year, the peak period being immediately after monsoons. The infection enters the body through food and drinking water. In 1978 the occurrence was high in Bedrapalli village, Hosur Panchayat Union when 140 persons contracted this disease. The special staff, such as medical officers and other para medicals were deputed to the village and they did a spectacular work to eradicate the disease. All the patients were treated with modern drugs, and such of those requiring hospitalization were treated at the Government Hospital, Hosur. The mortalities were 40 in 1980, 27 in 1981 and 42 in 1982.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis was the most damaging and wide spread of all infectious diseases, fortunately it is neither hereditary nor familial. Thanks to modern medicines, as it has become early curable and it can be prevented Tubercle Bacilli which cause the spread of this disease is said to be present in the sputum of 4 persons per 1,000 population. The number of infected patients at any one time is estimated to be about 5,000 e.g., in a Primary Health Centre area their number would be 300 to 400. The physical, psychological social and economic suffering inflicted by the disease is enormous. Tuberculosis Control Services are offered by the State Government from all health institutions urban and rural. The Central Government also aids the programme.

In Dharmapuri district, Tuberculosis Control Programme was introduced during 1969, by establishing a District Tuberculosis Centre at the District Head-quarters Hospital, Dharmapuri. The District Tuberculosis Centre is headed by the District Tuberculosis Officer, who is Tuberculosis Specialist. He is assisted by a set of trained key personnel like Treatment Organiser, Laboratory Technician, X-ray Technician, Statistical Assistant and BCG Team Leader. All the peripheral Health institutions, including Government Hospitals, Government dispensaries, Primary Health Centres and other medical institutions are participants in the district tuberculosis programme.

For treating inpatients, a ward of 25 beds at the Government Hospital, Krishnagiri and 12 beds at the Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri have been provided. From 1969 to 30th September 1985 under the District Tuberculosis Programme, 36,222 cases of Tuberculosis were detected out of which 2,728 patients have completed their treatment. BCG Vaccinations were given to 45,431, who were under 20 years, X-rays in the case of 1,81,121 were also taken during the period.[12] Most of the people in the district, particularly the illiterate do not respond to 'BCG' Vaccination which is only out of fear. Tradition and communal customs also stand in the way of some people who do not come out of their homes and take advantage of the health education imparted by the District TB Officer and TB Publicity Unit which in turn constitutes to the low output and coverage in the BCG Vaccination scheme in Dharmapuri district. This was so, particularly in Palakodu, Pennagaram, Dharmapuri and part of Krishnagiri taluks in the district. The awareness and response to BCG Vaccination was reported comparatively fair in Harur, Hosur, Uttangarai and Denkanikotta taluks. From July 1986, B.C.G. Vaccination is given to babies of 0.12 month age group.

Guineaworm.—The Guineaworm Eradication Programme initiated in 1959 continues. This disease was prevalent in certain tropical parts in this district. It was prevalent among groups of primitive people whose living standards are far from hygienic which is due to fact as the name itself implies "primitive". Guineaworm Eradication Programme Units are functioning in the State and one of which is at Dharmapuri, which covers Salem district as well. A sub-unit is there at Dharmapuri and another at Namakkal (Salem district). One Entomological Assistant is incharge of the programme in the district. Dharmapuri sub-unit has a Health Inspector, at Dharmapuri and one Field Assistant at Denkanikotta. In addition, a Reserve Field Assistant is also working under the Entomological Assistant, Dharmapuri.

From 1968 to 1977, the district was free from guineaworm disease. But in 1978, there were 7 fully treated cases recorded in Bellati of Doddamanchi panchayat in Denkanikotta taluk. In 1979 also, 16 cases were recorded in the same village and one case at Bargur town panchayat and another at Madhapalli village in Bargur Block were recorded. All the infected persons were treated promptly. The infected areas and as well as its surroundings were kept under close observation. The cause here being that the residents in and around this area depended upon a step well for drinking water which turned out to be the source of this infection. Since 1981 there has

been no case[13]The whole State has been rendered free of Guineaworm disease since 1982. However, active case searches are being conducted twice in a year throughout the State to rule out the chances of importation of cases from neighbouring endemic areas.

Yaws Eradication Programme.—This is a tropical epidemic and contagious disease associated with pain in the bone and other general symptoms. The Eradication scheme was in operation in the district from 19th August 1971, the degree of incidence of yaws in the district is 0.2 per cent. A Health Inspector is incharge of the programme who is under the control of the District Health Officer. The Special Health Officer, Yaws Eradication Programme based at Dindigul attends to all cases in the district. During 1973, 122 yaws cases were detected in the district and treatment given. Warm, mildly antiseptic bath was recommended to those who suffered from yaws. After 1977, no case of yaws has been reported from the department.

Plague control activities in Dharmapuri district.—The first recorded incidence of plague in Dharmapuri district is said to have occurred during the year 1898. This incidence necessitated a Plague Control Unit but in 1930 it was sponsored by the Indian Research Fund Association under the control of the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Madras. After the completion of the work at Cumban valley, the unit was shifted to Hosur in 1941, because plague was predominant in this area throughout the year.

As per the available records there were incidence of plague from the year 1926 onwards upto 1954 giving a break in 1955 and then there was a gradual increase and in 1962 alone there were 100 attacks out of which there were 20 deaths. From 1965 onwards, the disease was contained and there were neither attacks nor deaths. It is maintained.

Infection of plague is confined to the taluks of Hosur, Denkanikotta, Krishnagiri and Harur which enjoy the same geographical features as that of the neighbouring Mysore high lands. The people here solely depend upon agriculture, millets and groundnuts being the principal produce and that too if the monsoon favours.

Moreover there is lack of proper communication and regular transport which ultimately tend to render the area backward.

With these handicaps, naturally the people here are mostly illiterate and also wanting in hygiene. The climatic conditons in this part of the district is so very conducive to the rate that they multiply rapidly and simultaneously the rat fleas also multiply, which are the carriers of the plague causing germs.

The plague infected areas of the district is divided into 9 divisions each with a Health Inspector one Basic Servant and 5 units Mazdoors for effecting plague control such as furnigation of burrows with cyanogas 'A' dust. After that the rats disappear and rat harbourages are dusted with BHC 10 per cent dust for residual insecticide action. The burrows already fumigated with Cyanogas are re-opened and insuffleated with BHC 10 per cent dust.

The survey undertaken in the years 1963-71 by the Field Unit of the Plague Surveillance Unit, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Bangalore, revealed that wild rodents, act as reservoir of plague infection in the contiguous areas of the three southern States of Andhra Pradesh Karnataka and Tamil Nadu The presence of plague infection among these wild rodent constitutes the so called "SYLVATIC PLAGUE" Foci which pose a constant threat of resurgence of plague in domestic rodents and men. As such in each plague division, one unit has been solely set apart, to carry out survey of wild rodents to find out the presence of plague infection in them. The Surveillance of wild rodents for presence of plague infection consists of catching of wild rodents in the field and forest areas and collection of blood area from different species of them for examination of plague anti-bodies.

Similarly, the wild rodents caught in the Plague divisions are collected at the Plague Laboratory, Hosur, and area is taken from them and sent to National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Bangalore for examination. In reference No. 3/7/79/PRC, dated 23rd May 1979 of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi, it was communicated that there were anti-bodies positive reactions noticed in the pools of sera collected from the rodents caught in Shoolagiri, Harur and Kelamangalam divisions. This is an indication that the expected alarming plague situation positive in low diluations is insignificant.

During the outbreaks, or when suspected cases reported, the infected houses and villages within a radius of 8 kilometres are subjected to spraying with 2-1/2 aquous suspension of 50 per cent of BHC wetable powder.

In May 1984, a suspected case of plague was recorded at the Government Hospital, Dharmapuri, which was brought to the notice of the District Health Officer, Dharmapuri immediately. Necessary control measures were undertaken throughout the villages of this district bordering Karnataka. There was no incidence of such cases after these control measures. Government of Tamil Nadu have established an Institute of Vector Control and Zoonosis at Hosur which is expected to start functioning shortly. This institute will take up detailed studies on sylvatic plague and other zoonotic and vector bone diseases.

Small Pox Eradication Programme.—National Small Pox Eradication Programme was launched during 1967. Under this programme the whole population was vaccinated irrespective of nationality, community, sex, age, race economic or social conditions. To cater a large population, a new product called "Freeze Dried Small Pox Vaccination" was supplied by the USSR which could withstand the temperature of our country during the short duration of exposure. To complete the work within the time scheduled, large number of Vaccinators, Health Inspectors were pressed into service. The World Health Organisation experts also visited the district at frequent intervals and assessed the work periodically. A commendable evaluation method called Sear Survey was introduced which revealed any shortfall in coverage within no time.

Dharmapuri district had a small pox case at Sivampatti village of Uttangarai Block during 1973. Since then there was no case reported and the district is free from small-pox.

So primary vaccination for the new born have been discontinued which was due to the outstanding and successful implementation of the Small pox Eradication Programme culminating in the ultimate certificate of "Small Pox Eradication", the staff mainly vaccinators were retained for the Expanded Programme of Immunisation and for Malaria Control.

Japanese Encephalitis.—It is a zoonotic disease, i.e., infecting mainly animals and incidentally man. It is an infection of the central nervous system caused by a virus transmitted to man through mosquito bites. The early symptoms for this disease are fever, rigors, headache, general malaise and vomitting. The later symptoms are coma, convulsion, dehydration and loss of weight. Small out-breaks occurred in some areas of Tamil Nadu. The out-break was of a short duration, i.e., two to three months. In the face of an out break, vaccination is undertaken. The JE vaccines are prepared on mouse brain exists in liquid form. Children of the age group of 2-12 years have easily susceptible to this disease. Subsequently there was no case in 1980 in Dharmapuri district. However, during 1981, 7 had an attack of the disease, out of which, three succumbed. During 1982 and 1983, only one case in each year was detected, treated successfully. In 1984, 6 persons were affected and out of which only 2 were treated successfully. [15]During 1985, there was a single case which ended in death. In 1986 upto October there has been no case.

16.4. PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES :

Organisation of the department.—In 1923, the department of Public Health was formed for the improvement of general health conditions in this State with special emphasis on the prevention and control of communicable diseases. During the year 1965, the Public Hospitals, which were under the control of the Director of Medical Services at State level and District Medical Officers at District level was transferred to the control of Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine at the State level and the District Health Officer at district level respectively. In 1966, by merging the Directorate of Medical Services and the Directorate of Public Health, the Department of Health Services and Family Planning was formed. Again in 1976 the Integrated Department of Health Services and Family Planning was bifurcated into department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and the Department of Medical Services and Family Welfare. The Drug Control Branch which was attached to the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine was separated to form an independent department in 1981. In 1980, functions relating to the static component of Primary Health Centres the Mobile Health Teams and Mini Health Centres was separated from the Public Health Department and a new department of Directorate of Primary Health Centres was established. The Director of Public Health is in overall charge of all the offices in the Public

Health and Preventive Medicine Department in the State. He is incharge of planning and formulation of various programmes for the development of Public Health activities, prevention and control of communicable diseases, prevention of food adulteration and promotion of Maternal and Child Health. The Director is the statutory Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths in the State.[16]

For the effetive implementation of various health schemes and to achieve the desired objectives in the year 1981, the Government ordered the reorganisation in Public Health Department, by which seven regions, each under the control of a Regional Assistant Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and twenty-nine Health Unit Districts were formed, having jurisdiction over two or three revenue districts. Each health unit district is administered by a District Health Officer under whose control are 16 primary health centres on an average.

As far as Dharmapuri district is concerned, Dharmapuri Health Unit District comes under the control of the Regional Assistant Director, Salem.

The District Health Officer is the Programme Officer, for all the Public Health Programmes which are being implemehted in this district. He is also the Additional Registrar of Birth and Death and the District Food Adulteration Act Enforcing Officer. The District Health Officer is implementing programmes for eradicating and fighting malaria, filaria, plague and guincaworm are assisted by the District Malaria Officer, Dharmapuri and the District Entomologist, Pennagaram. The supporting staff consists of a District Statistical Assistant, Health Inspectors, Plague Staff Entomological Assistant, Basic Health Workers and Vaccinators. The staff attached to Primary Health Centres including the Medical Officers are also under the control of the District Health Officer.

The District Medical Officer and the District Family Planning District Medical Officer is incharge of Medical Services in the district. All the taluk headquarters hospitals, non-taluk hospitals, Government dispensaries and Government headquarters hospital, Dharmapuri are come under his direct control. He is also incharge of National Programmes like Tuberculosis and Leprosy. The District Tuberculosis Centre is under the charge of a District Tuberculosis Officer who is a Civil Surgeon. A District Leprosy Centre is also functioning under the control of District Leprosy Officer. They are under the direct supervision and control of the District Medical Officer, Dharmapuri.

The District Family Welfare, Maternity and Child Health Officer (Civil Surgeon) is responsible for the implementation of various Family Welfare Schemes. She is assisted by a Mas Education and Information Officer and other staff.

Siddha treatment has also been provided in the district. There is a District Ly an Siddha Medical Officer for this. He is under the control of the Director of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Table 16.4 : 1. shows the list of medical institutinos in the district as on 1st October 1986.

	Name of the Institutions	Location	Number of beds available
1	Government Headquarters Hospital	Dharmapuri	386
2	Taluk Headquarters Hospital	Krishnagiri	121
3	Taluk Headquarters Hospital	Hosur	100
4	Taluk Headquarters Hospital	Harur	35
5	Taluk Headquarters Hospital	Denkanikota	34
6	Taluk Headquarters Hospital	Palakodu	10
7	Taluk Headquarters Hospital	Uttangarai	10
8	Non-Taluk Hospital	Mattur	6
9	Non-Taluk Hospital	Kaveripatnam	10
10	Panchayat Union Dispensary	Perumbalai	..
11	Panchayat Union Dispensary	Jakkasamudhram	..
12	Panchayat Union Dispensary	Kallavi	..
13	Panchayat Union Dispensary	Nagarasampattu	..
14	Panchayat Union Dispensary	Athimugam	..
15	Government Dispensary	Berigai	..
16	Government Dispensary	Anchetty	..
17	Government Dispensary	Sitheri	..
18	Government Dispensary	Papparapatti	..
19	Government Dispensary	Laligam	..
20	Government Dispensary	Thalli	..
21	Government Dispensary	Royacotta	10
22	Government Dispensary	Karimangalam	..
23	Government Dispensary	Nochikuppam	..
24	Government Dispensary	Ponjapalli	..
25	Government Dispensary	Kaveripattinam	..
26	Government Dispensary	Mathur	..
27	Upgraded Primary Health Centre	Barur	30
29	Upgraded Primary Health Centre	Bargur	30
28	Upgraded Primary Health Centre	Kelamangalam	30
30	Primary Health Centre	Bagalur	6
31	Primary Health Centre	Mekalachinnampalli	6
32	Primary Health Centre	Thurinjipatti	6
33	Primary Health Centre	Samalpatti	6
34	Primary Health Centre	Shoolagiri	6
35	Primary Health Centre	Kadattur	6
36	Primary Health Centre	Pappireddipatti	6
37	Primary Health Centre	Theerthamalai	6
38	Primary Health Centre	Palayampudur	6
39	Primary Health Centre	Maradahalli	6
40	Primary Health Centre	Veppanapalli	6
41	Primary Health Centre	Kakadesam	6
42	Primary Health Centre	Pennagaram	6
43	Additional Primary Health Centre	Anumanhapuram	6
44	Additional Primary Health Centre	Santhur	6
45	Additional Primary Health Centre	Morappur	6
46	Additional Primary Health Centre	Nedungal	6
47	Additional Primary Health Centre	Signapapettai	6
48	Additional Primary Health Centre	Sinthanpalli	6
49	Additional Primary Health Centre	Nagamangalam	6

Number of Doctors and Nurses.—In the district there are 107 doctors working in various Government hospital who are under the control of the District Medical Officer,[17] under the control of the District Health Officer, at the various primary health centres, 64 doctors are working. The number of staff nurses employed in the district is one hundred and twelve, of which 106 are in Government hospitals and 6 in primary health centres.

The over all bed strength of all the hospitals in the district is 972. (Primary Health Centres—210 beds and Government hospitals 762 beds).

District Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri.—With the bifurcation of Salem district in 1965, Dharmapuri became the headquarters for Dharmapuri district. Consequently the erstwhile 50 bedded taluk headquarters hospital of Dharmapuri gained the name and status of a district headquarters hospital in 1969. Considering the immediate need to provide some more beds for the headquarters hospital an additional 20 bedded ward was constructed in 1970. Subsequently by 1977 additional wards have been put up and at present in-patient facilities for 386 are available. Treatment for T.B. Leprosy, Dental, S.T.D. ENT, Ortho, Opthalmic and Psychiatric patients are available in this hospital. Wards for men medical, surgical, women medical, surgical, maternity, children, ex-servicemen, post-operated patients have been provided Special Wards Classes "B" and 'C' have also been provided in this hospital. Now medical, Surgical, Maternity, Opthalmology, Ortho, T.B., Paediatric, Leprosy departments are managed by Civil Surgeon specialists. A well equipped operation theatre is also here. The strength of the staff of the hospital is 301. An additional 150 bedded ward in this hospital is functioning from 8th September 1985.

An intensive coronary care unit has been opened on 8th September 1985 with four beds. The unit is air-conditioned and has sophisticated equipments like ECG, monitor and defebrilator facilities.

Orthopaedic Speciality.—A physiotherapy Unit with a qualified physiotherapist is functioning under the Ortho Department at Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri with all necessary equipments. Efforts are on to strengthen this unit both at Krishnagiri and Hosur. In addition there are two Accident and Emergency Units one at Dharmapuri and other at Krishnagiri with 10 bed each. While the one at Krishnagiri is functioning from 11th August 1986, the Unit at Dharmapuri is nearing completion.

Dermatology.—The skin O.P. is conducted in the Medical O.P. daily by one skin specialist from 15th June 1985. The common skin ailment in the district are Scables, Impetigo, Fungus, Eczemas, Vitiligo (Leucoderma).

Ophthalmology.—Ophthalmology Department of Government Headquarters Hospital, has been functioning since 1971. Refractions major and minor operations have been performed since there.

Dental Department.—The common Dental problems in this district are Dental Caries, Chronic Destructive periodontitis, Mal-Occlusion, Malignancy of the supporting structures like Ageolar bone, Buccal Mucosa, etc., and fractures of the jaw bones.

Paediatrics.—Number of bed strength are eight at present in the Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri. Gastro Entitis is the most common illness treated in the department.

Public Health Laboratory.—District Public Health Laboratory started in the year 1975, does all the clinical pathology tests, Biochemistry tests and serology tests. Emergency tests are performed all the 24 hours.

E.N.T.—The E.N.T. O.P. was started temporarily in 1974 when an E.N.T. specialist was posted. In 1978 official sanction accorded for E.N.T. clinic, wherein posts of Medical Officer, Nurse, Male Nursing Assistant. Audiometrician were sanctioned. Audiometry facilities available from 31st May 1985 whom the audiometrician took charge.

Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Krishnagiri.—The taluk headquarters hospital at Krishnagiri is located on the Krishnagiri-Kuppam Road. It has in-patient facility for 121. The staff working here is 117. Special departments like dental paediatric, ophthalmic and STD is functioning in this hospital. A well equipped operation theatre and blood bank are also functioning. A temporary hospitalization ward with 20 beds is functioning from 25th January 1984

Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Hosur.—The hospital is functioning at Hosur with a bed strength of 100. Special departments for STD, paediatric, Ortho, Ophthalmic and Dental are functioning here. An additional ward with 57 beds is functioning from 12th September 1985.

Other Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.—The taluk headquarters hospital, Harur is functioning with a bed strength of 35, including the additional ward of 24 beds functioning from July 1985. There are taluk headquarters hospital at Denkanikotta, Uttangarai and Palakodu. At Uthangarai, an additional ward of 20 beds has been sanctioned and the construction wrok is nearing completion.

The number of patients treated each year in Dharmapuri district at various Government hospitals from 1978 to 1984 may be seen in Table 16.4 : 2.

TABLE 16.4 : 2.

Patients treated each year in Dharmapuri district at various hospitals from 1978 to 1984 is as follows.

Year.	Number of inpatients.	Number of outpatients.
1978-79	29286	5276634
1979-80	29820	1120909
1980-81	33779	1250617
1981-82	38354	1239691
1982-83	40546	1321150
1983-84	43221	1200111

Indian Medicine and Homeopathy.—The system of Indian Medicine was first introduced in the Arignar Anna Government Hospital, Madras and the Government Siddha Hospital, Palayamcottah in Tirunelveli district. To extend the facility to the rest of the areas Government have started Siddha Wings at various hospitals in the State.

In order to provide medical relief under this system of medicine which is cheaper, Government have opened Siddha Wings at the District Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri, the Taluk Hospitals of Hosur, Harur, Denkanicottah and Krishnagiri and the Primary Health Centres at Barur, Bargur, Bagalur, Kelamangalam, Kadathur, Mekalachinnampalli and Thurinjipatti. There are Government Rural Siddha dispensaries at Manasi and Kottapatti. A separate Homeopathy Dispensary is also functioning at the Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri.

A separate Siddha Out-patient Block and a Siddha ward with 15 beds have been opened at Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri in March 1982.

The number of patients who underwent treatment under the Siddha system in the district from 1982 to 1985 are :

Year.	*Out-patients.*	*In-patients.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1982	91,452	365
1983	81,099	696
1984	97,765	125
1985	1,06,450	3,603
1985 (Homeopathy)	3,347	—

Activities of the Primary Health Centres.—Primary Health Centres render services relating to the curative preventive, promotive and rehabilitative and family welfare aspects of health. Each union in the district is provided with a Government Primary Health Centre which caters to the Medicare and Public Health needs of the block. Their main function is offer medical aid and as well as comprehensive health measures, and Family Welfare Service which are such as to take care on maternity and child welfare to give health and nutrition education to the public, control of communicable diseases, and to maintain records on vital statistics.

Primary Health Centres renders Mobile Health Services in certain areas of the district. National programmes like Malaria Eradication Programme and Family Welfare Programme, special programmes like Tribal Development and Integrated Child Development also were under the purview of the Primary Health Centres. The noon-meal centres also come under the supervision of the medical officers of the primary health centres.

Mobile Health Services.—The Mobile Health Services provide medical services to the poor and needy at their door steps. This scheme is in vogue in six primary health centres. There are three medical officers in each primary health centre who attend to Mobile

Health Services. The Medical Officer visits each village according to a fixed time schedule. Apart from this in each village, a Village Health Committee assembles once in a month and discuss the public health needs of the area. Any unusual ailments found in their area, is brought to the notice of the District Health Officer who in turn attends to it. All the activities of the Mobile Health Service team are entered in two registers, of which one is kept by the Secretary of the Village Health Committee and the other by the Mobile Health team. The registers are attesetd by the concerned Medical Officers.

Eye Camps.—The Government of Tamil Nadu is bestowing keen attention for the cure of blindness, by arranging for survey and treatment for cataract, and other ailments. In the year 1972 "Free Eye Camp" was launched which was the first of its kind in Tamil Nadu in rural as well as in urban areas. The surveys conducted in different parts of the country reveal that cataract is the most common cause of blindness. In Tamil Nadu about six lakhs of people are totally blind and another four lakhs of people are partially blind due to cataract. Government have sanctioned necessary funds for conducting these camps. During its inception, i.e., in 1972-73, 10.254 eye patients were examined and 1,047 persons operated upon for cataract in the district. More cases were treated because it was the year of the inception of the scheme for the first time in the district. In the eye camps conducted at Paparapatti and Hosur, 867 cataract operations were performed during 1982-83. The number increased to 1,448 in 1983-84, while in 1984-85 it was to 889 during the eye camps conducted in the district. Apart from these camps, in the district headquarters hospital, 163 cataract operations were performed in 1982-83. The number rose to 220 during 1983-84, in 1984-85 it was 234. During the eye camps free diet and accommodation were provided to the patients. Spectacles if prescribed, are supplied free of cost.

Medical Service and Family Welfare Programme in the district.—As per the 1981 census, the total population of the district was 19,97,060. As on 30th June 1985 the number of eligible couples were 3,42,942. The percentage of protected couples was 38.83. [18]

In the district, Family Welfare Programme is being implemented by the District Family Welfare, Maternity and Child Health Officer. She is assisted by a Mass Education and Information Officer, Administrative Officer, Statistical Assistant and other ministerial staff. This department through selected centres provide facilities to the public for undergoing sterilization operations and IUD insertions, distribution of conventional contraceptive like condoms, jelly cream and oral pills. Besides, Maternity and Child Health facilities are also provided by this department.

Apart from the Government hospitals, Government Dispensaries and Government Primary Health Centres each block area sub-centres. At present as regards family welfare 62 sub-centres are functioning in the district. The details of the sub-centres functioning in the district may be seen in Table No. 16.4:3

There are two Post-partum Centres functioning in the district, one at the Headquarters hospital, Dharmapuri with a bed strength of 55 and the other at the Government Hospital, Hosur with 6 beds.

The Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri, Government Hospitals, Krishnagiri and Hosur and Primary Health Centres, Bargur, Kedattur and Pennagaram provide Medical Termination of Pregnancy facilities, to check mortality and morbidity among the pregnant women resulting in clandestine abortions.

Family Welfare Surgery is performed in Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri and Government Hospitals, Krishnagiri, Hosur, Harur, Denkanikotta, Kaveripatnam, Uttangarai and Palakodu and Primary Health Centres of Bagalur, Bargur, Mekalachinnampalli, Thurinjipatti, Pennagaram, Samalpatti, Kelamangalam, Shoolagiri, Kadattur, Pappireddipatti, Theerthamalai, Palayampudur, Marandahalli, Veppannapalli and Kakadesam and Government Dispensaries at Mattur, Karimangalam, Royacotta and Papparapatti.[19]

TABLE 16.4.3.

LIST OF SUB-CENTRES UNDER THE FAMILY WELFARE SIDE IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Name of the Block.	*Name of the Sub-Centre.*
(1)	(2)
1. Dharmapuri	1. Krishnapuram
	2. Thippireddipatty
	3. Konanginayakanhalli
	4. Kadagathur
2. Nallampalli	5. Laligam
	6. Palavadi
	7. Karubainahalli
	8. Elagiri
	9. Sholaiyanur
3. Palakodu	10. Beggarahalli
	11. Sappanipatty
	12. Bandarahalli
	13. Karimangalam
	14. Hanumanthapuram
4. Pennagaram	15. Kalapambadi
	16. Pikkili
	17. Mancharahalli
	18. Mangarai
	19. Chinnampalli
5. Shoolagiri	20. Karabala
	21. Kamandoddy
	22. Khosahalli
	23. Narigam

6. Kelamangalam	24. Namandahalli
7. Harur.	25. Keerapatti
	26. Naripalli
	27. Setrapalli
	28. Pethathampatti
	29. Somanahalli
8. Hosur	30. Muduganapalli
	31. Nallur
	32. Nandimangalam
9. Morappur	33. Chinthalapadi
	34. Bannykulam
	35. Chinnagoundampatti
	36. Sugarahalli
10. Kaveripatnam	37. Devarmukkulam
	38. Kathiripuram
	39. Nedungal
	40. Thattrahalli
	41. Balagudi
	42. Agaram
	43. Arasampatti
	44. Nagarasampatti
11. Krishnagiri	45. Chinnabalrampatti
	46. Bandrahalli
	47. Mallinayanapalli
12. Bargur	48. Iykundam
	49. Santhur
	50. Jagadevi
	51. Sigaralapalli
13. Uttangarai	52. Anandur
	53. Kunnandur
	54. Athikannur
	55. Kondireddipatti
	56. Karumandapatti
	57. Pavakal
	58. Keelkuppam
14. Thalli	59. Madagondapalli
	60. Palyamkottai
	61. Anchetty
15. Veppanapalli	62. Neralagiri
16. Pappireddipatti	

In the district, five Government approved private nursing homes perform Family Welfare Surgery. They are the St. Mary's Hospital, Dharmapuri, Lalitha Annaji Hospital, Krishnagiri and Subha Nursing Home, Dharmapuri, Andal Nursing Home, Hosur and Vijay Nursing Home, Hosur. Government also approved Sornam Nursing Home and Manimekalai Nursing Home, Krishnagiri to perform Intra Uterina Devices (IUD) insertions.

Intra Uterine Devices (IUD) services is available at the District Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri all the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals and the Primary Health Centers of Bagalur, Bargur, Kadathur Kakadesam, Kelamangalam, Marandahalli, Mukalacrnnampalli, Palayampudur, Pappireddipatti, Pennagaram, Sampalpatti, Sheelagiri, Theerthamalai, Thurinjipatti and Veppanapalli and additional Primary Health Centres Morappur and Hanumanthapuram.

Upto 1986, April 180 doctors were trained to perform Vasectomy, Tubectomy, IUD and MTP. (Medical Termination of Pregnancy).

Family Welfare Campaign.—Family Welfare Campaigns are organised in the district by the District Collector. In each Family Welfare camp, large number of Laparoscopic sterilizations are being done. Government have sanctioned special temporary advances for conducting such camps. Government have also directed the Panchayat Unions and Municipalities to contribute Rs. 25,000 from their surplus general funds if it exceeds Rs. 3 lakhs. The number of Family Welfare Camps conducted were 12 during 1982-83, sixty during 1983-84, 1,748 during 1984-85 and 248 during 1985-86. The particulars of Family Welfare performance since inception of the programme in the district is seen in Table 16.4:4.[20]

16.5. PRIVATE NON-AIDED HOSPITALS :

Four private non-aided hospitals are functioning in the district. They are St. Louis hospital, Krishnagiri, St. Laurdon hospital, Madagondapalli, St. Theresa hospital, Bommidi and Nirmala Leprosy Centre, Kovilur. In St. Louis hospital inpatient facilities are available for 65 and in that of St. Laurdon hospital, the facility is available for 32.

16.6. MASS MEDIA WORK :

There is a District Mass Education and Information Officer in the District Family Planning Bureau, incharge of Mass Media Activities. He is assisted by one Male Cinema Operator.

Mass Education Activities include mass contact work through local leaders viz., the Panchayat Union Chairman and Panchayat Presidents, representatives of the public and through district officials.

TABLE No. 16.4:4.

Year.	Family Welfare operations.	Loops.	Condom users.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1966-67	41,376	..	..
1967-68	9,038	43	..
1968-69	5,173	235	..
1969-70	6,788	905	..
1970-71	1,593	1163	935
1971-72	5,581	1,167	3,485
1972-73	1,688	190	4,132
1973-74	1,458	262	2,568
1974-75	6,157	618	3,816
1975-76	11,066	658	3,996
1976-77	27,372	967	2,233
1977-78	4,746	848	3,683
1978-79	8,071	981	3,012
1979-80	5,142	1,036	2,309
1980-81	5,365	957	2,363
1981-82	8,156	1,178	2,385
1982-83	13,640	1,318	2,473
1983-84	21,264	1,935	3,884
1984-85	18,676	2.799	7,913
1985-86	15,453	4,555	10,791

The work of the Mass Media is linked out below :—

Coordinating various publicity units, Regional Field Publicity (Government of India) Public Liaison Officers, Press, Information Bureau, All India Radio and Public Press. Feeding of Information to the Kudumbanala Seithi Kadir Centre calling, co-operation with other departments like Women Welfare, Nutrition, Small Savings Agriculture, Fisheries and Education, Inseminating Family Planning

Information and publishing Family Planning Messages. Supervision of Extension staff and organising camps at zonal level, union level and district level; organising Seminars, Pattimandrams, Kaviarangams and Exhibition, Imparting training to school teachers, through population education seminars. Organising workers meetings in industrial units and imparting of Family Planning knowledge. Organising special sessions for members of institutions like Leprosy Centres, mobilising the services of voluntary organisations such as Lions Club and Rotary Club. Organising Public meetings and arranging Family Planning functions such as opening ceremony of Primary Health Centres and other Family Planning compaign celebration. Planning and Execution of Family Planning campaigns. Organising group meetings with eligible couples. Organising special sessions for dispelling rumours and doubts, display of hoardings and wall paintings, display of Family Planning slides through Cinema Theatre, printing of special magazine supplements, organising film shows.

Arranging dramas and other cultural programmes. Organising leader camps in the district sub-centres, involving people from backward sections of the community and organising Family Welfare Youth Clubs in the district in Vennampatti, Kadattur, Valaithottam Santhur, Marandahalli and Krishnagiri to teach the Small Family Norm to the youths.

Health and Nutrition Education Programme.—Food is the fundamental requirement of living organisms for their growth and reproduction. So to promote the health of a community, its nutritional status has to be improved. It is a fundamental role of any National Health campaign. The Nutrition Survey carried out in this district revealed that the average diet is insufficient both quantitatively and qualitatively. The main deficiency is in the calories. The other deficiencies are proline, vitamin A, vitamin B Complex and to some extent iron and calcium. Hence priorties had been given for special feeding programme to protect these vulnerable groups. Simultaneously steps were taken in all the areas through the public health staff to educate the people to gain adequate knowledge of 'Balanced diet' to enable them to develop right attitude to food and to develop right dietry habits.

The school lunch programme instituted throughout Madras State during 1957 was will utilised with the newly acquired knowledge on nutrition.

Methods are taught to the mothers. The Health Visitors and Social Welfare staff educate them by way of demonstrations in the preparation of variety of food with the available nutritious food stuffs.

The health personnels give demonstrations to people and also carry with them various cooked sample food for distribution to people with a view to create an aptitude in them for preparing such dishes. The recent Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme has also added new dimensions to the programme.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.—This scheme was initiated by the Government in 1976 in 3 Blocks in different parts of the country. Thalli in Dharmapuri district is one of three blocks selected for this purpose.

The objective of the Integrated Child Development Service Project is to improve the health and nutritional status of children in the age group of 6 years and that of the expectant and nursing mothers. The objective is based on the premises that a proper foundation for physical and mental health in early childhood is necessary. Laying the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the children are the essentials which will have to be catered.

The package of services provided under the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme are supplementary nutrition, health check up, immunisation, referral service, health and nutrition education, non-formal pre-school education and functional literacy for adult women.

Thalli project has 100 Anganwadis at present. Anganwadis started functioning in June 1976. The co-operative efforts of the CARE, State Government and the Panchayat Union resulted in the construction of 50 buildings for the Anganwadis.

Each Anganwadi is manned by a trained Anganwadi worker assisted by a helper. The Anganwadi keeps children to establish a link with the elementary school that is the child is psychologically groomed to take up school education, females between the age group of 15-44 years are also brought within the ambit of integrated child development services simultaneously.

The expectant and nursing mothers are given health check-up, immunisation against tetanus, supplementary nutrition, nutrition and health education.

Children up to two years are given supplementary nutrition, health check up, referral services and immunisation. Children above two years are given the same benefit, including an extra benefit of non-formal and pre-school education.

Supplementary nutrition is given to children below the age of 6 and to expectant mothers from low income families. This is being given to them for 30 days in a year. The type of the food depends upon the availability of local foodgrains and vegetables. Children who require additional food are also given on the recommendation of the doctor. The average cost of per beneficiary is estimated at 60 paise per day.

A special follow up have also been made for mothers whose children suffer from malnutrition and frequent illness.

Immunisation against smallpox, diptheria, refanns, whopisg cough, typhoid and tuberculosis for all children less than 6 years old is being done in the project area. Immunisation against poliomyeliti is also done if the local epidemiological situation warrants it. Health

checkups and referral services are done by a team of doctors specially employed for this purpose. This health care programme includes, antenatal, postnatal care of mothers and care of new born infants and children under six years of age.

Sanitation.—The sanitation has been maintained by the local administrative bodies such as panchayats and municipalities. In 1871, when the Local Fund Act was passed, the sanitation of the area now under Dharmapuri district was looked after by the Local Fund Board of Hosur Circle. By the Local Boards Act of 1884, the services of the Local Boards were amplified. District, Taluk and Union Boards were created. The duty of maintaining sanitation of the localities were entrusted to local bodies. In place where there were no local bodies, the duties relating to sanitation was attended to by sanitary associations functioned in Kelamangalam, Mathigiri, Shoolagiri, Berigai, Rovacotta and Uttangarai. There were agencies which maintained sanitation out of local fund. The Union Boards were in Dharmapuri, Pennagaram, Palokodu, Papparapatti, Karia-mangalam, Kaveripattinam, Denkanikotta, Harur, Krishnagiri and Maranda-halli.

At present it is the responsibilities of the panchayats, panchayat unions and municipalities to maintain proper sanitation.

Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri are the two municipalities in the district. The Health Inspectors, Health Assistants, Health Visitors, Health Mazdoors and Health Workers attached to the municipalities are responsible for the maintenance of proper sanitation of the town. Insecticides and pesticides are sprayed regularly into the wells and ponds and on stagnated water which are prone to the mosquitoes.

The municipality of Dharmapuri maintains 14 public conveniences. Out of 12,797 private houses in the town 6,300 houses have latrines. There are three Sanitary Inspectors, 5 Public Health Supervisors, two Health Assistants and 114 Sanitary Workers in the municipality who maintain proper sanitation of the town.

During local festivals, the municipality of Dharmapuri makes special arrangements to prevent contagious diseases.

Anti Filarial Scheme is also implemented in this municipality. The scheme is looked after by a Sanitary Inspector, one Field Assistant and eight Anti-Filarial Mazdoors.

Krishnagiri municipality maintains 14 public conveniences. The roads and lanes are regularly cleaned and the trash refuse is removed to a bar off place from the town. There are 94 Sanitary Inspectors, 2 Health Assistants and 2 Field Assistants engaged to maintain the streets of the town neat and clean. Out of 13,467 private houses in the town 5,605 houses have separate latrine facilities.

From the year 1971, the Anti-Filarial Scheme is in operation in Krishnagiri municipality. This scheme is enforced by the staff consisting of one Health Inspector, two Field Assistants and twelve Health Mazdoors. This scheme has considerably contained the disease.

There are 18 Town Panchayats and several village panchayats in the district. Town panchayats also have its own Health Inspectors, Health Mazdoors and Sanitary Workers to maintain sanitation. Public latrine facilities and 'pay and use' public convenience facilities in the bus stands also have been provided in the towns of the district. In the village panchayats, sanitation is maintained by the public themselves. The panchayats with prior sanction of the respective panchayat union may provide immunisation and other sanitary measures during the local festivals and if necessary for any reasons.

All the health personnels of the Primary Health Centres during their routine visits to villages and specially for health education programme convene group discussions and individual talks insisting on health and sanitation. They teach the need for safe drinking water and explain the hazards caused due to stagnation of water near houses. The need for providing soak pits and drains are also highlighted. They also explain the dangers associated with unhygienic disposal of excreta lack of proper maintenance or latrines. Medical Officers, Health Inspectors, Health Visitors and other medical personnel educate the public on the symptoms of some of the common disease prevalent among mothers, school children and teachers about personal hygiene, vitamin deficiency manifestations, worm infestation, care of teach, care of hair and delousing care of skin, nails, eyes, nose, throat and ears by way of Flash cards, Flip charts and Flannelgraphy.

Drainage.—In Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri municipalities there is only the open drainage system, whilh are maintained properly It is so in town panchayats also. Most of the cannels have been built under the seri-sufficiency schemes.

Water Supply.—Protected water supply system is available in most of the towns of the district. In Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Harur, Kaveripatnam, Pappireddipatti, Hosur, Uttangarai, Bargur and Pennagaram house supply is maintained. The water supply is provided by the municipalities and panchayats. The river Chinnar is the source of water supply to the Dharmapuri town and the river Ponniyar is the source of water supply to the towns of Hosur, Krishnagiri and Kaveripatnam. Pambar provides water supply to Uttangarai and Vaniar to Harur and Pappireddipatti. Bore-wells have been errected in the river beds and water is pumped into the overhead tanks and from there the water is supplied to street and domestic connections.

In the rural areas there are wells, deep wells, tube wells, hand pumps and tanks to provide water. Some of the village panchayats also provide protected water supply.

Adulteration of food is also checked by the Municipality of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri town panchayats liks Denkanikotta, Kaveripatnam, Hosur, Palakodu, Karimangalam and Panchayat Union at Harur. Health Officials and Executive authorities of the Municipalities function as local health authorities to check adulteration. The Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres and

Sanitary Inspectors of the Town Panchayats and Municipalities are qualified to take food samples and act as part-time Food Inspectors. Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Food Samples are being lifted by the above officials and analysed in laboratories. Prosecutions against the offenders are launched by them. During 1981-82, 279 food samples, 1982-83, 243 and 1983-84, 343 samples were lifted in the district, through the respective Municipalities, Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats.

Immunisation.—In preventive Medical practice, one of the methods used to prevent the occurrence of certain diseases, especially infectious disease is immunisation or vaccination Vaccinations have played an important role in the control of several communicable diseases. It prevents morbidity and mortality rates. It reduces the incidence of diptheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio myletis measles, tuberculosis and typhoid.

The Expanded Programme of Immunisation is in operation throughout the state since November 1979. Immunisation services are extended through Primary Health Centres and sub-centres in the rural areas and through Hospitals and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, in the urban areas Vaccines are distributed to peripherals after ensuring adequate "cold chain facilities", because cold chain systems are most essential for the maintenance of various immunologicals. The above services are being carried out in the Primary Health Centre areas of the District by the Medical Officers, Divisional Health Inspectors, Health Visitors, Health Assistants and Vaccinators according to the time schedule fixed for various vaccines. The staff attached have been specially trained for this purpose. Tetanus Toxoid immunisation is given to children in the age group of 10 to 16 years. This scheme is in operaton from November 1981.

Pregnant mothers are also given doses of Tetanus Toxoid vaccine during the later half of their pregnancy. The number of beneficiaries under Immunisation may be seen is 16.4:5.

TABLE 16. 4:5

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER IMMUNISATION

Year	DPT	Polio	Measles	D.T.	T.A.	T.T.(M)	T.T. 10 Years	T.T. 16 Years
1981–82	29195	6596	N.A	20889	18212	11064	5900	1375
1982–83	29939	2414	169556	32662	19300	11294	7394	2675
1983–84	37264	10938	18147	17917	21124	15171	9134	2072
1984–85	39490	40707	9890	31261	30913	20970	14866	4609
1985–86	67133	80404	10443	94813	26372	20048	12311	5213
1986–87	9576	7433	754	13360	10765	13291	10965	3893

(*up to Oct.* 86)

The achievements are reviewed at the monthly staff meetings each of the Primary Health Centres of the district and at the district level Adequate quantity of vaccine is procured at periodic intervals from the Regional Assistant Director's Office, Salem.

Anti-Malarial Measures.—Malaria is prevalent in Uttangarai, Harur, Pennagaram and Nallampalli Blocks in Dharmapuri district. Anti-malarial measures were instituted in 1954 in Dharmapuri and Harur at which time Dharmapuri formed part of the Salem district. A separate anti-malaria scheme with its headquarters at Dharmapuri started functioning from first August 1957, under the National Malaria Control Programme. Under this programme anti-malarial measures were extended only to malaria affected areas. As a result of the switch over of the National Malaria Control Programme to the National Malaria Eralication Programme, the anti-malarial schemes under National Malaria Control Programme were organised and additional units were formed. Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme all the former anti-malarial schemes were merged and in 1959-60 new units with headquarters at Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri were established under the supervision of unit offices, in charge of National Malaria Eradication Programme. From 1960-61 active surveillance operation was initiated in the district by appointing surveillance personnel whose function was to make door to door visit once in a fortnight to detect and treat malaria cases. Anti-malarial measures include spraying of DDT. According to spray logistics two rounds of spray in endemic areas and one round of spray in hypoendemic areas are necessary. The district was brought under Malathion spray from 1977 onwards since it was suspected that the Anophline culcifasice which is the principal vector of this district might have developed resistence to DDT and BHC, due to prolonged usage to combat the adult mosquitoes.

At present the District Malaria Officer, the Assistant Malaria Officer, Krishnagiri, the District Entomologist Pennagaram and thirteen Malaria Inspectors, sixteen Laboratory and Field Assistants 21 basic health workers, 45 Basic Health Inspectors 16 Labotory Assistants and 30 Spray Mazdoors are working for Malaria Eradication in the district. These officials visit villages once in a fortnight to locate fever ridden cases, if any. Blood smears are examined for the presence of malaria parasite. Patients in whose blood smears the presence of positive malaria parasite detected are treated radically with anti-malaria drugs. Insecticidal spray of houses and other structures in malaria ridden areas are undertaken twice in a year between June to February to reduce the mosquito population which helps for the reduction of malaria positive cases. Insecticide, such as DDT, BHC and Malathian have been used according to the sensitiveness of mosquitoes.

The number of cases treated for malaria during 1978, was 3,647 and in 1979, it was 1,593 in 1980 it was 995 in 1981, it was 1131, in 1982 it was 1,315, in 1983 it was 992 and in 1984 was 808 cases and in 1985 it came down to 6380.

The incidence of malaria shows a declining trend in the district due to the measures taken to check the disease. The distribution of anti-malarial drugs, is done through the depots established in the district. Even in the remote and inaccessible, and tribal areas, it is made available through the depots established there.

In 1977, there were 785 drug distribution centres and 44 fever treatment depots were functioning in the district. At present 1503 drug distribution centres and 340 fever treatment depots are functioning in the district.

Apart from the above mentioned preventive measures such as residual spray and anti-larve work, another type of spraying is carried out at Hogenakkal and Otlamalai villages to control adult mosquitto density. At Ammapet, an endemic village, in Harur Block a small team of mazdoors have been assigned to undertake anti-larvel operation with Aromex in addition to regular residual spray.

NOTES.

1. Le Fauno H. Salem District Manual, Vol. I—page 199.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Richards, F. J., Gazetteer of Salem District, Vol. I, Part I, page 137.
4. *Ibid.*
5. Note, dated 15th April 1985 from the Directorate of P.H. and P.M., Madras-6.
6. Richards, F. J., Gazetteer of Salem District, Vol. I, Part I, page 311.
7. Note, dated 7th October 1985 received from the District Health Officer, Dharmapuri.
8. Note, dated 10th October 1986, received from the District Medical Officer, Dharmapuri.
9. G.O. Ms. No. 812, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 7th May 1985.
10. Note, dated April 1985, received from the Directorate of P.H. and P. M., Madras-6.
11. G.O. Ms. No. 1188, Health, dated 24th June 1969.
12. Note, dated 8th October 1985 from the District Tuberculossi Officer, Dharmapuri.
13. Note, dated 19th September 1984 received from the District Health Officer, Dharmapuri.
14. Note, dated 12th July 1985 received from the District Health Officer, Dharmapuri.
15. Note, dated 15th April 1985 received from the Directorate of P. H. and P. M., Madras-6.
16. Performance Budget, 1985-86, Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Government of Tamil Nadu.
17. Note, dated 10th October 1986 received from the District Medical Officer, Dharmapuri.
18. Note, dated 17th June 1986 from the District Family Welfare Maternity and Child Health Officer, Dharmapuri.
19. Demographic particulars of State Family Welfare Bureau, Madras-8.
20. Note, dated 8th October 1985 received from the District Family Welfare and Maternity and Child Health Officer, Dharmapuri.
21. Note, dated 12th July 1985 from the District Health Officer, Dharmapuri.
22. *Ibid.*

CHAPTER 17.

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES.

17.1:0. INTRODUCTION.

The terms like 'Social Welfare' and 'Social Services' are significant in a welfare State.

After the Second World Ward several attempts were made by official and non-official agencies to tackle some of the problems of social welfare. They could not achieve much because of a general lack of a comprehensive view of the social problems. They tried to solve some individual problems in isolation, with little chance of success. The freedom struggle brought to the fore some of these problems which gained a socio-political importance. Mahatma Gandhi took initiative for the removal of untouchability. The freedom movement also highlighted the positive role women could play for realising social welfare objectives. The post-Independence period has seen many projects for the general social welfare in the country, with special attention to the weaker sections wherever necessary. Conscious efforts are taken now by both Central and State Governments to implement a number of schemes of Social Services.

17.2:0. LABOUR WELFARE :

Even in the closing years of the last century, the attention paid by Government towards the welfare of the labour was very limited. With the growth of the factory organisation, the condition of workers gradually became intolerable. This drew the attention of several thinkers, who raised their voice against undue exploitation of the labour. Among them, was Thiru Sorabji Shapuriji Bengali, who deserves special mention. Notwithstanding great oppositions the first Indian Factories Act of 1881 was passed. It was amended on various occasions before the Factories Act, 1948 came into force on 1st April 1949. This was based on the standards set up by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Considerable importance is now attached to the health and safety of workers. In addition to the Factories Act, several enactments are in force in Tamil Nadu to ensure the welfare of the labour. Of these, the following are important :—

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

The Trade Unions Act, 1936.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

The Factories Act, 1948.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The Weights and Measures Act, 1958.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and

The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Besides these Acts, the Employees State Insurance Scheme, and the Employees Provident Fund Scheme are also implemented.

The enforcement of the Factories Act and other allied Acts, which aim at better working conditions, health, safety and welfare amenities is watched in Dharmapuri district by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Salem. He is assisted by the Inspector of Factories, Dharmapuri and the Assistant Inspector of Factories, Dharmapuri. The provision of the Payment of Wages Act and the Minimum Wages Act, Non-Tehnical Acts, such as the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishment Act and the Tamil Nadu Catering Establishment Act, are enforced by Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspectors of Labour and Assistant Inspectors of Labour only.

Provision of welfare amenities to the workers in industrial establishments and prevention of child labour are ensured by the Inspector of Labour, Salem, Deputy Inspector of Labour, Krishnagiri, Assistant Inspectors of Labour, Dharmapuri-I and II Circles, Hosur, Harur and Krishnagiri[2] and also by the Factory Inspectors.

Dharmapuri is developing in the field of industries. The welfare measures are being developed for the benefit of the working class. The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board has been functioning from 1971 under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Minister for Labour. It has taken up a series of welfare measures for the benefit of industrial workers. These welfare measures are executed by the various centres established by the Labour Welfare Board in the places where the labour-population is dense. At present there is no centre of the Labour Welfare Board in Dharmapuri district. It may perhaps be in fitness of things to open a centre of the Labour Welfare Board at Hosur, which is fast developing in industrial field. The Board has decided to open a Labour Welfare Centre which consists of tailoring section, pre-school for children in the age group of 2-1/2 to 5 years and a reading room at Hosur.

17.3:1 *Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes.*—The democratic aim to establish a society in which all are equal — not merely in theory but in day-to-day life can be achieved only by hard work for several decades.

This aim, however, has been taken up in our country after Independence with so much sincerity and determination that will sustain it till it is fully achieved. An essential part of this gigantic, historic process is identification of sections which are in need of special help; and making such help available to them.

17.3:2. *Welfare of the Backward Classes.*—The welfare measures for the backward classes in the district are now implemented by the District Backward Classes Welfare Officer, Dharmapuri. Earlier, welfare of the both backward classes and Adi-dravidar were looked after by a District Welfare Officer who was subordinate to both the Director of Backward Classes and the Director of Adi-Dravider and Tribal Welfare. A separate department for welfare of the backward classes at State level works from 2nd May 1969. The functions of the District Welfare Officer were divided, and separate welfare officers were appointed for the welfare of the backward classes and the Adi-Dravidar from 1st August 1974. The general aim of the Backward Classes Welfare Department is to uplift the backward classes educationally, economically and socially.

Education.—In Dharmapuri district, there are three schools, run by the Backward Classes Welfare Department. They are, the Koravar Reclamation Middle School at Samiyapuram (Harur taluk); the Residential Middle School for Lambodies at Sittilingi (Harur taluk) and Residential Elementary School for Lambodies at Giddampatti Thanda (Dharmapuri taluk).

The students studying in the Koravar Reclamation School are given midday meals, free supply of books and writing materials and two sets of clothes every year. The other two are residential schools for the Lambodies. These students are also provided with free accommodation, food, clothes, books, slates and note books.

The strength of students in these schools was only 383 during 1978-79. In 1983-84 it was 514. In 1984-85, it was to 585. In 1985-86, it has risen to 605. The expenditure for these schools was Rs. 2.28 lakhs in 1983 84; and Rs. 2.36 lakhs in 1984-85 and in 1985-86, Rs. 2.41 lakhs.[4]

Hostels.—This department had only 12 boys' hostels, 2 girls' hostels and one college boys' hostel in the district during the year 1979. Now it runs 22 boys' hostels, 5 girls' hostels and one college boys' hostel in the district. A list of hostels run by the Backward Classes Welfare Department in the district may be seen in the table 17 : 1. The sanctioned strength of these 28 hostels is 1490. In 1983-84, these hostels accommodated 1438 students ; and in 1984-85 there were 1,432 students and in 1985-86 the number of hostels were 1400. The expenditure on the maintenance of these hostels was Rs. 12.16 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs. 14.84 lakhs in 1984-85 and the Rs. 15.28 lakhs during 1985-86. It costs Rs. 80 a month to Government to provide free food to each college student and Rs. 60 for each high school student.[5] The inmates of the high school hostels are also supplied two sets of dress every year.

Scholarships.—All the backward class students whose parental income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum[6] are eligible to get the cost of their books and special fees reimbursed. The details of expenditure on these scholarships for pre-matric and post-matric students in the district may be seen in the table 17 : 2.

TABLE 17:1.

LIST OF HOSTELS RUN BY THE BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT IN DHARMAPUR DISTRICT.

Place. (1)	*Taluk.* (2)	*Hostel.* (3)
Konanginaickanahally.	Dharmapuri	Boy's hostel
Adiyamankottai ..	Do.	Do.
Dharmapuri ..	Do.	Girl's hostel
Laligam ..	Do.	Do.
Pennagaram ..	Pennagaram	Boy's hostel
Papparapatty ..	Do.	Girl's hostel
Harur ..	Harur	Boy's hostel
Kottapatty ..	Do.	Do.
Morappur ..	Do.	Do.
Singarapettai ..	Uttangarai	Do.
Kunnathur ..	Do.	Do.
Palakodu ..	Palakodu	Do.
Pulikarai ..	Do.	Do.
Karimangalam ..	Do.	Do.
Marandahalli ..	Do.	Do.
Thirumalvadi ..	Do.	Do.
Krishnagiri ..	Krishnagiri	College Boy's hoste
Veppanapalli ..	Do.	Do.
Pochampally ..	Do.	Do.
Thogarapally ..	Do.	Do.
Kaveripatnam ..	Krishnagiri	Girl's hostell
Bargur ..	Do.	Do.
Hosur ..	Hosur	Boy's hostel
Berigai ..	Do.	Do.
Shoolagiri ..	Do.	Do.
Anchetty ..	Denkanikotta	Do.
Kelamangalam ..	Do.	Do.
Balathottanpally ..	Do.	Do.

TABLE 17:2

EXPENDITURE ON PRE-MATRIC AND POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE STUDENTS OF BACKWARD CLASSES IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Year.	*Pre-Matric.*	*Post-Matric.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1975-76 ..	93,249	1,04,339	1,97,588
1976-77 ..	81,935	87,597	1,69,532
1977-78 ..	66,738	1,06,583	1,73,321
1978-79 ..	54,595	1,03,730	1,57,325
1979-80 ..	66,220	2,25,810	2,92,030
1980-81 ..	70,184	2,57,283	3,27,467
1981-82 ..	33,305	2,72,731	3,06,036
1982-83 ...	334,008	4,47,500	4,96,500
1983-84 ...	1,03,460	3,28,807	4,32,267
1984-85 ...	40,286	4,14,177	4,54,463
1985-86 ...	1,13,500	3,96,652	5,10,152

Supply of tools.—Welfare measures have been undertaken to improve the living conditions of barbers, dhobies and boyars. The deserving people of these communities have been supplied free tools. From 1975-76 to 1985-86, 2792 sets of tools have been allotted to eligible persons.

Land Acquisition.—There is a scheme in force for acquisition and distribution of house sites to poor persons belonging to Backward Classes such as Narikkuravar, Dhobies, Barbers and Odders. Upto 1985-86, 17.98 hectares of land has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 6.68 lakhs benefiting 778 persons. During 1979-80, 35 houses were constructed for the denotified communities in Samiyapuram village. These houses have been allotted to eligible persons of Koravar community.

Lending scheme.—State Bank of India finances dhobies and barbers to start or develop their trade, to the tune of Rs. 1,050 and Rs. 535 respectively. This scheme is known as differential interest rate scheme. The entire cost in respect of starting saloons is met by the State Bank of India. In respect of laundries 20 per cent of the cost is met by Government as subsidy. The annual income limit fixed for getting help under this scheme is Rs. 2,500. The District Backward Classes Welfare Officer selects the beneficiaries and forwards their applications to the respective branches of State Bank of India for consideration. In 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 53,550 was granted to 51 dhobies. During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 16,800 was granted to 16 dhobies.

17.3.3. *Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Limited.*—The Government have formed this corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores divided into 10 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The main object of this corporation is to improve the economic condition of the people belonging to the backward classes, most backward classes and denotified communities, by selecting suitable schemes in Tamil Nadu. Various schemes have been formulated by the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation (TABCEDCO).

The organisation of a Blue Metal Jelly Crushing Co-operative Society in Dharmapuri district is one among them. The special features of the scheme is to provide continuous employment to the people belonging to the most backward classes and the backward classes by enrolling them in the ratio of 60 per cent and 40 per cent respectively, as members as the Blue Metal Jelly Crushing Co-operative Society. This society will establish a crushing unit for production of various sizes of jellys required for forming roads and construction works. This society will provide regular employment for 150 to 175 members daily. For the implementation of this scheme, the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation will provide 20 per cent cost of the project as margin money assistance to the society. The District Development Corporation, Dharmapuri will provide 50 per cent and the Dharmapuri Central Co-operative Bank, Dharmapuri will give 30 per cent. Indur area in Nallampalli Block has been selected for organisation of the society, because of the abundant availability of blue metal there and marketing aspects. The cost of the project is Rs. 4 lakhs.

Though the society was registered on 10th November 1983, it could not start working due to want of funds.

Another scheme taken up by the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Limited is the formation of the Silk Reeling Industrial Co-operative Society, Anaikkallanuri. The cost of this project is Rs. 2.37 lakhs. The number of beneficiaries in this project will be 124.

The corporation has also undertaken a project for forming the Tamarind Kernel Powder Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society, Rayakottah. The cost of this project is Rs. 9.62 lakhs. This will benefit 60 persons. The margin money for this project has been released. The society may start production in 1985-86.

17.3:4. *Welfare of the Adi-Dravidar and Tribes* —In 1974, the District Welfare Office, Dharmapuri was bifurcated. Separate offices for the Adi Dravidar Welfare and Backward Classes Welfare, were established to ensure speedy implementation of welfare schemes. Various welfare programmes are being implemented by the department for Adi Dravidar Welfare for educational and economic advancement of Adi Dravidars and Tribes.

The measures taken up by the department for the welfare of Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes are narrated below.

Education.—Twenty-six schools are run by this department in the district. There are six elementary schools, two single teacher schools, 15 residential schools, one high school and one middle school. The Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School is at Maruthipatti. The middle school is at Rajapettai. The single teacher schools are situated at Alamelupuram and Kullathirapattipudur. The elementary schools are located at Kannampatti, Thadangam, Mariampalli, Athipallam, Mondukuzhi and Neruppandakuppam. The tribal residential schools are at Vachatti, Naripalli, Valaithottam, Suriyakadai, Pudukkottai-Saradu, Kalasapadi, Malaithangi, Thathampatti, Pattukonampatti, Ve'ampatti, Elanthakottapatti, Sitheri, Kaludu Nochikuttai and Kallathupatti. During 1980-81, the actual strength of the students in these schools is 1447. The department manages 28 hostels also for Adi Dravidar students, as may be seen in the Table 17.3.

Scholarships.—Scholarships are sanctioned to the students of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The limit of annual income for Government of India scholarship is Rs. 12,000 and for State scholarship, it is Rs. 6,000. The expenditure on these scholarships was Rs. 10.88 lakhs in 1982-83. Rs. 9.31 lakhs in 1983-84; and 10.8 lakhs in 1984-85 and 12.29 lakhs in 1985-86.

The Chief Minister Noon Meal Programme is implemented in the District from 1st July 1982 benefitted children of the age group 5+9 for all aided schools.

Noon Meal is supplied to the students studying in Standards I to V for all 365 days in a year irrespective of their age. The scheme has been extended to the students studying Standards VI to X in the age group of 10 to 15 with effect from 15th September 1984.

Apart from this, two sets of dresses and text books and note books are also given to them free of cost. besides free supply of slates to the children studying II to III standard. Amount spent for this purpose was Rs. 3.02 lakhs in 1982-83 ; Rs. 4.6 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs. 3.82 lakhs in 1984-85. In 1984-85, 9,907 students were benefited by this.

In order to improve the standard of education of the boarders of high school hostels and college hostel, six part-time tutors have been appointed. They coach students for six months prior to examination.

TABLE 17.3

LIST OF HOSTELS RUN BY THE ADI-DRAVIDAR WELFARE DEPARTMENT IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

	Place.	*Hostel.*
	(1)	(2)
1	Dharmapuri	Government College Boys' Hostel.
2	Krishnagiri	Do.
3	Dharmapuri	Government Boys' Hostel.
4	Pennagaram	Do.
5	Papparapatty	Do.
6	Mekalachinnapalli	Do.
7	Royakottah	Do.
8	Thalli	Do.
9	Hosur	Do.
10	Sigaralapalli	Do.
11	Nagarasampatti	Do.
12	Krishnagiri	Do.
13	Harur	Do.
14	Papireddipatti	Do.
15	Uttangarai	Do.
16	B. Mallapuram	Do.
17	Kadathur	Do.
18	Kambainallur	Do.
19	Kallavi	Do.
20	Buddireddipatti	Do.
21	Theerthamalai	Do.
22	Maruthipatti	Do.
23	Dharmapuri	Government Girls' Hostel

TABLE 17.3—*cont.*

LIST OF HOSTELS RUN BY THE ADI-DRAVIDAR WELFARE DEPARTMENT IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT—*cont.*

	Place.	*Hostel.*
	(1)	(2)
24	Krishnagiri	Government Girls Hostel
25	Karimangalam	Do.
26	Papireddipatti	Do.
27	Harur	Do.
28	Uttangarai	Do.

Apart from this, special centres give coaching in typewriting and shorthand and also for group IV services examination conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission since 1975-76. From 1982 to 1985, 175 students were benefited by this scheme.

Employment and Economic Advancement-Agricultural Subsidy Scheme.—Under this, a subsidy of Rs. 600 for plough bulls and agricultural implements is sanctioned. During 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 28,200 was spent under this scheme benefiting 47 persons.

Petty Trade Loans.—With a view to improving the economic standard of scheduled castes, Government approved a scheme for sanctioning interest-free loans to scheduled castes who are having the talent and experience in the trades approved by Government. This scheme is implemented by the Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare from 1968-69. The loan amount ranges from Rs. 125 to Rs. 15,000, depending upon the nature of trade, demand and solvency of the beneficiary. The loan is repayable in 100 monthly equal instalments commencing after a period of one year from the date of disbursement of loan. During 1982-83, the number of beneficiaries in the district was 34. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 24,250. During 1983-84, the number of beneficiaries was 8. The expenditure involved was Rs. 62,500.

Housing and other schemes.—These schemes are implemented for the benefit of Adi-Dravidars from the third plan period. The Government lands, wherever available, are assigned as house sites to Adi-Dravidars. If Government lands are not available private lands are acquired and distributed as house-sites to them. The extent of each site is 3 cents. The number of beneficiaries in 1982-83 was 1033; and the amount spent for this purpose was Rs. 6.89 lakhs. In 1983-84 for 1,635 beneficiaries a sum of Rs. 7.44 lakhs was spent. During the year 1984-85, the number benefited was 1,047. The total amount spent was Rs. 9.07 lakhs.

In Adi Dravidar colonies drinking water wells and ground-level reservoirs have been provided.

All the colonies in the district have been provided with street light except those newly sprung up. Where there were no burial grounds or pathways to burial ground, they have been provided in the district.

Every year, the week proceeding 30 January is celebrated as Untouchability Week with a view to propagate removal of untouchability. For this purpose, Rs. 2,000 per annum is spent in the district. For the protection of civil rights of the Adi Dravidars a separate police unit is functioning.

In Dharmapuri district, each year six Adi Dravidar villages are selected on the basis of sanitation. These villages are encouraged by suitable awards.

The intercaste marriages of the Adi Dravidars are encouraged. The couple of the intercaste marriage are awarded gold medals, besides a cash grant of Rs. 200 with a certificate of appreciation. From 1982 to 1985, ten couples have received such medals.

Tools and appliances are also given to the technically qualified persons of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes for improving their standard of life. Under this scheme, three sewing machines, 28 sets of carpentary tools, 27 sets of barber tools, 36 iron boxes for dhobies and 33 sets of cobbler tools have been distributed during 1982—85.

The department of Adi Dravidar Welfare has released 175 families consisting of 231 members from the bondage and rehabilitated them by assigning cultivable lands and house sites, and extending crop and other loan assistance. By the end of 1983, a sum of Rs. 17,492 borrowed from the rich by the Adi Dravidars had been waived under the Debt Relief Act, 1976.

17.3:5. *Integrated Tribal Development Programme in Sitheri Hills —Dharmapuri district.*—The concept of tribal development is now based on Integrated Area Development as a strategy to eliminate the development-lag in tribal areas. In Dharmapuri district, Sitheri Hills has been declared as Integrated Tribal Development Project Area by the Union Planning Commission in January 1976.

The Sitheri Hills which form part of Kalrayan ranges of the Eastern Ghats are situated at an altitude of about 1,000 metres above the sea leve.. The Sitheri Hills are less than twenty kilometres from Harur. The inhabitants of the hill ranges are known as *Malayalis* or Kerala Gounders. Their population is 23,076 as per 1981 census.

Integrated Tribal Development Project includes various schemes implemented by the departments concerned. The District Collector co-ordinates their work.

Village Industries.—The bee-keeping scheme is implemented in this area by the Assistant Director of Village Industries, Dharmapuri. Bee-hives are distributed to tribals at 50 per cent subsidy. A bee-keeping society functions at Harur. A building was constructed by the Dharmapuri District Development Corporation for this society on behalf of the Village Industries Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.2 lakhs in 1982.

Animal Husbandry.—Veterinary dispensaries at Sitheri and Kollapatti are run by this department. Buildings for Veterinary dispensaries and staff quarters are also being constructed. The Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, Harur implements the Family Oriented schemes such as distribution of sheep units, milch animals and plough bulls. The expenditure for this scheme was Rs. 0.87 lakh in 1980-81, Rs. 1.01 lakhs in 1981-82; and Rs. 1.13 lakhs in 1982-83.

Horticulturt.—The Assistant Director, Horticulture, Krishnagiri implements this scheme under the supervision of Director of Horticulture, whose headquarters also is located at Dharmapuri improved seeds, perennial plants, chemical fertilizers, plant protection, chemicals, etc. are distributed to the tribals through the Large Area Multiple Co-operative Societies (LAMP) at subsidised rates. Training programmes are conducted on the modern methods to the tribals.

Soil Conservation.—Soil erosion was severe in the area because of the sloping hills. The Agricultural Engineering Department executes soil conservation works in Sithert Hills from 1977-78. Contour stone walls are constructed in dry areas, and land levelling works are executed in the areas where irrigation facilities are available.

Forestry.—There is a vast scope for afforestation in these hills. The percentage of forest area, out of the total area of hills is 32.9. Bamboo was planted in 50 hectares of land in 1979-80. Seed stores were also established at Sitheri and Thumbal in 1979-80.

Co-operation.—The Village Credit Society of this area has been changed as Sitheri LAMP Co-operative Society.[8] This Society provides short term, medium term and consumption loans. A fair price shop also functions at Sitheri.

Electrification.—Electricity is available for street lighting and domestic purposes in all the main villages in these hills.

With great difficulty and with the co-operation of the public and the Forest Department, the electrification work of all villages in Sitheri Hills was completed.[9] The last village, namely 'Mottuvalavoo' got electricity on 25 October 1982. In order to carry out further extension works, Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a capital subsidy of Rs. 5.3 lakhs. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 7.1 lakhs.

Communications.—Many roads have been improved under this Integrated Tribal Development Programme. A road work from Harur to Sitheri for about 26 kilometres is in progress.

Water supply.—Rural water supply works are attended to by the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Dharmapuri, in view of the importance of the work in this area, special division has been formed with the Executive Engineer, Thiruvannamalai and the Assistant Executive Engineer, Tiruppattur of North Arcot District to expedite them.

Medical.—A dispensary has been opened at Sitheri. It is managed by an Assistant Surgeon. Four medical sub-centres are also functioning at Vallimadurai, Nochikuttai, Kalasapadi and Suriyakadai. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre functions at Sittilingi.

17.4:1. *Social Welfare Department.*—The Social Welfare Department functions as the kingpin for implementation of a number of welfare schemes, many special schemes of our solicitous Government, designed to meet the needs of different sections of our society, like women, children, aged, handicapped, etc., are executed by this department.

17.4:2. *Women's Welfare.*—At the time of forming Dharmapuri district, a Social Welfare Branch was functioning at Krishnagiri.

The women members of the branch were taught sewing, embroidery and handicrafts. The centre engaged itself in the subjects of adult education, family planning. small savings and gardening. Cooking classes were conducted on various items with locally available pulses and vegetables. A number of women trained here were employed as craft teachers in panchayat union schools. About Rs. 15,000 was spent annually for the maintenance of this branch. Soon after the implementation of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme, this branch was closed and the staff absorbed in the new programme.

The various social welfare activities initiated Government are carried on in Dharmapuri district by a District Social Welfare Officer assisted by the Assistant District Social Welfare Officer, Social Welfare Extension Officers, 32 Gramasevikas, 2 Sewing Teachers and 1,381 Noon Meal Organisers.

Tailoring Work Centres.—Tailoring Work Centres for Women were set up in the district at Kaveripatnam and Hosur in 1974. So far 360 women members received training in 18 batches to appear for technical examinations.

Now these centres are functioning at Krishnagiri and Palakodu. A stipend of Rupees 30 is paid to each trainee every month. The qualification prescribed for admission is V standard. However, educational qualification is relaxed to the candidates belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe. So far 120 women candidates have been trained. During 1985, 18 women were receiving training.

In addition to the tailoring centres, palm leaf work centres and bamboo work centres are also functioning in the district. Seventy denotified tribal women were trained in seven batches at the bamboo work centres, which enabled them to augment their income. The scheme was dropped in 1979.

Magalir Mandrams.—The magalir mandrams are formed to bring rural women together cutting across the social and economic barriers. There are 472 Magalir Mandram in this district, out of which 227 are registered. About 14,000 rural women are members in these magalir mandrams. These members are trained in tailoring, cooking, small savings, family planning and education.

The district is divided into 16 blocks. Each block is provided annually with a sum of Rupees 4,000 for this purpose. Cash awards are given to well-managed magalir mandrams. The good magalir mandrams are graded into three categories as A, B and C

and awards of Rupees 1,000, Rupees 600 and Rupees 400 are given respectively. So far, 87 awards have been given in the district.

Economically backward widows, deserted and destitute women are given loans from State Social Welfare Board to run dairy farms through the registered mandrams.

Grant-*cum*-loans are made available through the State Social Welfare Board to Magalir Mandrams to run the dairy units. The voluntary institutions are responsible for the recovery of loans.

In Dharmapuri district, out of 142 dairy units, 100 received loans at the rate of Rs. 14,000. The remaining 42 dairy units got loans at the rate of Rs. 20,870. The number of beneficiaries have been 852.

Chalk Crayon Producers Industrial Co-operative Societies.—Three Chalk Crayon Producers Industrial Co-operative Societies were established in the district at Selliampalli (Palakodu block), Veppanapalli and the Rajaji Chalk Crayon Industrial Co-operative Society at Thorapalli (Hosur block).

These three societies were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 42,750 totally and the societies are functioning under the management of the Governing body of the society.

Palm-Industrial Co-operative Societies.—There are six Palm-leaf Women Industrial Co-operative Societies and six Palm-fibre Women Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning in the district. The Palm-leaf scheme is being implemented by the Assistant Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Dharmapuri.

Among the six palm-leaf societies, five are situated in Uttangarai taluk, at Eachangad, Thippannor, Mathampatti, Ettipatti and Samalpatti. The sixth is functioning at Barur in Krishnagiri taluk.

In Krishnagiri taluk, palm-fibre societies are located at Pennathur, Mittahalli and Puliyampatti. The other three societies are functioning at Oddapatti, Nadupatti and Kadavant in Uttangarai taluk. All the societies have started production. They give employment to 142 women.

Dharmapuri Women Stationery Goods Manufacturers' Co-operative Society.—The Dharmapuri Women Stationery Goods Manufacturers' Industrial Co-operative Society was organised with 25 members coming under the category of poor widows, deserted wives or destitutes. The society was registered on 11th December 1980 for Rs. 22,500 to impart training to 25 members in making note books. The society undertakes supply of registers for the Chief Minister's Noon Meal Centres and note books for the children studying in the schools of the Adi Dravidar and Backward Classes Departments.

Vocational Training in Typewriting and Shorthand.—The schemes for giving training in typewriting was started in 1977-78 to benefit poor women in the age group of 16 to 30 years, whose annual family income is less than Rs. 3,000. This course is for ten months and the trainees are paid Rs. 150 each for one year. So far, 350 women have been trained in typewriting. Besides this, coaching in shorthand

was started in 1981-82. [11] A sum of Rs. 220 is paid as stipend to each candidate for one year. So far, 86 women have benefited in this district.

Book-keeping and Accountancy.—A stipend of Rs. 165 is paid to the candidates who undergo training in Book-keeping and Accountancy for six months. [12] So far, 132 women have been trained in lower grade in Book-keeping and Accountancy in the district.

Working Women's Hostel.—Women often find it necessary to come to towns searching for jobs. When they get employed they face the problems of locating a safe and reasonably priced accommodation. To meet this felt need of working women, especially those in the middle income group, Government established working women's hostel in Hosur with a strength of 50 in April 1981. Expenditure towards the payment of salaries to the staff is met by Government. The mess, electricity and other charges are met by the inmates on the basis of dividing system.

Government of India also have come forward to give 75 per cent of estimated cost as financial assistance to voluntary institutions to build working women's hostel in the district. Proposals have been sent to Government for construction of a working women's hostel by Dharmapuri Madhar Sangam.

Self Employment Scheme.—Special efforts have been taken during 1984-85 by the Social Welfare Department for helping self-employment of the poor and needy women in Dharmapuri district. A subsidy of 1.6 lakhs has been allotted to 160 women in the district.

Out of the 210 applications endorsed by the Social Welfare Department and forwarded to the nationalised banks, 114 were granted Rs. 1.96 lakhs.

Under this scheme women in the district get assistance upto Rs. 3,000 of which 25 per cent is subsidy for the establishment of trades like grinding house, idili shop, tea stall, grocery, petty shop, vegetable and fruit stall palmyra and bamboo works, mat weaving pickle making and book-binding.

17.4.3. *Welfare of the widows.*—The economic dependence of women, usually accepted in this country as a normal feature of life, makes its cruel implications keenly felt particularly in the case of widows. The condition of families which lose their only earning member becomes pathetic overnight. The Government through various schemes, succour such helpless families.

Financial assistance for the marriage of daughters of poor widows.—A scheme was introduced by Government in 1981-82, to provide by cash for the marriage of daughters of poor widows whose family income is below Rs. 3000 per annum. Only one daughter of a widow is eligible for this assistance. The girl should be in the age group of 18–30 years. The beneficiaries are selected by the Collector. In Dharmapuri district 150 persons have been benefited with assistance of Rs. 1000 for each, upto 1984-85.

Free supply of books and note books to the children of poor widows.—The scheme of supplying text books and note books free of cost was introduced in the district from 1978-79 to benefit children of widows, whose annual income is below Rs. 3,000. The cost of books for an elementary school student is Rs. 15 ; for a middle school student, it is Rs. 40, and for a high school student, it is Rs. 60. In 1981-82, this scheme was extended to the children studying in higher secondary schools at the rate of Rs. 100 per student. So far, 1360 children have been benefited by this scheme.

Free supply of sewing machines to the widows.—This scheme was started in 1975-76. Under this scheme, sewing machines are presented to poor, destitute widows, physically handicapted women in the age group of 20 to 40 who knows to operate the sewing machine to facilitate their self-employment. From 1975-76 to 1984-85, 519 sewing machines were distributed in the district to deserving persons.

Widow remarriage.—The scheme of widow remarriage came into force in 1975-76. This helps rehabilitation of widows in the age group of 18 to 30 years. A cash award is given to the widow-remarried couple, as an incentive in the form of National Savings Certificates to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000, to be held in deposit for seven years. In the district, from 1977 to 1984, 65 couples were given such awards.

17.4:4: *Welfare of children.*—The Government attach considerable importance to the programmes for the care, protection and development of children. The welfare programmes of Government include provision of nutritious food to the children, pre-school education, health check up and immunisation. Under the scheme of special nutrition programme, children in the age group of 2½ to 5 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers were supplied Balahar Food. To implement this scheme, 75 centres were functioning from 1973. This scheme was abolished in 1982 after introduction of the more comprehensive Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme.

In 1981, the Social Welfare Department undertook a special programme for supply of nutritious food to children below six years, pregnant women and lactating mothers in drought affected areas in Tamil Nadu. As Dharmapuri district is one among the 13 drought affected districts, 300 nutrition feeding centres were opened at the rate of 100 beneficiaries per centre. Thus 30,000 beneficiaries per day are fed under this scheme.

Integrated Child Development Scheme.—The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme formulated by Government of India is implemented by the State Government in select areas in the State. This scheme was started in 1976 in Thalli union to give nutritious food, immunisation, health check-up, referral service, nutrition and health education and non-formal pre-school education. The Thalli project was one among the several pilot projects started in 1975-76 in Tamil Nadu. The aim of this scheme is to protect the children from social, economic and psychological perturbances. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are also benefited by this

scheme. To implement this scheme 100 pre-schools were started in this union. From 1976 to 1982, 6000 persons were covered by this scheme.

As far as Dharmapuri district is concerned prior to 1981-82, there were 227 pre schools functioning under different heads. From 1st July 1982 all the old pre-schools were merged with the nutritious noon meal scheme. At present instead of pre-schools 1381 child welfare centres and 2501 noon meal centres situated at primary, middle, high schools, Adi Dravidar Welfare schools and Backward Classes Welfare schools are functioning in the district.

Nursery schools.—Nursery schools were established in the district in two spells. [13] In the first spell, 186 nursery schools were started in 1982, in the child welfare centres. In 1984 [14] 360 nursery schools were opened to impart pre-school education through stories, rhymes and plays to develop general knowledge of the children. Educational play-materials, tables, educational charts, books and slates to the schools have been supplied to these nursery schools at the rate of Rs. 1,500. Around 90 children are benefited in each nursery school. A sum of Rs. 104 lakhs was allotted to Dharmapuri district for the feeding programme in these nursery schools.

17.4:5. *Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme* [15].—On 1st July 1982, Tamil Nadu Government introduced a scheme of historic significance for providing a nutritious free meal to lakhs of poor children in the age group of 2 to 10. At the stroke of 12 noon that day, 55.96 lakhs of children sat down in 20,747 child welfare centres and 32,470 elementary schools to partake of hot nutritious food served to them at Government cost. This colossal venture which is expected to bring about a significant change not only in the health condition of the children but in the social environment itself in the rural areas at a cost of more than Rs. 100 crores per year is the brain child of Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The rmidable dimensions of the problem and the staggering numbers volved, called for meticulous planning.

The cost of meal is 45 paise for each child. The ingredients of the meal for children below four years is 80 grams of rice, 10 grams of dhall, 7 grams of oil and 50 grams of vegetables and condiments. For older children, 100 grams of rice and 15 grams of dhall all given in addition to other usual items.

Under the old midday meal scheme, introduced during the Chief Ministership of Thiru K. Kamaraj, only children in the standards I to VIII were fed for 200 days in a year. The present scheme, provides for feeding all the 365 days in a year and has also brought in its fold, children in the age group of 2 to 5 also. The Government have the entire financial responsibility for the programme. Food articles required for this scheme are supplied by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. Earlier, Social Welfare Department was running 4343 Child Welfare Centres throughout Tamil Nadu. 15,501 additional centres have been opened with a view to having a feeding centre in each village. Eighty five lakhs of children were given nutritious meals in the State in 1984. The annual expenditure on this account for the whole State was Rs. 180 crores.

This programme is not only intended to appease hunger of the children, it also aims to build their character and health in all possible ways to make them responsible citizens

In Dharmapuri district prior to 1981-82 there were 227 pre-schools. From 1st July 1982, all the old pre-schools were brought under the nutritious noon meal scheme. The children belonging to the age group of 11—14 years were also brought under this scheme in 1984. At present instead of pre-schools, 1381 Child Welfare Centres and 2051 Noon Meal Centres attached to primary, middle and high schools, Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools and Backward Classes Welfare Schools are functioning in the district. During 1984-85, in Dharmapuri district, 3,64,389 children were benefited by this scheme. This scheme was extended to old age pensioners also from 15 January 1983. In 1984-85, 10,222 old age pensioners were also benefited by this scheme. The expenditure incurred in 1984-85 was Rs. 509 lakhs.

17.4:6. *Government Orphan Care Centre—Dharmapuri.*—With the object of rehabilitating the destitute children as normal citizens, Government of Tamil Nadu have started the scheme for the care and maintenance of destitute children in the age group of 5 to 18 years. Orphanages were started first in Madurai, Salem, Kanyakumari and Madras districts. At present there are 16 orphanages maintained by Government of Tamil Nadu in various towns. One orphanage was established in Dharmapuri in 1984.

The Home for the destitute children at Dharmapuri started functioning at No. 38, P. R. Srinivasa Rao Street, Dharmapuri, from October 1984. Children who have lost either their father or mother or both and children whose parents suffered serious illness are eligible to be admitted in the Home. The children are provided free diet, shelter, clothing, medical care and education.

The present strength of the Home is 215 and expenditure towards food, dress, bedding materials and books is Rs 140 for each child. In 1984-85, Rs. 1.18 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of the Home.

To look after the children well, eight *ayahs* have been appointed. A part-time medical officer has also been attached to the Home.

At present, 150 destitute children are admitted in the schools nearby. Other children also will be admitted in the schools soon.

Apart from the Government Orphanage, two more orphanages, the Valluvar Illam at Dharmapuri which accommodates 75 children and Annai Kasthuribai Gandhi Boys and Girls Home, Krishnagiri which feeds 25 children, are registered as Voluntary institutions in the district.

17.4.7. *Welfare of the old.*—The Government as a measure of social security introduced the old age pension scheme with effect from 1st April 1962 to provide relief to the aged persons with no relatives to support them.[16] It was fixed that the pension could be sanctioned to people not less than 65 years old. For blind persons and lepers the age-limit was 60 years.

Another scheme for granting destitutes who are also physically handicapped was introduced[17] in November 1974. To start with the age-limit for this category was 55 years. But in 1975, this age-limit was reduced to 45 years.[18] The Collectors were authorised to relax the age-limit in the cases of people suffering from serious handicaps.[19] Moreover, for blind persons, there is no age-limit with effect from 1st July 1979.

The Revenue Divisional Officer is the authority to sanction the pension. The amount of this monthly pension is Rs. 35. It is sent to the person through moneyorder without deducting the commission.

Destitute widows of not less than 45 years old were brought under this scheme from 1st June 1975. Agricultural workers of not less than 60 years old have also been included from 15 March 1981.

The details of the expenditure on various old age pensioners in Dharmapuri district may be seen in Table 18:4.

TABLE 18:4.

THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON VARIOUS OLD AGE PENSIONERS IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Years.	*Amount disbursed to old age pensioners.*	*Amount disbursed as pension for physically handicapped and widows.*	*Amount of pension for destitute agricultural labourers.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1981-82 ..	16,08,678	2,37,810	..
1982-83 ..	20,73,478	4,06,645	49,775
1983-84 ..	29,17,250	9,21,800	5,51,817
1984-85 ..	34,06,965	8,25,370	7,97,685

Government have extended the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme to the old age pensioners from 15th January 1983. Under this scheme, the pensioners are provided with 200 grams of rice, 15 grams of dhal, 10 grams of oil and 50 grams of vegetables and other condiments. The cost of a meal is 90 paise. They are fed in the nearest child welfare centres. The pensioners are also given ½ kilogram of rice per week. The number of beneficiaries during 1984-85 was 10,222.

17.4.8. *Welfare of the physically handicapped.*—From the year 1975-76, under the scheme for the welfare of physically handicapped, aids and appliances such as tricycles, wheel-chairs and hearing-aids are supplied free of cost. This scheme is implemented through the Collectorate. So far, 506 tricycles, 143 hearing-aids, and 25 wheel-chairs were distributed in the district.

Special schools for the handicapped.—At present there are three special schools, namely the T.E.L.C. aided school for the blind at Bargur in Krishnagiri taluk, the Government school for deaf and dumb, Dharmapuri and the Government school for the blind, Dharmapuri functioning in the district for the welfare of handicapped children.

The T.E.L.C. school for the blind at Bargur in the Madras-Bangalore Trunk Road is having classes upto the VIII standard with the strength of 73 students. Students of this school are taught according to the Braille system. The syllabus of the school for normal children is followed in this school.

Government school for deaf and dumb is situated near the Collector's Office at Dharmapuri. There are 83 deaf children on roll. The school has classes from I to VII standard. The school was started in 1974. The children are trained in various crafts. They are given free boarding, dress and books.

Government school for the blind in Dharmapuri was started during 1981 in the International Year of Disabled Persons.

Fifty blind children between the age group of 5 to 14 years are admitted here. They are given free boarding and education. The students are given two sets of dresses every year freely. They are also supplied with Braille books and slates. The blind children are provided with radio and other amenities to spend their time happily.

Scholarships.—The scheme of awarding scholarships to physically handicapped students studying in I to VII standard is implemented from the year 1981. A sum of Rs. 25 is paid to each handicapped student to buy text books and note books. So far, 1,440 students have been benefited. Government of India scholarship is awarded to the handicapped students studying in standard IX and above from the year 1977-78. So far, 192 students have been benefited in the district.

Distribution of hearing-aids.—Hearing aids are distributed free of cost to the poor deaf children by the Social Welfare Department. The poor deaf children the income of whose parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem are eligible for such aids. In 1984, 1,000 hearing-aids for each district was sanctioned by the Government. [20]

Regional Rehabilitation Centre.—Regional Rehabilitation Centres at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Thaniavur and Vellore were established in 1981 with headquarters at Madras. Dharmapuri district is placed under Vellore region. This special set up deals with the problems connected with the handicapped.

Unemployment allowance to the blind.—Monthly unemployment allowance of Rs. 50 is given to the blind who have passed S.S.L.C. with I.T.I. Course and who are in the Live Register of Employment Exchange for a continuous period of three years and are also below 40 years of age from 1981.

From 1981, the handicapped in rural areas are given loans through nationalised banks. The Government on their part gives subsidy of equal amount subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000 for each beneficiary. Since inception of the scheme to 1984-85, Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been released as subsidy in Dharmapuri district.

Assistance to handicapped for setting up of bunk stalls.—Loan assistance through nationalised banks at differential rate of interest and with Government subsidy ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 are extended to the handicapped persons. Under this scheme, 17 persons were benefited in the district from 1979-80.

The physically handicapped persons who have already been trained in various trades are also placed in industrial establishments as apprentices. The State Government pays them Rs. 150 per mensem as stipend for a period of one year. This scheme is implemented in Dharmapuri district.

17.4:9. *Activities of the Social Welfare Board in Dharmapuri district.*—Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board constituted in 1954 gets funds from the Central Social Welfare Board. It assists the voluntary organisations to implement schemes for the welfare of needy and handicapped to get training and employment to supplement their family income by starting production units. In Dharmapuri district a grant of Rs. 17,279 was sanctioned to Avixilia Vocational training society in 1983-84 to establish a printing press. The work was started on 4th October 1984. The number of beneficiaries is 20.

To promote self-employment schemes, Gandhi Kuzhandaigal Palli Sangam, Papparapatty has received Rs. 10,000 as grant-*cum*-loan in 1980-81 to buy sewing machines. The number of beneficiaries is 10.

17.5:0.. *Charitable Endowments.*—The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department controls the following four public trusts and one charitable endowment in the district :—

(i) The *Nanda Deepa* kattalai. This is attached to the Lakshmi-Narasimhaswamy temple, Alepuram is Pennagaram taluk.

(ii) The Muthammal kattalai. This is attached to the Ambika Parameswari temple at Dharmapuri.

(iii) The Natarajar Swamy kattalai. This is attached to the Subramanyaswamy temple, Kumaraswamipet, Dharmapuri town.

(iv) Nithyappadi Panguni Uthira Ubayam. This is attached to the Nadu Pazhani Dhandayuthapani temple, Deveerahalli, Krishnagiri taluk.

1. The *Nanda Deepa* kattalai was established, by one Sadasiva swamiyar in 1910. The terms of this trust, are, (i) supply of half a maund of groundnut oil to Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy temple every month for *Nanda Deepam;* (ii) to provide six bags of paddy for services rendered to Nanda Deepam kattalai and (iii) cleaning weeds and plants which grow on temple walls or *mandapas*. The rest of the amount should be spent for the celebration of the *Adi*-Pathinettu (eighteenth day of Tamil month Adi) at Hogenakkal An extent of 4.04 acres of wet land and 13.36 acres of dry land in Pallathur village of Pennagaram taluk is held by this trust.

2. The Muthammal trust was established in 1945 by one Muthal alias Thoni, the terms of this trust being to celebrate *Krithigai* every month for the deity "Lord *Muruga*" in the Ambika Parameswari temple at Dharmapuri. The trust has some properties at Dharmapuri but for the last three faslis (1392-1394) no income is being derived. So the trustee out of his personal funds is meeting this expenditure for the fulfilment of the objectvies of the Trust. The trust's properties are a house at Dharmapuri town and 0.50 acres of wet and 2.00 acres of dry lands in Vellagoundan palayam village

3. The Nataraja Swamy kattalai was established in 1970 by Thiruvalargal Kumarasamy Mudaliar, Palanisamy Mudaliar and Nataraja Mudaliar for daily *abhishekam* and *Nivedanam* in the Sivasubramanyaswamy temple in Dharmapuri. The trust holds an extent of 1.15 acres of land in Virupakshipuram village.

4. *The Nithyappadi Panguni Uthira Ubayam.*—The date of establishment of the trust is not known. The trust's objective is performing *Annadhana* to the poor on the occasion of Panguni Uthiram at the Nadu Pazani Dhandayuthapani Swamy Temple. The trust holds 4.28½ acres of land in which there are 179 Mango trees, and 5 tamarind trees and from the income derived from the above a minimum of Rs. 1,000 as per the terms of the Trust are to be spent.

The only endowment is the Subbu Chetty Endowment of Dharmapuri town. A sum of Rs. 1,059 was settled as income by grant to this endowment for Fasli 1393.

17.6:0 *Welfare of ex-servicemen.*—All welfare scheme for Ex-servicemen in the districts are implemented by the District Soldiers, Sailor, and Airmen's Boards (Zillah Sainik Boards) located in each district. The additional Secretary to Government, or the Joint Secretary to Government or the Deputy Secretary to Government Director is the Secretary to Tamil Nadu solidier's sailors and ment of Tamil Nadu in public Department, as the case may be is the Ex-Officio Director. The Additional Director or Joint Airmen's Board and the Secretary to the State Managing Committee Director is the Secretary to Tamil Nadu Soldiers' Sailors and for the Administration of the Amalgamated Tamil Nadu Shares of the Post War Services Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex servicemen (shortly known as Amalgmated Funds).

The Chairman of the State Managing Committee of Amalgamated Funds is the Governor and the First Vice-Chairman is the Minister in-charge of the Welfare of Ex-servicemen and the Second Vice-Chairman is the General Officer Commanding of the Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala area.

The Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board is the Minister in-charge of Ex-servicemen and the Vice-chairman is the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu.

After the Second World War, a large number of military personnel were demobilised. There was a need to re-settle them in civil life. Krishnagiru had a large number of ex-soldiers. A soldiers' club was, therefore, established thereunder the control of the District Soldiers' Sailors and Airmen's Board, Salem. After Dharmapuri district was formed, a separate district board was established for the district at Krishnagiri. [21] It started functioning from 1st October 1971.

The main function of this office is to co-ordinate the welfare activities and to obtain assistance including settlement of pensions, both from Defence services authorities and from Civil authorities. A separate Tailoring Unit to train the women dependendants of ex-serviceman was opened in this office in 1975. This unit runs both one year course, which leads to a certificate examination conducted by the department of Employment and Training and six months course which gives fundamental working knowledge in tailoring. Considering the ex-servicemen population in the district, the post of the head of office was upgraded to that of a Deputy Director in the year 1984. Many Jai Jawan Stalls have been installed in the district.

The Deputy Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare is also the Secretary of the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board. The District Collector is the President of the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board. This Board meets once in every six months to review the activities and also to discuss and resolve about welfare measures to be undertaken.

A special Employment Cell with powers to sponsor ex-servicemen candidates towards reserved vacancies in Central Government, State Government, Public Sector Undertakings, etc. is functioning with effect from 1st April 1982.

Nearly 1,400 ex-servicemen were selected by this office and appointed Special Police Officers to augment the police force for the peaceful conduct of the one day General Election simultaneously held both for Lok Sabha and for the Tami Nadu Legislative Assembly in December 1984.

The district board organizes training camps for preparing youths for recruitment to the armed forces. Out of 350 persons who received training here, 200 have been recruited to armed forces upto October 1985.

NOTES.

1. Government of Tamil Nadu, *Labour Welfare in Madras* (1952) page 2.
2. Note, dated 22nd December 1983 from the Commissioner of Labour, Madras.
3. G.O. Ms. No. 387, Social Welfare, dated 17th May 1974.
4. Note of December 1986 received from the District Backward Classes Welfare Officer, Dharmapuri.
5. G.O. Ms. No. 633, Soical Welfare Department, dated 27th August 1981.
6. The limit was Rs. 2,500 per annum upto 1980-81.
7. Note, dated 9th October 1985 received from the District Adi Dravidar Welfare Officer, Dharmapuri.
8. G.O. Ms. No. 850, Co-operation, dated 9th December 1976.
9. Note, dated 14th September 1983 received from the Superintending Engineer, Dharmapuri Electricity System.
10. G.O. Ms. No. 813, Social Welfare Department, dated 25th November 1977.
11. G.O. Ms. No. 1387, Social Welfare Department, dated 7th May 1982.
12. G.O. Ms. No. 394, Social Welfare Department, dated 11th June 1981.
13. G.O. Ms. No. 2341, Social Welfare Department, dated 5th October 1982.
14. G.O. Ms. No. 1311, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st March 1984.
15. Government of Tamil Nadu, *Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children, Tamil Nadu* (1982).
16. G.O. Ms. No. 73, Finance (Pension), dated 22nd January 1962.
17. G.O. Ms. No. 1402, Finance, dated 6th November 1974.
18. G.O. Ms. No. 972, Finance, dated 6th October 1975.
19. G.O. Ms. No. 964, Social Welfare, dated 19th December 1980.
20. G.O. Ms. No. 2167, Social Welfare, dated 12th September 1984.
21. G.O. Ms. No. 187, Labour, dated 15th February 1971.

CHAPTER 18.

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS.

Representation of the District in the State and Union Legislature.

After India become a Socialistic, Secular and Sovereign Democratic Republic, adult franchise was introduced. Elections to the House of the People of the Indian Union and to the State Legislative Assemblies were held for the first time in 1952.

So far eight General Elections have been held in the years of 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1971, 1977, 1980 and 1984.

In 1952, the present Dharmapuri district was part and parcel of Salem District, the area comprising Dharmapuri district was divided into six Assembly Constituencies, viz., Harur, Dharmapuri, Uddanapalli, Pennagaram, Krishnagiri and Hosur. Of this, Harur was a double member constituency, with one seat reserved for Scheduled Castes. As regards the Parliamentary Constituencies, Dharmapuri and Krishnangiri were the two Parliamentary Constituencies.

There was no change in the number of Assembly Constituencies during the second General Elections held in 1957. As regards the two Parliamentary Constituencies, it was reduced to one i.e., Krishnagiri.

Subsequent to the Second General Elections in 1957, there was transfer of territories between Madras State and Andhra Pradesh. As a result, the number of seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly which was 205 during the General Elections 1957 was raised to 206. Further a new Assembly Constituency (i.e.), Uttangarai was formed. This was the position during the third General Elections held in 1962 also.

However, Krishnagiri was the only Parliamentary Constituency in Dharmapuri district during this election also comprising of the Assembly Constituencies of Krishnagiri, Uddanapalli, Hosur, Pennagaram, and Dharmapuri. The remaining two Assembly Constituencies (i.e.) Harur and Uttangarai were brought under the Tiruppathur Parliamentary Constituency.

The Delimitation Commission of 1962, recommended the formation of 234 Assembly Constituencies in Tamil Nadu, which gave rise to the formation of the Kaveripatnam and Palakodu Assembly Constituencies, for the fourth General Elections 1967, thereby the number of Assembly Constituencies in the district rose to nine. Through Dharmapuri attained the status of a district in 1965, the Dharmapuri Assembly Constituency continued to be under the Salem Parliamentary Constituency. The other change effected was that the double member constituency of Harur was made a single member constituency which was reserved for Scheduled Castes. As regards the Parliamentary Constituency, Krishnagiri was the only Parlia-

mentary Constituency for the fourth General Elections held in 1967 but with the Assembly Segments, changed consisting of Hosur, Uddanapalli, Palakodu, Krishnagiri, Kaveripatnam and Uttangarai.

While Harur and Dharmapuri Assembly Constituencies were brought under Salem Parliamentary Constituency, the Pennagaram Assembly Constituency into the Mettur Parliamentary Constituency Status quo was maintained up to 1971.

By a Proclamation issued on 31st January 1976, President's rule was imposed in Tamil Nadu for the first time in history. By the same proclamation the State Legislature was also dissolved and the State came to be administered by the President through the Governor assisted by advisers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service.

The sixth General Elections to the Lok Sabha were held in March 1977 while the Legislative Assembly elections were held in June 1977. This was the first time that elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha were held on different dates. The Delimitation Commission 1972, decided that each Parliamentary Constituency in Tamil Nadu should consist of six Assembly Constituencies for which a certain formula was prescribed based on the average population of the Assembly Constituency.

The average population for an Assembly Constituency came to 1,76,065. So, the total population of the district divided by 1,76,065, will be the number of Assembly Constituencies in a district.

As per this Formula the number of Assembly Constituencies worked out to 10 in Dharmapuri as against 9 during the previous years. The territorial constituencies of the State of Tamil Nadu was also divided for the purpose of elections to the House of the people and after which the district became eligible for two Parliamentary Constituencies.

So Dharmapuri which was all along in the Salem Parliamentary Constituency became an independent Parliamentary Constituency consisting of Morappur, Harur, Dharmapuri, Pennagaram and so also Mettur and Taramangalam Assembly Constituencies, which were part and parcel of Salem district.

The Krishnagiri Parliamentary Constituency, consisted of Hosur, Thalli, Kaveripatnam, Krishnagiri, Bargur and Palakodu Assembly Constituencies.

This was the position during the 1977 General Elections.

It is worth noting that these Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies will remain territorially the same up to 2001 A.D.

Position of Political Parties.—The General Elections to the Madras Legislative Assembly Constituencies and the Parliamentary Constituencies were held in 1952. The Toilers Party, Communists Praja Socialist Party and Congress were the political parties which figured in these General Elections besides, some Independents. The Independent candidates secured four seats, Congress two seats and Toilers party one seat, in the Assembly Elections.

Of the two Lok Sabha Constituencies, viz., Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri, the seats went to the Indian National Congress and to an Independent respectively.

In the second General Elections held in 1957, for the seven seats of the Madras Legislative Assembly the Indian National Congress, Communists, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and Congress Reform Committee were the contesting political parties. Some Independent candidates were also in the fray.

The Indian National Congress secured five seats, while the Congress Reform Committee and an Independent candidate secured one seat each.

The Krishnagiri Parliamentary seat went to a Congress candidate.

During the third General Elections held in 1962, the political parties which contested in the elections were the Dravida Munetra Kazhagam, Congress, We Tamils, Swatantra besides some Independents.

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam won in four places and the Congress, Swatantra and an Independent candidate secured one place each.

The Krishnagiri Parliamentary Constituency elected the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam candidate.

In the fourth General Elections conducted in 1967, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the Congress and Swatantra parties contested.

The Congress Party emerged successful in six places, while the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Swatantra party secured one and two places respectively.

The Krishnagiri Parliamentary seat was retained by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The fifth General Elections were held in Tamil Nadu in February-March 1971, i.e., one year in advance of the term. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the Indian National Congress (Organisation) Swatantra, and Independent candidates contested.

Out of the nine Legislative Assembly seats in the district, seven seats went in favour of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, while the remaining two went in favour of Swatantra Party and an Independent candidate.

The Krishnagiri Parliamentary Constituency went in favour of the Indian National Congress candidate.

During the sixth General Elections held in 1977, the Indian National Congress, Janata, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist) and some Independents contested. The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam bagged five seats, Janata party two, CPM one and the Indian National Congress two.

The Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency elected a candidate set up by the Indian National Congress ; the Krishnagiri Parliamentary seat went in favour of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam candidate.

During the 1980 General Elections, the Indian National Congress (I), All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Indian National Congress (U), Janata (JNP), Janata (Secular), Communist Party of India, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Bharathiya Janata Party and Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress (GKC) contested. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam secured six seats. The Indian National Congress party captured two places, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress one each. The Dharmapuri Parliamentary constituency seat was won by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam candidate while the Krishnagiri Parliament only constituency seat was bagged by the Indian National Congress (I) candidate.

During the eighth general elections held in 1984, the Indian National Congress, Janata, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Community Party of India, Bharathiya Janatha Party, Communist Party of India (Marxist) were the contesting political parties. The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam came out successful in five places the Indian National Congress in four places and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in one place.

The Dharmapuri Parliamentary and the Krishnagiri Parliamentary Constituency seats went in favaur of the AIADMK and the INC respectively.

The details of the results in the sixth, seventh and eighth General Elections, and the total number of electorates in the district, during the respective elections, may be seen in Table 18:1, 18:2, 18:3 and 18:4.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

Ladies Club, Dharmapuri.—This club was started in the district in 1964, with the objectives to improve the social, economic and educational status of women and children of the district.

It was the first organisation to start Nursery Schools in the district and the poor children are given free education with the aid of the grants received from the State Social Welfare Board. Tailoring and Cooking classes for women, music and dance classes for the benefit of children are conducted by this club. Besides, training programmes are organised in crafts, weaving, toy making etc., so that the women folk can engage their leisure time usefully. The club members approach the public and collect used clothes from them and distribute them to the poor and needy. Occassionally, poor feeding is also done.

Their service in the field of education deserves mention. They conduct Holiday Camps for the benefit of poor children, provide short term courses (coaching) to the poor girls above the age of 18, to enable them to appear for S.S.L.C. Examination which they have discontinued due to poverty.

This club has contributed funds for the construction of a drinking water well at Dharmapuri, and for public conveniences. The club has been rendering commendable service to the public. It has also more programmes in the offing for the benefit of women and children of the district in the near future. A women's hostel has been recently started by the Ladies Club, Dharmapuri.

Ladies Club, Krishnagiri.—A ladies club similar to that in Dharmapuri, is functioning in its own building at Krishnagiri since 1970, with 52 members on its roll. This club conducts the drawing, embroidery and cooking classes for its members. Among the varied activities mention should be made of its donation of Rs. 1,000 to the War Fund during the Indo Paskitan War. It joined hands with Lions Club and conducted an Eye Camp in 1970. This Club also took efforts to admit girl students in Krishnagiri Government Arts College. Consequent to this from 1974 onwards girls are being admitted in college. The club members gather old and new clothes and distribute them to the children of Bargur Blind School. They feed the poor and the old every year on Gandhi Jayanthi day. This club with the aid of Central and State Government conducts Holiday Camps Family Welfare Campaigns and run Nursery schools. A dairy scheme, which is the first of its kind in the State was started by this club in 1974, with the aid of the grants received from the Central Social Welfare Board. A fee of Rs. 2 is collected from each member towards membership per month. Apart from this funds are also being collected from the members and from the public. This club has a number of social service activities in its minutes book which when implemented would be of immense help to the weaker sections of the district.

Lions Club, Krishnagiri.—The Lions Club at Krishnagiri is functioning since 1970. This club made its imprint by conducting an Eve Camp during 1970 (i.e.) the inaugural year itself at a cost of Rs. 7,000. Their activities are many fold and to speak of a few is the donation of cots to St. Louis Hospital, Krishnagiri, and the gift of 100 uniform sets to Kamala Nehru Orphanage, Krishnagiri, Laboratory Equipments to schools, construction of class rooms and awarding gold medals to the bright students. Besides, the club is regularly launching health programmes since 1973, with a special emphasis to children especially hard pressed.

Voluntary Health Centre, Krishnagiri.

This centre was inaugurated in 1977 at Krishnagiri the aims being prevention, treatment and relief of diseases which particularly prevail among the poor, distressed and disabled.

Their activities is to bring about an awareness of hygienic living among the public. This centre also renders Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The registration fee of 50 paise per patient is collected only once a year to meet the cost of stationery. No fee is collected from pregnant women who approach for T.T. injections in the seventh month of pregnancy or afterwards. Free services are also rendered to babies and children coming for routine immunisation of DPT and Polio.

While the immunisations to pregnant women are given every day, children below five years are given DPT and Polio on all Wednesdays and Sundays round the year.

In all these nine year ending 30th June 1986, more than 1,18,000 patients have been treated, over 2,700 injections of Tetanus Toxoid have been administered to pregnant women ; 11,124 doses of D.P.T. and Polio were given to about 4,600 children.

Even the advice and the services of the doctors are absolutely free. The credit goes to Dr. S. Venkatesan, the live wire of this centre since its inception. This centre conducts immunisations campaigns regularly, against Tetanus, Polio and whoofing cough, and gives prenatal care to expectant mothers. In appreciation of the work rendered the Governors of Tamil Nadu and the District Collectors have been regularly donating amounts which ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 every year, from their discretionary grants. The first Governor who made the donation was His Excellency Thiru Prabhudas Patwari, Governor of Tamil Nadu.

This centre has also plans to open a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, a clinical laboratory, and bring out a phamplet to educate the masses on personal hygiene and ideal motherhood. Further in their programmes, they intend to organise lectures to the students of the High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools on health and hygiene.

Nehru Yuva Kendra.

Nehru Yuva Kendra is a co-ordinating agency started in 1980 under the Ministry of Human and Development Department of Sports and Youth Affairs, Government of India. It is governed by an organising committee at the District level, under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. The Youth Co-ordinator is the executive head of the agency in the district. The aim of the Yuva Kendra is to develop the total personality of youths, making them socially useful, functionally efficient, economically productive, spiritually and morally conscious. Youth leadership training, work camps, sports activities, cultural programmes, adult education and vocational training are the programmes undertaken by the Kendra. Also many activities like blood donation, family planning propaganda, organising health and hygienic camps, construction of school sheds, roads formation, tree plantation and organising cultural shows, seminars, conferences, programmes to encourage the adventures spirit of the youth, National Solidarity Campaigns are in the list of activities of the club. This Kendra also brings out a magazine named " Elaignar Murasu " to carry the message of its activities. At present there are more than a hundred active youth clubs in the district involving atleast about 5,000 youths.

The Guild of Service under the District Collector is serving to promote the women by providing training and job opportunities in tailoring, catering, etc.

The Government through Social Welfare Department conduct an Orphan Home. Besides this, Christian Mission Service Children Home, Dharmapuri and Kamala Nehru Orphan Home, Krishnagiri are providing food and shelter to the Orphan Children.

Apart from the above the following Voluntary Organisations which have recently come up in the district, the objectives being the imparting education to the uneducated, assistance to the poor, the needy and handicapped and implementing schemes for the upliftment of the socially backward.

1. Valluvar Illam, Dharmapuri.
2. The Dharmapuri Literary and Sports Society, Dharmapuri.
3. The Dharmapuri Golden Street Adi-Dravidar Mahajana Sangam, Dharmapuri.
4. Rural Integrated Development Organisation, Dharmapuri.
5. Dharmapuri Mavatta Palnokku Samudhaya Valarchi Sangam.
6. Adiyaman Narpani Manram.
7. Pennagaram Taluk Handicapped Society.
8. Youngmen's Christian Association, Dharmapuri.
9. Dr. Ambedkar Mahalir Manram, Dharmapuri.
10. City Friends Club, Dharmapuri.
11. Thamarai Mahalir Manram, Krishnagiri.
12. The Cosmopolitan Club, Dharmapuri.

TABLE 18:1.

THE RESULTS OF THE SIXTH GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE LOK SABHA—1977.

Serial number.	*Name of the Constituency.*	*Name of the successful party.*	*Number of votes secured.*	*Percentage to total valid votes.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES.			
1	Hosur	.. I.N.C.	30,318	31.0
2	Thalli	.. I.N.C.	18,559	58.1
3	Kaveripatnam	.. A.I.A.D.M.K. s	25,770	40.0
4	Krishnagiri	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	17,178	32.7
5	Bargur	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	28,812	48.9
6	Harur (SC)	.. C.P.I. (M)	20,042	35.0
7	Morappur	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	22,886	34.4
8	Palakodu	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	21,959	32.9
9	Dharmapuri	.. Janatha	26,742	42.2
10	Pennagaram	.. Janatha	17,591	32.1
	LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCIES.			
1	Dharmapuri	.. I.N.C.	2,39,908	60.2
2	Krishnagiri	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	2,22,979	65·6

I.N.C.—Indian National Congress.
A.I.A.D.M.K.—All India Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagam
C.P.I.(M)—Communist Party of India (Marxist)

TABLE 18:2.

RESULTS OF THE SEVENTH ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE AND THE LOK SABHA—1980.

Serial number.	*Name of the Assembly Constituency.*	*Successful Party.*	*Valids votes secures.*	*Percentage to total valids votes.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES.		
1	Hosur	.. I.N.C. (I)	25,855	49.80
2	Thali	.. I.N.C. (I)	25,558	41.52
3	Kaveripatnam	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	35,434	51.13
4	Krishnagiri	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	28,020	49.75
5	Bargur	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	39,893	57.26
6	Harur	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	40,009	57.66
7	Morappur	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	43,096	57.18
8	Palakodu	.. D.M.K.	38,999	52.36
9	Dharmapuri	.. A.I.A.D.M.K.	33,977	46.12
10	Pennagaram	.. G.K.N.C.	34,590	523
		LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCIES.		
1	Dharmapuri	.. D.M.K.	2,09,603	55.55
2	Krishnagiri	.. I.N.C. (I)	2,22,839	630

I.N.C. (I)—Indian National Congress (I).
D.M.K.—Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
A.I.A.D.M.K.—All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
G.K.N.C. -Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress.

TABLE 18.3.

THE RESULTS OF THE EIGHT GENERAL EBECTIONS TO THE LOK SABHA AND THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1984.

Serial number.	*Name of the Constituency.*	*Successful party.*	*Number of votes secured.*	*Percentage to total valid votes.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES.			
1	Hosur	I.N.C.	35,293	48.37
2	Thalli	I.N.C.	36,441	49.05
3	Kaveripatnam ..	A.I.A.D.M.K.	47,212	57.18
4	Krishnagiri ..	A.I.A.D.M.K.	40,585	54.83
5	Bargur	A.I.A.D.M.K.	57,388	69.71
6	Harur (SC) ..	A.I.A.D.M.K.	60,106	66.96
7	Morappur ..	I.N.C.	39,779	47.05
8	Palakodu ..	I.N.C.	55,459	65.93
9	Dharmapuri ..	D.M.K.	46,383	54,21
10	Pennagaram ..	A.I.A.D.M.K.	44,616	53.98
	LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCIES.			
1	Dharmapuri ..	A.I.A.D.M.K.	3,33,427	63.33
2	Krishnagiri ..	I.N.C.	3,04,854	64.74

I.N.C.—Indian National Congress.
A.I.A.D.M.K.—All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
D.M.K—Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

TABLE 18:4.

THE PARTICULARS OF ELECTORATES IN DHARMAPURI, DISTRICT.

Year.	*Number of electorates.*	
	(1)	(2)
1952	15,26,876	(Salem and Dharmapuri)
1957	19,16,984	Do.
1962	20,32,127	Do.
1967	7,61,604	Dharmapuri.
1971	8,37,244	Do.
1977	9,97,562	Do.
1980	11,19,757	Do.
1984	12,36,259	Do.

1. Report on the 8th General Elections to the Lok Sabha and the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1984—Government of Tamil Nadu 1985. page 161.

CHAPTER 19.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Tamil Nadu with her rich cultural heritage, has many places of aesthetic, historical, archaeological or religious importance which will be of interest to any one locally, nationally or globally.

In the early editions of the Gazetteers of Salem District all these places in the present Dharmapuri area have been brought out. So in this chapter an attempt has been made to bring out the places of interest with a brief summary about them in regard to the places of interest in Dharmapuri area exclusively since Dharmapuri is by itself a District now.

Dharmapuri on its part can really boast of its heritage and historical and religious backgrounds. The places of religious interest though not many will prove equally interesting to the religious and the pious.

For a tourist the dam site at Krishnagiri and the Falls at Hogenakkal are prime attractions.

The achievements of the post-independence period are dramatic in the development of the district industrially especially in Hosur area which lends flavour in the matter of places of interest.

The places of interest in respect of Dharmapuri district are discussed below.

19:1. ADIYAMANKOTTAI :

(Dharmapuri taluk. Total population 5,563, Males : 2,794, Females : 2,769.)

The capital of Adiyamans was Adiyamankottai which is situated on the Salem-Dharmapuri Road at a distance of 7 km. from Dharmapuri. (This place was named as Mahendramangalam by the Nolamba King Mahendra). One can still see the ruins of the roughly oval shaped fort there. From the ruins in the fort area, and the locations of the different temples also in ruins, and the size of the residential portion of the village one can imagine the vastness of the area.

The Chenneraya Perumal temple is the biggest of the lot which is held as a Protected Monument.

There is a mandapam which leads to the Sanctum Sanctorium. There are paintings in the ceiling depicting scenes from the Mahabarathan, Viswarupa Dharshan of Lord Krishna and some scenes from the Ramayana. It is still pleasing to the eye ; but unfortunately a portion of the paintings have been white washed. However, what is left has been preserved and for the lovers of paintings and artists it is a treasure.

The colours of red, black, white and yellow are predominent in the paintings. The subject matter of the paintings and the techniques employed deserve detailed study and research

The next important temple in the village is that of Someswara. There is a stone slab out side this temple on which is engraved the figure of an elephant which is said to be the emblem of Adiyaman. On the basement of the outer walls, there are inscriptions in Tamil.

Other temples in this village are dedicated to Bhairava, Ankalamman, Narasimha and Kaliamman. There is also a Jain sculpture near the Bhairava temple. The car festival of Kaliamman temple takes place every year during the Tamil month of Pankuni (March-April).

This village has a railway station, traveller's bungalow, police station and a high school.

19:2. ANCHETTIDURGAM.

(Denkanikottai taluk, Total population 10,136 ; Males : 5,280 ; Females : 4,856).

The lie of Anchettidurgam and Nilagiridurgam is such that they served as natural fortress walls for Kelamangalam area which helped in keeping away foreign invaders. The height of the durgam is 951.2 metres. The ascent to this durgam is from the village of Anchetti but the path is not well paved which makes it difficult to climb. On the top of the hill there are ruins of a fort. There is also a Lingam and Nandi. This was a strategic fort of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. This fort was conquered by the British on two occasions (i.e.) in 1791 by Maj. Cowdie and in 1799 by Maj. John Cuppage.

A shandy meets in the village on Fridays. Agarbathi making is a well known Cottage Industry in the village. There is a high school in Anchetti.

19:3. ANKUSAGIRI (HOSUR TALUK) :

Ankusagiri is a hill situated at a distance of 8 km. from Shoolagiri. The height of the hill is 925.9 metres and a top there is a fort which at one time was said to have had 7 lines of fortification and of which only 5 could be identified. There are two versions as to how the hill got its name. One version is that it has been named after Ankusa Rayalu King of Kundani who was responsible for the fortification. The other is that the hill resembles the Ankusam (அங்குசம்) The hill forts in Ankusagiri is said to have served as the capital of the Berikai Poligars who helped the British in the Mysore wars.

The hill is accessible from Pasthalapalli village. The boulders sprawled over the hill naturally must have served as steps but now they are found deranged due to natural calamities.

On the top of the hill there is a stone mandapa supported by nine pillars, which is probably the remains of a Vaishnavite temple. In front of the mandapam, there is a stupi with the figures of Garuda, Anjaneya, Changu and Chakra carved on the four sides above the base. Enroute to this hill top at a distance of 100 feet there is the Meeneswaramman temple with deities carved out of rock. The

temple proper is more or less in a good state of preservation except for the Vimana. A good piece of workmanship can be seen from what is left over. Remains of brick work on the terrace of the Vimana could be still seen which might or could have been a platform for a Vimana.

19:4. BAGALUR :

(Hosur taluk, Total population : 5,729 ; Males : 3,020 ; Females : 2,709.)

Bagalur, which is at a distance of 14 km. from Hosur is situated on the banks of Ponnaiyar. This was once said to be the head quarters of a Palayam of 89 villages. Traces of a fort are still seen. There are several temple on this village, of which those of Anjaneya, Chudanatha and Mariamman deserve mention. The Poligars of this Palayam took up sides with the British in the Mysore wars. After the wars were over, the Poligars continued to hold the palayam.

It is said that a Hindu saint by name Narayana Dasappa lived in this village some three hundred years ago and attained 'samathi' on the bank of the Ponniyar. A matam houses the 'samathi' which is revered by the people and which draws many visitors as well. There is a high school, a primary health centre and a Government hospital in this village. Shandy meets on Thursdays. The salubrious climate of the village has attracted industries. A textile mill (Premier Mill) and also a fruit processing and fruit juice factory have come up. (Kissan Products).

19:5. BALAKONDARAYAN DURGAM :

(Hosur taluk, Total population : 3,735 ; Males : 1,883 ; Females : 1,852.)

Balakondarayan Durgam is a hamlet of Melumalai village which is located 7 km. south, south-west of Ankusagiri. Its location is such that for Shoolagiri Ghat it forms a barrier thus keeping away the enemy. This hill is accessible from the north-west. There are remains of a fort on the north-eastern side of the hill. There is a lower line of fortification below the fort. At present, however its usefulness has been merely reduced to that of boundaries for the cultivable lands. The path to the fort passes over rocks and boulders. There is a spring about 30 metres below the remains of the fort which is said to be perennial. On the top of the hill is a small temple dedicated to Balakondarayaswami. In front of the temple is a pillar engraved with Chanku, Chakra, Srivathsam and Anjaneya.

19:6. BARGUR :

(Krishnagiri taluk ; Total population : 7,899 ; Males : 4,131 Females : 3,768.)

Bargur, situated 16 km. east of Krishnagiri is the headquarters of a Panchayat Union. It is a selection grade town panchayat.

Bargur is famous for mangoes which are popularly known as Salem mangoes. There is a nation-wide demand for them. Bargur is a noted business centre for textiles, mostly wholesale, which attract buyers from various parts of Dharmapuri and North Arcot districts.

Next comes coconuts which are marketed to other places. There is a rehabilitation home for the leprosy patients in the town, functioning since 18th June 1972. Besides, treatment the inmates are also trained in several vocational courses so that there may not be any difficulty for them to get themselves usefully employed after their discharge from hospital.

There is a higher secondary school, a Primary Health Centre, a family planning centre and a veterinary dispensary in the town. The Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church runs a school for the Blind in the town. Sponsored by a West German Mission, " Kinter Nadhilfe ", it is also aided by the State Government.

A Highways Travellers' Bungalow is here.

19:7. BERIKAI :

(Hosur taluk ; Total population : 2,378 ; Males : 1,198 ; Females: 1,180.)

Berikai was the headquarters of an important palayam. The Berikai poligars were pro-British and also helped them in the Mysore wars. There is a big tank in the village which is said to have been constructed by Kuppammal, the daughter of the fifth poligar. There are sericultural farms and reeling units in this village. Grapes are also cultivated. There is a high school, a rural dispensary and a rest house in this village.

19:8. BETTAMUGALALAM :

(Denkanikotta taluk : Total population : 5,039 ; Males : 2,584 ; Females : 2,455.)

Bettamugalalam is situated at the heart of the Melagiri plateau. It is a small village abundant with green vegetation alround which provides a magnificient view. One Col. F. G. Shah of the British Army lived here for three years with his family and he also attempted to convert this village as a coffee estate. Traces of the palatial residential building could still be seen.

Through this village the ascent is easy to the Melagiris when compared to the rest.

19:9. BOMMIDI :

(Harur taluk ; Total population : 5,914 ; Males : 3,084 ; Females : 2,830.)

Bommidi or B. Mallapuram affords a good market for the forest produce of the Shervarayan Hills especially during the weekly shandy on Thursdays. Two hero stones[1] correlated to the period of Sripurusha, the Western Ganga King, have been discovered in Old Oddupatti, a hamlet of Bommidi.

Bommidi is a first grade town panchayat with a Higher Secondary School, a Police station and a Railway station.

19·10. BUDDIREDDIPATTI :

(Harur taluk : Total population : 871 ; Males : 416 ; Females : 455.)

Buddireddipatti is a village situated 13 km. south of Morappur. It is a village panchayat included in the Morappur Panchayat Union. There is a Siva temple dedicated to Sri Someswara and Sundaramba. The temple has inscriptions of Vijayanagar period. The village is a floricultural centre. The marigold flowers grown here are marketed to many places far and near in the southern states. There is a high school in this village.

19·11. DENKANIKOTTAI :

(Denkanikottai taluk : Total population : 17,470 ; Males : 9,005 ; Females : 8,465.)

Denkanikottai is a selection grade town panchayat and as well as the taluk headquarters. It is 92 km. from Dharmapuri and 24 km. from Hosur. The name of the place itself is indicative that there should be a fort (kottai). The remains of one time fort could be seen still. Most of the area of the taluk is covered by dense forests.

There is a temple dedicated to Betrayaswamy. The car festival during the Tamil month Chithira (April-May) attracts a huge crowds.

Many are the legends[2] which are afloat about Betrayaswami and as to how the place acquired the name. According to one Mahavishnu incarnated as a hunter 'Betraya' destroyed Denkani, a she-demon, and hence the name.

According to a puranic source, one Kanvamaharishi did his penance here and Mahavishnu appeared before him in the form of Bethayaswamy. There is a statute for the sage in the circummapulatory passage of the temple. Hence the temple is considered very sacred by the people.

Despite these legends about the origin of the name of the place, it can also be said that it might have acquired the name from apiculture (i.e.) the bee hives which are fruit shaped and full of honey and to put it in Tamil it is a 'தேன்கனி' and hence this first part of the name. Even now the villagers mostly take to apiculture and it can be said to be the Primary occupation of the villagers. Therefore the name seems apt.

Denkanikottai form a forest range of Hosur Forest Division. There is a Forest Research Centre in the town which was established in 1928.

Denkanikottai is the Taluk Headquarters. There is a higher secondary school, a sub-registry, a police station, a travellers' bungalow and a hospital in the town.

This town is the important trade centre for forest produces. On Thursdays, the weekly shandy meets. The very thin ribs of bamboos for the preparation of perfume sticks are made here.

19.12. DEVAR KUNDANI :

(Krishnagiri taluk : Total population : 1,554 ; Males : 805 ; Females : 749.)

Devar Kundani (or Kundani) a village in the valley of river Markandanadhi, is situated 40 km. north-west of Krishnagiri. This place is historically important for it served as the capital of the Hoysalas during the 13th century. There is a hill to the north of the village called Kundanimalai on the tope of which are seen the ruins of the fort of the Hoysalas.

When compared with the other hills in the district, Kundanimalai is only of a medium height. The hill with the adjacent chain of hills, a river nearby, springs alround and the tanks like Baire Gauri Cheruvu, Periya Damarai Eri and Chinna Damarai Eri in the vicinity could have naturally afforded a very good habitat of the people in the very early days. Of these water sources, the Chinna Damarai Eri alone is still in use.

In the valley of the hill, temples dedicated to Gods and Godesses of Chennigirayaswamy, Anjaneya, Nandikeswara, Veereswara Kundeeswara and Kundaniamman are there : and Kundeeswara and Kundaniamman temples only are in a good state of preservation. But only in Kundeeswara temple there is upkeep and regular poojas.

The architecture of the temple resembles the later Chola style. Archaeologists bring out some semblance between some of the tiles and potteries discovered here and in Gangaikondacholapuram. This temple has fine carvings. The hall adjacent to this tempie was probably the King's court then.

This temple also bears some inscriptions of historic value.[3] A Tamil inscription dated 1268, located in the south wall of the temple is recorded the gift of land below Devasamudram Tank in Masandi Nadu to Kailasanatha temple by a native of Marudur in Malai Naidu. The income derived from the lands gifted is to be enjoyed by Brahmins who recited Vedas in the temple. In another inscription, dated 1278 in this temple is recorded the gift by Purwathi Raja *alias* Boomi Nayaka of a village called Kalakkimuttal alias Kakkunayanallur to the temple of Tiruvengadamudaiya Nayanar. There is a third inscription which relates to the period of Mallikarjuna, son of Devaraya-II of Vijayanagar Kingdom, dated 1463 which mentions about one Chikka Veerabhadra Nayaka who ruled Kundani during that period.

19:13. DHARMAPURI :

(Dharmapuri taluk : Total population : 51,223.)

Dharmapuri was the headquarters of the district under Hargrave, a British Revenue Officer in1808. It was so up to 1820. Then the Headquarters was shifted to Salem. In 1965 Salem district was bifurcated into Salem and Dharmapuri districts. In respect of Dharmapuri district, Dharmapuri was made the headquarters of the district. Dharmapuri is one of the places in Tamil Nadu where, in ancient times, particularly during the rule of Adigamans the learned were revered. Hence the name Dharmapuri figures in history and as well as in Tamil Literature.

Dharmapuri had also impressed the different Britishers differently. Munro found it charming. His notes speak of a garden here. The Government of Madras has erected a Pillar (Fort Area) in the town to mark the association of Dharmapuri with Sri Munro who was an Assistant to the Superindent of Revenue, Baramahal.

But Le Fanu, in his Manual of the Salem District, describes Dharmapuri as follows.—

It is a dreary place, lacking colour, dusty, dry and mean looking. The inhabitants seen to be wanting in life and sprits. Their sole dissipation is a visit to the Munsiff's Court, and they seen as if they had a weight on their minds, which has a depressing effect on strangers. The white wash and pale mud of the houses have no richreds as at Attur, to relieve their monotory and the refreshing green of crops and trees, which usually lends a charm to village scenary in this district, is here almost wholly wanting. It must however, be admitted that in the cultivation season the scene is brighter. It is hard to conceive what charm Munro found here. The 'tope' pointed out as his must have been seen through the rose tinted glasses of the imagination to merit the .....encomium which he passed on it."

This town is well connected by road with Madras, Salem, Bangalore, Krishnagiri and other towns of th is State. The Nagore-Bangalore metre -gauge railway passes through Dharmapuri. There are two travellers bungalows : one in the heart of the town and the other at Adiyamankottai (near Collector's bungalow) maintained by the Highways Department. The Public Works Department maintains a circuit house near the Collectorate. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has also a guest house in heart of the town.

The various department offices complex, viz., the Collectorate, office of the Superintendent of Police, office of the Chief Educational Officer and Commercial Taxes Offices are located in Ilakkiampatti village which is on the Salem road. These office complexes and the towns are well connected by town buses and so also by the mofussil buses which ply on the Salem road.

There is a Government Arts College adjacent to the Collectorate ; two Higher Secondary Schools, a District Central Library, a Museum, a Secondary Grade Teacher Training School, a Schoof for the Blind and a school for the Deaf and Dumb. In the Fort

area there is a temple dedicated to Sri Mallikarjunaswami and Sri Kamakshi Amman which is popularly known a Kottai Koil. This temple which has been built the later Pallavas style has many facinations architecturally and as well as puranically.

The temple mandapa has been so designed that it appears to rest on the heads of four elephants. Of the many pillars here, the first one on the left draws our attention because this pillar instead of supporting the ceiling is seen only attached to the ceiling and does not touch the floor. A handkerchief or a piece of paper may easily passes through the gap. While the people there attribute this phenomenon to a miracle, the possibility of architectural feat cannot altogether be ruled out. But whatever it may be due to, one cannot help to marvel at it.

The Durgai here is very significant in the matter that it holds a conch in one hand and a trident in the other and the Mahishasuran depicted at the feet of the Deity as a Buffalo headed man which is unique. Whereas Mahishasuran at the feet of the deity of Durgai in all the other temples has been depicted as a Buffalo in full. On a closer look at the deity one can see some inscription on the forehead part of it which generally covered with turmeric and sandalwood paste. So if one wishes to have a closer look he will have to seek the help of the Archagas there On the left wall of this sanctum sanctorum there is a small passage (now closed) which was said to be a tunnel connecting the Adiyaman Kottai which is about 9 km. from here

The architectural importance of this temple lies in the fact that the statue of Mahavishnu with his ' Conch ' and 'Wheel' and Goddess Lakshmi which are housed in a temple adjoining the Malligarjunaswamy temple, are monolith carvings.

Besides the above there are also temples dedicated to Lord Kumaraswamy, Lord Subramanyaswamy and Devi Ankalamman in the town area. This temple attracts large number of devotees especially on Fridays.

There is a 100 years old protestant church which is affiliated to the Diocese of Coimbatore. There is also an ' Iruthaya Andavar Thevalayam ' which has come up a few years back. The remains of a mosque in the town which dates back to the period of Hyder Ali could be seen in Mackander street. At present there are four mosques in the town of which the one in Upper street is popular.

19:14. GAGANAGIRI (Krishnagiri Taluk) :

Gaganagiri literally means ' Sky hill ', locally called as Periamalai is 1,047.2 metres high. The fort at the top of the hill has almost disappeared due to the ravages of time except the remains of a rampart wall with an entrance. The hill top is accessible through the village and the ascent is easy but for the very steep mountain near the rampart. En route to the fort, there are temples dedicated to Ranganath, Ramaswamy and Venkataramana. The Venkataramana temple is perched on a boulder on the southern extremity of the hill. Below the temple is a small square tank

blasted in the side of the hill. In the other fort area one could see the remains of tiles, bricks and pottery there which go to show that it should have once been an important residential area.

19:15. GUMMALAPURAM :

(Denkanikottai taluk : Population Total : 3,250 ; Male : 1,675 ; Female : 1,575.)

Gummalapuram is 8 km. from Thalli on the Anekal road. It is said to have had once as many as 101 temples of which only the temples of Chenu Mariamman and Plague Mariamman remain. There is also a stone slab with carvings of a figure of a man fighting with a boar and a small dog standing nearby. Opposite this, on other side of the road, are two Stupies. There are also few caves which at a distance of about 2 km. from here. Lingayats are said to have lived here in the past. Gauram Jatra is a famous festival held in this village during September.

19:15 (a). HANUMAN TIRTAM (Uttangarai taluk) :

This place is situated at a distance of about 10 km. from Uttangarai, on the bank of Ponnaiyar. Tradition associates it very closely with Tirtamalai. It is believed that Hanuman who was instructed by Sri Rama to get water from the Ganges for his penance at Tirtamalai, could not do it in time. So, Rama was said to have done Asthraprayogam and got it. Disappointed at this Hanuman was said to have thrown down the vessel in which he brought the holy water and this spilled water is believed to be the "Hanumantirtam". Le Fanu5 observes "This spring is in the bed of the river where the road from Uttangarai to Harur crosses it. A structure of brick and chunam some five feet high has been erected in the river bed over the spring, the waters of which dribble out over the top of the structure, from which it may be inferred that the spring has its origin from some elevated rock strata and is independent of the river supply. The water has a distinctly copper taste and the masonry has a greenish tinge where the water flows over it." The water is considered sacred and during the Tamil month of Adi (July-August) people frequent this spot. On the bank of this river, there is a temple dedicated to Anjaneya. There is also a temple in the village the presiding deities being Tirtagiriswarar and Soundarambigai.

19:16. HOGENAKKAL (Pennagaram taluk) :

The river Cauvery which enters into Tamil Nadu at Hogenakkal, blesses this place with a water fall which attracts tourists all over. The term Hogenakkal in Canarese means smoking rock which is quite apt since the spray of water caused by the water falls forms a screen more or less like that of smoke.

The fall is mainly divided into three sections thus breaking the full force. The awe-inspiring main falls can be reached only by circular boats known as 'Parisals'. Having a both at this mainfall is risky. Many visitors don't visit the mainfalls because the approach by boat is adventurous with a lot of risks involved. Away from

the mainfalls is the bathing ghat. Massage of the body before bathing in the ghat is very soothing. some locals here do this massage for a fee. Fresh fish caught here and served instantly which most of the visitors cannot desist.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Department maintains a youth hostel with 28 'double bed' rooms and two family rooms, with a restaurent attached to it. There is also a travellers' bungalow maintained by the Highways department. Another attraction is the crocodile farm here..

The District Development Corporation, Dharmapuri district, has many proposals to attract more tourists like an approach bridge to the mainfall, a watch tower, parks, mini zoo, big bus terminals, dispensary, dressing and massage rooms, etc. plus increased general facilities.

In the July-August months the place is visited by 15,000 tourists per day.

It affords a fine back drop for shooting films, and many films are shot here.

19:17. Hosur (Hosur taluk) :

(Total population : 27,129 ; Males : 14,471 ; Females : 12,658).

Hosur is the headquarters of a revenue and as well as developmental division, a Panchayat Union and a taluk. It is a selection grade town panchayat. The climate of Bangalore prevails in Hosur.

In Canarese 'Hosur' means new town. The old petta is known as Chandavadi which is situated at the foot of a hill and where is a Siva temple dedicated to Chandrachoodeswara and Maragadambal. Ascent to the temple is very easy as the steps have been neatly cut. The car festival of the temple takes place every year during the Tamil month of 'Panguni' (March-April) which attracts a number of devotees. The wooden carvings of the Car is evidence of the excellent craftsmenship. In a smaller hill nearby is a Vaishnavite temple dedicated to Sri Venkataramanaswamy.

There is a Theppakulam and the Annual Theppothsavam (Float festival) is held during March-April. There are several choultries in the Car street of this town which function even today.

The northern part of the Ramanayakkan tank remains of a deep and wide moat connected with the tank, outer ramparts, and the walls of forts, still continue to be the interesting objects. This was constructed during the time of Tipu by Captain Hamilton, an English prisoner. The 'Kennilworth Castle, which was built in 1861-64, by Brett, the then Collector of the district, is also there but in a very dilapidated condition.

The town was conquered by the British twice, once in 1768 and again in 1791. This town provided a convenient halting place, during the times of Hyder and Tipu.

An industrial estate has been set up during the recent year in Hosur which is expanding. From a raised ground it is a sight to see the complex during nights. It appears as a second sky due to the glittering lights which resembles a galaxy of stars.

There is a Government Silk Farm in the town.

In Mattigiri, 6 kms. from here, is the famous Hosur Farm, for cattle. A detailed account of the farm is dealt with in the Agriculture and Irrigation Chapter.

There are three Travellers' bungalows, maintained by the Public Works Department, State Highways Department and National Highways Department, one each. In the Industrial Estate there is a Guest House maintained by the SIPCOT. In Mattigiri Cattle Farm also, there is a rest house.

Thorapalli, an interior village near Hosur is the birth place of *Chakravarthy S. Rajagopalachari*. In the hearts of the people, Rajaji, as dearly called by one and all, still dwells. He was a many faceted personality. A close associate of Gandhi and Nehru, he was a great social worker and a true Gandhian. He held the position of Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the pre-independence and post-independence periods. When the British stepped down, he took over the Viceroyship from Lord Mount Batton, the out going Viceroy. So, he had the distinction of being the first Indian to occupy this position and he was also the last Governor-General of India.

He was also primarily responsible for giving a shape to the Indian Constitution. His fall out from the Congress led to the emergence of the Swatantra Party.

An eloquent speaker and a great writer his works are cherished even today.

So, Thorapalli deserves all respect. In memory the Tamil Nadu Government has converted the house, where this great leader was born, into a memorial. Some of his belongings, photos, etc., are treasured here and the memorial is maintained by the Public Works Department.

19.18. HUDE DURGAM. (Also known as Ude Durgam);

(Denkanikottai taluk; Total population : 2,131. Males : 1,082; Female : 1,049.)

Atop this 970.7 metres high hill is a fort which kept at bay the invaders who attempted at Kelamangalam area. The location of the Fort is such that it discouraged enemies who could have tried to launch an attack from the Ghat sides.

The remains of pottery, brick construction etc., in this fort area stand proof to the fact that this must have been a big residential area. There is a temple for Anjaneya and Siva in the fort area, but there is service only in the Siva temple. Like Anchettidurgam, this hill fort was also conquered by the British twice, once in 1791 and then in 1799 during the Mysore Wars.

19.19. JAGADEVIPALAYAM :

(Krishnagiri taluk : Total Population : 4,509 ; Males : 2,260 ; Females : 2,249.)

Jagadevipalayam locally called as Jagadevi is at a distance of 12 km. from Krishnagiri on the Bangalore-Cuddalore Trunk Road. It was a taluk headquarters under Col. Read's alministration. This village takes its name from Jagadeva Raya, whose name is associated with the forts of Baramahal. The hill fort, of which one could see only the remains, is said to have been the capital of the ' Twelve Mahals ' of Baramahal.

The hill rises into two peaks. One is known as Keval-gadai and the other is ' Jagadevidurgam ' which is the main stronghold. The narrow ridge between the peaks is called Nadu-Bola.

The approach to the Fort which was said to have been good once is not so now.

Half way to the Fort is a life-size Anjaneya, beautifully carved on the hill. The masonary construction of the fort begins right from 50 metres below the top. A considerable part of the rampart of the fort on almost on all sides is still there. As we enter the fort, to the left can be seen another small Anjaneya figure carved out at the base of the wall. Within are dilapidated brick constructions of halls and watch towers, which should have been impressive when the fort was in its heydays. There can be seen a small tank, formed by a depression in the hill which is seen to have been supplemented by construction.

Shandy meets here on Mondays.

19.20. KAMBAINALLUR :

(Harur taluk : Population : Total : 7,237 ; Males : 3,779 ; Female : 3,458.)

This is located at a distance of 22 km. from Dharmapuri which name it is said to have derived from two dancing girls, Kambi and Nalli. A fort is said to have been here but today nothing of it remains. The site actually now is an arable land.

Shandy meets here on Fridays.

There is a Government higher secondary school, a police station and a maternity centre in this town.

19.21. KARIMANGALAM :

(Palakodu taluk : Population Total : 8,798 ; Males : 4,400 ; Females : 4,398.)

Karimangalam is situated at a distance of 16 km. from Palakodu. It is associated with Kari who was one of the last seven patrons of Tamil Nadu. Whose name finds place in Tamil Literature.

In the town proper there are temples dedicated to Lakshmi Narayana, Veerabadra and Kolamman. There is a group of hills around the village. Atop, one of the hills is the temple dedicated to Aruneswari which construction is in the Vijayanagara style. On another hill is the temple dedicated to Chendrayaswami. Karimangalam is a selection grade town panchayat. Presently it is the Headquarters of the Panchayat Union also.

There is a Government higher secondary school and a hospital. Rope making is an prime industry in the village.

Shandy meets here on Tuesdays.

19.22. KAVERIPATTINAM :

(Krishnagiri taluk : Total population : 13,669 ; Males : 6,796 ; Females : 6,873.)

Kaveripattinam a selection grade town panchayat is the headquarters of the Panchayat Union. It is at a distance of 12 km. from Krishnagiri on the Dharmapuri-Krishnagiri road. This town is skirted by the river Ponniyar. This was a fortified town during the Mysore rule. However, the fort was captured by the British army on two occasions during the Mysore wars. Today not even traces of the Fort could be seen. Nearby the fort area is the temple dedicated to Kottai Venkataramanaswamy.

There is a Government Higher Secondary School, a police station and a telephone exchange in this town.

'Mahasivarathiri' is an important festival in the town which attracts huge crowds.

In Thimmapuram, an adjacent village there is a Government orchard

19.23. KELAMANGALAM :

(Denkanikottai taluk : Total population : 7,108 ; Males : 3,654 ; Females : 3,454.)

Kelamangalam is situated between Denkanikottai and Royakottah. There is a temple dedicated to goddess Pattalamman here and a big tank named after the goddess. Major Glower of the British Army is said to have lived here during the Mysore wars. The old Odda Belur anaicut built in 1673 by Kumararaja Dalaway during the period of Chikkadeva Raya of Mysore is at a distance of 7 km. from here.

Kelamangalam is a first grade town panchayat. There is a Government Higher Secondary School, a primary health centre and a veterinary sub-centre.

19.24. KRISHNAGIRI :

(Krishnagiri Taluk: Total Population 48,335, Males : 24,625; Females : 23,710).

It is the fort here that which attracts the tourist most. About it, nobody can better describe than Le Fanu who had described the hill as "a frowning square mass of gneiss, mostly bore, and tissured in all directions by the alterations of heat and cold, huge boulders of stupendous size and weight hanging or seeming to hand suspended on its sides, and ready at the slightest breath to thunder down upon their shattered brothers, whose debris strews the foot of the hill for a great distance". "The summit from the south" he continues "appears almost level, the north, south and east craps being almost wholly composed of sheer precipices, while on the west there is a long sloping boulder covered with large fragments of gneiss. The fortifications as well as the reservoirs water were dismantled during the panic created by the mutiny and the remanis of these in fair preservation may be seen principally about half way upon the north, west and north-east. On the summit are a few ruined magazines and the Kacheri of the Killedar. The latter is a curious structure. A huge rocking stone spreads out from a sort of columnal centre like an umbrella or large toad-stool, being supported partly by rocks insitu and partly by masonry, thus making a sort of circular room, entered by narrow doors, and having this columnar mass in the centre. The floor has been smoothed and in some places fashioned in steps with chunam".

Krishnagiri fort which was considered impregnable came into prominence only during the Mysore Wars. The very appearance of the hill will go to show that it has been well chosen for the purpose since the bald and rocky surface with hardly any vegetation to provide any hold, makes the ascent difficult even now. So one can very well presume what it would have been in those days.

History does not provide any information as during whose period the fort was built. However, history provides information about the attempts of the British to storm the fortress once in 1767 and 1791. But in between these two periods Krishnagiri surrendered to the Birtish which the troops of Hyder made no attempt to re-capture. In 1792 the fort was handed over to the British as per the treaty of Srirangapatinam and the XV Garrison was stationed here under the command of Capt. Read. In 1799, under Clive's leadership the fort became the military headquarters of Baramahal. In 1801, an explosion of the magazine devastated a considerable part of the fortifications and probably abandoned shortly after 1832.

An interesting story is in circulation about the Krishnagiri fort. It is said that during the rule of Krishnaraja one Akbar Raja from the North launched an attack on this fort but met with defeat, since he found the fort impregnable. Depressed by the defeat he was said to have invoked the blessings of Allah who appeared in his dreams and prompted the names of two Fakirs who should lead the army and which he obeyed. These two were said to have stealt the show in the battle. But unfortunately their heads were severed during the battle and yet the decapitated trunks glued to their mounts continued to surge forward combating and reached the fort. The Queen mother bewildered at the sight shreiked which brought the horses to a halt and the trunks to tumble to the ground.

These two bodies were said to have been buried in the same spot and hence the hill named after them as "Patcha hills".

In olden days, Krishnagiri was associated with military importance since the British Officers took up their residences in the old petta area. But hardly can one recognise any of the vestiges now except for the travellers' bungalow "Greams House" near the Chinna Eri and a stone rivetted tank "Graham Sahib Tank" which have been named after Capt. Graham the first Assistant Collector of Krishnagiri.

In the old petta there is a temple dedicated to Lakshmi Narasimha swami which is dated back to the Vijayanagar period. There is a belief that this temple was consecrated by Arjuna. There are also temples dedicated to Prasanna Bharmathi and Someswara which also belonged to the period of Vijayanagar period.

As it quite often happens, the old petta on becoming over crowded and cramped an extension is always thought of. As a result the new petta Daulatabad at about a mile south of the old petta emerged, the credit for which goes to the Assistant Collector and one Lakshmana Rao the founder of the Kambainallur Family. It is also said that both have spent quite a lot out of their own in beautifying this new town.

In the Agraharam we find a Vishnu and an Anjaneya temple Lakshmana Rao who resided in the agraharam took a keen interest and constructed these two temples.

Besides there are also temples dedicated to Parvathi and Chandramouleeswara.

There are 3 mosques in the town of which Abdul Razak Kahn's Masjid otherwise called as Kottai Mosque is the oldest. It also goes by the name Shahi mosque.

Huruz is an important festival of the Muslims here which takes place during October-November, when Santhanakkoodu (Decorated Chariot like structure) is taken out in procession.

The first church to come up in this town was in 1872. Subsequently, three more big churches one dedicated to Our Lady of Fatima, the Indian Evangelical Lutheren Church and the Church of South India have come up.

Krishnagiri has been very recently made a Revenue Division which was only a taluk headquarters. Now it is also the headquarters of the Krishnagiri Panchayat Union and that of the District Agriculture Office.

On the Madras-Krishnagiri road at a distance of 4 km. from the town are located the Government Arts College and Government Polytechnic. In the town there are two Higher Secondary Schools: one for boys and the other for girls. There is also a Government Secondary Grade Teacher Training school for girls.

The Highways Department, the Public Wo[illegible] ...rtment and the TWAD Board maintain a travellers' bunga[illegible] his town. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Cor[illegible] supple-mented these with a motel which is situated i[illegible] ...s-Krishna-giri road at a distance of 2 km. from the town.

The Krishnagiri Reservoir built across the [illegible] Ponniyar is about 8 km. from here. When the reservoir is ful[illegible] visit there is really enjoyable and so it attracts many a tourists a[illegible] picnic lovers. Nearby is a mini filature unit run by the Government a[illegible] ...d the Krishna-giri Rural Extension Training Centre. For a weary t[illegible] ...ller, there is a travellers' bungalow also.

19.25. MAHARAJAKADAI :

In Anganamalai village (Krishnagiri taluk) is a hill fort. From Krishnagiri it is 11 km. It is said to have been constructed by Sivaji whom the people respectfully addressed as Maharaja and hence this hill fort is said to have been named Maharajakadai. It is also said that the village is named after Angala Nachiamman, the presiding deity of the village. There is a double line fortification on the hill. There are two eminences. The one on the southern side is crowned with a shrine dedicated to God Venkataramana. Close by these is an elegantly designed mosque.

The raised ground on the northern eminence where the flag staff is found provides a vantage point from where one can have an alround view of the surrounding area. Adiacent to this are two compartments covered by a barrel roof which are said to have been used for the storage of ghee and oil respectively. Below one of the bastions of the Fort there is a bas-relief of Hanuman about 2.44 metres in height. On the Mahal or Palace Hall are two round and 4 rectangular buildings without any roof. Near the main gate is a flat ledge of rock called Angadiparai or "Bazaar Rock". As the name itself implies, it was the market square where the villagers marketed their produce, the customers mainly being the officers of the garrison. The country to the north and east of the village was once well populated but the anarchy of the 18th century converted it into a desert and the Great Famine of 1878 completed the growing desolation.

19.26. MALLAPADI (Krishnagiri taluk).

Total population 4,538. Males : 2,341 ; Females : 2,197.

In the earlier days Mallapadi had the distinction of being the Headquarters of a taluk during Colonel Read's administration.

There is a hill in this village. The remains of a Fort, one could still see, but history does not provide any information about this fort. A top the hill are heaps of a building, remai[illegible] of [illegible] and a deep well are traceable which go to confirm [illegible] th[illegible] might have been a residential area. To the West [illegible] petta. Here there are two identical temples dedic[illegible] and Krishnaswami which date back to the Vijay[illegible] entrances of the temples have marvellous sculptu[illegible]

few are Gopika Vastrabaranam, Gajalakshmi, Ugra Narasimma and Kalinga Nartanam. Unfortunately the temples remain uncared for and as at present the temples are sans deities.

Mat weaving is an important cottage industry here. On every Tuesday, the village shandy meets.

19.27. MATAGONDAPALLI (Denkanikottai taluk).

(Total population : 3,022 ; Males : 1,492 ; Females : 1,530).

This village on the Hosur-Thalli road is about 16 km. from Hosur. It is a Jagir village the beneficiary being one Nanjappa a loyal Brahmin official who served with distinction under Munro Macelead, David Cockburn and Chaplin Sullivan. It is one of the places where the Christian community settled in earlier days. This mission here is said to be the successor to the communities founded by Rev. R. D. Robert De Nobili in the 17th century. Rev. Father Beschi from Goa was also said to have visited this place. The first church to come up here was the one built by a Goanese missionery. However, it was destroyed which led the construction of a new church dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Mary. Of all the Christian festivities Easter ranks first.

Dedicated to Lord Siva is a temple built in the Hoysala style. The shrine dedicated to the Amman is highly ornamental. In the lower part of the temple compound there are inscriptions.

19:28. MATTAGIRI (Hosur taluk) :

(Population : 7,010; Males : 3,608 ; Females : 3,402).

To the South of Hosur at a distance of 11 km. is Mattagiri. Here a cattle farm is located which originated in 1828. During the British Rule it was the Remount Depot from 1828 to 1924 where the colts purchased for the use of Army were sent to graze for six months until fit for service. Then it was removed to Ahmed nagar. This site and the building of the depot were purchased from the Madras Government in September 1924 and it was converted into a cattle farm and dairy farming station. Subsequently, in 1937 this was transferred to the Animal Husbandry Department. Facilities for cattle research are available here. For detailed account, please refer to Chapter 4. "Agriculture and Irrigation".

29. PALAKODU (Palakodu taluk):

(Population : Total 13,024 ; Males : 6,719 Female : 6,305).

It is situated at a distance of 22 kms. from Dharmapuri. As to the town itself, it derived its name Le Fanu [illegible] : There is a tradition Polyte to the effect that it is held that one Vanasara raja established one for his own name Kshirapureswarer, and improved the town Secondarily the name (Kshirapuri from which the name Palakodu [illegible]) has been derived.

It is a selection grade town panchayat. It is the headquarters of the taluk and a panchayat union.

In this town is a co-operative Sugar Mill, known as Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited. This mill is running a self-financing polytechnic.

There is a higher secondary school, a sub-registry, a travellers' bungalow and a police station. Tamarind is an important produce in this area, which is marketed to many places.

19.30. PANCHAPALLI (Denkanikottai taluk):

(Total Population : 5,280; Males : 2,710; Females : 2,570).

This village is at the foot of Melagiris. Skirting the village is the Sanathkumara nadhi which also goes by the name Chinnar. Across it a dam has been built. Now this dam water is released for irrigation. The drinking water supply for Dharmapuri town also is met from here. This village is fertile, dhall and rice are the main agricultural commodities, and therefore this village is a centre for trading these commodities and so also for coconut.

Major John Camphell, who was popular among the villagers as Kuntukai Dorai (Gentleman without an arm), had constructed a bungalow and a well in this village at the foot of Melagiris. But today not even the ruins could be seen. However, the site still goes by the name as "Dorai Bungalow Kollai".

19.31. PAPPARAPPATTI (Dharmapuri taluk):

(Total Population : 8,754; Males : 4,425; Females : 4,329).

Papparappatti is situated at a distance of about 13 km. north-west of Dharmapuri. Le Fanu refers to a tradition according to which some 500 years ago, a Carnatic Brahmin, by name Hiraniya Ayyar, reclaimed the Jungles and established a Brahmin village and so earned this name. He also observes that most of the brahmins living in this village are the descendants of Hiraniya Ayyar. The observation of Le Fanu is confirmed by the villagers though the name of the founder differs. Nevertheless, it is a fact that there are Kanarese brahmin families still living in the villages.

The village has a unique distinction. The relentless freedom fighter, Subramanya Siva spent his last years in this village. Born on 4th October 1884, the heroic patriot chose Papparappatti as the centre of his activities during the last years of life. He came to this village in 1921. He mustered the support and co-operation of the residents, particularly, of K. P. Kandaswamy and Chinnamuthu Mudaliar. With the help of his other associates, Srinivasa varadhan Chidambara Bharati and T. N. V. Somayajulu, and his wife Padmasani Ammal, Subramanya Siva organised the people in freedom struggle. He desired to establish Bharata Matha Ashram in this village for which the people donated six acres of land in the village near Pennagaram road. C. R. Das laid the foundation for this Ashram in 1923. But it did not come up due to C. R. Dass unexpected death, and Subramanya Siva also could not pursue since he contracted leprosy.

The British Government imposed very severe restrictions on him. He was even denied the travel by public conveyances. But all these hurdles did not damper his spirit and he carried on the liberation movement. On 23rd July 1925 he passed away leaving behind many of his followers in the lurch. This vetern freedom fighter who did not live long enough to see his dreams coming true, rests in his eternal sleep, in the same land in which he wanted to establish Bharatha Matha Ashram, which place he called Bharathapuram. Nearby is the samadhi of his close associate. Chinnamuthu Mudaliar of this village who lived to see the country free from foreign rule.

There are two temples for Subramanya in the village. The earlier one is claimed to have been constructed some three hundred years back. There is also a Siva temple. The lingam of the temple is said to have been brought from Pannaikulam, a village three kilometres from here and installed centuries ago.

The Pikkili hills are there. The hills are flat at the top, where even paddy is said to be cultivated. The village is the marketing place for the produces of Pikkili hills, and also an important centre for cattle trade. Handloom industry also occupies an important position. Shandy meets here on Thursdays.

There is a higher secondary school in the village. A reading room and library, a rural dispensary, and a police station are also there.

There is a State Seeds Farm in Papparappatti village in a 55.20 acre plot. The seeds of high yielding varieties of paddy, millets, ground nut and pulses are produced here and supplied to the ryots in the district through the panchayat unions. The vegetable seeds produced in this farm are supplied throughout the whole state.

19.32. PENNAGARAM (Pennagaram taluk):

(Total Population : 13,011; Males: 6,740; Females : 6,271).

With jungles and hillocks all around Pennagaram affords a panoramic view to the visitors. It is situated on the Dharmapuri-Hogenakkal road. Adil Shah, a Bijapur Sultan lost this town to one Kantirava Narasaraja of Mysore in 1652. In 1791 it changed hands and the British took over and garrisoned it. Adjacent to the Panchayat Union office, the ruins of the fort could be still seen. There is a small temple, where a "Trident" symbolises the goddess to which pujas are offered.

Pennagaram which has attained the status of a taluk during 1979 is also the headquarters of a Panchayat Union. The town is a selection grade town panchayat.

A temple dedicated to Veerabhadra is also here, which draw Lingayat devotees largely.

19.32. PERUMBALAI :

(Pennagaram taluk : Total Population : 5,828 ; Males : 2,998 ; Females : 2,830).

This village was of strategic importance. Tradition connects it with Gatt Mudaliyar, who recognised the splendid pasture available along the banks of Pambar settled in the valley and made it an outpost of his dominions. It is also said that it was he who built the Fort and garrisoned it with trusted guards who betrayed him to the enemy. Now the remains of the Fort here and there only, could be seen. Nothing much could be made out of it.

19.33. POCHAMPALLI :

(Krishnagiri taluk : Total Population : 4,984 ; Males : 2,569 ; Females : 2,415).

Pochampalli is situated at a distance of 29 km. from Dharmapuri on the Tirupattur road. It is known for its shandy which meets here on Sundays which fetches a heavy revenue. There is also a regulated market run by the Co-operative Marketing Society. The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation, a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking has set up a sun flower oil extraction plant which oil is marketed under the brand name 'Sunola'. It is recommended for controlling colestrol. The idea behind the setting up of the factory here is that it is a backward area and so also because of the availability of sun flower which is locally cultivated.

Dedicated to Selliamman, Vediappan and Vishnu, are temples. A Higher secondary school and a veterinary hospital are here. It is a rural business centre.

19.34. RATNAGIRI :

(Denkanikottai taluk : Total population: 1,314. Males : 664 ; Females : 650).

It is a hill fort and the village itself has been named after this Fort. Ratnagiri was once a town and the seat of an independent dominion of Jagadeva Rava, which passed several hands and finally to Capt. Irton in 1799. However it is said that the Fort was dismantled in 1791 when it fell to Major Gowdie. So what remained in 1799 could be only a matter of conjecture and that which we see now could be only the remaining of the remains. However, a gateway of the lower Fort could be still seen. There are two temples, viz., that of Siva and Vishnu but they are in a very bad state of repairs. There is also another temple dedicated to Vishnu at the foot of the hill sans deity, which is in no way in a better condition as the one in the Fort area. Treasure hunters were said to have caused this extensive damage to this temple. However, from what remains, one could still see the exquisite in the interior of this temple.

19.35. RAYAKOTTAH.

(Denkanikottai taluk : Total population : 8,450 ; Males : 4,245 ; Females : 4,205).

Rayakottah, a hill fort, situated at a distance of 30 km. from Hosur, marks the border of the palghat plateau. Even after the Mysore Wars, for the British it was a strategic place where their troops were stationed till 1861.

The fort is now a protected monument. The hill fort can be ascended either from the east or west of the hill. Half way up on the western side a path branches off to a cave temple dedicated to the sage—Dhurvasa who was believed to have done penance here where his foot prints are imprinted on the rocks.

The ramparts and the bastions of the fort are more or less intact. Nearby are a hall which is said to have been the stable, a palatial structure, five magazines, one of which without a roof, images of lingam, Vigneswara, Anjaneya, etc. carved on the sides of the hill. In this area there are some fountains also. Cresting the hill is a stone platform which is a coign of vantage.

There is a Lakshminarayana temple in the village which seems to be of recent origin. This town is a Headquarters of a firka of Denkanikottai taluk. There is a travellers' bungalow maintained by the Highways Department. Shandy meets here on Wednesdays. Tamarind is largely available here.

19.36. SHOOLAGIRI :

(Hosur taluk ; Total population : 4,593; Males : 2,368; Females : 2,225).

Shoolagiri is situated at a distance of 21 km. from Hosur on the Krishnagiri—Hosur road. The hill here looks like the three prongs of a trident. (Soolam) and perhaps the name. This is accessible from the western side. Half way up the hill, there is a small temple dedicated to Anjaneya carved out from an overhanging rock. The construction of the Fort can be connected to the poligars. The dilapidated construction within the first line of fortification resembles that of a watch tower. On the hill proper there is a Siva temple, but in ruins.

At the foot of the hill, is a temple dedicated to Varadaraja Swamy. There are carvings of the figures of the Anjaneya on the lower part of the wall. The sitting posture in which the consort Lakshmi is depicted is fascinating.

Shoolagiri is known for the quality Mangalore tiles produced. It is the headquarters of a panchayat union and there is a Government Higher Secondary School, a rural dispensary, a maternity centre and a veterinary centre.

19.37. THALLI :

(Denkanikottai taluk ; Total Population : 6,063; Males : 3,184; Females : 2,879).

The village formerly belonged to the poligars of Denkanikotta and, therefore, is a place of importance. But its prosperity was ruined by the Mysore Wars. Here remains of an old fort abutting the tank are traceable. Within this fort one could still see the ruins of distinguished buildings. This old fort has been constructed in 1530 A.D. as seen from the Kanarese inscription on the tank bund. The dense forest, the lush green vegetation and the salubrious climate must have made the Britishers feel quite at home which slight have prompted them to name Thalli[10] as "Little England".

Dedicated to Venugopalsamy is a temple and the Car Festival during the Tamil month, Vaigasi attracts devotees in large numbers and also delights a passerby. A mosque, said to have been constructed by Tipu is still a place of worship for the Muslim community.

The weekly shandy which meets on Saturdays is famous for the forest produce put on sale here which mainly are honey and bamboo. Linguistically we can say, Thalli is cosmopolitan where Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Urdu meet.

As for its status, it is the headquarters of a panchayat union. A Higher Secondary School, a dispensary and veterinary sub-centre are here.

19.38. THENKARAIKKOTTAI (Harur taluk):

(Total population : 4,043; Males : 2,029; Females : 2,014).

This village is at a distance of 14 km. south east of Morappur situated on the banks of a stream known as Jalakanteswara river. The river here reminds one of the departed glories.

There is a Fort here but in ruins which is believed to have been constructed by Chennappa Nayaka, a poligar of Salem of 18th Century. There is a tradition [11] afloat about the way in which this Fort came up. According to that, Chennappa Nayaka, who happened to come to this place during hunting, Lord Rama appeared before him and directed him to construct a Fort here, and for meeting the cost, it seems the Lord has ordained that Chennappa Navaka would find a treasure. It is said that the Poligar, did indeed, find the treasure and entrusted the work to his brother who completed it. Subsequently the poligar executed his brother charging him of mis-appropriating the treasure. According to history in 1652, the village was taken from Bijapur Kingdom by Kantirava Narasa Rao. In 1768, it fell to Colonel Wood, but was recaptured by Hyder during the same year. Thenkaraikottai was a taluk headquarters during the regime of Tippu, Munro and Read and it was so untill permanent settlement was introduced. Subsequent to this, its prominence gradually faded. Even when the Tenkaraikottai taluk was reconstituted in 1821, Tenkaraikottai did not become the headquarters but Kambainallur was chosen. On a subsequent shifting of the headquarters, Harur was the choice and the taluk itself has been named 'Harur'.

19.39. TIRTAM (Krishnagiri taluk):

(Total Population : 1,132; Males : 581; Females : 551).

By the very name one can easily presume that there must be a water source here considered holy by the people. It is said that there was a well near the Tirtagiriswarar temple and the water found its exit through the snout of a bull shaped structured. Pilgrims considered it holy and so never missed a chance to have a dip in the water collected. Unfortunately, now there is not even

the slightest trace of the well and so for a pilgrim now there is nothing of interest. However, for a historian or an archaeologist, the inscriptions of the Vijayanagar Kings of Bukka II and Vira Devaraya I in the Siva temple which stand on the banks of Markandanadi will be of interest. Close by is a Vishnu temple which is now abandoned. It is said that Sago Markanda performed his Tapas in the vicinity of the village. A deposit of semi formed Kankar is still used by the pious which is considered to be sacred viboothi.

The village shandy, which meets here on Mondays is the principal one for interchange of commodities mainly agricultural between Krishnagiri, Kaveripatnam Kuppam and Berikai.

19.40. TIRTAMALAI (Harur taluk :

(Total Population : 4,373; Males : 2,256; Females : 2,117).

Tirtamalai lies at the distance of 14 Km. to the north east of Harur. The hill here is one of the most conspicuous land marks in the Baramahal and it is considered the most sacred spot in the whole of the district. At the foot of the hill in the village, there is a small temple dedicated to Lord Siva and on the hill, there is another temple dedicaeed to Tirtagiriswara. From here a path leads to Chila Nayaka's hill fort. Chila Nayaka is said to have stored his treasure on the summit of the hill. There are five Tirtams (springs) on the hill, viz., Rama Tirtam ,Agasthyar Tirtam, Agni Tirtam, Kumara Tirtam and Gowri Tirtam which are driblets from the side of the rock which are arrested above the ground and are allowed to pass through spouts which sprinkles the water on the pilgrims who bathe under them. As to how these Tirtams acquired the names, there are many legend [12] The annual festival is held in Masi (February—March) which lasts for a period of ten days.

There are several inscriptions in the Tirtagiriswara temple relating to the Chola and Vijayanagar periods. The inscriptions speak of the gifts by way of gold, lands and villages to the temple. One of the inscriptions refers to a King named Mallideva Maharaja, a western Ganga. In the Chila Nayaka mantapam, there is an inscription in Telugu which refers to the building of the central shrine and the setting up of the image of Kasi Viswanatha in it.

A recent study of the Flora of Tirtamalai undertaken in connection with the writing up of the Gazetteer, shows that it will be of great interest to botanists. A variety of plants of medicinal value are also found here.

Tirtamalai figures in Thirupugazh and the following is the stanza :

தீர்த்த னெனதக மேட்டை யுடவினை
ஏத்த அருளுட னோக்கி அருளுதி
தீர்த்த மலைநகர் காத்த சசி மகள்—
பெருமாளே.

So for devotees of Lord Murugs, the place is of divine interest.

19:41. TOPPUR (Dharmapuri taluk) :

(Total Population : 5,895; Males : 3,015; Females : 2,880).

Located at the distance of 26 km. from Dharmapuri is Toppur which is said to have derived its name from one Toppu Mudaliyar, the first manager of the chatram established in 1698-99 by the Mysore Government for accommodating the pilgrims going to Rameswaram. On the east it was dominated by the Manukondamalai atop which is a fort commanding the Toppur Pass. It was through this pass that Colonel Wood marched early in 1761 on his career of conquest, and through it Hyder dashed it by the end of the year to recovar all he had lost. The pass was also the scene of strange manoeuvres of Tipu in November 1791 when he marched against Colonel Maxwell towards Kaveripatnam, and a year later, by the same road, Bakir Sahib entered the Baramahal on his adventurous raid. About 5 km. from here is a tank named after Thomas Munro which is now under the control of the Forest Department Nursery. There is a high school and a rural dispensary here. The weekly shandy meets during Mondays.

19:38. THENKARAIKOTTAI (Harur taluk) :

(Total Population: 3,632; Males : 1,886; Females : 1,746).

Uddanapalli is at a distance of 20 km. from Hosur on the Rayakottai road. For a weary traveller this is a halting place on the trunk road between Royakottai and Hosur. By itself it does not provide any interesting aspects for any visitor. At the distance of 4 km. from here is the hill fort of *Tiyaranadurgam*, the ramparts and magazines of which are still found. Adjacent to one of the magazine is a "Jonai" which is associated to Lord Hanuman, whose figure is found curved on a rock overhanging. Pooja once a week is performed. A legned is also in circulation which is/some interest.

This village has a maternity centre. Shandy meets here on Saturdays.

19.43. VIRABHADRADURGAM (Krishnagiri taluk).

Virabhadradurgam is located towards the South of the cluster of hills which just out from the Mysore plateau into the Baramahal and the Ponnaiyar. On this 941.2 metres high hill, there are traces of fortifications running all round it following the irregularities of the terrain. The citadel which crowns the western most peak is protected by two more ramparts and smooth glacis of rock. It also contains a bungalow and a powder magazine. Situated close by is the 'Rama Lakshmi Jonai'. Legends, not much interesting attributing to this jonai are heard.

During the reign of Tipu Virabhadradurgam was the headquarters of a taluk which Capt Read retained. Detachment of the 4th Battalion was garrisoned here then. Virabadradurgam which was the Taluk headquarters during Tipu's regime was abolished in 1802 and now it comes under the jurisdiction of Krishnagiri taluk.

NOTES.

(The figures of population given in this chapter are according to 1981—Census Report).

1. Richards, F. J. Madras District Gazetteers—Salem, Volume I, Part II, Madras (1918). page 219.
2. Le Fanu H. A. Manual of the Salem district, Volume II, Madras (1883), page 187.
3. Ramaswamy A. Dr. Madras district Gazetteers—Salem—Madras (1967), page 689.
4. Le Fanu H. A Manual of the Salem district—Madras Volume II (1883), page 219.
5. *Ibid.*, page 273.
6. Richards F. J. Madras district Gazetteers—Salem—Madras Volume I, Part II (1918), page 142.
7. Le Fanu H. A Manual of Salem district, Madras, Volume II (1883), pages 243 to 250.
8. *Ibid.*, page 221-222.
9. *Ibid.*, page 223.
10. Ramaswamy A., Dr. Madras—District Gazetteers—Salem—Madras (1967), pages 722-23.
11. *Ibid.*, page 728.
12. For details please refer to pages 273-274 of "A Manual of the Salem district" by H.Le Fanu, Madras (1883).

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GLOSSARY.

Adhikari	.. Officer.
Agasthiar	.. Ancient Tamil sage. The word means 'Pioneer over mountain regions'.
Agn	.. God of fire.
Ankalammar	.. The name of a deity in Sakthi worship.
Ankusam	.. Elephant goad.
Asthraprayogam	.. Shooting arrow.
Ayurveda	.. From *Ayus* which means life in Sanskrit. Ancient medical work of India, considered by some to be a portion of Atarva Veda.
Ayyanar	.. Son of Vishnu and Shiva in Hindu mythology.
Bhand	.. Closure of business houses, etc., to register a protest or txpress some dissatisfaction
Brahma	.. God of Creation.
Dharmakartha	Trustee.
Dharshan	.. A priveleged sight.
Durgai	.. A name of Parasakthi, same as Devi. Gowri and so on.
Gowri	.. Parvathy as a maid, before she became the wife of Shiva, Parasakthi.
Hanuman	.. The chief servant and devotee of Rama.
Hukum-nama	.. Order.
Jamabandi	.. Annual settlement of revenue accounts of villages.

Kali	.. The wife of Shiva, same as Devi or Durga, Parasakthi.
Kumara	.. Another name of Lord Muruga.
Lakshmi	.. Consort of Vishnu.
Mandapa	.. Any square or rectangular hall with a flat roof supported by pillars, open at the sides.
Muniappan	.. A village deity.
Namam	.. A religious mark worn by the Vaishnavites on forehead and other places.
Nayaka	.. Leader, the hereditary title of certain Telugu castes in South India.
Neethi	.. Justice.
Pradhani	.. Literally prime minster, but in usage the treasurer, the third officer of the king after minister and army commander.
Rama	.. Incarnation of Vishnu, hero of the epic, the Ramayama.
Sabha	.. Assembly.
Saivitism	.. Belief in Lord Shiva.
Samabandhi bhojana	.. People of different castes eating together without any difference.
Samadhi	.. A sepulchral monument.
Sastras	.. Works of litrature and science in general.
Siddha	.. An indigenous system of medicine.

Sultan .. A mahammoden king of sovereign.

Swayambu .. Which came into being on its own.

Thatty .. A slight partition, usually made of straw, reeds or coconut or other leaves.

Tre Aganaauru .. A work of Sangam age. written by Perundevanar and several others; also known as Nedunthogai.

The Mahabharata .. The great epic poem, later than the Ramanaya, which lescribes the story of the Kauravas and the Pandavas.

The Purapporul Venpamalai .. A Tamil work of grammer having twelve chapters.

The Paditruppattu .. A work written by ten Tamil Scholars of last Sangam, relating to the Chera kings of Tamil Nadu.

The Ramanayana .. The story of Rama.

Thulsi .. A strongly scented herb, sacred to the Vaishnavities.

Vaishnavite .. Devotee of Vishnu.

Variam .. Beard.

Vibhuti .. Burnt cow-dung, held sacred by the Saivitss.

Vishwarupa .. Great manifestation (of God).

INDEX

A

Abbe Dubois 165.

Adhiyamans 132, 136.

Adhiyaman dynasty 139.

Adhiyamankottai 685.

Adhiyaman Neduman Anji 2.

Adhiyaman Peruvazhi 451.

Adi Dravidar Housing Corporation 558.

Adi Dravidar welfare 655.

Adult education 617.

Agriculture 293.

Agricultural Department 547.

Agricultural Income Tax 512.

Agricultural Marketing 355.

Agricultural research 349.

Agricultural schools 351.

Angusagiri 686.

Amphibian 45.

Anchetty Durgam 686.

Ancient History 135.

Animal husbandry 355.

Animal Husbandry Department 549.

Anti malarial measures 646.

Approved schools 533, 534.

Armed Reserve 531.

Assessment 502.

Atmospheric pressure 65.

Avvaiyar 136.

B

Backward classes 650.

—advancement 650.

—education 651.

—hostels 651.

—scholarship 651.

—welfare 650.

Bagalur 687.

Balakondarayan Durgam 687.

Banking particulars 424.

Banking services 476.

Banking, Trade and Commerce 419.

Baramahal 5.

Bargur 687.

Barur project 297.

Berigai 688.

Bettamugalalam 688.

Bakthavachalam 2.

Birds 31.

Bommidi 688.

Boys Scouts 609.

Bridges 454.

Botanical garden 619.

Buddireddipatti 689.

C

Caste 165.

Cattle breeding Complex 358.

Cauvery river 6.

Central Co-operative Banks 433.

Central Excise 512.

Certified Seeds 339.

Chamaraja Udaiyar 144.

Chieftain 144.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Scheme 478.

Chikka Devaraya 144.

Chinnamuthu Mudaliar 151.

Chinnar Reservoir 299.

Chitteri Plateau 6.

Christianity 165.

Chola-Hoysala—Alliance 140.

Cholam 347.

Civil Courts 535.

Climate 58.

Cockburn 2.

Coconut 349.

Collegiate Education 610.

Col. Miles 144.

Commercial Taxes 516.

Communal life 169.

Communications 451.

Community irrigation wells 315.

C—*cont.*

Co-operative Department 549.

Co-operative Movement 429.

Consumption pattern 459, 464.

Criminal Courts 535.

Crop rotation 345.

Crops and Seasons 343.

Crop pests 346.

Culture 163.

Culverts 454.

D

Dairy Development 359.

Dandu Oni 451.

Denkanikottai 689.

Density 153.

Dharmapuri 691.

Dharmapuri District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd. 361.

Dharmapuri District Development Corporation 562.

Dharmapuri District Fish Farmers Development Agency 363.

Diseases 625.

Dispensaries 630.

Distillery 520.

District Crime Records Bureau 532.

District Level Officers 487.

District Livestock Farm 357.

District Special Branch 532.

Doddahall River 7.

Drainage 644.

INDEX

E

Early Irrigation 296.

Earthquake 13, 14.

Economic trends 457.

Education 595.

—inearly period 595.

—western 596.

—School 601, 608.

—Higher Secondary 602.

—Growth 602.

Employment and Training Department 551.

Entertainments 168.

F

Farmers' Training Centre 351.

Fauna 30.

Fertiliser Consumption 343.

Ferries 454.

Fire Service Department 552.

Fisheries 361.

Fishes 45.

Flora 15.

Flora of Thirthamalai 72.

Forests 17.

Forestry 365.

Forest Revenue 521.

Upgradation Programme 480.

Foulks. T 146.

G

General 15.

General Administration 483.

General Investment Subsidy Scheme 404.

General Level of Employment 468

Geology 10

Geomorphology 14.

Girls Guides 609.

Grapes 348.

Ground Water Potentials 321.

Growth of Banking System 419

Gummalapuram 693

H

Handicrafts 401.

Handloom Industry 390.

Hanumanthirtham 693.

Hargrave 2.

Hastimalla 140.

Health and Nutrition Education Programme 641.

Highways and Rural Works Department 552.

Hills 4.

Hinduism 163.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department 554.

History 130.

Hogenakkal 693.

Home Guards 531.

Horticulture 352.

Hosur 694.

Hosur Industrial Estate 449

Hosur Plateau 30

Hosur Taluk 2

Hoysalas 141.

Hudedurgam 695

Humidity 58.

Hyder Ali 145, 146.

I

Imports 440.

Immadi Jagadeva Rayalu 1.

Incidence of Crime 527.

Immunisation 645

Indian National Congress 148.

Industrial Co-operatives 403.

Industrial Estate 378, 403.

Industrial Organisations 413.

Industrial Relations 413.

Industries 376.

Insect Fauna 47.

Integrated Child Development Services 642.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme 659.

Inter Cropping 346.

Invertebrate Fauna 46.

Irrigation 293, 296, 476

Irrigation Projects 297

Islam 165

J

Jagadevipalayam 696

Jails 535

Japanese Encephalitis 63

Jnanabhanu 115

Judiciary 488

Justice Party 149

K

Kallar 8

Kambainallur 696

Kambu 348

Karimangalam 696

Kaveripattinam 697

Kelamangalam 697

Kelavarapalli Reservoir Project 305

Kesaragulihalla Reservoir 304

Khadi and Village Industries 397

Kodaiyidi Kandasamy Pulavar 151

Kongu Country, 130, 131, 132

Krishnagiri 697

Krishnagiri Reservoir Project 298

Krishnagiri Taluk 2

L

Labour Welfare 649

Ladies Club 677

Land Holdings 294

Land Policy 510

L—*cont.*

Land reforms 504

Land revenue 518

Land revenue administration 491

Land utilisation 294

Language 163

Large scale industries 379

Large scale orchard Jeenur 353

Law and order and Justice 525

Leprosy 625

Level of prices 465

Library movement 619

Lingayats 166

Linguistic survey 171

Literacy 159

Livestock Research and Development Centre 359

Local self government 569

Long term credit 434

M

Madhakondapalli 701

Madura mission 165

Madurai Sultanate 148

Maharajakadai 700

Mahatma Gandhi 151

Major crops 322

Malayalis 166

Mallapadi 700

M—*cont.*
Mallapuram 6

Mammals 30

Mango 348

Manures 342

Marathas 167

Markanadanadhi 8

Mass media work 639

Mathagiri 701

Medical and public health 623

Medieval period 140

Medium scale industries 384

Melagiri hills 4

Migration 472

Mineral wealth 11

Miscellaneous occupations 457

Mixed cropping 345

Mobile forensic science laboratory 532

Modern period 146

Montagu Chemsford Reforms 149

Municipalities 571

Munroe 157

Museum 619

Muslim League 152

Mysore Rulers 144

Mysore war-I 145

INDEX

N

Nagavathy Reservoir Scheme 307

Nagavathy river 7

National Rural Employment Programme 477

Natrapalayam basin 4

Natural divisions 3

Nehru Yuva Kendra 678

Niger Research Station 350

Nilakanda Sastri, K. A. 139

Nolambas 138

Non Formal Education 617

O

Occupational Distribution 162

Oil Seeds 353

Other Departments 547

Other Social Services 649

Other taxes 504

P

Paddy 347

Palakodu 701

Pambar 8

Pambar reservoir project 302

Panchapalli 702

Panchayats 584

Panchayat unions 577

Panchayat union tanks 310

Papparapatti 149, 702

P—*cont.*
Pennagaram 703

People 157

Percolation ponds 315

Perumbalai 703

Places of Interest 685

Plague control 628

Plateau 4

Plough 335

Pinjaris 166

Pochampalli 704

Political parties 674

Ponnaiyar river 8

Population 188, 457

Population shift 472

Posts and telegraphs 454

Poultry farming 359

Power tariff subsidy scheme 406

Pre-history 133

Private non-aided hospitals 369

Protection of civil rights 532

Prohibition Enforcement Wing 532

Prohibition and Excise 518

Public hospitals 630

Public works department tanks 310

Pulampatti river 8

R

Ragi 347

Railways 453

Rainfall 58

Rajagopalachari, C. 150, 151

Ramaswami Naicker, E.V. 149

Rathinagiri 704

Rayakottah 704

Reduction of rate of assessment 496

Registration 518

Registration Department 555

Rehabilitation Department 557

Religion 163

Reptiles 39

Revenue Administration 491

Rice 349

Richards, F. J. 132, 140

River System 6

Road Communications 452

Robert De Nobili 165

Rural Extension Training Centre 351

Rural indebtedness 422

Ryotwari Settlement 492

S

Salivaram 7

Sanitation 643

Sanathkumara nadhi 7

S—*cont.*
Seasons 58
Seeds 339
Seed Certification 354
Seed inspection 355
Seikh Ali, B. 145
Self Respect Movement 149
Sericulture 393
Shanmuga Mudaliar 151
Shoolagiri 705
Shoolagiri Chinnar 8
Shoolagiri reservoir project 303
Sikka Devaraya 144
SIPCOT 384, 412
Skandavarman 138
Small Pox Eradication Programme 629
Social forestry 366
Social life 167
Social Welfare Department 661
Soil and crops 322
Soil conservation 316, 317
Soil testing laboratory 351
Srinivasan, K.R. 135
Standard of living 458
State Horticultural Farm 352
State Seed Farm 350
Sub-division 3
Sub jails 535

S—*cont.*
Subramania Iyer 131

Subsidiary crop 322

Survey 501

Survey Department 501

T

Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation 654

Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation 557

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board 564

Tamil Nadu Housing Board 564

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation 409

Tamil Nadu State Tubewells Corporation 315

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board 566

Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation 558

Tanks 9

Tanks and Anicuts 309

Taram kammi 496

Teacher Training Institutes 610

Technical Education 613

Telegraphs 454

Telephones 455

Telex 456

Temperature 58

Thenkaraikkottai 706

TIDCO 383

Tippu's ghat 451

Thagadur 1

T—*cont.*
Thagadur nadu 1, 2
Thall 705
Theerthagiri Mudaliar 152
Tirtam 706
Tirtamalai 16, 707
Topography 3
Thoppiar reservoir project 308
Thoppur 708
Thoppur river 6, 7
Tourist facilities 454
Town Planning 575
Trade and Commerce 439
Traveylian 148
Tuberculosis 626
Tumbalahalli Reservoir Project 303
Typhoid 626

U

Ulugh Khan, 143
Urigam basin 4
Underground water resources 9

V

Vaniar Reservoir Project 301
Veerabadra Durgam 708
Vellalas 167
Veppadiar 7
Vigilance Service 533

INDEX

V—*cont.*

Vijayanagar Rule 143

Village Industries 659

Virupakshipuram 1

Vital Statistics 624

Voluntary Health Centre 677

Voluntary Social Service Organisations 676

W

Wakf Board 563

Water resources 6

Wells 9,310

Welfare of Ex-service Men 670

Wildlife 29

Winds 65

Women Police wing 533

Working population 161

Women's welfare 651

Y

Yaws Eradication Programme 628

Z

Zamindari settlement 492, 494

Zoological garden 619

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Page No.	*Paragraph No.*	*Line*	*For*	*Read*
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19	Note No. 7		Richards. F.F.	Richards. F.J.
151	4	2	Khaddar	Khadi
153	Note No. 9		detained	detailed
293	5	1	uncertainities	uncertainties
301	4	25	xamined	examined
315	4	1	is	in
321	1	1	potontial	potential
325	1	2	incrased	increased
325	1	3	wos	was
325	2	1	chilam	cholam
325	2	2	Samoi	samai
326	1	1	Groun	grown
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352	2	1	art	are
363	2	1	minoi	minor
363	3	1	Develoopment	Development
368	1	1 & 2	Additional. . . . . 5th May 1986	(Delete)
368	Note-5		Ic. Fanu	Le Fanu. H.
368	Note-5		1983	1883
368	Note-9		Le Form	Le Fanu. H.
371	Note-70		Anond	Anand
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460	3	Title	PERIOD 12 OF 30 DAYS	PERIOD OF 30 DAYS
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520	3	3	Arrak	Arrack
555	Title		HINDU ....District	(Delete)
555	List		Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
566	1	2	an act	an Act
568	Table		Total population.	Total population (in lakhs).
623	1	2	Unani of system	Unani system of
623	2	4	removal	revival
623	3	2	that is	that it
625	Title		Diseases (common)	Diseases common
629	5	1	Small Pox	Smallpox
639	1	7	Intra Uterina	Intra uterine
640	1	1	linked	listed.
648	Note 1		Le Fauno.H.	Le Fanu, H.
649	2	2	official and non-official.	Governmental and non-Governmental.

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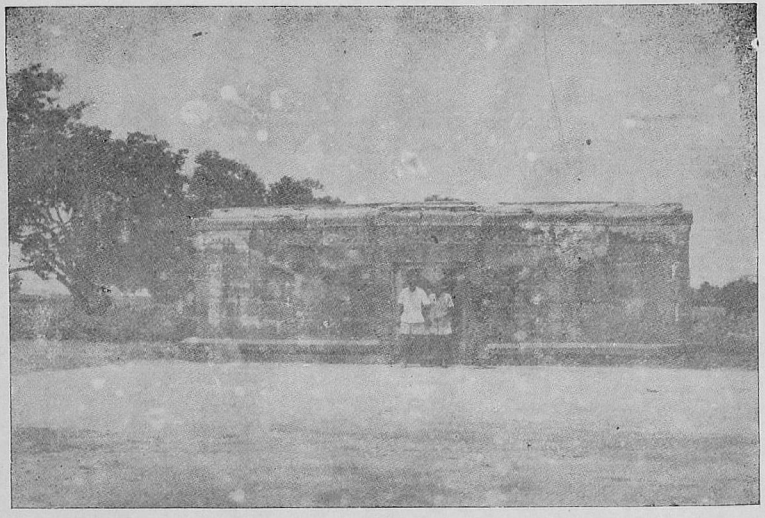
660	2	4	. . plant protection, chemicals,	. . plant protection chemicals,
685	10	1	Sanetum Sanctorium.	Sanctum Sanctorum.
691	2	4	Sri Munro	Sir Munro
708	Second title.		19:38 THENKARA-KOTTAI.	19:42— UDDANA-PALLI.
710	Title		SELECTED—	SELECT



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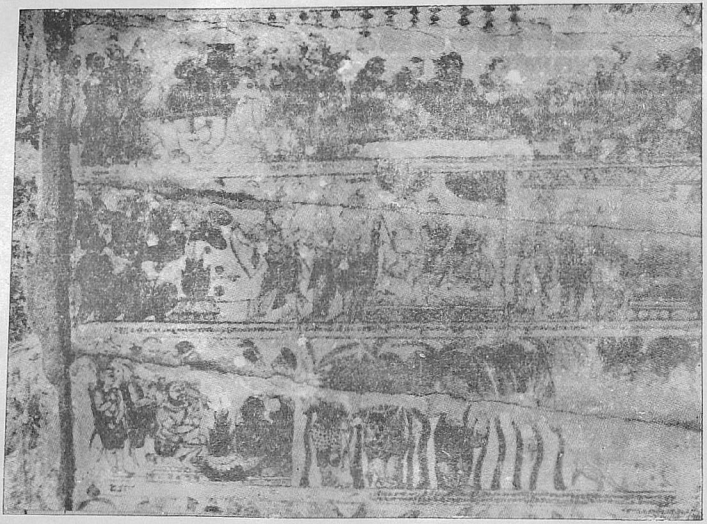
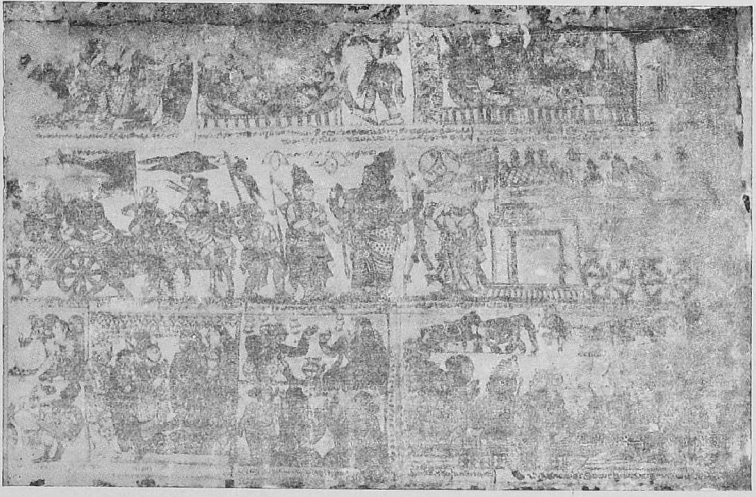
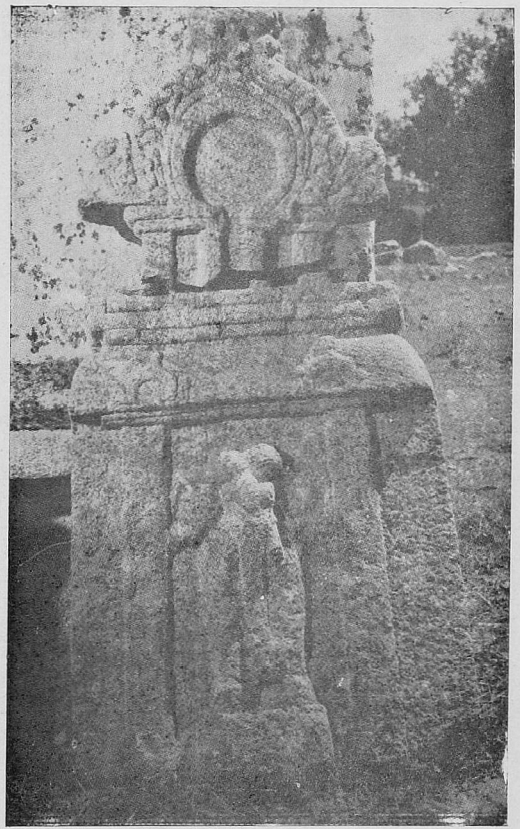


Paintings depicting the episodes from the Ramayana on the Ceilings of Chennaraya Perumal te mple Adhiyamankottai.



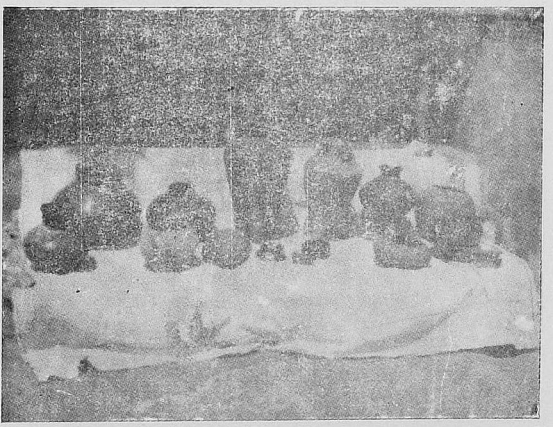
Paintings depicting the episodes from the Ramayana on the Ceilings of Channaraya Perumal temple, Adhiyamankottai.

Paintings depicting the episodes from Ramayana on the Ceilings of Chennaraya Perumal temple, Adhiyamankottai.



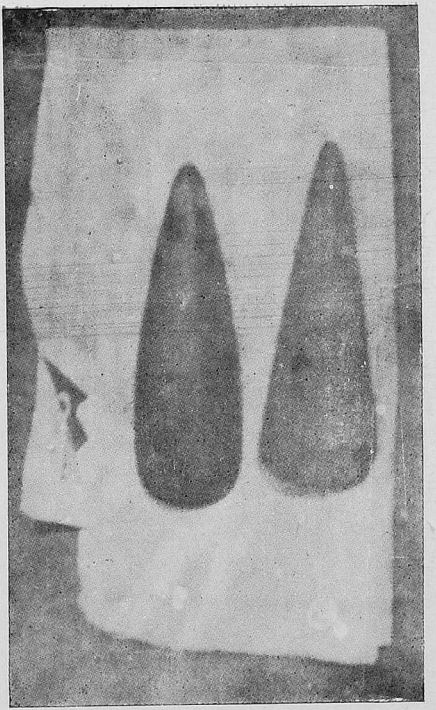
A lithic structure in Adiyamankottai

A sculpture in Adhiyamankottai.

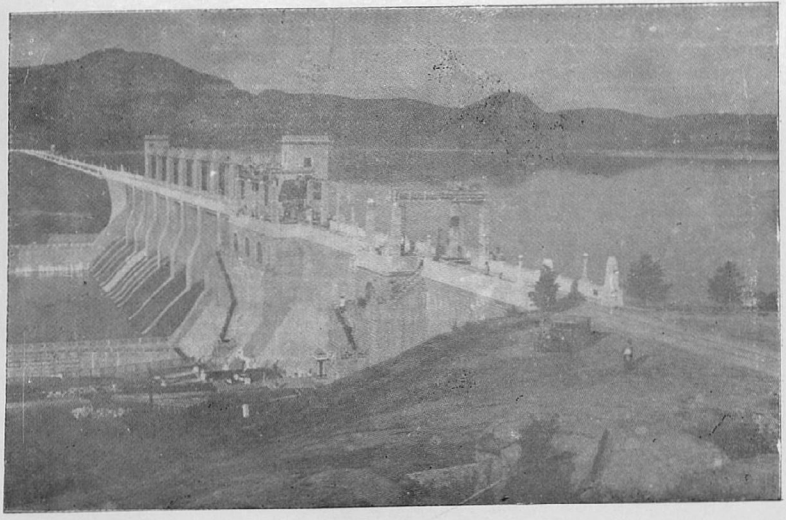


Megalithic burial Chambers (urns) discovered
at Vedar Thattakkal near Krishnagiri

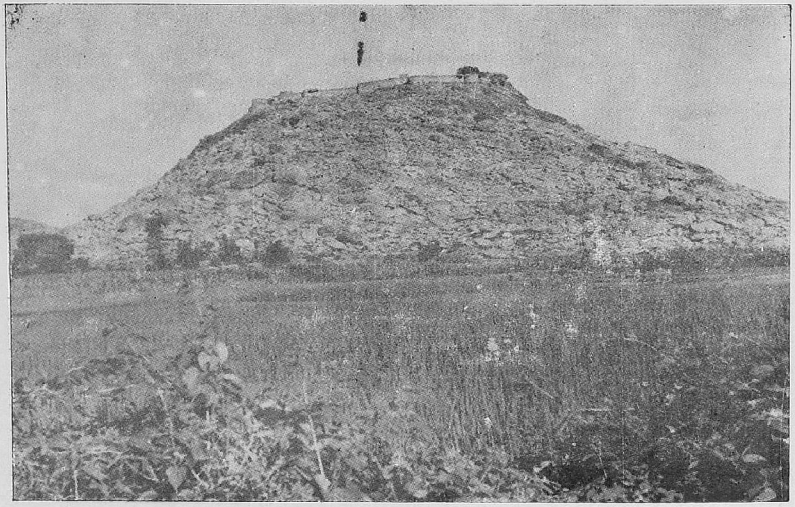
Three legged Jar used for burial during megalithic period—Discovered at Vedarthattakkal



Neolithic implements
Discovered at Vedarthattakkal at Kadathur.



Krishnagiri Dam—A view



A view of the Krisl nagiri Fort.

An inner view of the Jagadevi Fort wall.

Tutelary God of Jagadevi Fort.

Sunflower Oil Factory (Sunola) Pochampalli.

A view of the Chandra Choodeswarar temple, Hosur.

A hero-stone at Kadathur.

Hand Axe—A neolithic implement,
discovered in the district.

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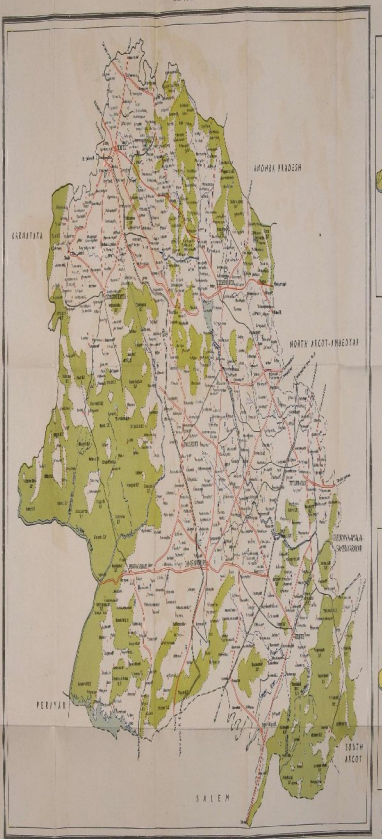
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