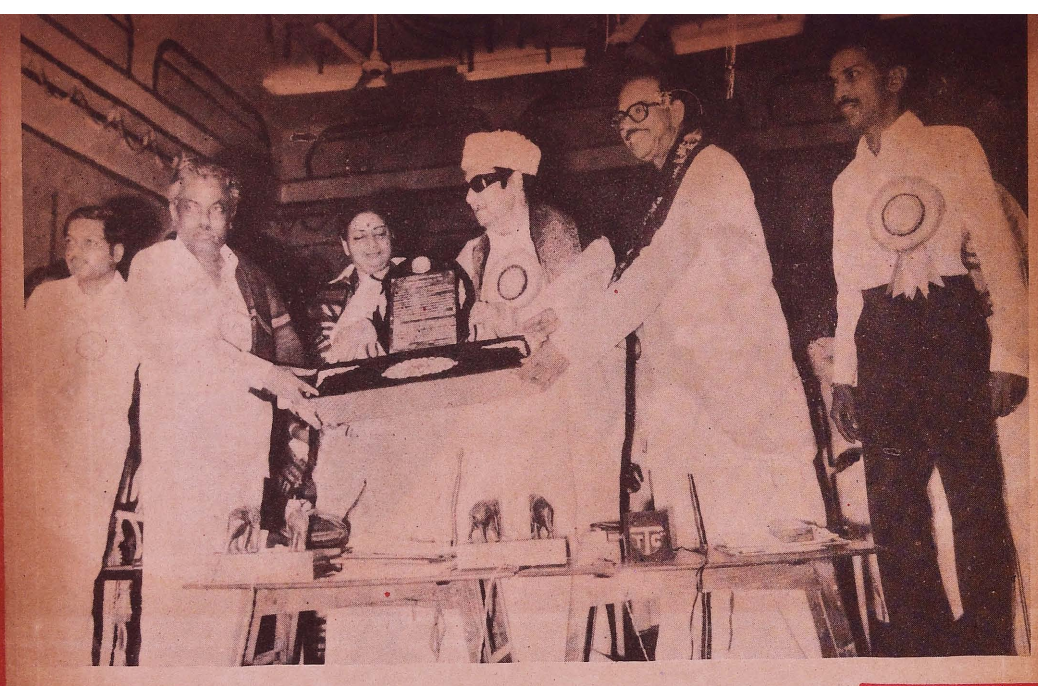




Tamil Arasu

September, 1985 75 P.



Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R received the Anna Award from the Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian.

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R inaugurated a host of welfare schemes for the new district.



In scope this month

The Birth of Anna District

The Hurricane - A tribute by Anna to Periyar

Anna, the Creative Genius

Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Co-optex

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Thiru Padmanabhan, IAS**

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Healthier Sheeps and Goats

The Chief Minister returns to India.

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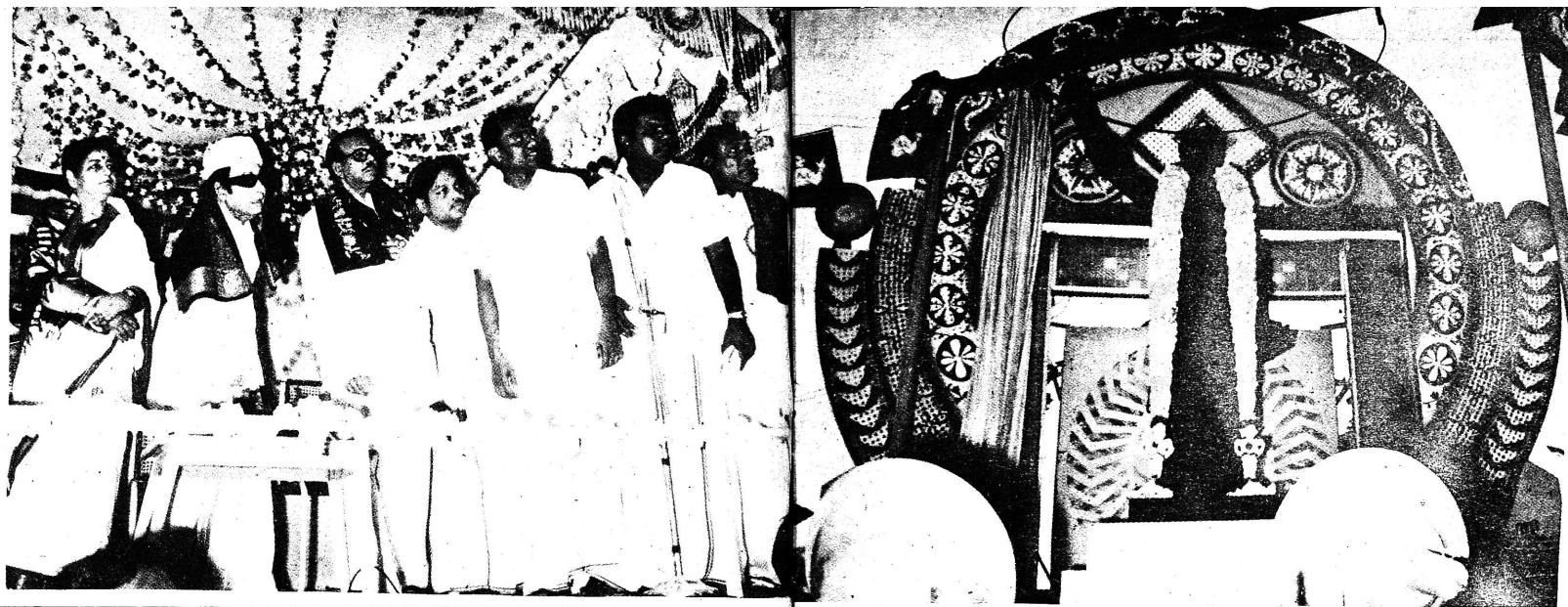
Tamil Arasu

The Informative Monthly of Tamilnadu Government

Thiruvalluvar Year 2016

September, 1985

Aavani - Puratasi



BIRTH OF

ANNA DISTRICT

Anna District in honour of Perarignar Anna was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. on 15.8.85 at Dindigul. The occasion was also the 77th Birth day Celebration of Perarignar Anna.

The two day celebrations saw Dindigul in a festive mood. The city was flood lit and people from the neighbouring villages had flocked to attend the celebrations and of course, to have a glimpse of their leader, Dr. M.G.R. This is the first visit of the Chief Minister to the southern Districts after his medical treatment abroad.

The function to inaugurate the Anna District began at 6.30 p.m. The Chief Secretary, Thiru

T.V. Antony, IAS. welcomed the gathering.

The Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. Navalar. V.R. Nedunchezian presiding said that the free distribution programme of uniforms to school children would cost the exchequer Rs. 26 crores.

The Finance Minister gave away the 'Anna Award' to Dr. MGR. The award instituted in the lines of the Lenin prize in USSR, will be awarded, yearly, to that individual who puts into practise the ideals of Perarignar Anna. The Finance Minister gave away a medal made of four sovereign gold and a cash prize of Rs. 10,000. The citation of the Arignar Anna Award was presented by the Hon'ble Education Minister, Thiru

Aranganayakam. The Finance Minister mentioned that Dr. MGR had strengthened, protected and added colour to the ideals of Anna 'by living upto his ideals'.

Earlier the Chief Minister, accompanied by his wife, Tmt. Janaki Ramachandran, watched from a specially erected dais a procession to commemorate the 77th birthday of Perarignar Anna and the inauguration of the Anna District. Later he laid the foundation for the Rs. 9 crore Peranai Water Supply scheme for Dindigul.

The Chief Minister unveiled the statue of Perignar Anna, near the old bus stand. The Chief Minister also laid the foundation stone of the Collector's office complex and also for the staff quarters to be

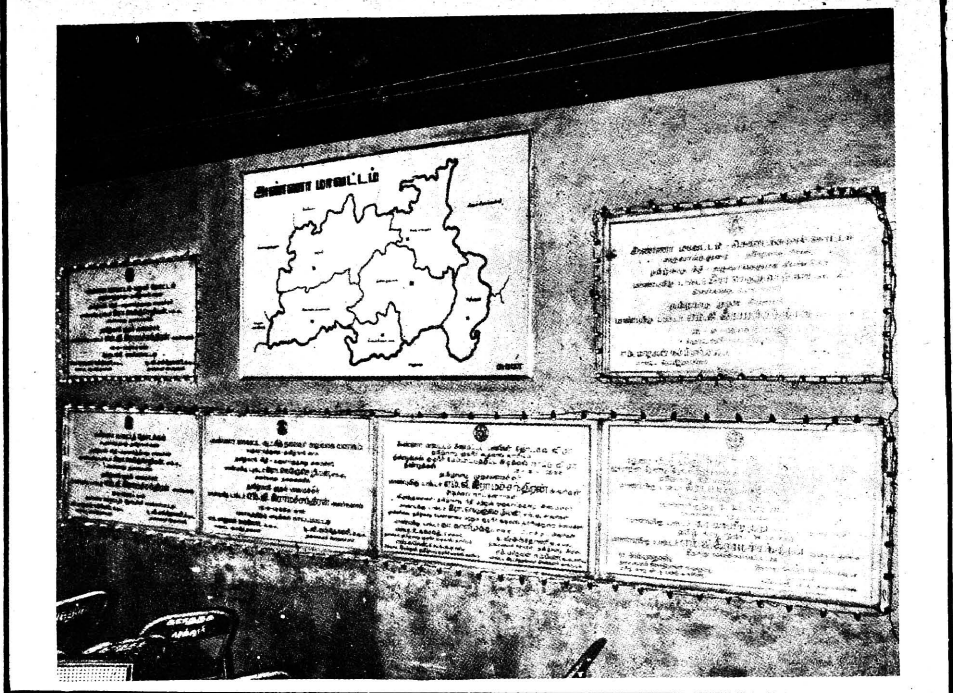
constructed by the Housing Board. The Housing Board complex was named after "Mangamma".

The Chief Minister inaugurated 18 new routes of the Pandian Roadways Corporation, half a dozen routes of

the Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation and three routes of the Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation.



ON COVER: Arignar Anna, Thanthai Periyar, Dr. M.G.R. and the recently bought ship: 'Tamil Anna'.



The Chief Minister inaugurated a massive scheme for the distribution of free uniforms to children upto class eight.

The Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru Muthusamy who spoke on the occasion

announced that on April, 1986 the Pandian Roadways Corporation will be divided and Indira Roadways Corporation will be formed, with Dindigul as headquarters. Permission to do so has been sought from

the Centre and till it arrives, it will function as 'Unit 2' of PRC.

The Chief Minister, Dr. MGR thanked the gathering in an emotion choked voice.

-M.N.





The Hurricane

—PERARIGNAR ANNA

An uneducated old man. An obstinate person from his youth. An agitator who was not aware that a party set up should follow the nature of political objective. He never bothered about the feeling of the people he hurt and that those hurt will hurl abuses. He refused to be tactful. He was attacked by the very same persons whom he brought into the limelight. To this old man, the very idea of agitation tastes sweet. He has a long public service to his credit. But what has he gained? Has he obtained a knighthood? Had he any opportunity to go to Geneva at Government cost. Did he go to the States at the expense of the Government? What are his achievements. He was put into prison not less than eight times. This is Ramasami Naicker.

We are aware of the appearances of a good many extremists in the world. We are aware of speakers with gifted

tongues, who have talked of atheism. We have seen heroes braving rivers of fire. We should understand the great difference between these persons and Periyar.

They talked and wrote among educated persons of mature understanding. Whereas Periyar's work was among the most illiterate of Tamil Nadu amongst opposition including stone throwing and mud slinging. While the all-knowing men of letters of all fields, felt helpless even to check impostors, Periyar, slashed through like a hurricane, uprooting various growths poisonous to society in Tamil Nadu.

Periyar has great experience in handling a number of agitations. His relationship and understanding with the general public was so certain that the wrath of the rich could not harm him.

He sowed the seed of self respect in Tamil Nadu. He has seen many a battlefield and participated in many a battle. Discarding luxurious living he lived a simple life.

'Come forward to work. Don't ask me the means of livelihood. Come to rescue your community. Don't ask me whether you have the energy for it. Come, join the battle. Don't ask me when it will end'. This was his war cry.

The qualities of intellectuals and revolutionaries like Socrates, Lenin, Bernadshaw and Rousseau, for which they are held in great esteem are all seen together in the form of Periyar.

A good number of persons have worked along with Periyar. Throughout I had the opportunity to be with him, more than the others. They have been very sweet days for me. Even

as I recall them to-day. I derive great pleasure.

During his conversations he has come out with a number of thought provoking ideas. He taught me the art of fortifying my heart against hardships. He induced in me a great interest, pleasure and satisfaction in public service.

I found and accepted the leadership of this sole leader.

His life was continuous struggle to uphold the right to

speech what he felt at any cost. His success in this struggle was tremendous.

He was not the sole person to enjoy the fruits of his success. Today, one and all enjoy the fruits of his labour. In Tamil Nadu, a state prevails, when one can express his views freely. This is the first phase of the success of an intellectual revolution. Periyar and Periyar alone is responsible for this. The service rendered by him to achieve this success is very appreciable.

And therefore, I generally refer to it the great service rendered by Periyar is not the work of an individual, but it is an era, an important period of time, a turning point.

He has seen many battlefields. The successes achieved were very many. The battle he started is still going on.

I call those days the spring in my life, the days when I had the opportunity to join him in that battle.

NOTIFICATION FROM THE PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL (A & E)

TAMIL NADU, MADRAS-600 018.

The Principal Accountant-General (A & E), Tamil Nadu, Madras-600 018, has commenced the despatch of Annual Statements of Provident Fund for the year 1984-'85, in respect of all the subscribers of the Tamil Nadu Government. These Annual Accounts Statements are being forwarded to the Heads of Offices in which the subscribers were working in March 1985.

Government servants are, therefore, requested to contact the concerned Heads of Offices and collect their statements of accounts. In case of any discrepancy in the accounts or non-receipt of Account Statements by 30.9.85 the undermentioned Officer may be addressed, giving full particulars of recoveries (subscription or refunds) such as the month, gross and net amount of the concerned pay bill, head of account etc., as well as the Account Number of the subscriber. The letters may be sent through the concerned Heads of Offices.

**Shri D. Maiyalagan,
Accounts Officer/F.M.I.**

**Office of the Accountant-General (A & E)
No. 261, Anna Salai,
Madras-600 018.**



Anna.. the Creative Genius

Dr. V. C. Kulandaiyandam

Anna is one of the few persons, the dimensions of whose greatness have not been fully comprehended even by his followers and admirers; whose contributions have not been understood even by the liberals among his opponents; the levels of whose refinement and sophistication in politics have not been attained by any, among those in position and in opposition.

He is a creative genius of world born to become a Shelly or a Shaw, but draw in to a life of revolt against social injustices, rejection of outworn traditions, and negation of many faiths and beliefs. In whatever he did, however, the creator in him dominated, and consequently in every area of his interest, he left behind a new order, a new system and an indelible mark of his natural predilections and potential for creative contribution.

To the politics of Tamil Nadu, he gave a new sense of sophistication and refinement; to the Tamil stage and film, a new theme and style; to journalism, a new language and method of expression; to the party system, a message of development and encouragement of leadership; to the art of speaking a new style; and above all to the Tamil language a new form, new life and new vigour.

The world of art and literature that left behind was vastly different, infinitely richer than the one he inherited. The Tamil that we hear from our political plat forms, literary forums and discussion groups is the Tamil of his making. The style we see in the contributions of our scholars, writers and reporters is the style that bears an indelible mark, of his moulding and shaping. In short, the Tamil that we write and the Tamil that we hear from plat-

forms, stages and screens is the Tamil that bears very distinguishably the mark of Anna. Even those who rejected his political policies and social philosophies have accepted his method of writing and speaking and manner of conducting himself.

Anna was an artist of global dimensions, and a creator of a calibre that makes enduring contributions to humanity as a class. He had the sails to move in the wide seas and the wings to fly in the vast skies. But the mission that drew him and the goal he set for himself chained him to the earth. A genius born for the wide world confined its contribution to the boundaries of its land of birth-a loss to humanity in general, but a gain, a great gain to the Tamil language and the Tamil race.

It was Valluvar who said that the greatness of a person

must be judged by what he or she leaves behind. In the case of a leader, political, social or religious, his or her greatness must also be judged by the kind of the first and second line of leadership that is developed and left behind. In his regard, Anna comes next only to Gandhi in the manner in which he moulded and shaped everyone according to one's talent and potential. The party he belonged to the philosophy he advocated and the reforms he sought to bring about did not in the early stages of his career, attract the traditional class of intellectuals. The followers were drawn from the masses and from among the radicals and the less affluent of the students. From the modest potential that was available, he by his magnanimous encouragement, liberal appreciation and discriminating guidance, developed leaders, who today dominate the scene in every political party in Tamil Nadu.

Anna stood, sure at the base, and soaring high at the top. He never feared a threat to his leadership, or a challenge to his eminence, for he was always prepared to transfer both of them to the deserving among his disciples, very willingly and gladly. On every occasion, he invited them to ease his burdens either by sharing them as equals or by taking over the mantle. He encouraged liberally the emerging talent; acknowledged unreservedly the established ones; introduced to the world voluntarily many names that remained unknown, many faces that were unseen, but deserved recognition; and brought them into the glare of recognition and reputation. The political party they belonged to, the convictions they worked for, and the controversies, of the day-to-day struggle, did not very much influence his decision and judgement in this regard. The fragrance of blossoming flower



in whichever compound, and in whatever clime, found in him a spontaneous bard to sing its glory.

All through his life, he campaigned against certain vested interests; fought for certain new order; increasingly and incessantly he strove to bring down or break to pieces many a citadel of privileges and patronages and succeeded in them; but all without leaving a trial of bitterness or trace of enmity.

He introduced into the world of politics a new culture; into the platforms of controversy a new order and into public life in general a new dimension, of understanding and where possible appreciating the 'other views', even if it be an 'opposite view'.

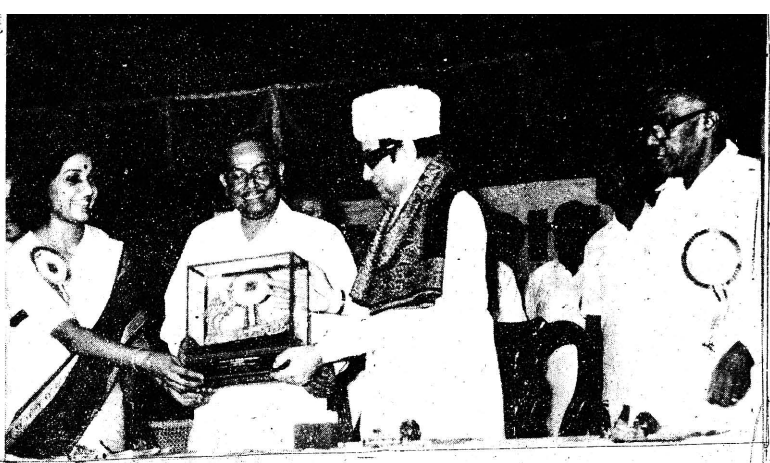
He was among the writers, a patron; among the politicians, a saint; among his partymen the brother and to his countrymen and women in general 'Anna' the beloved.

AN ABLE ADMINISTRATOR

Thiru Annadurai, popularly known in Tamil Nadu as 'Anna' is a man of the masses. A scholar, journalist, writer and orator, Thiru Annadurai has also proved that as an astute politician and an able administrator he has few rivals. By his devotion to the poor and the exploited Thiru Annadurai has risen to his present eminent position from a very humble

beginning. He has always risen above Party and State considerations to meet the needs of the country. He wants to create a social order in which the accident of birth, i.e. caste will not be the main determinant of the position of an individual in society. He stands for total annihilation of caste.

—JAGJIVANRAM



Co-optex Silver Jubilee Celebrations

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.MGR laid the fundation stone for a multi storeyed showroom cum office complex of Co-optex on Anna Salai, marking the conclusion of the three day golden jubilee cele-

brations of Co-optex on 2nd September '85 at the Egmore Handloom Exhibition grounds. The Chief Minister also gave awards to the winners of a design contest and distributed cheques to heirs of weavers,

under the new weavers welfare scheme.

Presiding over the function- the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru R M. Veerappan spoke of the significant

NEW BENEFITS

Almost 18 lakhs weavers in Tamil Nadu have been included in the Tamil Nadu Government's insurance plan for agricultural labourers, goldsmiths and craftsmen. It provides a payment of Rs. 10,000 upon death to the next of kin, on a monthly premium of Rs. 10.

The Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms Thiru V.V.Swaminathan also announced a retirement plan for weavers that will provide them a minimum gratuity of Rs. 25,000 and a maximum gratuity of Rs. 30,000. The cooperatives could assist the members in paying a monthly premium of Rs. 10 or the members themselves can pay.

The Handloom Minister announced the raising of ceiling

on housing and to weavers by Rs. 3000, from the existing of Rs. 12,000.

A Weavers' Welfare Fund named after the Hon'ble Chief Minister with voluntary contributions is to be formed by the Co-operatives. The Fund will provide Rs. 1,500 per year to weavers children for medical and engineering studies. The Director of Medical Education and the Director of Technical Education will select the scholarship recipients. The welfare fund will also help the weavers' children prepare to examinations for entry into Civil Services and Bank executive jobs. The trust would also give a cash award of Rs. 1000 to the Winners of beauty contests organised to promote Handlooms. Awards

will be given away to good designers as also to the Weavers co-operative societies who excel in exports.

The Minister pleaded to the Centre for setting up of a polyester petrofilament yarn plan in Tamil Nadu and a plan to manufacture dyed fabrics from blended yarn. He made an emotional request for the reduction taxes on yarn, to enable the weavers sustain their living. The Minister wanted the Centre to set up a centre of the Bombay based Silk Art Silk Mill Research Association (SAS-MIRA) be set up at Salem. He outlined the need for mini-plants in the state for production of blended yarn. The Minister sought aid from the Centre for setting up of Handloom Museum in Madras.

place the handloom industry occupied in Tamil Nadu. No where in India has the industry become so intertwined with the culture and living of the people. Hence, mechanisation has to be minimum and ensure it does not jeopardise the industry's eminent place. The minister recalled that Weavers who had lived in penury before the advent of the Dr.M.G.R.'s administration are in better conditions today because of the far-sightedness of Dr.MGR. The

Minister distributed awards to the most outstanding weavers cooperatives in the State.

The Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles, Thiru V.V.Swaminathan announced several benefits for handloom weavers in the State. The Minister announced that a month's salary would be given as the Golden Jubilee bonus to the employees of Co-optex.

The Chairman of the Advisory Board, Co-optex, Anaka-

puthur Thiru C. Ramalingam appreciated the efforts of the Government to give continued support to the weavers.

The Deputy Development Commissioner for Handloom, Government of India, Thiru RC.Narayanawamy said that Co-optex is adopting modern management techniques and hence bound to grow continuously. A Report by

M.Nagesh.

NEW RECORDS IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

By producing a record 3370 tonnes of Sodium Hydrosulphite, at a capacity utilization level of more than 102%, far above the average level of the Industry, Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited (TCP) has scaled new heights in the year 1983-84. Disclosing this

at a News Conference, Thiru. D. Sridharan, Vice-Chairman and Managing Director of the Company stated that the trends of production and productivity in the first 10 months of the current year (1984-85) have even surpassed the records established in 1983-84 and the current year bids fair to reach new heights in the seven year old history of the Company. He added that, as a result of a high nett profit of nearly Rs. 1 crore in 1983-84, and substantial profit expected

during the current year, the financial position of the Company was very sound and attractive and would enable the Company to launch major investment Schemes for new products and with high technologies. In this connection he referred to the pioneering Rs. 6 crore Magnesium Metal Project launched by the Company, which has made significant progress and on which an expenditure of about Rs. 1.3 crores has been incurred so far.

VOLTAIRE

Voltaire, the great intellectual revolutionary, was worthy of veneration in any temple of learning or in any assembly of scholars. Still he remarked once; "I may not be able to accept the idea that my friend expresses but I shall not allow anybody to deny him the right to express his idea". This is real intellectual freedom.

We need two qualities for conducting a real and thorough discussion. First if you want your opinions to be honoured

and respected, you should be prepared to honour and respect the opinions of others. Secondly you should show greater patience in listening to the opinions of others. It is indeed a difficult thing. In tropical country like ours emotions are quickly aroused. In temperate lands it takes a longer time for emotions to be aroused, or to be subdued. But in our country emotions are whipped up in no time and for no reason. Sometimes we fight more with the chimera by rumours than with the real.





pard, African Lion, Elephant, Spotted Deer and small birds have been procured from the Madras Corporation Zoo, forests and from other zoological Parks on exchange basis and they have been added to the Zoo. Recently a male Rhino at a cost of Rs. 3.15 lakhs has been purchased for this Zoo from the State of Assam. The Chief Conservator of Forests has submitted proposals for procuring a female Rhino to be in pair with the male Rhino from Nepal or Assam. It is under consideration.

In the Arignar Anna Zoological Park, the following animals and birds, which are considered to be rare in the world and are in the verge of extinction have been added:

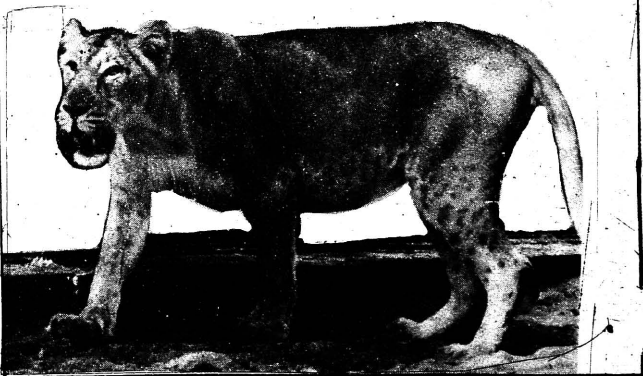
Arignar Anna Zoological Park

Originally it was planned that the Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur should be established on an extent of 140 hec. Works on the first phase at an estimated cost of Rs.105 lakhs were started during 1979-80 and they have been completed. In this plan the area required for the animals in the natural environment was not sufficient. Moreover, taking into account, the expansion of the Zoo and the space required for research purposes in the coming years the project was modified so as to establish the Zoological Park over an extent of 510 hec. at a cost of about Rs.7 crores. In accordance with the orders of the Honourable Chief Minister this Zoological Park is being established so as to be the largest

Zoo in our country. After the inspection by the Honourable Chief Minister, it has been decided to establish a Safari Park also there.

From the year 1982-83 onwards, wild animals especially Hippopotamus, zebra, Leo-

Manipur Thamin Deer
Rhino
Bison
Lion tailed macaque
wild dogs.



Black Swan

Australian birds

Cacoto

European Black Vulture

African Crowned Crane

Macaw parrot

Since the animals have been provided enclosures in extensive and natural surroundings, some of the animals and particularly, Thamin deer, Spotted Deer, Sambar deer, Black Buck, Sarus crane and South American Macaw Parrot have bred in captivity after coming to this zoo. At present 205 animals (28 species), 353 birds (61 species) and 32 reptiles (8 species) are being maintained in this Zoo. In the last year alone 168 animals have been newly added to the Zoo. A plan to procure animals on exchange basis or on outright purchase from various places in India and also to procure animals from Ugoslavia is under consideration of the Government. Efforts are being taken to procure animals such as American Bison, Jaguar, Murlon, Brown Bear, Kangaroos,



Swan, Wolves, Wild Geese, Owls, Lamas etc. from Ugoslavia according to this protocol.

Many fruit bearing trees like Mango, Guava, Coconut and also Banian trees are being

grown in the area. Shade and ornamental trees have also been planted and most of them have started growing. In this Zoological Park, upto 31.3.85, 51,776 trees have been planted. Apart from this, more than 1 lakh number of hedge plants and croton plants have also been planted. Further, fodder grass varieties have also been planted over an extent of 9 hec (22.5 Acres).

Fodder Grass varieties:

Nappier grass and Subabul, have been planted over an extent of 9 hec. (22.5 acres). In the entire India, only in this Zoological Park, the fodder grass have been grown and fed to the animals, instead of purchasing from outside sources. At present about 2100 kgs. (2.1 tons) of grass are being cut and fed.

Up to the end of June-1985, an expenditure of Rs 3,45,70,820 has been incurred for this Zoological Park. It is expected that all the works will be completed before 31.3.1987.





TAMILNADU ELECTRICITY IN THE FOREFRONT

Electric power is no more an infrastructure required for Industrial and agricultural development only. It has become a basic amenity to the common man. It provides light to the houses, hamlets, villages and towns. It aids drinking water supply. It has helped people to watch television and get themselves educated. Also electricity is no more a luxury enjoyed by a few well to do people. A situation has reached when a small interruption in supply disrupts the life of all people, rich or poor.

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in the country in the matter of extending electric power to villages and hamlets. Table-1 gives the status in electrification when the Planning process for economic development commenced

The advantages derived from

electrification may be enumerated as below:

costly. Today more than 1 million pumpsets are in opera-

<i>Sl.No. Item</i>	<i>Total in the State</i>	<i>Electrified as on 1.4.51</i>	<i>Electrified as on 31.3.85</i>	<i>Percentage Electrified</i>
1. Village	15,735	1813	15,700	99.78
2. Hamlets	47,838	—	47,511	99.32
3. A.D.Colonies	—	—	26,137	100
4. Huts	—	—	6,35,771	—
5. Pumpsets	12.00 lakhs	14,373 lakhs	10.34 lakhs	86.16

(i) Increase in agricultural production through lift irrigation:

Before the advent of electricity, farmers were using bullocks to bale out water for irrigation. This was time consuming and

tion in the State to do the job. This forms about 20% of pumpsets in operation in the country. Tamil Nadu has the largest number of pumpsets in the entire country. Government of Tamil Nadu has taken a con-

scious decision to supply power to agriculturists at a subsidised rate. As against 80 p. that it costs to Electricity Board to supply power to the low tension consumers, power was being supplied at 12 p. to small farmers and 15p. to other farmers. Effective from 15.9.84 the power to small farmers is supplied free and the rate for others is restructured such that irrespective of the number of units consumed a flat rate of Rs. 75/- per H.P. per annum is charged.

Despite the large scale efforts to energise large number of pumpsets, the applicants seeking new connections are on the increase. There are about 3.3 lakhs applications pending. To ease the position, during 1984-85, 50950 new pumpset connections were given.

(ii) Street Lights:

This is basic necessity to the Society. 47511 hamlets and 15700 villages in the State accounting for 99.32% and 99.78% respectively of the total in the State enjoy this benefit. There are 849042 street lights in the State. The remaining villages are in the hilly areas. It has become difficult to take electric lines to these remote villages particularly after the enactment of Forest Act. In such a situation street lighting using Solar Photo Voltaic Cells has come in handy. For the first time in the country, Tamil Nadu used this facility to electrify tribal villages in Kalrayan hills in 1983-84. During 1984-85, this effort was followed by electrifying 15 more villages using the Photo Voltaic Cells.

iii. Electrification of Adi-Dravidar Colonies:

Tamil Nadu has achieved the distinction of having electrified all the Adi-dravidar colonies in the State. Today 26,137 colonies enjoy this benefit. The present policy is to electrify all new Adi-dravidar colonies as and when they spring up. During 1984-85, 25 colonies were electrified.

iv. Domestic Supply:

People need electric power at home to provide light and comforts. Also it helps people to listen to radio and television and improve their knowledge. Children are most benefitted, since it has helped them to read with comfort at home. Today about 12 lakhs domestic consumers in villages are availing power for domestic purposes.

Electrification of huts:

With a view to extending the benefits of electricity to those

below the poverty line in the rural areas, a new scheme to provide one light to a hut was launched by Tamil Nadu Government. Under this scheme a sum of Rs.10 per service was collected to provide the fittings and wiring as a one time charge and the monthly charge was Rs. 2.50 per service. From 15.9.84, supply to these hut services is given free. The scheme was an immediate success and in a period of 5½ years, 635771 number of hut dwellers availed this facility. During 1984-85, 73,494 consumers availed this facility.

vi. Rural Industries :

Extending electricity to all nook and corners in the State has helped industrialisation in rural areas also. Besides improving the rural economy, it has helped to increase the employment opportunity in the rural areas. Today there are 79,350 rural industries in the State.

vii. Community Service:

Supply of Drinking water has been a major responsibility of the State Government. The near cent percent electrification has helped the construction of water storage tanks and supply of water through taps. This has certainly helped to reduce the daily chore of women folk to a great extent. There are 11,625 ground water tanks over head tanks in service. Electricity has also helped hospitals. Today Primary Health Centres are better equipped thanks to availability of electric power in villages.

No one would today dispute the fact that it is the large scale electrification which has helped prevention of migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is the greatest advantage that the State has achieved from Rural Electrification, not to speak of the achievements enumerated already.



Agricultural Marketing in Tamil Nadu

Regulated Markets

The Regulated Markets in Tamil Nadu are unique in nature. They are centres where the farmers are able to offer their produce for getting competitive prices without the interference from middlemen. The market regulations ensure elimination of all intermediaries and enable farmers to receive prompt payment for their produce. The Regulated Markets provide all facilities to the farmers in the market yards for storage, grading etc., without any charge. There are at present 13 Market Committees in the State with 265 Regulated Markets. Each market offers infrastructure facilities such as transaction sheds, drying yards, storage godowns, payment counters, rest sheds, sanitary arrangements and even banking facilities which are offered to both farmers and traders to

promote orderly marketing of agricultural produce. Annually about 6.00 lakh tonnes of notified agricultural produce, valued at Rs. 300 crores, are handled at the Regulated Markets in Tamil Nadu.

In order to improve storage facilities in rural areas, 89 rural godowns (each of 1000 tonnes capacity) are being constructed in regulated markets in Tamil Nadu, utilising the Market Committee funds and Central and State grants. These godowns when ready, will also provide pledge loan facilities, especially to small and marginal farmers.

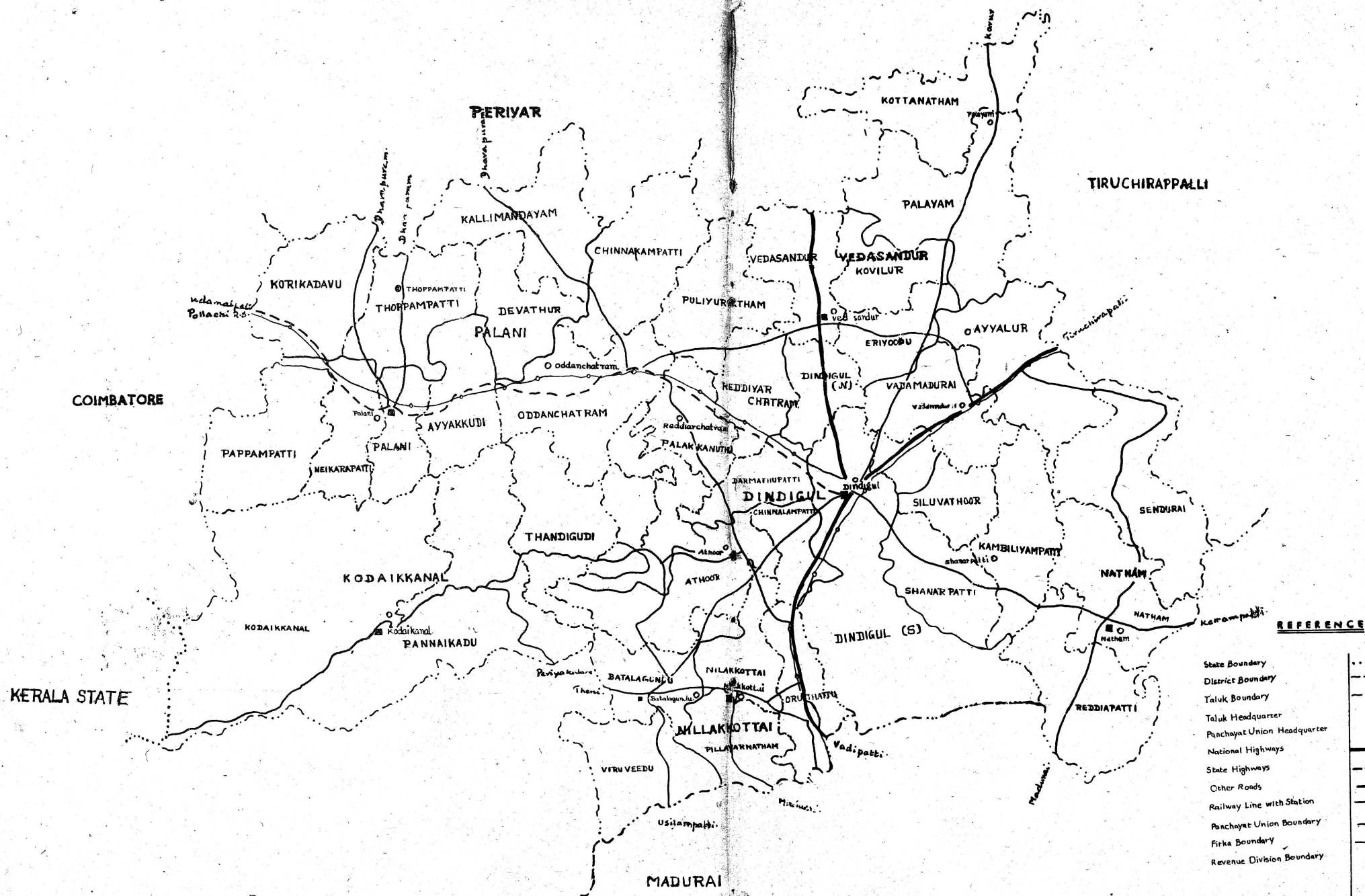
The object of quality control of agro-products is to ensure availability of pure and graded commodities to the consumers. Grading under 'AGMARK' for commodities meant for consumption and trade is done

by the State Department of Agricultural Marketing with the co-ordination of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India. The 'Agmark' label provides a guarantee to the buyer regarding the quality, purity and weight

of the product. Commodities like vegetable oils, honey, ground spices, rice, pulses, coriander, turmeric etc., are graded by the State Marketing Organisation. The Grading of commodities requiring chemical analysis is carried out at the State Agmark Laboratories (36 in number) distributed all over the State. These laboratories grade the produce offered by over 800 authorised manufacturers of such commodities. Nearly 5.00 lakh quintals of various commodities valued at over Rs. 60 crores, are graded under 'Agmark' in the State.

ANNA DISTRICT

Scale 1 inch = 4 miles





Anna District - a study

Deva Natarajan.

The progressive State of Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. have taken a number of concerted measures to make the District Administration more effective and to bring the Administration and the public more closer so that the general public could derive the full benefits of all the welfare measures. The Government started with creating more taluks within a district and then took the next progressive measure of dividing some of the larger Districts in the State in stages. In March 1984, an Expert Committee was appointed to make recommendation to the Government on these. This Committee made its recommendations to the Government for bifurcation of the Madurai District. The Government after considering the recommendations have decided that the present Madurai District should be bifurcated into two Districts.

The Historical Back-drop-

The Anna District is a region of great authority. As the heart of Tamil Nadu the region as survived the vicissitudes of political fortune with charming serenity and undiminished vigour. It was the region of the mighty Pandya Emperor and later of the Madurai Nayaks. It has been for the last 2000 years or more, the seat of Tamil Culture and Civilization. The

Britishers after they started their sway in the Tamil Nadu area obtained the Dindigal region by conquest from Mysore in 1790 and cession by treaty in 1792. The Madurai region was secured by them by assumption of its revenues from the Nawab of Arcot in 1790 and by cession by treaty in 1801. For nearly a century the Revenue Administration in both the areas was conducted or some what different lines in each area owing to the peculiar conditions which were prevalent in each the Administrative History of Tamil Nadu especially that of the Revenue Administration clearly indicates that the Madurai Region and the Dindigal region were separately administered till the year 1801. It was in 1801 that both the Madurai and Dindigal regions were brought under a Single Administrator, who was styled as the Collector of Madurai.

The Dindigal region was formerly known as "Tadikk nobu". The Dindigal Fortress is of historical importance. It is believed to be built by Thirumalai Nayaker of Madurai who reigned over the region between 1623 A.D. and 1659 A.D. It was improved by Saiyyid Sahib, when he was in-charge of the region from 1784 to 1790. The Britishers further strengthened it during 1797 to 1798. Until the middle of the 18th century, the Dindigal Fortress

remained in the possession of the Naiyakers of Madurai. In the region of Thirumalai Nayaker (1623-1659), the Mysoreans attacked the place. Thirumalai's well known army general Ramappayya successfully repulsed the attack. In 1736, Chanda Sahib seized the territory from the Naiyaks, Chanda Sahib made his brother Sadak Sahib to be incharge of Dindigal. In the constant wars which followed the importance of the Dindigal Fortress strategic point in the only pass between Coimbatore and Madurai, led to frequent changes in its possessors. In 1755, Venkatappa, the Mysorean officer in command of the Dindigal area reported that the Palayagars round about were very troublesome and Hyder Ali was sent to bring them to their senses. He used Dindigal as his base. It was his first important command and the first step in his career of ambition which led him ultimately to the very throne of Mysore. He equalled the Palayagars with great ease and for some years afterwards used Dindigal as a centre for his operations against the Madurai country proper. In 1757, he sallied out from it, took Sholavandhan and plundered the country up to the walls of Madurai. But he was forced back by Muhammed Yusuf, Commandant of the Company's sepoys. In 1760, he marched out and attacked Vattlagundu,

but was driven back again by the same officer.

In 1767, Dindugal first fell into the hands of the English, the Pettah being taken by escalads on 3rd August and the Fortress surrendering on the following day. It was seized by Hyder Ali in 1768. In 1783, the place once more surrendered to the English but was given back to Mysore in 1784 by the treaty of Mangalore. Tippu Sultan came to Dindugal in 1788 to collect arrears of tribute due from the Palayagars and sequestered many of their estates. In 1790, on the out break of the Second Mysore War, the fortress was besieged by colonel James Stuart and for the first time in its history, made a slight defence. The English had not enough guns or ammunition. They however managed to silence the Fortress's fire on the first day and to make a breach on the second day. But when they attempted an escalade they were repulsed with loss. Most of the garrison however, abandoned the Dindigul Fortress during the night and early the next morning the Killadar capitulated. Dindigul was formerly ceded to the English by the treaty of 1792.

In the wild land to the westward many Prehistoric Kistvanes and dolmens. These Prehistoric findings are of great interest to Anthropologists. Kistvaens are constructions walled in on all four sides and floored and roofed with 6 slabs. The Prehistorical findings go a long way to prove the popular school of thought that the Tamil Nadu region should have been the place the first man appeared on earth and where the area in course of time became the cradle of human civilization.

Turning to record, it was only in 1845 that the first

houses were built at Kodaikanal. They were by the American Christian Missions; Some English Officials followed suit. Today Kodaikanal is one of the most popular summer resorts of the country. It has a more equitable temperature than Ootacamund. Because of this factor and the fact that the place is free from mist, the observatory of the Metroiological Department of the Government of India was shifted to Kodaikanal in the beginning of this century in preference to Ootacamund or Kotagiri.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SCENE OF THE DISTRICT

Anna District consists of both plains and hilly regions. The plain is broken in the west by several spurs from the ghats and a few isolated hills and masses of rock scattered over the area. The most important of these spurs is the Palani or the Varaga mountains which project in north easterly direction. Their high peaks reach an elevation of more than 8,000 feet and they enclose a plateau with an average height of 7,000 feet.

The second spur of importance is the Varashanadu or Andipatti range which also runs north-east from the western ghats for a distance of 40 miles and shuts in the upper portion of the Vaigai valley on the south parallel to the Palanis on the north. It then turns suddelny to the south-east and after running in this direction for 15 miles sink into the plain not far west of Madurai. The hills are wild and uncultivated rocky and clothed with the scantiest vegetation. A few miles north east of the Palani range, begins an irregular congeries of hills, known as the Sirumalais, the Karanthamalais, the Natham and the Alagar hills which fill up a considerable portion of the Madurai and Melur Taluks in the Madurai district and the Dindugal Taluk in the Anna District. These hills are low, sterile and uninhabitable.

The predominant geological formation of the District is a granite which is found beneath the surface in the whole area. A gravelly bed of laterite which is quarried for building purposes, run through the eastern parts of the District.

The principal river of the Madurai district and the Anna District is the Vaigai. It rises in the Western Ghats and after flowing north east between the Palanis and the Andipatti range, turns south-east and flows past Madurai to the sea in the Palk passage. The Varashalai drains in the same direction from the Natham hills to the sea north of the Vaigai and the Gundu from the Andipatti range, to the south.

The Climate and Rainfall

The District as a whole is generally dry except the Upper Palnis. The Upper Palanis have a climate on their own with low temperature all round the year and fairly heavy rainfall during both the south-west and north-east monsoons. The hottest part of the year in the plains occurs during the months of April to June. The District gets a major portion of its rainfall during the north east monsoon. The average rainfall is 37 inches, of which 29 inches are from the north-east monsoon recorded. An average rainfall of 66 inches of the nearly 25 inches are recorded during the north-east monsoon period and the rest evenly distributed during the other months with the exception of January and February, which have recorded a low rainfall of one or two inches per month. Most of the rainfall is more or less severe local showers and its effect is often lost only too quickly in the porous red soil covers most of the district.

The Irrigation Facilities in the District:

There are no perennial rivers of any importance in the District. Next to the Palani Taluk, the Dindugul Taluk gets less

rain than any part of the district. It has practically no irrigation channels. Consequently most of the land is dependent upon local rain and the tract suffers in times of famine. There are numerous wells used for irrigating the land. The Plain of the Dindugul and Palani Taluk is drained by the rivers of Kodavananar Nanganji, Nallatangai and Shanmughanadhi. These all rise in the Palani hills and run due north till they join in the Amaravathi. A word about Periyar system may also be mentioned. Down the Vaigai the Periyar waters are carried as far as the Peranai Dam where it is drawn from the river into the main canal of the Periyar system proper. This canal runs upwards for 35 miles through the the Nilakottai Taluk in the Anna District and the Madurai and Melur Taluks of the bifurcated Madurai District supplying an extensive system of tanks and channels.

This is one of the Districts in Tamil Nadu where well irrigation is in great favour. Well irrigation is most important in the Dindigul and the Palani Taluks.

The Crops of the District

Paddy is the main food crops. Millets are also grown. Pulses are cultivated as a mixed crops with groundnut. Wheat and Garlic are the chief crops grown in the Upper Palanis. Coffee, Cardamom and Plantains are the chief products of the Lower Palanis. The Plantains grown on the Palani range and the Sirumalais are of a peculiar species. The fruit is a very good quality. It is exported in large quantities even to places outside the place. In the Upper-Palani's the cultivation of potatoes and English vegetables like the Califlower, the Cabbage etc. has expaused in the recent years. The cultivation of grape-vine which was till recently confined to a few villages round about Pattiveeran patti, in the Nilakottai Taluk had spread to the Dindugul Taluk and other places.



We cannot allow tomorrow to slip from our hands by getting too involved in the petty problems of today.

The Fauna of the Anna District though not so varied is none the less interesting. The ibex dwells amidst the rocky precipices on the Upper Palani plateau. The sambhur roams

on the Palani forests. The bison has made its home on the Palanis. The tiger and the panther are occasionally seen on the Palanis. The bear is found on the Palani and the Natham hills.

ANNA DISTRICT

SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING OCCURRENCES IN SOME THE TALUKS OF THE ANNA DISTRICT

THE DINDUGUL TALUK

- 1909-1910 First Plague in the Dindugul taluk.
- 1917-1918 Second Plague in the Dindugul taluk
- 1952 Beginning of Telephone Exchange in Dindugul
- 1956 Inauguration of the Dindugul Water-supply scheme at Sithayencottai by Thiru Prakasa, the then Governor of Madras.
- 1957 Visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister to 'Madurai and Dindugul
- 1959 Heavy rains in Dindugul washing of rail roads at Velvarcottai.
- 1959 Visit of Prof. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India to Dindugul.
- 1960 Opening of the Municipal Open Theatre at the Gandhi Maidan.

THE PALANI TALUK

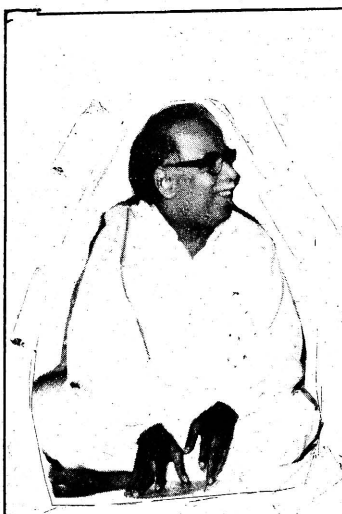
- 1929 Construction of Railway line from Dindugul to Pollachi
- 1931 Mahatma Gandhi's first visit to Palani.
- 1932 Pipe water supply to Palani.

THE KODAIKANAL TALUK

- 1867 Kodaikanal Settlement - Formation of the Lake.
- 1914 Opening of Law's Ghat Road.
- 1929 Opening of Gosenhen's Ghat Road, 42 miles round.
- 29th May Kodaikanal Block inaugurated by Thiru B. Ramakrishna
- 1959 Rao, Governor of Kereala

THE MADURAI AND THE ANNA DISTRICTS AT A GLANCE

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Revenue Divisions in District</i>	<i>Taluks in the District</i>	<i>Area(in squareKM.)</i>	<i>Population (No.of persons)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(The Bifurcated)	1. Madurai	1. Madurai South	273.17	9,69,579
I. MADURAI DISTRICT		2. Madurai North	420.98	1,78,097
		3. Melur	690.25	2,14,124
		4. Vadipatti (New taluk)	475.34	1,78,712
	2. Usilampatti	5. Usilampatti	1,081.88	2,68,372
		6. Tirumangalam	805.99	2,33,860
	3. Periyakulam	7. Periyakulam	1,502.80	4,42,846
		8. Uthamapalayam	1,364.02	4,85,899
			6,614.43	29,71,449
DISTRICT TOTAL:				
II. (The New) ANNA DISTRICT	1. Dindugul	1. Dindugul	1,328.97	5,69,876
		2. Nathan	654.09	1,06,946
		3. Nilakkottai	468.05	2,00,097
(District Headquarters Dindugul)	2. Palani (New Division)	4. Palani	1,456.01	3,75,923
		5. Vadasandur	985.83	2,28,002
	3. Kodaikanal (New Division)	6. Kodaikanal	1,029.66	83,584
		District Total	5,832.61	15,64,448



PUBLIC PROPERTY

Generally, we see people defacing public walls or attacking and destroying public properties, whenever anger and hatred swell in their hearts against anybody or anything. It looks as if they cannot give vent to their anger and hatred by any other means.

It is wrong to consider that Public Properties and buildings belong to somebody else. They are all properties of all the people in common. Destroying them means destroying one's own properties. We have not yet learnt to use Public Properties with this feeling.

Inservice

Training

Course

Thiru A.Padmanaban, I.A.S.

The special efforts taken in formulating these training programmes are noteworthy. The origin of Secretariat dates back to the early days of English settlements in India in the seventeenth century. Later on in 1800, it was strengthened by Lord Clive by creating the posts of a Chief Secretary and three Secretaries to cope with increased responsibilities. Over a period of about two centuries, the Secretariat system has become vibrant and has evolved itself into what it is today. Through several measures including exposure to inservice

training that are provided to persons like you, Tamil Nadu Administration continues to maintain its high reputation in the country. That during the course of my service of about 35 years, I have found special appreciation for Tamil Nadu administration coming from knowledgeable people and administrators. It is in no small measure due to the efforts put in by you people along with others in the Secretariat. I only wish you to continue to improve upon this image by more sustained and hardwork.

Today's administration is far different from the British administration. We were now involved in a high Socio-economic Development Administration as against house-keeping and law and order administration of the British rule. As functionaries in the Secretariat, you may be aware of the number of Schemes and Programmes which we have been implementing at the district level. The Collector of the District is no longer the King of the District as he used to be called before. He is now the Captain

PERIYAR



"Periyar is the image of the great intellectual revolution. What the people of other countries could achieve in two hundred years, Periyar has done it in twenty years. If we take up the continent of Europe a chain of great thinkers as Voltaire and Rousseau had to strive hard for two and three centuries to create a great awakening against a Government established in fifty years. To create a rationalistic outlook which dawned in two centuries there; Periyar

boldly ventured to achieve in twenty years. He planned and acted accordingly. In other words, he put centuries in capsules. Even as a druggist packs a number of medicines in capsules, he consolidated 200 years of useful work in twenty years. He wanted to achieve everything in his life time. He did not mind who joins him or parts with him. He had his eyes on the quantum of achievement. He crusaded throughout his life with a good motive."

—ANNA

of a Team and he has to co-ordinate and supervise in order to implement the schemes and programmes successfully. You may wonder as to what you may have to do about these schemes and programmes. As Secretariat staff, you assist in the formulation of the Plans and Schemes and issue guidelines and instructions arising out of Government's decisions. You have therefore to be fully conversant with the details of the Schemes and Programmes. To successfully do this, you must be up-to-date with regard to the several rules and regulations, instructions, guidelines, etc. The programme of training given to you covers almost all the facets of the Secretariat Administration. The emphasis is on up-dating your knowledge of Service Rules and Regulations and the Secretariat procedures. Most of you have put in about 20 years of service and therefore, it should not be difficult for you to brush up your knowledge and assimilate new ideas and instructions. Our emphasis should be to up-date and enrich your skills and knowledge. In any administrative set-up, basic training at the time of entry into the service has to be supplemented by a series of inservice training programmes. Keeping this in view, even officers at higher levels are being deputed to undergo capsule courses, seminars, group discussions, etc., For you, who play a significant role at the Secretariat exposure to new ideas and up-dating your knowledge are absolutely necessary.

Administration these days has become complex and varied. Efforts to improve and innovate new ideas have to be continued even as learning is a continuous process. In foreign countries, Administration whether in Government Department, or in a private industry or any other

organisation has assumed special importance in view of the complexity of the several forces at work. When we are dealing with the formulation of Programmes and Schemes, besides monitoring the progress of implementation, we should also update our knowledge and skill. There is what is called obsolescence of machineries and equipment in the industries. It is obsolescence, if continued, makes the industry unproductive and unprofitable. Such obsolescence has, therefore, to be rectified by modernising the industry. Similarly obsolescence in human material and manpower has also to be rectified. New thinking and orientation have to be brought in to make the Administration healthy and dynamic. Viewed in this context the inservice training which you are undergoing is a step in the right direction. Recently, our Honourable Chief Minister has ordered the fixation of targets and their fulfilment to evaluate the performance in the Departments and offices. It is an important innovation which we all should implement with utmost care and concentration. In this regard, the Chief Secretary has been taking strenuous efforts and monitoring the progress with the assistance of the Commissioner and Secretary (Personnel & Administrative Reforms Department). Being Secretariat staff, it would be your responsibility to evaluate the progress reports received with due care and attention.

Extract from the Address of Thiru A. Padmanaban, I.A.S., Vigilance Commissioner and Commissioner for Administrative Reforms on the occasion of the inauguration of the Inservice Training Course for Section Officers and Assistant Section Officers of the Tamil Nadu Secretariat on 16.8.1985.

I would like to share with you some thoughts in brief:

(i) While dealing with files please do not report what the letters contain. All that you may have to do in your notes is to summarise in a synoptic form the issues involved and the points on which orders are required, quoting precedents, your assessment etc.

(ii) Mostly petitions received pose problems or have grievances. Petition-writing seeking remedy has been from the British Days. Earlier, Clerks were called Writers. This relic is even now retained in the Calcutta Secretariat which is called "Writers' Building". We have to find out a way to reduce the number of petitions sent regularly on the same subject from the same person. Recently we have introduced a "Card System" in one or two districts in the Collectorate. This Card informs the petitioner to call at the office on a *specified date* to get the final orders and in the meantime, he need not be sending fresh petitions.

(iii) In administration; instructions and decisions have to be clear.

Modern management techniques for upgrading, up-dating and enriching skills are necessary for Secretariat Administration. We may have to go in for more Computers and Data Processors. I am happy to find in your programme discussions on such topics. Lastly, I have a suggestion to make. Although you are essentially concerned with the work in the Secretariat, it would be worthwhile for you to visit one or two administrative offices in the Private Sector in Madras where modern methods and techniques are adopted for transacting office work.

Implementation of 20 Point Programme in Madras District

Madras District has done exceedingly well under Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme during 1984-85. The Achievements under some of the points are given below:

Under the item of Scheduled caste families (point 7), assistance was given to them by way of loan by the Nationalised Banks for starting various trades and business under Self Employment Programmes and 33 1/3% of subsidy was provided to them through Tamil Nadu Adidra-vidar Housing Development Corporation Ltd. Some of the families were assisted by giving free tools by the Adi Dravidar Welfare Department. Under this point, this District's achievement worked out to 360%.

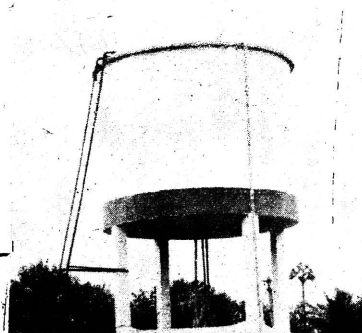
Under Slum population to be covered and Economically weaker section houses to be provided (point 10(i) and (ii) the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has been carrying out construction of tenements and environmental improvements to the slums in the city of Madras. The aim of this Programme is to improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker section and take measures to arrest unwarranted



increase in land price. Under the Environmental improvements in the slums, toilet, water tap, street lights, pre schools are being provided by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Similary they are con-

structing tenements and providing it to the slum people.

Under the Points 13, 16 (i) and 16 (ii), this District has over achieved the targets during 1984-85.



ANNA'S ORATORY

—Thiru A.P. Janarthanam



The 'Illustrated Weekly' described Anna as the "Uncrowned King" of the Tamils spread throughout the world. What is the secret weapon that has endeared him to all the Tamils, irrespective of creed or party. He is a versatile genius. Of all his accomplishments, his superb oratory stands foremost. He is easily the most brilliant orator that Tamil Nadu has produced. He reigns supreme for over three decades as the greatest orator who has hypnotised the masses with his fine voice which is highclass music.

People have waited patiently for hours to hear him. Sometimes they travel hundreds of miles. On many occasions, tickets have been sold out far in advance of the meetings. He draws the biggest crowds.

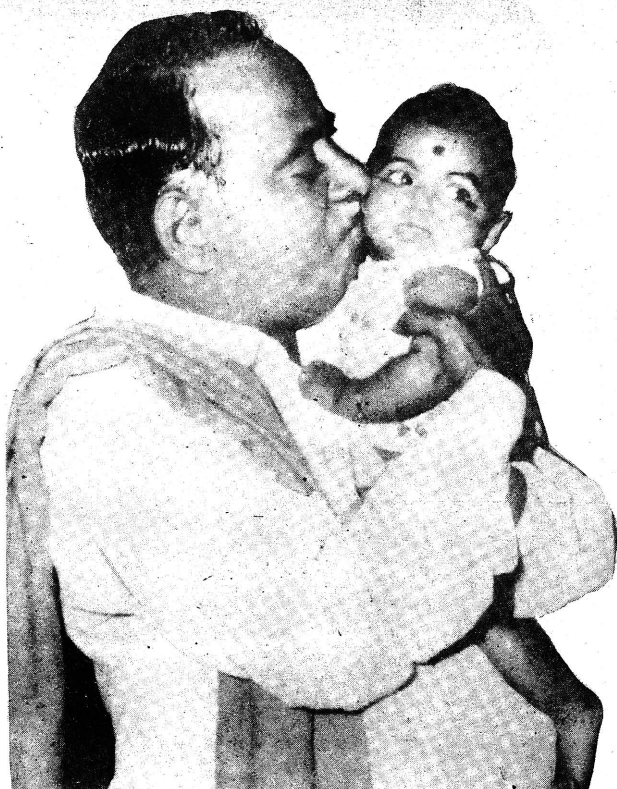
When he begins speaking, there is pin-drop silence. He is frequently applauded. His humorous remarks move the audiences to hysterical laughter. He is a great wizard on the platform. He spins out facts and figures effortlessly. On momentous issues, he makes the blood racing and the nerves tingling. Thunderous ovation marks the finishing of his speech. The audience leaves the meeting highly satisfied. For them, his voice equals the music of Thyagaraja Bhagavathar and the Nadaswaram of T.N. Rajarathinam. It is to be noted that even those who violently disagree with his views through his meetings, just to admire his spell-binders. Anna's speeches were first teeming with alliteration. They were never far-fetched nor artificial. Natural and easy-flowing his speeches set the pattern for a whole generation. His opponents try to imitate his style but alas fail miserably.

There is a timbre, a rhythm in his voice. His nasal modulations are a feast to the ears. He never bores the audiences.

There is no roaring, no bellowing, no croaking, no pyrotechnics, no wild gestures, no gesticulations. The words flow in smooth succession. The effect equals that of a bath in the Courtallam falls.

Anna does not display strong emotions. He is strong in his views. He builds up a strong case. With sweet reasoning, and an amiable approach, he disarms and wins over the opponents. He gives due merits to their good attainments. Slowly but surely, with great ease and charm he knocks down their arguments with spicy anecdotes and charming parables. He melts them down with doses of wit and humour.

In the beginning Anna was an orator in English. They were the days of giants like Mr. A. Ramaswamy mudaliar of the Justice party and Mr. S. Satyamurthi of the Congress party. The Right Honourable V.S. Sreenivasa Sastry was acclaimed as the silver-tongued orator, and Dr. C.A. Reddy as the prince of eloquence, ready wit and salubrious humour. The forces of nationalism on the one hand and those for social Justice on the other hand were engaged in a great struggle. Feelings ran high. Anna, as a budding Justicite, crossed swords with Congress orators. There was a regular contest with Mr. T. Chengalvarayan. Rajaji was once astounded by Anna's performance in a debate in the Y.M.C.A. Anna was bubbling with youth and energy. Congress spitfires were busy, branding the Justice party as pro-imperialist and communal. They caricatured the party as a



camp scrambling for the fishes and loaves of office. It was all sound and fury, mere sabre rattling. They were just screeching bombs. Anna pricked the nationalist bubble by exposing the Tilak fund frauds and the imitation medal scandals. The narrow orthodoxy and obscurantism of Mr. Satyamurthy was vividly brought to light. When Pandit Nehru came to Madras, he was greeted by printed questions prepared by Anna.

Anna's Rajya Sabha speeches, according to the 'Hindu' had the effect of "a cloud burst over Pehalam". His speeches on the Sixteenth Amendment are classical. The Cuckoo Club organised many special meetings for him. His tape-recorded speeches are regularly played to audiences in far off places. Anna regales press conferences with ready retorts and flashes of

wit.

He is easily the best translator here. During the 1962 elections, at the last meeting in Kanchipuram, Anna's full translation of the speech of Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar was more thrilling than the original.

The self-respect movement is a great revolutionary force which produced a galaxy of great thinkers and orators. It heralded a New Order. Periyar Ramaswamy was noted for his long speeches, delivered in simple, unvarnished Tamil. Comrade Alagirisami was noted for fiery oratory. Comrade Ponnambalanar was noted for his speed and affectionately called the boat-mail Ponnambalanar. Comrade Jeevanandam was noted for his gesticulations, Comrade S. Guruswamy was noted for his flash and fervour, Comrade K. A. P.



Viswanathan was noted for his polished delivery. Anna joined this band with his alliterations and knowledge of world history.

In 1938, the Anti-Hindi movement electrified Tamilnadu. Scores of orators addressed thousands of meetings. Tamil oratory touched great heights. "Jai" gave place to "Vazhga" and "Vanakkam" replaced "Namaskaram". Anna, with the courage of a young lion roused the masses from their two thousand years of stupor. He became a model for young speakers.

The Self Respectors attacked Kambaramayanam as a reactionary literature praising the alien enemies of the land. There was a marathon debate with Mr. R. P. Sethu Pillai in the Law College. Through his masterly presentation, Anna carried the day. Anna was superb in the Salem Debate with Navalur Bharathiar on the same issue.

In the legislatures, he became a model parliamentarian. When he speaks, the visitor's galleries are full. Anna's Budget speech was a brilliant gem of Tamil Politics.

Anna speaks on a variety of

subjects with equal ease. He impresses one and all by his masterly analysis, and penetrating study. His speeches are mostly extempore. He has a ready grasp. Just a glance at a daily, and he immediately captivates the audience with penetrating analysis. He does full justice to the occasion, be it a beach meeting, a wedding, a General body meeting, a College Union, a writers' Association, a Bar Association or gatherings of special interests. Anna's Tamil Oratory is so excellent that even non Tamils should try to learn Tamil in order to enjoy his eloquence. He is the South Indian Demos-thenes.

What is the secret of his fine oratory? Alliteration, vast erudition, penetrating insight, rich imagination, sweet reasonableness, great magnanimity, fine anecdotes, choice parables, a good humourous vein and naturalness mark his speeches. There is no bombast, no posing, no theatricals. He rivets the attention from the very beginning by some apt remark.

Anna does not speak for hours together. In just forty minutes, he produces a very good effect. On rare occasions he takes more than one hour.

He employs satire with a devastating effect.

Anna gives opportunities for all the speakers. He puts them at ease. He does not grumble or stop the other speakers. He is so sure of himself that he gives the fullest scope to young speakers.

But the greatest secret of his appeal and effect is that he speaks for a downtrodden race. He wants to put on the map again a great race which led the world in trade, and civilisation, three thousand years ago. He is the Rising Sun of the Dravidian Renaissance. He is the Champion of the South. He is the rallying point for anti-Congress forces. He is the spearhead of Anti-Hindi movement. He is a great Rationalist. Dynamic ideas give drive to his speeches. His strong stand on Democracy and Socialism, his determination to alleviate the sufferings and misery of the masses and his desire to educate the people in politics, civics and economics through open-air meetings, all invest his speeches with a missionary zeal and a crusading fervour. Anna's oratory is the biggest weapon in the D.M.K. arsenal.

Anna District- at a glance

Population: 15,64,448
Area: 5,832.61 sq.km.

Taluks: Dindigul, Natham,
Nilakottai, Palani, Vedasan-
dur and Kodaikanal.

Revenue Divisions: Dindigul,
Palani and Kodaikanal

Panchayat Unions : 14
Revenue Villages : 358
Hamlets : 2148

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. R. had announced on July 17, 1984 at Sivaganga (the last of Ramnad trifurcation 'festival' marking the inauguration of work on Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district) that a new district to be named after Thiru C. N. Annadurai with Dindigul as its headquarters would be created soon.

Kodaikanal, the prestigious hill resort and Palani, the famous pilgrim centre in com-

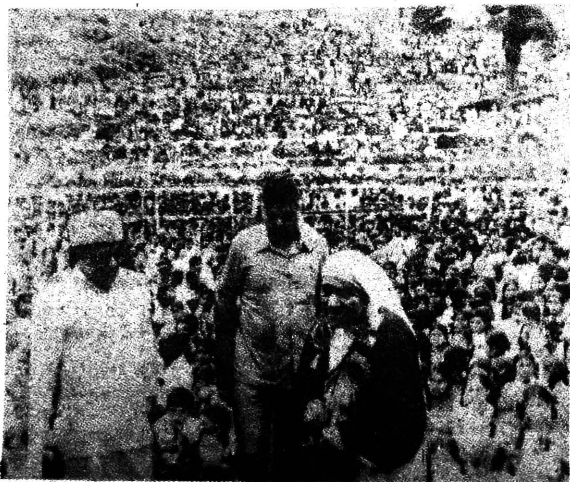
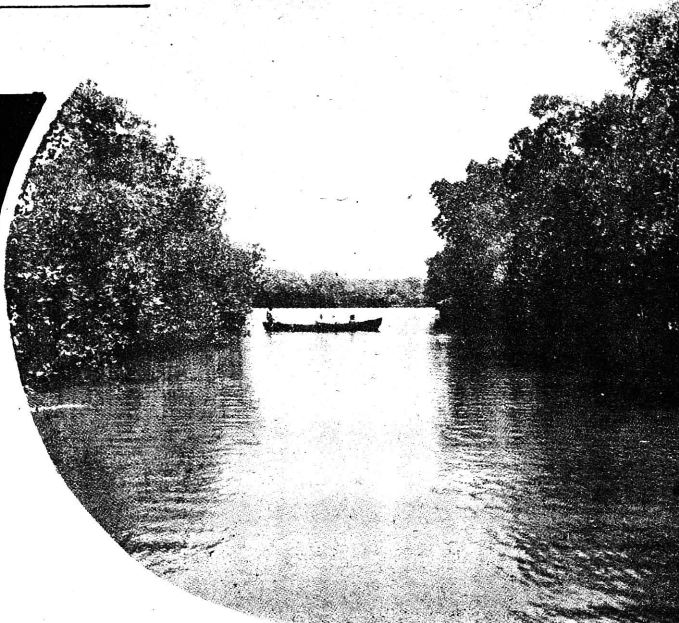
posite Madurai district will now go to Anna District. Raised to the status of a division, Kodaikanal will see all-round development with a view to attracting greater tourist traffic. The indiscriminate felling of trees will be put an end to.

Palani too has all the potential for development. With its elevation as divisional headquarters, the pilgrim town acquires greater importance. An increasing number of pilgrims visit the Dhandayutha-

pani Devasthanam, the centre of activity in the town, besides tourists all round the year. The income of the Devasthanam is roughly Rs. 5 crores a year and it bound to go up.

Thiru K. Kalimuthu, Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, who is also in charge of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, has observed that in the next four years the Peranai water supply scheme will be completed and then Dindigul would face no problem of water supply at all. Costing about Rs. 8 crores, work on the scheme will begin soon. Officials believe that the scheme could be completed in the next 18 or 20 months if special steps are taken and a larger number of men are put on the job.

The new district has no big industries worth the name barring a few textile mills. Only in Dindigul, there is a concentration of tanneries. Already Dindigul, Vedasandur and Nilakottai taluks have been





A scene from the 15,000 strong 'Run for Fun' organised by the Directorate of Sports and Youth activity on 11.8.85.

declared backward. Industries set up in these taluks are eligible for Central subsidy.

In Oddanchatram, there is scope for starting dairy dairy-based industries in view of the cattle population. Potentially exists for the development of sheep rearing and piggery, besides dairying.

Guziliamparai Block is believed to have raw material for cement manufacture which should be exploited.

Sericulture development in the new district is noteworthy.

Mulberry cultivation has expanded under an intensive programme; the chief areas being Palni, Oddanchatram, Nilakottai and Dindigul Taluks.

As for irrigation, the farming community in the new district will have to depend only on the rainfed tanks and lakes, the Periyar-Vaigai ayacut remaining as it does in the left-over Madurai district. A new approach to farming in the dry tracts of Anna district is needed. Integrated dryland development projects may have

to be undertaken. This will include cultivation of drought tolerant, short duration varieties of crop as also adoption of new techniques of fertilisation and extensive soil and moisture conservation measures.

The Government is already seized of the need to renovate the Kodaganar dam damaged in 1979. A chain of irrigation tanks in Vedasandur will benefit if Kodaganar water is made available.

Anna district will have two universities now, the Rural Institute at Gandhigram and the Mother Teresa Women's University in Kodaikanal.

The northern half of Madurai district has been converted into Anna district-Palani, Vedasandur, Natham and Kodaikanal taluks (falling outside the Dindigul, Parliamentary Constituency) have been brought under the new district. Usilampatti, Sholavandan and Tirumangalam constituencies continue to be in Madurai district.

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Animal Husbandry occupies a pivotal position in the economy of the State. The quality and quantity of livestock and their products are generally taken as a true index of the agricultural prosperity.

Cattle and buffalo are the main source of draught power in agricultural operations and rural transportation. They also supply milk, milk products, meat, hides and skins. The sheep, goats and pigs provide for the much needed requirement of meat. The poultry supply eggs and also meat.

The total livestock population as on 15th July 1982 in Tamil Nadu comprising cattle, buffaloes, sheep goats, horses, ponies, mules, camels and pigs were 25,144,815 numbers as against the previous 1977 census figure of 24,146,248 registering an increase of 4.13 per cent.

The per capita availability of milk has also increased from 101 grams in the year 1982-83 to 145 gms, during the year 1983-84 as against the daily requirement of 284 gms, milk per individual. The per capita availability of eggs per year has increased from 19 in the year 1982-83 to 21 in the year 1983-84.

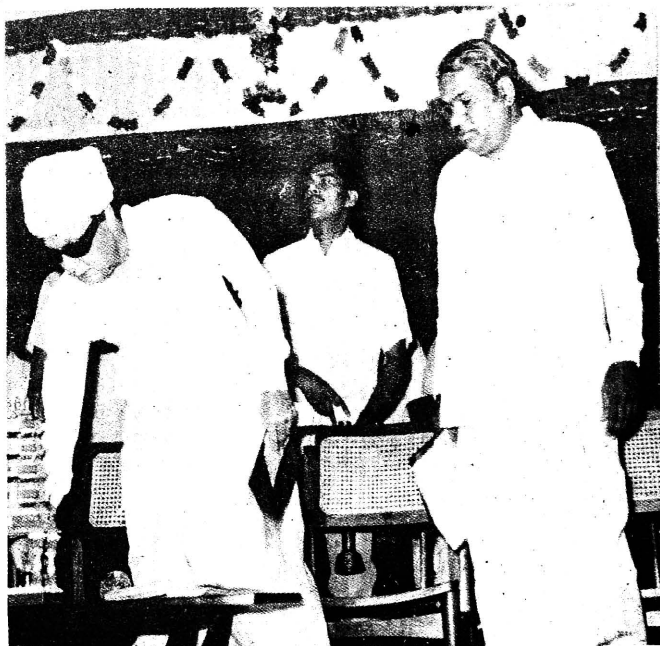
The animal husbandry programmes have specially been designed to benefit weaker sections, such as small farmers, marginal farmers, land-less labourers, Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes by way of subsidiary occupation. Unemployed rural youths are trained in adopting modern methods of livestock management. Farmers are helped to set up their own Units.

Various special schemes such as special Livestock Production Programme, Integrated Rural Development Pro-

Healthier Sheeps and Goats

gramme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and Integrated Tribal Development Programme have also

availability of food of animal origin in the State is much below the requirements recommended by nutritional experts. Hence, there is urgent need both for quantitative and qualitative



been implemented to assist the poor peasants, tribals, hill area people and others. All those programmes aim at providing the much needed rich protein food besides, generating employment potentials and elevating the living standards of our people.

The sheep population in Tamil Nadu is about 5.5 millions comprising 13 percent of the total Sheep population in Indian. The goat population is about 5.2 millions. The per capita

development of sheep to narrow the gap.

Special Schemes: Major efforts have been made to increase the productivity of sheep through various special programmes like Special Livestock Production Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation Schemes. The main objective of these programmes are to enable the selected

identified farmers in the rural areas who are financially very weak to supplement their income through Sheep Production Programmes. So far, 29,854 units, (each unit 20 ewes and 1 ram) have been distributed through these schemes.

Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies:

To bring the sheep farmers under an organised fold and help them to derive the maximum benefits, 1,148 sheep breeders Co-operative societies have so far been formed in Tamil Nadu under various schemes. Individuals have been provided with sheep units. Health coverage viz., deworming, vaccination, etc., are done by the extension staff of the Animal Husbandry department. Out of the 1,418 societies, 39 societies have been organised under Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation Schemes, 432 under Special Livestock production programme, 223 under Drought Prone Areas Programme, 4 under Hill Area Development Programme, 3 under Integrated Tribal Development Programme and 447 societies are in non scheme areas.

Goat Development:

A new start has been made



for goat development in recent years. With a view to propagate goat breeding, Tellichery and Jamnapari breeds are reared in the Goat Breeding Unit, at District Livestock farm, Pudukkottai and Sheep farm, Chinnasalem respectively. During the year 1984-85, 169 Tellichery kids and 46 Jamnapari kids were born in the farms.

Dual purpose goats:

In Tamil Nadu only meat type goats are found. Rearing dual purpose goats are more profitable for farmers. Thus, with a view to produce more meat and increase the milk yield of the desi goats, the local goats are crossed with Jamnapari

and Tellichery bucks in selected veterinary Institutions.

Tamil Nadu Sheep Development Project:

The districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Chengalpattu and Dharmapuri offer good scope for development of sheep.

For the establishment of a project for sheep development in these districts World Bank assistance to the tune to Rs. 1613.13 lakhs has been sought for through Government of India.





Chief Minister Returns to India

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR returned to India after a successful trip to Japan and USA on 21-8-85. The Chief Minister was accompanied by Thirumathi Janaki Ramachandran and the Hon'ble Ministers Thiru S. Ramachandran and Thiru S. Muthusamy.

The Chief Minister met the Prime Minister Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi at New Delhi and discussed with him the Sri Lankan Tamils problem. The meeting was held on two days. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Thiru. Thambidurai accompanied the Chief Minister at the Meeting. The Chief Minister presented books

to the Prime Minister.

The Chief Minister arrived at Madras on 24-8-85 at 6.45 A.M., a day ahead of schedule. Despite the request, a large crowd was present at Airport to receive the Chief Minister.

Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian and Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru R. M. Veerappan garlanded the Chief Minister. After acknowledging the greetings of the cheering crowd, the Chief Minister returned home.

The Chief Minister who had earlier left India on 26-7-85 met Dr. Kanu in Nagoya for a Medical check-up. Later he toured Japan to have a glimpse of that impressive industrial culture. The Chief Minister participated in a formal acceptance of the ship 'Tamil Anna' bought by Poompuhar Shipping Corporation at the Maisuru ship yard on 2nd August '85.

During his tour of the USA that began on 8-8-85 Dr. MGR had a medical check up at Brooklyn Down State Medical Centre. He also participated in the India Independence day celebration in USA.

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