

# Tamil Arasu

JANUARY 1993 Re.1





# FABRICS THAT FOCUS.... ... THE SPOTLIGHT ON YOU!

- ★ PURE KHADI SILK SAREES
- ★ KHADI COTTONS &  
POLYESTER VARIETIES
- ★ READY MADES

PLEASE VISIT

*Khadi Kraft*



**TAMILNADU KHADI &  
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD**  
KURALAGAM, MADRAS-600 108.





TAMIL ARASU WISHES YOU



## TAMIL ARASU

*A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu*

**Thiruvalluvar Year 2024**

**Margazhi - Thai**

**JANUARY - 1993**

### IN THIS ISSUE:

**Dr. M.G.R. Memorial opened.**

**Swami Vivekananda - A spiritual Light House.**

— *Hon'ble Chief Minister*  
*Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha*

**Cradle babies named.**

**19th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair '93.**

**'Leo' is Nehru Gold Cup Mascot.**

**Graphite deposits of Sivaganga.**

— *Thiru. A.N. Dyaneswaran, I.A.S.,*  
*Chairman and Managing Director,*  
*TAMIN*

**The Universalism of Thirukkural.**

— *Dr. K. Appadurai*

**Unique distinction for Tamil Nadu.**

— *Dr. M.A. Muthusethupathi,*  
*Head and Professor,*  
*Department of Nephrology,*  
*Government General Hospital, Madras.*

**Dharmapuri District.**

**Arivoli Iyakkam - Total literacy campaign.**

— *Thiru. R. Kannan,*  
*Director of Non-Formal and*  
*Adult Education.*

**Small Savings Schemes and the benefits given by the Government.**

— *Thiru. T.S. Sridhar, I.A.S.,*  
*Director of Small Savings.*

**The History of Tamil Isai Sangam.**

— *Prof. L.P.K.R. Ramanathan Chettiar*

**The Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank.**

**Women Development Industrial Co-operative Society.**

**Rajapalayam breed of Dogs.**



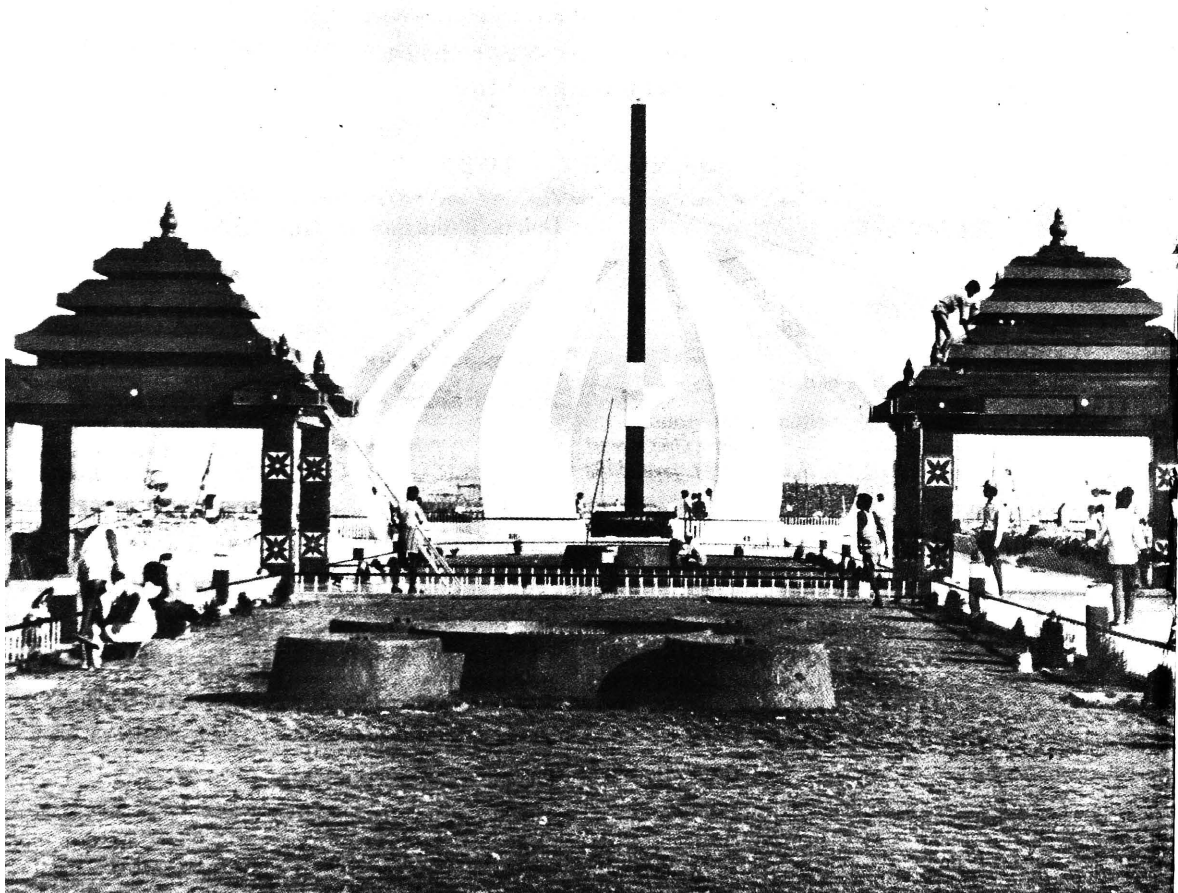
# Dr. M.G.R. MEMORIAL OPENED



The re-modelled Dr. M.G.R. Memorial on the Marina was formally thrown open to the public on 24th December 1992 on the Fifth Death Anniversary of Dr. M.G.R.

The memorial is re-modelled at a cost of Rs.1.5 crore. Concrete structures designed as lotus petals, curving up majestically have been put up around the memorial. There are 10 such petals.

Two pathways with adjoining lawns lead to the memorial proper. There are four mantaps—two on either of the pathways which are paved with heat-proof tiles.





The entrance arch, shaped like folded hands, soars to a height of 44 feet.

Explaining the design, Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha had stated that the entrance arch was to convey a welcome message to visitors and also to symbolise the collective homage of the people to Dr. M.G.R. The lotus was to reflect the purity of Dr. M.G.R.'s heart. The mantaps and the lawns would imbue the place with peace and beauty of a temple while the arms depicted in the granite column would symbolise Dr. M.G.R.'s love for the people.

The Chief Minister arrived at the memorial around 10.40 a.m. leading a silent procession that started from Anna Statue on the Anna Salai, she placed a wreath and paid homage.

The Chief Minister accompanied by her Cabinet colleagues and prominent partymen, went round the 'Memorial' after laying a wreath and greeted the crowd that had spilled over to the sands of the beach on the southern side.

After paying homage, the Chief Minister and others reached the dais specially erected at the entrance of the memorial. The Minister for Finance Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan administered a 26 point pledge to the assembled volunteers.



The memorial complex, mostly laid with marbles, glistened in the morning sun. The floral decorations were modest befitting the occasion. Right from 6.00 am huge crowds waited inside the Madras University Campus, opposite the memorial and on the beach side parks and along the procession route.







## SWAMI VIVEKANANDA: A SPIRITUAL LIGHT HOUSE

- Hon'ble Chief Minister  
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

**H**on'ble Prime Minister Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao, launched the Centenary celebration of Swami Vivekananda's Bharat Parikrama at a special function organised by the Ministry of Human Resources Development at Kanniyakumari on 28th December 1992.

The function marks the beginning of year long celebrations commemorating the centenary of Swami Vivekananda's Bharat Parikrama and his famous Chicago address. The year is being celebrated as the year of National Awakening.

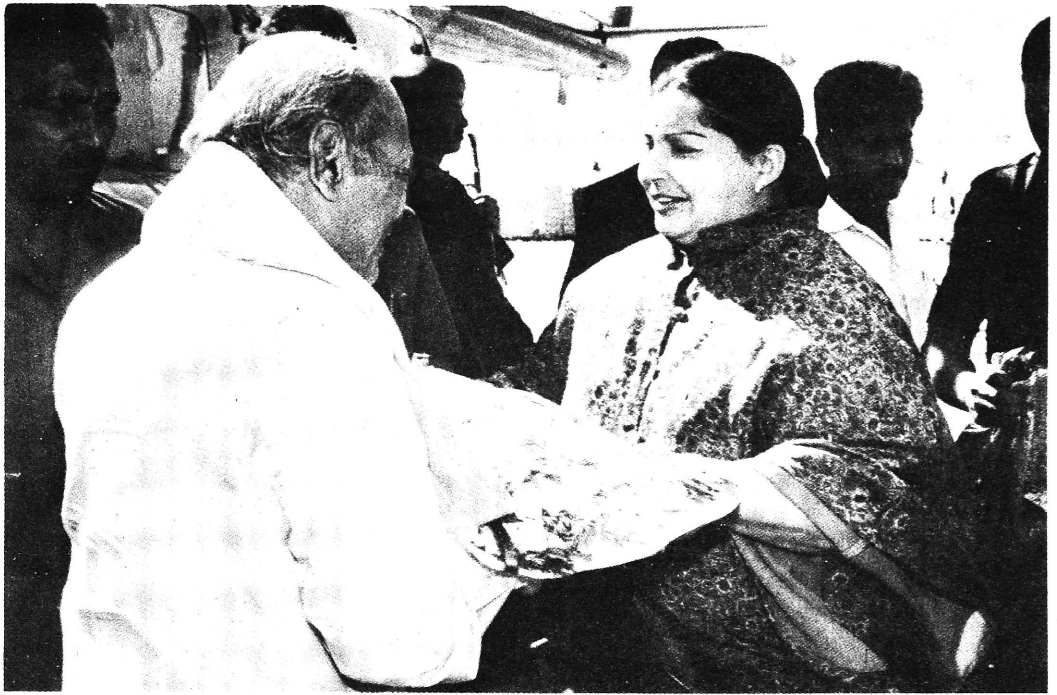
Participating in the Vivekananda Bharat Parikrama function Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha expressed her happiness and sense of pride over Tamil Nadu be-

ing the first to recognise in full the greatness of Swami Vivekananda.

The Chief Minister pointed out that it was the king of Ramanathapuram, who helped Swami Vivekananda to set sail for Chicago and who received him on his victorious return.

She described Tamil Nadu as a garden of peace where people of all faiths and communities lived in total harmony and as a land conducive for revolutionary thoughts. She said the Rock on which Vivekananda meditated was not just a memorial to the great Indian but a spiritual lighthouse for all Indians, guiding them to the goal of a united and secular Nation.





The Chief Minister was confident that the recent incidents were just a passing phase and that true secular character of India would reassert itself in all its glory. As Swami Vivekananda firmly believed, India was a Gnanaboomi, the land of Wisdom and nothing could shake the roots of this faith.

The Chief Minister said that Vivekananda's patriotism stemmed from his unshakable in the Country's greatness and richness. His inspiring speech in Chicago was the soulshing call on behalf of the Nation transcending all narrow barriers of region and religion. She recalled that Swami Vivekananda was among the first to declare that it was the duty of every Indian to work towards removing poverty and illiteracy.

She said though Vivekananda's padayatra began at Calcutta and ended at Kanniyakumari, the golden era of modern India started from here. The confluence of three oceans symbolised universal brotherhood, she added.

Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resource Development, Thiru. Arjun Singh, Swami Lokeshwarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Calcutta, Dr. Karan Singh, Former Union Minister, Thiru. Habib Mohammed, Former Vice-Chancellor of Utkal University and Archbishop Benedict Mar Gregarious of Thiruvananthapuram, paid tributes to Swami Vivekananda.





## Cradle Babies Named

**J**ust because they were female, they were unwanted even for their parents and the babies could have been smothered to death. Mercifully the "Thamizhaga Mudhalvar Doctor Puratchi Thalaivi Penn Kuzhandai Padhukappu Thittam" has given the parents a choice between murder and abandonment.

The five babies brought to Madras were found abandoned in the cradles on the premises of Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Nutrition Centres in Salem District.



The cradle babies arrived Madras have a "name and a home" now.

On 5th December 1992 the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha christened all the five infants. The names are: Jayalakshmi, Rajalakshmi, Mahalakshmi, Dhanalakshmi and Kalyani.

The Children will be brought up at the Chatnath Homes of Save Our Soul Children's Villages of India at Tambaram.

The Chief Minister also directed the authorities of the Save Our Soul Home to keep the Government posted with information on the welfare of the babies.

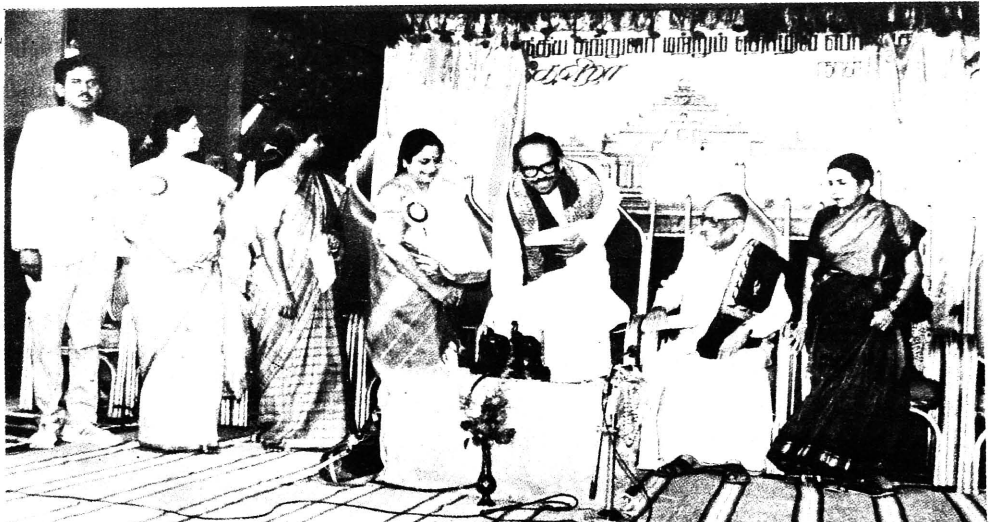
# 19th ALL INDIA TOURIST & INDUSTRIAL FAIR 1993

## 19th ALL INDIA TOURIST AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR'93

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was started in 1971. Since inception it has grown and expanded its activities successfully. The first "Pongal Tourist Fair" was inaugurated in the year 1974. Every year coinciding with the Tamil Pongal Festival, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is con-

ducting the fair in a grand manner. This year, the 19th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance Thiru. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan on 30th December 1992. The exhibition has attempted to portray the leading tourist attractions in INDIA - as part of the Fair.

The primary objective of this fair is to highlight various steps taken by the Government to improve the social and economic status of the people, and the progress made in the various fields by the State. The fair also aims to focus the attention of the tourist both domestic and foreign to various tourist spots in Tamil Nadu and provides





them with information and entertainment. The fair is timed during the peak tourist season - i.e. January - March every year.

The information that is to be gained through reading a thousand books can be understood in a few minutes through this exhibition. The exhibits in the pavilions help the semi-literate masses to understand easily the advancements made in various fields of science and technology in the country. The participants in this year's fair includes 31 Departments of the State Government, and State Government Undertakings. 4 Departments of Tourism from other State Government Departments, 6 Central Government Departments and Central Government Undertakings. Besides these, Handloom Societies and private sector participants are also present. The shopping arcade consists of 208 participants from all over the country. This year the various Government Departments have put up their own exhibits in an unique manner.

In the permanent "Arignar Anna Kalai Arangam" - daily cultural programmes of drama, dance and light music are being conducted to entertain the visitors.

#### **Annai Indira Children's Amusement world:**

Like last year, this amusement world has been created over a large area to enable children to play and simultaneously acquire knowledge. It has been designed exclusively to attract all children.

M/s. Madras Refineries Limited have fabricated a Science and Technology park in the children's

amusement world. This complex has designed to impart scientific knowledge to children in an entertaining manner.

#### **Shopping Arcade:**

Colourful textiles, handicrafts, sports goods and modern kitchenware from several States are grouped in shops in this complex. Special catering of Hygienically prepared food items are arranged through the airconditioned "Hotel Tamil Nadu", Drive-in-Restaurant. The fair is open daily from 3.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. on working days and holidays and Festival days - the exhibition is open from 11.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. The Pallavan Transport Corporation have made special arrangements by plying special buses.

The fair provided temporary employment to 20,000 people directly and indirectly. Further, artists are getting an opportunity to show their talents.

#### **Entrance Tickets - Lucky Draw:**

Last year prizes for entrance tickets were given in 2 categories as detailed below. For this year the prizes are also being planned in the same way.

First Prize - for Adult - Refrigerator 165 Ltrs. - for Children - Two Wheeler (Mofa)

Second Prize - for Adult - 2-in-1 Tape Recorder - for Children - Bicycle (5 prizes)

Third Prize - for Adult - Eagle Flask (10 prizes) - for Children - Lunch Boxes (10 prizes)

Consolation Prizes - Tiffin Carrier for 10 Numbers.

The following special events will

be conducted during the fair period.

Events	Dates
Food Fair	8.1.93 to 10.1.93
Dog Show	23.1.93 to 26.1.93
Consumer Fair	29.1.93 to 7.2.93
Book Fair	12.2.93 to 14.2.93
Horticultural Show	27.2.93 to 28.2.93
Vintage Car Rally Exhibition	13.3.93 to 14.3.93
Kolam Competition for Women	16.3.93 to 20.3.93
Children's Toy Fair	26.3.93 to 28.3.93
Magalir Mela	31.3.93

#### **Vintage Car Rally:**

This is being held for the third time. About 20 vintage cars will participate in the Rally on 13.3.93 - 3.00 P.M. commencing from Rajarathinam Stadium reaching the Fair site. The cars will be stationed at the exhibition on 13th and 14th March '93 from 11.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. for the visiting public.

#### **Periyar Technology and Science Centre:**

This Centre are displaying several important scientific equipment like:

1. Weight of an individual in different planets.
2. Foldable Mirrors
3. Revolving table, etc

This is bound to fascinate students and around 50,000 students have visited the pavilion last year.

#### **Other State Tourism Department:**

The following other State Tourism Department have taken part in a big way.

1. Gujarat
2. Pondicherry
3. Karnataka
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Delhi

Last year 40 lakhs of people have visited the Fair and through which Rs.100/- lakhs revenue is earned. The visitors' response will be 50 lakhs for this year Fair.





## 'LEO' IS NEHRU GOLD CUP MASCOT

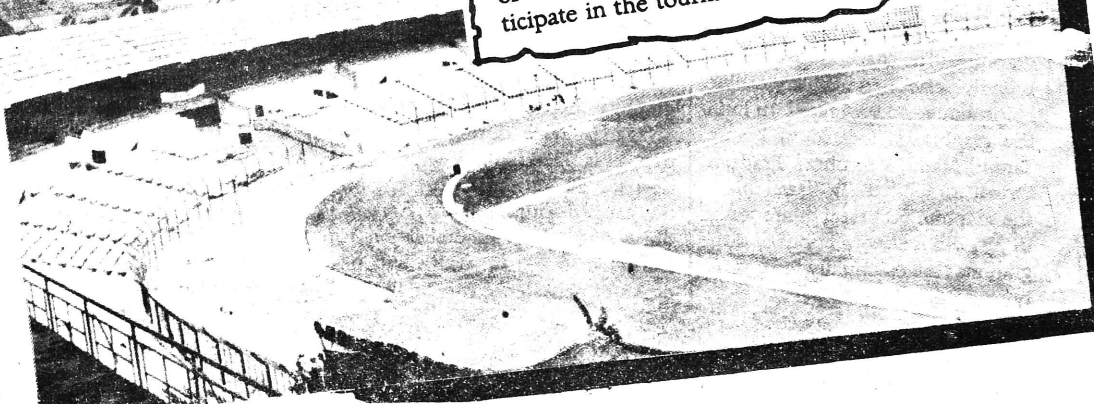
Lion, the king of the animals, will be the official mascot of the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Football Tournament, to be held at the Nehru Stadium from January 19 to February 3, 1993. The mascot, aptly named Leo and resplendent with green, yellow and brown colours, was released by the Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu on 29th December 1992.

The mascot has been created to appeal to the young and the old alike. The green represents the playing field, the yellow signifies an auspicious occasion and the brown stresses the rugged and earthliness of the sport.

Eight countries - Romania, India, Russia, Bolivia, Finland, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Cameroon and Algeria - will participate in the tournament.

### SPECIAL NUMBER ON NEHRU STADIUM

Special features  
Inaugural function  
in February 1993 edition







**G**raphite is one of the crystalline forms of carbon. It is soft, resistant to heat, good conductor of electricity and chemically inert. The other crystalline form of carbon is diamond and these two exist at different temperature and pressure conditions. In the world the graphite occurrences are concentrated in Asia and Africa and the industrialised Countries account for 7% of total resources. The present annual production of graphite in the world is about 6.6 lakh tonnes consisting of both ores and beneficiated graphite. The annual production of graphite in India will be about 30,000 tonnes per annum of which more than 75% is in the ore form with low content of graphite. The natural graphite is broadly classified as crystalline, amorphous and vein types. In India the graphite is located in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. In Tamil Nadu the graphite occurrences are found in very old rock formations and the graphites are essentially flake variety.

## GRAPHITE DEPOSITS OF SIVAGANGA

**Thiru A.N. Dyaneswaran, I.A.S.,**  
Chairman and Managing Director  
**TAMIN**

The occurrence of very large graphite deposit was located in Sivaganga Taluk during 1970. The deposit is traced in east-west direction for 23 km. from 7th km on Sivaganga-Melur Road to Povvandi Village. The mineralisation is restricted to 200 m. width and its depth of persistence can be 100 m.

and more. The graphite present in the rock is flake in habit. The fixed carbon in the rock will be about 14% on average. The proved reserves of graphite in these rocks, up to a depth 15 m. from ground level in the first 5 km. stretch from Sivaganga-Melur road, will be about 2.5 lakh tonnes.

TAMIN has taken Mining Lease to exploit the graphite in Sivaganga taluk over a stretch of 5 km. The deposit of TAMIN's lease hold area is found traversing through Pudupatti, Senthudayanathapuram and Kumarapatti villages continuously. TAMIN has acquired about 900 acres of land and it has put up a model mining pit for a length of

graphite is chemically inert and with-stand very high temperature. These properties are useful to produce crucibles to melt non ferrous metals. For the same physical properties, graphite can be used to produce furnace, lining bricks. Graphite is a good conductor of electricity. Hence it is used for manufacture of electrodes and electric battery cells. Further graphite

process the ground ore is churned in a container with water. Some drops of pine oil are added to water so as to generate froth. Since graphite is in the form of flakes with flat base they are lifted to the top by the froth and as other minerals are granular they sink to the bottom. Thus graphite and non graphite minerals are separated. The graphite collected at the top



A cheque for Rs.1,31,15,000 was handed over to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha by Thiru. A.N. Dyaneswaran, I.A.S., Chairman and Managing Director, TAMIN as Government Dividend on 7th December, 1992.

250 m. and 150 m. wide. The pit will be developed towards east and west and production of ores at a rate of 200 tonnes per day will be started soon.

The various physical properties of graphite can be taken advantage to produce many industrial products. The graphite is very soft and it can serve as a good lubricant. The

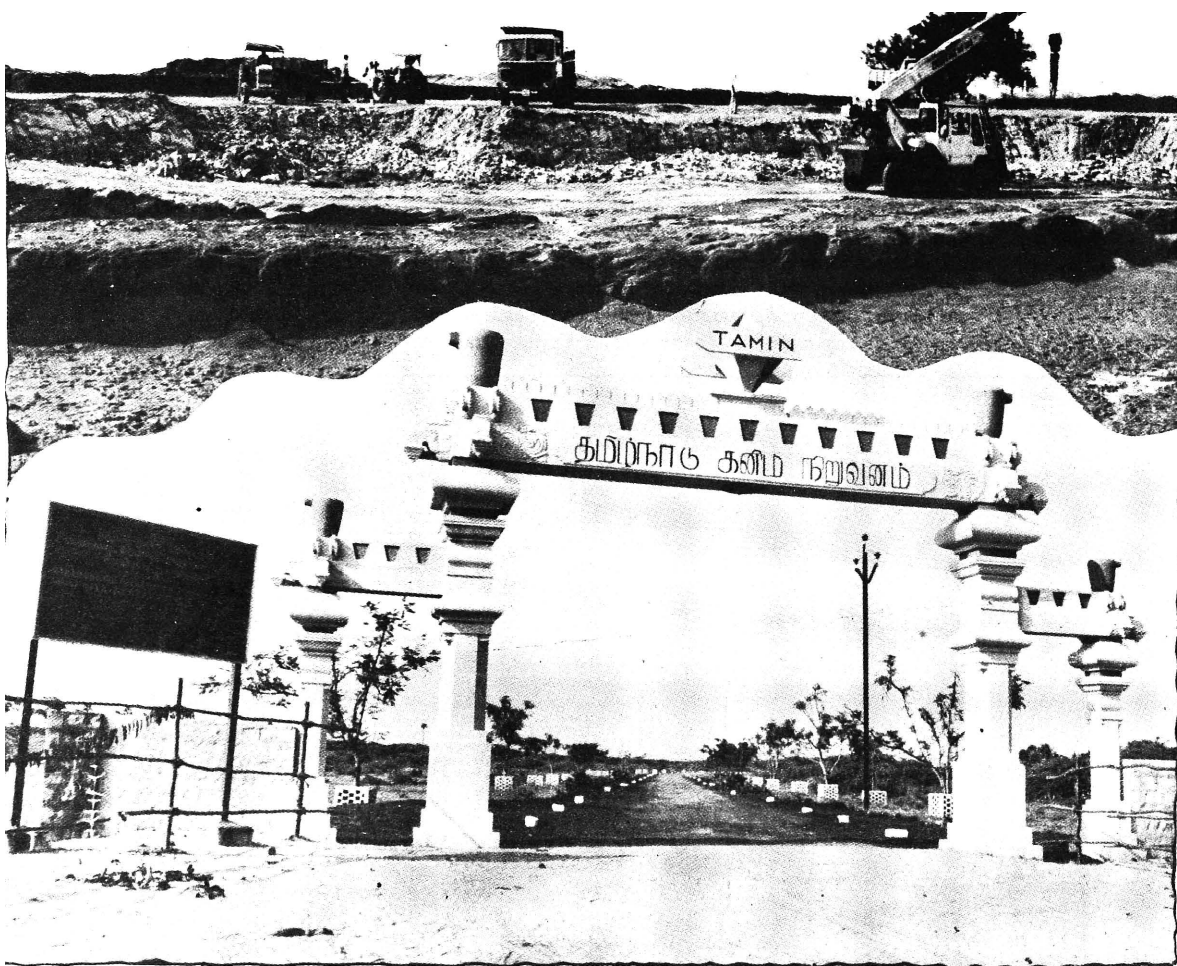
find applications in paint, pencils, brake lining in automobiles etc.

For industrial use the fixed carbon should be very high. In order to increase the fixed carbon, the non graphite minerals in the rocks should be removed. After many laboratory tests it has been proved that the ore could be beneficiated by froth flotation process. In this

will be skimmed and washed. This process is repeated for a few times so that the graphite collected will have fixed carbon more than 96%.

TAMIN is setting up a Graphite Beneficiation Plant with modern technology at a cost of Rs.22 crore. The plant will have a capacity to process daily 200 tonnes of graphite ore with 14% fixed carbon to pro-





duce 28 tonnes of graphite concentrate with + .96% Fixed Carbon. There has been great demand for the flake graphite of TAMIN in the international market as the main suppliers of this kind of graphite from Madagascar, Germany and Brazil are not able to cope up with the demand. The world production of flake graphite is in the order of 60,000 tonnes per annum, but the demand is much higher due to expansion of existing industrial units and findings of new uses for flake graphite. TAMIN's production of about 9000 tonnes of flake graphite will meet the growing needs of the world.

There is a good opportunity to set up many graphite based industries using Sivaganga Flake Graphite.

With the establishment of a Graphite Beneficiation Plant the most backward district of Tamil Nadu has impetus to grow industrially with investment of Rs.200 to Rs.800 crore to manufacture many high quality products. TAMIN has identified seven important industries using Sivaganga graphite concentrate and they are given below:

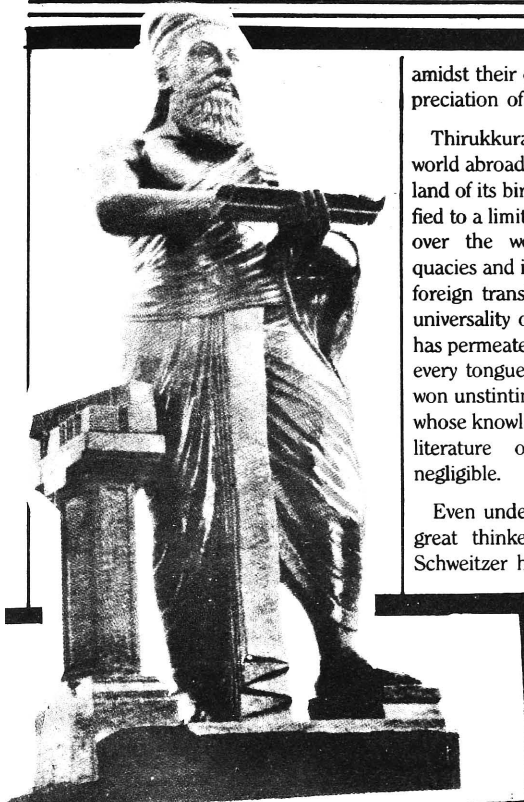
1. Silicon Carbide Crucibles for melting non ferrous metals.
2. Mag-Carbon bricks for lining kilns in steel mills.
3. Carbon brushes for use in large turbo alternators that produces electricity.
4. Expanded graphite for use in aero space.

5. Graphite lubricants for use as anti seize agent in steel milling and for use in aero space.

6. Electric batteries for uses in industries and houses.

7. Brake lining in high speed trains, racing cars and in air craft.

Before the dawn of 21st Century, the Sivaganga will emerge as the one of the industrially advanced centres in India with the advent of graphite based industries and related activities. Since Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has inaugurated the mining operation at Sivaganga on 21.10.92 for the Beneficiation Plant which has been entrusted on fair key basis to a world renowned company.



amidst their own as a mark of their appreciation of his inimitable splendour.

Thirukkural is better known to the world abroad than the language and the land of its birth, albeit in a manner confined to a limited circle of intellectuals all over the world. Despite the inadequacies and imperfections of many of its foreign translations, the all-conquering universality of its appeal is such that it has permeated every land and every age, every tongue and every creed, and has won unstinting tributes from even those whose knowledge of the Tamil language, literature or culture is otherwise negligible.

Even under these circumstances, the great thinker of recent days, Alfred Schweitzer has remarked, while referr-

embellished the evolution of religious thought in India all through the centuries from the age of the Vedas to that of Saint Ramakrishna and his great disciple, Swami Vivekananda, of Mahatma Gandhi and Poet Tagore.

One particular couplet of Thirukkural (55) has had an exceptional influence on the thought and beliefs of the people in Tamil Nadu as well as in other parts of India and abroad. The couplet seems to hint, or at any rate, has been taken to him at a subtle connection between Karupu or Chasity of a woman and the fall of timely rain from the heavens. The same couplet also seems to talk of a chaste woman as one who would not deign to pay homage to any other deity but her own Lord. Both these ideas are repeated parrot-like throughout Tamil literature from the days of the Sangam. Testiges of these beliefs are found in many places of India and South Eastern Asia, not to say of regions beyond. A veritable Creed of Chasity (Pathini cult) has left its mark on the rural folk in India, Ceylon and China.

The universalism and modernism of Thiruvalluvar's Thirukkural thus appear to be due really to its far-reaching, though silent influence over the evolution of religion and culture, thoughts and ideas of people in Tamil Nadu and India in particular, and of the wider world in general in the course of ages.

After Schweitzer reads the influence of Thiruvalluvar's thoughts and ideas in the evolution of India's religion and culture through the ages. However, as he accepted the age of Thiruvalluvar as the 2nd century A.D. following current ideas about the same, he had to postulate a theory of his own in order to account for and explain this influence, which according to him began far earlier than the 2nd century A.D. infact began earlier than the 'Vedas'. He concedes for this purpose that the maxims of Thiruvalluvar existed long before him, and were only codified by him in the literacy form of Thirukkural as we see it. The wisdom of Ind, which according to him is the same as the wisdom of Thiruvalluvar, has slowly swepted through from the masses below to the

## THE UNIVERSALISM OF THIRUKKURAL

Dr. K. Appadurai

The illustrious Thirukkural of Thiruvalluvar is easily best-read Tamil work among the Tamils themselves; it also happens to be the best-known and the most of translated Tamil work in the various other languages of India and the world. So far as we know, it has kept up this place of honour all along the history of the Tamils. For there is not a single literary work in Tamil from the days of the Tolkappiyam and the Sangam Classics to the national poems of Bharathi and Bharathidasan of our own day, that has not paid its tribute to Thiruvalluvar either by direct praise or by quoting him or by using his own characteristic words, phrases of ideas

ing to this work, that it has been the leaven that continually inspired and





classes above, to be accepted and adopted by the latter in slow and steady stages, evolving thus the magnificent structure that we call Hindu thought and Hindu culture today.

We see the Sun only through the light that emanates from him. Had it not been or the casual phenomenon of darkness at night, and gradations of light and shade, variation of temperature even in day time, we perhaps would not have been conscious of the fact that we are able to see the sun only because of the light that he disseminates. This fact is in a great degree applicable to Thiruvalluvar—we often see Thiruvalluvar through the cultural light that he himself has helped to throw around us. This is the reason why few until recently have over stopped to think of Thirukkural as a work of Philosophy. Probably Alfred Schweitzer was the very first to see any philosophy in Thirukkural at all. However, even he, as we have seen above, had not credited Thiruvalluvar himself with the authorship of the philosophy. He gives the credit to the Dravidian masses or the so-called Depressed Classes of India, whose age-long wisdom was only codified by Thiruvalluvar, according to him.

However great the name and fame of Thiruvalluvar, till recently his great book has not been considered as a work of philosophy but as a book of maxims, as a literary work of general wisdom or at best a treatise on popular ethics. Indeed in recent days, from the time of V.O. Chidambaram Pillai of the shipping Satyagraha fame, certain scholars have denied Thiruvalluvar even the credit for the codification that Alfred Schweitzer allows him. They imagine him to be the author of only a formless jumble of loose maxims codified by somebody in the present forms of the Thirukkural, in the same manner as the collection of maxims in Sanskrit known as the *hitopadesa*.

That Thirukkural is no out-and-out ethics or. stray maxims has however been recognised early by a picked few. Among the early eulogists of Thiruk-



kural (collected for us in the Tiruvalluvar Malai, which is not later than the 9th Century A.D.) one (Madurai Tamil Naganar) has chosen to call it an encyclopaedia.

"In this work, one can see everything;  
There is nothing it does not contain"

Scholars quite recently have sought to collect the ideas that form the background Thiruvalluvar's mind and to see some individuality or other among his conceptions. They have searched for his ideas on Ethics from the section on Aram, of politics from that on Porul, of love from that on Inbam or Kamam. Some have gone deeper and tried to call out some system from his ideas through a study of individuals chapters or even couplets - his ideas on economics or agriculture, education, warfare, espionage, etc. But these are possibly no more than literacy studies, more or less like the studies of Shakespeare's dramas to elicit his ideas or knowledge of particular fields like medicines, law, statecraft etc. But these are characteristics of the spirit of the times,

that is not satisfied with the verbal interpretation of the couplets, but wish to get into the mind of the great sage and understand his innate ideas and ideologies.

The hand of the time-spirit thus shows that it is high time to study Thirukkural as a whole and see what are Thiruvalluvar's innate ideas on the essentials of life, how far they have influenced the progress of human Civilisation and guided it, and in what respects they are in advance of our age and can give us light and guidance for the future.

Thirukkural, as many early eulogists of Tiruvalluvar claim and as Tamil tradition affirms, as long been considered as a Veda or Bible, and has often been called the Bible of the Tamils. It has also been styled as Podhu Marai or the Bible of Humanity.

If these claims are correct, it follows that the Kural is not mere ethics, not mere philosophy, but a full-blooded religious philosophy that has a unique message to mankind covering all the requirements of man.

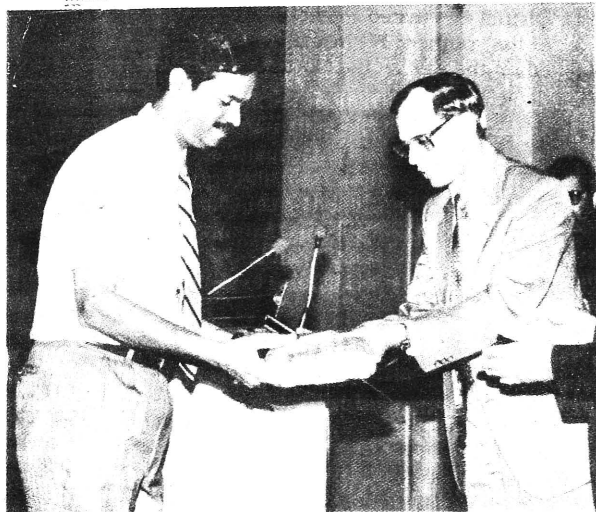
The Fifth Asian Pacific Congress of Nephrology was held in New Delhi between December 9 to 13 at Taj Palace. Over 500 delegates from India and abroad participated and presented scientific papers. From the Department of Nephrology, Government General Hospital, Madras, 7 papers were presented.

1. Acute Renal failure - a study of 284 cases.
2. Leptospirosis in Madras City - a Collaborative study.
3. Kidney length - a correlative study of various imaging Techniques.
4. Ischaemic Renal Disease
5. Polycystic Kidney Disease
6. Lecithin Cholesterol Acyl Transferase deficiency with Chronic Renal failure - First case report from India.
7. A State funded Renal Transplant Programme Experience with living related donor selection.

6 papers were selected for best paper awards. Japan, Newzealand, South- Africa and Taiwan won one award each. India received 2 awards, and both of them were from the Department of Nephrology, Government General Hospital, Madras. The awards were distributed by Thiru. Mishra, Union Health Secretary. This is an unique distinction for the State of Tamil Nadu.

The first paper which received the award was 'A State funded Renal Transplant Programme - Experience with living related donor selection'. It discussed the various aspects of Renal Transplant Donor Selection and highlighted that Tamil Nadu is the only State where Renal Transplant is done free of cost. The next paper 'Lecithin Cholesterol Acyl Transferase deficiency with Chronic Renal Failure' concerns a disorder of fat metabolism which affects

## UNIQUE DISTINCTION FOR TAMIL NADU



the Kidney. This is the first case report of this condition from India. Only 35 cases have so far been detected in the world so far.

Since 1987, 221 Renal Transplantations have been done in this centre, of which 88% are doing well. Since there has been a marked increase in number of patients attending our department needing transplantations, the number of Transplants done has been increased from 4 to 6 per month. Dialysis, Donor Investigations, Renal Transplant Surgery and post Transplant lifesaving drugs are made available free of cost. This comprehensive care at free of cost is available only in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Department of Nephrology, Government General Hospital, Madras on an average treats 9000 outpatients and 2000 inpatients per year. Since 1987, this Department has presented over 50 Scientific papers at Regional and All India Conferences. In 1989-90 Gold medals for best paper at Southern Chapter of Indian Society of Nephrology were won by the Department of Nephrology, Government General Hospital, Madras.

**Dr. M.A. Muthusethupathi**  
Head and Professor  
Department of Nephrology  
Government General Hospital, Madras.

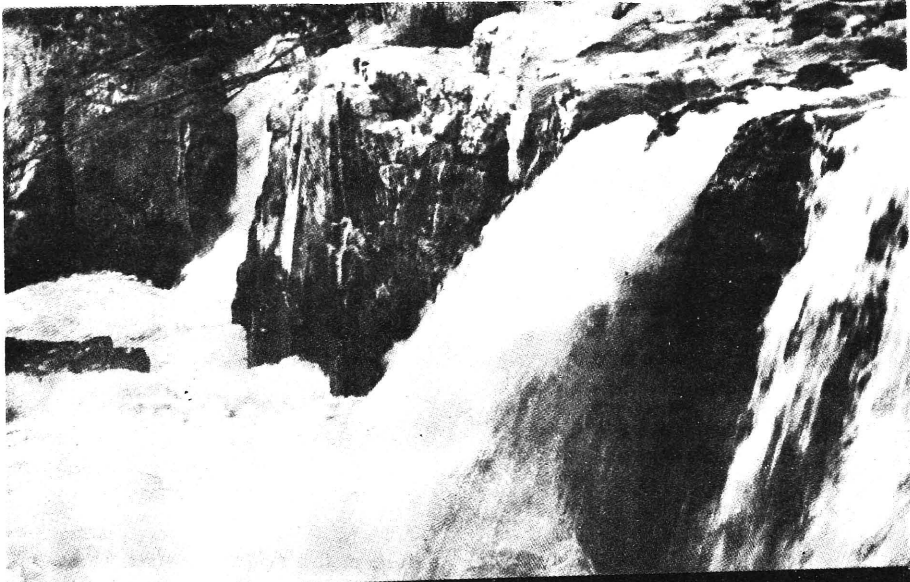


## Location and Area

The Dharmapuri District is one of the new Districts of Tamil Nadu like the Districts of Pudukkottai and Periyar, and was organised on October 2, 1965. It constitutes the northern portion of the former composite District of Salem and was known as North Salem. The District is situated in the interior of the southern Peninsula bounded on the east by the North Arcot

tention could not be bestowed towards the development of the northern parts of the District. Government, therefore, felt that a separate District should be formed with the northern parts of the then Salem District so that the authorities could focus their undivided attention to the intensive development of these areas and bring it on a par with other sister Districts in this state. Accordingly

April. The climate becomes cool in December and continuous so up to February, touching a minimum of 17°C in January. On an average the District receives an annual rainfall of 825 mm about 10 per cent below the state average of which 44 per cent is stimulated by the south-west monsoon and 36 per cent by the north-east monsoon. The remaining 20 per cent occurs during the period of hot



## DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

and South Arcot Districts, on the West by Bangalore and Mysore Districts of Karnataka State, on the north by Karnataka State and the Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh and on the south by Salem District. It approximately lies between 11°45' and 13°01' of the north latitude and between 77°13' and 78°45' of the east longitude.

The District formed an integral part of the adjoining District of Salem till 2nd October 1965. Since the Salem District was very extensive and unwieldy with a total area of 18,262.6 sq. kms proper at-

Dharmapuri District was carved out of Salem with the four northern taluks of Hosur, Krishnagiri, Harur and Dharmapuri. The District with a total area of 9,629.89 sq. kms is the ninth largest in spread among the Districts of Tamil Nadu.

### Climate and Rainfall

The climate of the Dharmapuri District is generally warm, except, in places bordering the Karnataka State. The hottest period of the year is generally from the months of March to May, the highest temperature going up to 38°C in

weather.

### Rivers

The chief rivers in the District are the Cauvery and the Then Pennar (South Pennar). The Cauvery enters the District at the south western corner of Denkanikota taluk, takes a southern course, falls to a small height at Hogenekal, a famous tourist spot of waterfalls and flows down to the Mettur Dam in Salem District. The South Pennar river has its origin near Nandidurg in Karnataka State. It flows through Hosur, Krishnagiri, Harur and Uttangarai



taluks. Its chief tributaries are the Vaniar and the Markandanadhi. A reservoir has been constructed near Krishnagiri across the river popularly known as K.R.P. Dam which irrigates 9,000 acres of land. However in its course, this river empties into Sathanur Dam in North Arcot District.

Based on its historical background the District can be divided into three natural tracts such as Balaghat, the Baramahal and the Talaghat. The Balaghat comprises of Hosur taluk and the north-western portion of Krishnagiri taluk. The average elevation of this area is about 3,000 feet above the sea-level which dips towards Cauvery in the south-west. The Baramahal consists of an extensive basin with an elevation of 1,300'. It consists of the entire taluk of Dharmapuri, greater part of Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks. The remaining southern portions are called Talaghat. The remaining District has vast expand of hilly and rocky areas with undulating plains.

## FORESTRY

In Tamil Nadu, Dharmapuri is the only District which satisfies the optimality for the forest area, with 33 per cent of its geographical area under forests. The District accounts for 14.3 per cent of the total forest area of the state and thus offers large scope for planning and implementing schemes like social forestry programmes for a fuller development of the forest potential. The entire forest area in the District is administered by two forest divisions one at Dharmapuri and the other at Hosur. The area under Dharmapuri division is 1,694.01 sq. km and that of Hosur division is 1,345.88 sq. km as on 1981-82.

The area under forest in the District is 3.17 lakh hectares or 32.96 per cent of the total area of the District as already said above. The forest produce is mainly sent out of the District with a minimum

processing, because the necessary industries do not exist in Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri or any other taluk headquarters. Shoolagiri, Thally and Veppanapalli Blocks account for 35 per cent, 34 per cent and 33 per cent of their respective total areas under forest. Forest based industries constitute a major segment of their economic structure.

## Social forestry programme

Social forestry is a new concept of the Government in the field of afforestation with an object of making Tamil Nadu green and to have more vegetation in the vacant land available and the barren hills wherever possible. It has got an impact on the rural folks in this project. Basically help the common man to have his own tiny forest. Under this programme varieties of seedlings are being distributed free of cost upto a level considered to be minimum requirement and above this level, the seedlings are given at a low cost or with a little subsidy to the grower. The modus operandi of this project is being looked into by the personnel exclusively created for this purpose and in general it works out smoothly for the common good

by the generous gift of the Swedish people. It is for the individual who is possessing the needed requirements and to avail the opportunity to increase the forest wealth.

## MINERALS AND MINING

### The Major and Minor Mineral Resources in the District

Dharmapuri District is a plain terrain in the middle surrounded by Mysore plateau on the north, Javadi hill ranges on the east, Chitteri and Shevaroy hill ranges on the south. The rivers such as Cauvery, Ponnaiyar, Pambar and Chinnar are draining this District.

## Geology

The District Dharmapuri belongs to Archean complex. The major rock types of the area are gneissic rocks, charnockites and associated granulitic suite of rocks, metasediments (amphibolites, Magnesite - quartzites and crystalline limestones) granites and syenites of younger intrusive type, basic intrusive bodies of pyroxenites and dunites, dykes of dolerite (black granite) and recent soils. Around Samalpatti and Dasampatti of Dharmapuri District, syenite-carbonatic complex is located.



The following major minerals are located in Dharmapuri District.

The apatite is located in Reddipatti (near Samalpatti) and in Uttamalai (near Hogenekkal).

The apatite found in Reddipatti is very small occurrence, associated with carbonatite body. Since the occurrence is very small, it is considered to be of insignificant economic value.

Two apatite bands are located in Uttamalai near Hogenekkal. The first band is traced out for a length of 3 kms from the hill NNW of Uttamalai up to 1 km. The second apatite band is traced out for a distance of 14 km from the Hill NNE of Uttamalai to about 1.5 km south of Kempakarai. The total inferred reserves of apatite analysing 36 per cent P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> are about 50,000 tonnes based on the assumption that apatite makes 2 to 5 per cent of carbonatite rocks for a depth of 30 mts. The size of the apatite in this area ranges from 0.1 mm to 3.7 mm. The large crystals of apatite found in the pure calcite veins.

## LANGUAGES AND CULTURE

The people hailing from this District possess different culture due to different language they speak. The Balaghat area consisting of Hosur and North Western portion of Krishnagiri taluk is a multi-lingual area where Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani speaking people are found. The predominant communities living in these areas are the Kapus, Lingayats, Okkaligas, Balija Chetties, Oddars, Scheduled Castes of Holeyas and Madigas. The weavers in this area mostly belong to Sali Chetties. The Baramahal area comprising the eastern parts of Krishnagiri taluk, Hosur and Dharmapuri taluks has Telugu speaking communities and Tamil speaking communities who constitute the majority. The predominant communities living

## Wrappers:

**I Wrapper - Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha with cradle baby.**

**IV Wrapper - Dr. M.G.R. Memorial.**

here are the Vanniars, Kongu, Vellalas, Gollas, Telugu Chettairs, Okkaligas and Senaikudyars. The 'Malayali' tribal people are found in the Chitheri hill areas. The Adi-Dravidas and Arunthathians form the bulk of the Scheduled Castes and they are scattered throughout the District.

**Places of religious, historical or archaeological importance in villages and places of tourist interest in Dharmapuri District.**

### Hogenekkal

It is a place of tourist interest and famous for the water falls on the river Cauvery. It is at this point that river Cauvery enters Tamil Nadu from Karnataka State. Hogenekkal has been developed by the Government as a District excursion centre in Dharmapuri District. Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation took interest and has constructed a Tourist Bungalow called "Hotel Tamil Nadu" and a youth hostel at Hogenekkal. Besides these, there are also Highways Travellers Bungalow and Forest Rest Houses which are available around this place.

### Dharmapuri

This town is the District head-quarter which is located at a distance of 60 km from Salem on the way to Bangalore. Moderate and standard hotels and lodges are available for tourists in Dharmapuri besides the Public Works Department Circuit Houses, Highways Inspection Bungalows,

etc.

### Krishnagiri

It is the second biggest town in the District and an historical place. An old fort called Syed Padsha Hill Fort is famous and attracts many tourists apart from the reservoir. The Dam site is a picnic spot. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has constructed a hotel called "Ruby" at Krishnagiri on the National Highways.

### Athiyamankottai

The place is located 8 km from Dharmapuri on the Dharmapuri-Salem Highway. The Central Archaeological Department has taken over the site and is being protected by them. At the centre of the Fort site, an old temple called Chennakeswar temple is located which is believed to have been constructed both by the King Krishna Devaraya (Telugu) and Hoysala Kings (Karnataka). Paintings depicting Ramayana and Mahabharata scenes are found inside the temple. All the paintings are belonging to 13 century. Poojas are conducted every Saturday by the Brahmin Priests from Dharmapuri. The place acquires its name after the Tamil King Athiyaman Neduman Anji who ruled the Thagadur (the present Dharmapuri) area and Kottai meaning Fort. The main village of Athiyamankottai is located on the eastern side of the Salem-Bangalore Highway about one km. from the Fort. Tourists on weekends and holidays visit only the Fort area which includes the temple.



## ARIVOLI IYAKKAM - TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN

*Illiterates Learn;  
Literates Teach;  
Volunteers administer the movement.*

This is Arivoli Iyakkam. In various Districts of Tamil Nadu wherever we go one can see the posters and slogans of Arivoli Iyakkam on the walls and hear the folk songs on Arivoli Iyakkam. It has become a mass movement now.

*"Raising groves of rare fruit trees,  
Digging well and tanks for water,  
Founding 'darmasalas' and temples  
And such other charities than bring  
Great glory to one's name for ever  
None of these has merit like  
Making yonder poor man literate".*

These golden words of the great poet Subramaniya Bharathi are still to be remembered and propogated with a new vigour and vision.

In India Tamil Nadu stands second among larger states after Kerala in literacy achievement with 63.72% literacy. Arivoli Iyakkam is one of the major efforts taken in the right direction to make the entire Tamil Nadu fully literate.

The Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education which has been functioning since 1976 has so

**R. Kannan**  
Director of Non-Formal and  
Adult Education.

far made 78 lakh of Adults, literate and has programmed to cover remaining 82 lakh illiterates through Arivoli Iyakkam.

In the first phase during 1991-92 the Total Literacy Campaign has been implemented in the following seven Districts.

1. Pudukkottai
2. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar
3. Kamarajar
4. Tirunelveli-Kattabomman
5. Kanniyakumari
6. Madurai and
7. North Arcot Ambedkar.

In all the above seven Districts the District Literacy Councils under the chairmanship of the District Collectors have done commendable work. The success of the programme is mainly due to the dedicated and selfless service rendered by the volunteers. Students, teachers, Government servants and representative of voluntary agencies are involved in this movement.



The financial resources required for Arivoli Iyakkam is shared by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu in the ratio of 2:1. The three Districts Pudukkottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar and Kamarajar have been declared as cent percent literate Districts. It is worthwhile to mention that His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu participated in the valedictory functions of the Total Literacy Campaign Districts and declared the cent percent achievements. Many of the Honourable Ministers also took part in these functions. In order to make the entire State of Tamil Nadu fully literate through Arivoli Iyakkam the following plan of action has been drafted in three phases.

### Plan of Action First Phase - 1991-92

Sl.No.	District	Age Group	Learners in lakhs
1.	Kamarajar	9-45	2.40
2.	Pasumpon		
	Muthuramalingam Thevar	15-35	1.00
3.	Pudukkottai	9-45	2.90
4.	Kanniyakumari	15-35	0.84
5.	Madurai	15-35	4.20
6.	Tirunelveli-Kattabomman	15-35	2.80
7.	North Arcot Ambedkar	15-35	4.80

### Second Phase - 1992-93

1.	Ramanathapuram	15-35	1.50
2.	Coimbatore	9-45	5.00
3.	Nagapattinam Quaid-E-Milleth	9-45	3.60
4.	Dindigul Anna	15-45	3.30
5.	Salem	15-35	6.00
6.	Periyar	15-35	4.00
7.	Dharmapuri	15-35	4.60
8.	Madras	9-35	2.80
9.	Thanjavur	9-45	4.10
10.	South Arcot	15-35	5.40
Total			40.30

In the following Districts of Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Nagapattinam Quaid-E-Milleth, Dindigul Anna the Total Literacy Campaigns have been started and in the remaining districts the scheme will be started soon.

### Thirud Phase 1993-94

1.	Chengalpattu-MGR	15-35	8.53
2.	Tiruvannamalai		
	Sambuvayar	15-35	4.43
3.	The Nilgris	15-35	0.62
4.	Trichirappalli	15-35	7.54
5.	Chidambaranar	15-35	2.00
Total			23.12

Action is being taken in cent percent literacy declared districts of Pudukkottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar and Kamarajar to start the post literacy programme which included vocational education, life oriented education and continuing education in order to retain the various literacy skills acquired by the neo-literates.

The beneficiaries of Arivoli Iyakkam should have life oriented education through Post Literacy and Continuing Education Programme. In these centres, the objectives of development departments will be made known and ways and means to utilise the benefits of these departments will be explained. In order to solve their problems Discussion Forums will be formed in these centres. Play materials, small library, reading room with facilities to have news papers will also be provided in these centres.

To declare the entire State fully literate before 1995, all efforts have been taken based on the guidelines of the National Literacy Mission and State Literacy Mission to achieve cent percent literacy in the State. The Collectors of the Districts concerned are co-operating well in implementing the noble task. The concerted efforts of the Director of Non-formal and Adult Education will continue ceaselessly in the eradication of illiteracy in the State.

## FORMATION OF THE DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTION

In order to monitor the effective functioning of the Law Officers in the State, the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1986 has set up the Directorate of Prosecution at Madras with 8 Regional Offices in places like Madras, Chengalpattu etc. However, this Directorate was wound up subsequently in the year 1989.

Duly taking into cognisance of the importance of this Directorate, the Government of Tamil Nadu considered the question of reviving this Department once again and accordingly issued orders to set up the Directorate of Prosecution with immediate effect. This Directorate will have 8 Regional Offices at Madras, Chengalpattu etc. and will monitor the functioning of the Law Officers engaged by the Government of Tamil Nadu.



deposit made in Small Savings Schemes are not only safe and having security, it also earns higher rate of interest and income tax relief. Small Savings Schemes are available to suit the need of the people who want high yield of interest, tax relief or who want to get regular monthly income or want to invest in recurring deposit; and the people could invest in one of the suitable Small Savings Schemes.

The details of the Small Savings Schemes are given below.

## SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES AND THE BENEFITS GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

- T.S. Sridhar, I.A.S.,  
Director of Small Savings

Money is essentially required for an individual as well as a Nation for fulfillment of personal needs and Nation's planned developmental programmes. People have to depend upon others to meet their future needs, if they spend their whole earnings without any savings. In the same way a Nation, which is unable to mobilize resource within the Country, will have to depend upon other Nations for finance for its developmental programmes. On the otherhand, when people lead a life with frugal spending and save a part of their earnings, their savings would grow and would be of great benefit for their future needs. Likewise, when people invest the aforesaid savings Likewise, when people invest the aforesaid savings in small savings schemes, that would raise the fund for the Central and State Government, and it could be utilized for Nation's various developmental programmes. When the personal savings of the people increase, a Nation could not necessarily be depending upon other Nations for finance for its developmental programmes. Therefore the State adopts the policy that "Thrifty rescues the house and savings protects the Nations".

There are many private finance institutions, banks and Small Savings Schemes, which act as an avenue for the people to save their earnings. Now, a-days people are well aware that to make investment in private financial institutions are not safe, except investment in Small Savings Schemes. The

Sl.No.	Scheme	Period	Tax relief	Rate of Interest
1.	NSS'92	4 Years	20%	11%
2.	NSC VIII issue	6 years	20%	12%
3.	PPF	15 Years	20%	12%
4.	IVP	5 Years		20%
5.	KVP	5 Years		20%
6.	MIS	6 Years		14%
7.	T.D.	1 Year		12%
8.	R.D.	5 Years		13.5%
9.	Deposit Scheme for Retired Government employees			
	1989	3 Years		9%
10.	POSB			5.5%

If people deposit a large sum in Small Savings Schemes, the Tamil Nadu Government would receive long term loan from that amount and thereby there would not be any deficit in budget and the levy of additional taxes on the people would be avoided. Therefore the people should lead a thrifty way of life and save through various Small Savings Schemes. In order to motivate the

people to adapt thrift and savings, the Tamil Nadu Government have introduced various incentive and prize schemes.

### Incentive to Small Savings investors

1% Incentive is offered to these depositors who deposit Rs.1000 and above in certain specified small savings schemes from 1.4.92 to 31.3.93, Special Incentive of 2.25% was offered to those who invest Rs.1000 and above in K.V.P. from 1.6.92 to 30.9.92 and 2% incentive is offered to those who invest Rs.1000 and above in KVP and MIS from 1.10.92 to 31.12.92.

### Free gift coupon to intrestors

Those who deposit Rs.500 and above in certain specified small savings schemes, a free gift coupon is offered to every deposit of Rs.500. Draw is conducted after every 1,00,000 gift coupons in each series are fully distributed and a Maruti Car including 536 prizes are distributed after the draw is conducted for each series.

### Details of prizes

Sl. No.	Category of Prizes	Kind of Prizes	No. of Prizes
1.	Super Bumper		
	1st prize	Maruti Car	1
2.	Second prize	Colour TV.	2
3.	Third prize	165 Litre Refrigerator	3
4.	Fourth prize	Sewing Machine	10
5.	Fifth prize	Pressure Cooker	20
6.	Sixth prize	Rs.100 worth of I.V.P	500
	No. of Total prizes		536

### Bonus prize to Agents.

Small Savings agents who personally canvassed small savings deposits in respect of prize winning investors per series as detailed below from 1.4.91 till the schemes introduced are implemented during 1991-92.

1. Super Bumper - Mofa
2. First Prize - Bicycle
3. Second Prize - Brief Case.

### District/State level prize to Agents who has made highest collection

Agents who has made highest collection in State/District level are offered prizes.

Highest Collection made by agents in the State level - Rs.2000. Highest Collection made by agents in the District level Rs.1000.

### Incentive to students, teachers, head masters/head mistresses schools implementing sanchayika scheme.

Those students who collect Rs.100 in one academic year in schools where sanchayika scheme is implemented, they would get incentive of Rs.2. In schools where Rs.5,000 is collected in one academic year the teacher/headmaster/head-mistress who maintain sanchayika account and collect 75% or 100% of students in Sanchayika Scheme would get Rs.75 and Rs.100 as incentive.

Five ceiling fans are offered as gift to schools who collect upto Rs.50,000 in sanchayika scheme in one academic year.

### Incentive to Agents

Further in order to encourage those SAS agents who are involved in Small Savings collections the State Government offers equal incentive as those offered by the Central Government to the SAS agents. The State Government offer the MPKBY



agents half of the commission amount offered by the Central Government.

### Free Gift Coupons to Agents

A free Gift coupon is offered for every Rs.10,000 canvassed by the agents. After the distribution of 1,00,000 Coupons in each series, State level draw is conducted and 900 prizes are distributed. This is the first stepping scheme in India offered to Agents by the Tamil Nadu Government.

1st prize - Scooter -	5
2nd prize - Mopped -	10
3rd prize - 8 grams Gold Coin -	15
4th prize - Mixie -	20
5th prize - Cycle -	50
6th prize - Brief Case -	300
7th prize - Wall Clock -	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>900</b>



### Incentive to districts

The Tamil Nadu Government offers incentive to those Districts who have made Special achievement in Small Savings Schemes, water facility, medical facility and other fundamental benefits are made through them.

### Incentive to local Institutions

Apart from this, district level incentive is offered to panchayats, panchayat unions, Municipalities in each district who have made great achievement in Small Savings.

5 Panchayats each Rs.10,000	Rs.50,000
2 Panchayat Unions each Rs.50,000	Rs.1,00,000
Best Municipality for township each	Rs.50,000

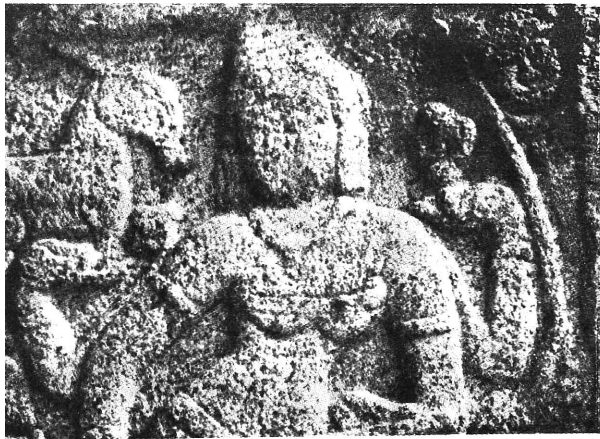
Total Rs.2,00,000

Besides personal shield for District Collectors, who exemplified and achieved the target of the District Small Savings Collections.

### Collections in Tamil Nadu for the past 20 years.

In Tamil Nadu for the past twenty years small savings target and collections has risen step by step and reached high during the year 1991-92 thus creating a record in the history of small savings collections.

Through various beneficial incentive and prize introduced, the Tamil Nadu Government has achieved over and above target fixed for Tamil Nadu State i.e. Rs.580 crore for the year. This year the Tamil Nadu Government has fixed the target of Rs.550 crore. All District Collectors, Commissioners, Corporation of Madras and all the Staff of this Directorate should put in hard work in order to achieve the target fixed by the Tamil Nadu Government. Therefore in order to make our home prosper and our Country to develop people should make use of the various benefits of Small Savings Schemes by depositing a part of their income in Small Savings.



Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology has discovered an excellent Durga Stone Image from Singapuram in Gingee Taluk of South Arcot District. On stylistic Ground this image is assignable to 7th Century A.D. This was located by M/s. S.K. Damodaran, Deputy Director and V. Ramamurthy, Epigraphist of this office, in the direction of Thiru. Natana. Kasinathan, Director of this department. Information with regard to the image was given by Thiru. Muthu Ethirasan, a teacher of Madras.

The image is standing in Thir-thanga Pose, placing its left leg on the head of a buffalo. Having eight hands, this figure has Chakkara, long sword, dagger and an arrow in the right four hands, while conch, bow shield in the left three hands the fourth is bearing the sharp and portion of the sword. In appearance it shows the typical Pallava features as is found in other Pallava sculptures. The figures of deer and lion are flanking the image right and left near her head respectively. The two devotees are also portrayed in squatting position flanking her on two sides near her

feet. All the figures are found in bas-relief on a rectangular big stone measuring to nearly 4 feet height.

The image is an outstanding one since she is shown with her two mounts namely deer and lion. Durga is called in Tamil Literature as Paikalaippaval and Simhavahini. Hence this image appears to be the true representation of description found in literature. This is the first image so far located in South Arcot District portrayed with two mounts. Once such image had already been located a few years ago in Chengleput-MGR District by the University of Madras.

## DISCOVERY OF 1300 YEARS OLD PALLAVA DURGA

# THE HISTORY OF TAMIL ISAI SANGAM

**Prof. L.P.K.R. Ramanathan Chettiar**

Secretary, Tamil Music Research Committee,  
Tamil Isai Sangam

**T**he ringing in of the 20th Century, brought in its wake an awakening among the people of Tamil Nadu, that their mother tongue, Tamil, should occupy an important place in all realms of life. They were keen to bring in an attitudinal change among the scholars, to attempt to write in chaste Tamil, to revive all the past glory of the Tamils in their language, literature, arts and culture. Many of the great sons of Tamil Nadu took up this cause and created a very effective public awareness. A few enlightened people thought that unless an academic atmosphere is provided as a base for this effort, their attempts will not take roots and gain grounds. It was therefore, proposed to establish a University. The late Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, a visionary, took the earliest step in this direction and founded the Annamalai University. Annamalai Chettiar earnestly felt that the Tamil Music should occupy a prime position in all conferences and concerts, in Tamil Nadu.

When he expressed his desire to implement this, there was resistance and opposition came from many quarters. Undeterred by these oppositions, many Tamil scholars, Musicologists and Musicians chose to support this and won over the oppositions.

Sir Annamalai Chettiar helped to start a Tamil Isai Kalloori at Chidambaram in 1929 and later converted this nucleus as an integral part of the Music faculty at Annamalai University offering course in Music for degree. Annamalai University was a pioneer among Universities in starting this course. Annamalai Chettiar, succeeded in this effort and gave a good inspiration and sense of direction for this movement and supplemented this with liberal fundings. In this great effort of Annamalai Chettiar, eminent citizens like Sir R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar, Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar, Kalki Krishnamurthy, T.K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar, Perarignar Annadurai and a host of musicians like T.N. Rajarathnam Pillai, Tiger



Varadachari, Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, K. Ponniah Pillai, Papanasam Sivan and several others extended their support.

A few Tamil Music Conferences were organised at various places, commencing at Annamalai Nagar in 1941, for discussing steps to promote Tamil Isai. As the movement for Tamil Isai, spearheaded by Annamalai Chettiar, gained momentum and strength, it was decided to start the Tamil Isai Sangam, at Madras as a focal centre for leadership.

## **Tamil Isai Sangam, Madras**

Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar wanted to utilise the initial **breakthroughs which were successful** and consolidate the Tamil Isai Movement. Hence, he resolved to establish the Tamil Isai Academy, in the Capital of Tamil Nadu - the city of Madras. In 1943 May, Tamil Isai Sangam was founded in Madras.

Tamil Isai Sangam organised a big Tamil Isai Conference from 23.12.1943 to 4.1.1944 at St. Mary's Hall, Madras. This Conference was a momentous one. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar with an invocation by Isaiarasu M.M. Dhandapani Desikar and the

Welcome address by Pammal sambanda Mudaliar.

As part of the first Tamil Isai Conference, Tamil Isai concerts were held on all the twelve days from 24.12.1943 to 4.1.1944. In these concerts, the leading artistes like Isaiaarasu M.M. Dhandapani Desikar, M.K. Thiyagaraja Bhagavathar, K.B. Sundarambal, Thiruvavuduthurai T.N. Rajarathnam Pillai, P.S. Veerusami Pillai, N.C. Vasantha Kokilam, D.K. Pattammal, Chidambaram Jayaraman, G.N. Balasubramaniam and others devoted their entire performance to Tamil Songs and filled the audience with joy.

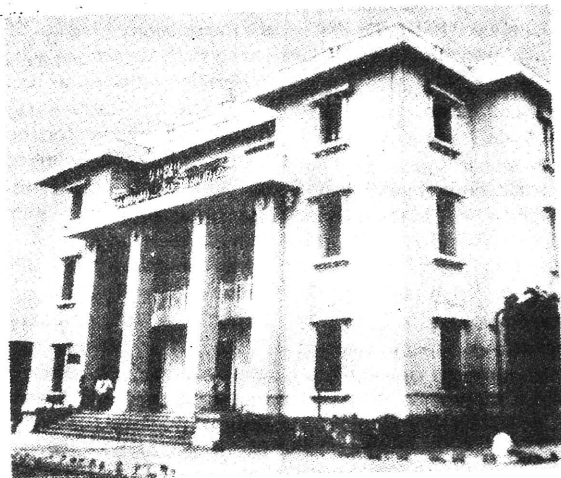
In short, this first Conference of Chennai Tamil Isai Sangam had sown the seeds of hope among the Tamil people.

### College of Tamil Isai

On behalf of the Tamil Isai Sangam, Madras on 23.1.1944, a college of Tamil Isai was launched. Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai took an abiding interest in the development of this institution. An advisory committee was formed to advise on the activities of this college, under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur T.M. Chinniah Pillai.

### RAJAH ANNAMALAI MANRAM

Rajah Sir Annamalai wished that Chennai Tamil Isai Sangam should have a permanent building of its own with all the necessary facilities and modern amenities to perform Isai concerts. His cherished desire did not materialise in his life time. Nevertheless, due to the untiring efforts of Dr. R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar, Dr. Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar and Thiru. M.A. Chidambaram and with the support from the Government of Madras, a place was secured in Esplanade, Madras, in the year 1950. A building for the Tamil Isai Sangam came up in that model locality of the city. Dr. R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar took a keen interest in the planning, designing



Rajah Annamalai Manram, Madras

and execution of that huge structure. Today, this majestic building stands as a fitting monument for Tamil Isai and its great savants in the name 'Rajah Annamalai Manram'.

The opening function of the building of this Manram was held on 31.12.1952.

### Special programmes of pann research meetings

The old art of opera or dance-drama, Saraboj II at Tanjore (1798 A.D. to 1832) had to be given up in the Thanjai Peria Koil due to disturbing political developments. The Tamil Isai Sangam played a great role in reviving the playing of some of these dance-dramas, an exclusive art treasure of Tamils; a very self-rewarding one.

The pann research meetings, besides being an intellectual fete, could also find time to exhibit some of these unusual pieces, such as Nava Sakthi dances and well choreographed dances on the tunes of Thevaram, Thiruvassagam, Divyaprabandam and Tiruppugazh. Further group concerts of various music and provided for operas like Thandava Deeparathanai, to the tunes of

Nadaswaram are taking place. Musical performances with old instruments like Suramandali, Sadanandiri, Thakkai, Kachchabi, Sannavudal, Sarangi and Soorya Vadyam were also arranged. Dance dramas on Mavali, Kabilai, Meenakshi Kalyanam, Manimegalai, Civak Cintamani, Villi Bharatham, Mohini Vilasam, Kathal Vallikanda Murugan, Kuruvaikoothu, Pannum Barathamum, Meenatchammai Pillai Tamizh, Alwargal Kanda Kannan, Annayin Arul Vilayadal, Kannappa Nayanar, Thiruneelakandar, Karaikkal Ammaiyar, Kulasegarazhvar, Gnanakkuzhandai, Pathukkuravanji, Thiruvuru Ula were also performed on many occasions in the Pann Conference. Kummi, Pinnal Kolattam, etc. are some of the folk art programmes performed in these assemblies.

Eminent artistes like Natiyakalanidhi K. Meenatchi Sundaram Pillai, Padanainalloor M. Muthia Pillai, Thanjai K.P. Krishnamoorthy Pillai, Thirumathi N. Syamala, V.V. Sadagopan, Vedaranyam Tmt. Pattammal, Tmt. K. Lalitha, R. Saravana Muthu Bagavathar, Pudukkottai Illakkumi Ammal, Kumari Bharathi, S. Padma, Kutralam S. Ganesan Pillai, K.N.



Dhandayuthapani Pillai, Vazhuvur R. Samraj, M.L. Vasanthakumari, T.M. Arunachalam Pillai, Dr. Padma Subramaniam, Adayar K. Illakkumanan, V.P. Dhanajayan, Tmt. Santha Dhananjayan, Tmt. Vyjayanthi Mala Bali, Kalanithi Narayanan, Tmt. Nirmala Ramachandran, Tmt. Jayalathumi Arunachalam, A. Emananthan, Tmt. Chitra Visveswaran, Dr. Vijayalakshmi Navaneetha Krishnan, Valayapatti R. Krishnan, Dr. R. Nagasamy, Tmt. Rajasri Goutham have contributed their mite in organising varied opera programmes.

Many other programmes like full time music performances on Thevaram, Divya Prapandam, Thirupugazh were also conducted during the Pann research meetings. Entry is free for all these Music concerts of Thevaram, Thivyaprabandam and Thirupugazh. Every year, thousands of people have enjoyed attending these programmes. One of the main aims of the Tamil Isai Sangam is to rehabilitate these traditional arts which have long since been forgotten, though they are rich in content and form. Hence, unmindful of the high rate of expenditure, Tamil Isai Sangam is enthusiastically organising these programmes with a missionary zeal by inviting great artists from many places far and near.

During the Pann Research seminars conducted in these forty two years, it was established by research that the Thevaram Panns, sung to a few ragas in vogue now, is equivalent to the traditional Panns sung by othuvans. So far, 17 Panns in Thevaram ragas have been identified with equivalent ragas. Research on the rest of the Panns are in progress.

### Conferment of 'Isai Perarignar' Title

Tamil Isai Sangam realised the need to involve the leading artistes of eminence in the deliberations

of conferences and Tamil Isai Festivals. Therefore, it was decided to invite such people of calibre and a high degree of scholarship, expertise and popular recognition for these occasions. Such dignitaries, invited for the annual Music Conference were decorated by Tamil Isai Sangam with the title 'Isai Perarignar', in recognition of their meritorious service to the fields of Music and allied arts; Commencing this honour, from its tenth year of celebration, on 21.12.57, it is being continued. A gold Model with 'Isai Perarignar' engraved on it and a certificate of honour by Tamil Isai Sangam, with its insignia, is given to those who are honoured with this title.

Subramania Pillai, Papanasam Sivan, K.B. Sundarambal, Thirumuruga Kirupanandavariar, Palkat T.S. Mani Iyer, Semmangudi Sreenivasa Iyer, M.S. Subbulakshmi, Madurai S. Somasundaram, M.P. Periasamy Thooran, D.K. Pattammal, Thiruveezhimizhalai S. Subramania Pillai, T. Balasaraswathy, Mayuram V.R. Govindarasa Pillai, Thiruveezhimizhalai S. Natarasa Sundaram Pillai, M.L. Vasanthakumari, Ramanathapuram C.S. Muruga boopathy, Mee. Pa. Somasundaram, Dr. S. Ramanathan, Seerkazhi S. Govindarajan, Namagiripettai K. Krishnan, Lalgudi G. Jayaraman, Thanjai K.P. Krishnamoorthy Pillai, Dharmam-



Moreover, a silver plate with the name of Tamil Isai Sangam is also presented to them. So far, thirty seven eminent persons have been decorated with this unique recognition. This honour has been well received by the world of music.

### Roll of honour of dignitaries honoured with the Title of 'Isai Perarignar'

Isai Arasu M.M. Dhandapani Desigar, Prof. P. Sambamoorthy, Kumbakonam K. Rajamanickam Pillai, Thiruvaidaimarudur P.S. Veerusamy Pillai, Ariyakkudi Ramanuja Iyengar, Vazhuvor R. Ramaiah Pillai, Madurai Mani Iyer, Musiri Subramania Iyer, Chittoor

puram P. Swaminathan, R.S. Manohar, Kunnakudi R. Vaidyanathan, Valayapatti R. Subramanian, Maharajapuram V. Santhanam.

Music is an integral part of life of Tamils. It is inextricably interwoven with their culture. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar has very thoughtfully led this innovative movement of Tamil Isai. The Tamil Isai Sangam is playing the role of preserving and fostering Tamil Isai and the Tamil artistes. The long awaited Golden Jubilee Celebration of this Tamil Isai Sangam took place at Rajah Annamalai Manram from 21st December 1992.

# THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE BANK

## PREAMBLE

With a view to accelerate the growth of Industrial Cooperatives and thereby generate more employment, in rural and semi urban areas, the administrative control of Industrial Cooperatives in the State was transferred to the Department of Industries and Commerce in the year 1956.

The Working Group constituted by the Government of India recommended for the setting up of a separate financing agency for meeting the credit needs of Industrial Cooperatives to relieve the burden of State Government. As the conditions were favourable for the formation of an Industrial Cooperative Bank, the Government of India also accepted in principle to State partnership to Industrial Cooperative Banks. It is against this background the Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Bank popularly known as 'TAICO BANK' came into being. The Bank was registered on 13.9.1961 and formally started functioning in November, 1962.

## ORGANISATION

The organisational set up of TAICO BANK is unique and broad based in the sense that it provides assistance to Industrial

Cooperatives broadly classified as VSI Sector by NABARD. The Broad categories of Industrial Cooperatives financed are listed as under:-

1. Small Scale Industries
2. Coir Industries
3. Handicrafts

## ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

The management of the Bank was vested with the Board of Directors nominated by Director of Industries and Commerce and Registrar of Industrial Cooperatives upto 13.6.76.

Thereafter the affairs of the Bank are being managed by a Special Officer.

## BRANCHES

The Bank besides its Head Office at Madras has Eleven branches

at the following places.

1. Coonoor, 2. Kovilpatti, 3. Sattur,
4. Madurai, 5. Trichy, 6. Salem,
7. Extension Counter at Chepauk, Madras-5,
8. Vellore, 9. Nagercoil, 10. Coimbatore, 11. Thanjavur.

## GROWTH

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Bank commencing its banking business in a modest scale in the early stages has recorded substantial growth in all areas of banking activities during the last 30 years.

Thus it has become a force to reckon within the matter of providing finance exclusively to Industrial Cooperatives in the State both for their block capital and working capital needs. This bank has made significant contribution to development of Village and Small Scale Industries in the State through Industrial Cooperatives on account of the policy of liberal financial assistances.

Taico Bank's advances to Industrial Cooperative Societies (As on 30.6.92)

(Rs. in lakh)

- a) Tea 270.05
- b) Starch & Sago 67.92
- c) Matches 38.15
- d) Polythene 129.61
- e) Taxi & Auto 71.91
- f) Others 504.83

## The working of the Bank

The TAICO BANK provides the



following types of financial assistances to Industrial Cooperatives functioning under the administrative control of the Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

- a) Term loan
- b) Cash credit loan
- c) Bills discounting
- d) Bridge loan
- e) Key loan
- f) Bank guarantee

As on date there are 449 societies on roll as members of this Bank. The term loans are sanctioned for meeting the block capital needs while cash credit are sanctioned for meeting the working capital requirements.

The following are the rates of interest charged by the Bank for the loans and advances

Size of the limit Rate of interest  
(% Per annum)

- a) Upto and inclusive of Rs.7,500 11.5%
- b) Over Rs.7,500 and upto Rs.25,000 13.5%
- c) Over Rs.25,000 and upto Rs.2,00,000 16.5%
- d) Over Rs.2,00,000 19%

#### **Assistance from State Government**

The Government of Tamil Nadu have extended the following assistances to this Bank as detailed below:

1. State participation under share capital structure of the Bank Rs.233.30 lakh
2. By way of guarantee for the repayment of F.D.S.T.D. accepted by the bank from both the members and public (for principal and interest) Rs.500 Lakh
3. Guarantee for repayment of clean cash credit accommodation availed from State Bank of India, Anna Salai, Madras-2. Rs.20 lakh.

#### **Recognition of the Bank by Reserve Bank of India**

The question of recognition of TAICO BANK by Reserve Bank of



India for availing refinance facilities from NABARD was pending with Reserve Bank of India ever since the year 1971. The Reserve Bank of India has now recognised the Bank (October 1987) for availing refinance facilities in the Eight Districts in the State. The Districts are:-

1. Madras
2. Tiruchirappalli
3. Ramanathapuram
4. Pudukottai
5. Kanyakumari
6. Nellore
7. Chidambaram
8. The Nilgiris.

The Bank has identified several expansion programmes especially in Tea Factories and Polithene for availing these refinance facilities. It is expected that these refinance applications to the tune of about Rs.100 lakh can be processed and sent to NABARD.

#### **Statutory Functions**

The TAICO BANK is looking after the liquidation work pertaining to the Industrial Cooperative Societies financed by the Bank. This is a statutory function entrusted by the Department to the Bank. These societies are spread over throughout the State.

There are 95 societies for which the Government officers attached to the Bank are appointed as official liquidators. The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce/Special Officers is the official liquidator for 6 societies and Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce is the official liquidator for 89 societies.

#### **Building**

The Bank has owned a building measuring 5,000 sq.ft in the M.M.D.A. Complex valued Rs. 4770 lakh. The Bank has also proposed to construct a multistoried complex at Raja Annamalaipuram, Madras.

#### **Jewel Loan**

The Bank has also proposed to issue Jewel loan and the preliminary work for the same are at full swing.

The Bank is expected to play a pivotal role, with the help of NABARD; in its own humble way by achieving its promotional objectives of Cottage and Village Industries, Handicrafts, Coir and other rural crafts and thereby securing rural prosperity through formation of Industrial Cooperatives by availing financial assistance under various refinance schemes to the maximum extent.



# WOMEN DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY



Several activities are carried out in the Directorate of Social Welfare Department. Among the various developmental activities, Women Development Industrial Co-operative Societies have been organised on various trades, exclusively for women living below poverty line. The main object is to uplift their standard of living and provide them continuous employment whose family income is less than Rs.6,400 p.m. This evidently paves the way to supplement their family income. At present it is the policy of the Government to provide employment to more than one lakh women in the Social Welfare Department itself and this is implemented through these Women Development Industrial Co-operative Societies. Tie up arrangements are made with various Department in the Government sponsored schemes and therefore the marketing of the products of the Women Development Industrial Co-operative Societies are well secured.

## Types of Societies

The following type of Women Development Societies are functioning under this Department, they are:

a) Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Society-73

b) Weaning Food Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society-22

c) Chalk Crayon Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society-19

d) Stationery Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society-13

e) Footwear Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Society-38

f) Nallur Coir in Tanjore and Soap at Velachery, Madras-2 (1+1)

Total 167

## Free supply of Uniform

Every year free uniforms are provided for the school children studying in Standard I to VIII under Noon Meal Programme to the extent of 33.93 lakh sets of uniform for boys. Similarly for girls 29.55 lakh sets of uniform are given free. So also Davani is provided as free uniform to the extent of 3.45 lakh numbers of girls studying in VII & VIII Standard. Free uniforms are also provided to children studying under the control of Adi Dravidar/Tribal Welfare. About Rs.5.48 crore were disbursed as wages to the members of the tailoring Co-operative Societies. The uniform cloth is obtained from Co-optex, Khadi and Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporation Limited.

## Free supply of Footwear

Every year 3 lakh pairs of chappals are produced by the footwear Co-operative Societies function-

ing under the control of Social Welfare Department for supply to the school children studying from Standard I to VIII. Government allots the number of pairs to the Departments concerned. TALCO supplies the raw materials for production of chappals and monitors the scheme.

## Weaning Food

Weaning Food is supplied free to the children in the age group of 2 and above, pregnant ladies and lactating mothers. The indents are placed by ICDS and TINP. The required foods are manufactured by the 22 Weaning Food Co-operative Societies. Government of India supplies free wheat every year to the extent of 995 M. tonnes. Apart from this, 140 M.T. of wheat is provided under the public distribution system (PDS) by the TNCS Corporation on subsidised rate. The manufactured Weaning Food is distributed to various feeding centres attached to various projects and areas covered under ICDS & TINP. The World Bank provides funds for implementation of TINP Projects, and funds provided by SIDA (Swedish fund) Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu for ICDS Projects.

## Chalk Crayon

The Chalk Crayon Societies secure the order from all the

schools approved by a G.O.Ms. No.27/EDN (BG II) Department dated 9.1.89. Accordingly all the schools have to purchase chalk from the 19 Societies.

### Stationery Co-operative Society

There are 13 Stationery Societies providing employment to women by duly obtaining work under ICDS centres and TINP. These 13 societies execute the orders and obtain the bill of cost from the respective Child Development Project Officers.

### Nallur Coir

The Nallur Coir Workers Society has been organised in Thanjavur District. This Society extracts coconut fibre. There are 5 production centres where rope making is carried out. The society also imparts training to women. The Society is provided with subsidy granted by THADCO for putting up workshop. Besides this, Coir-board also provides 20% rebate on the total annual sales for 90 days in a year. A model Coir Village

scheme has been completed with the assistance of Coir Board.

### Liquid Soap

One Liquid Soap Society has been organised in the year 1987 under the funds provided in Part-II Scheme. The Society produces liquid soap, cleaning powder,

phenoyl and basic liquid substance for manufacture of soap.

The entire amount is funded by Education Department, Government of Tamil Nadu to the Footwear and Uniforms to School Children.

### The performance details

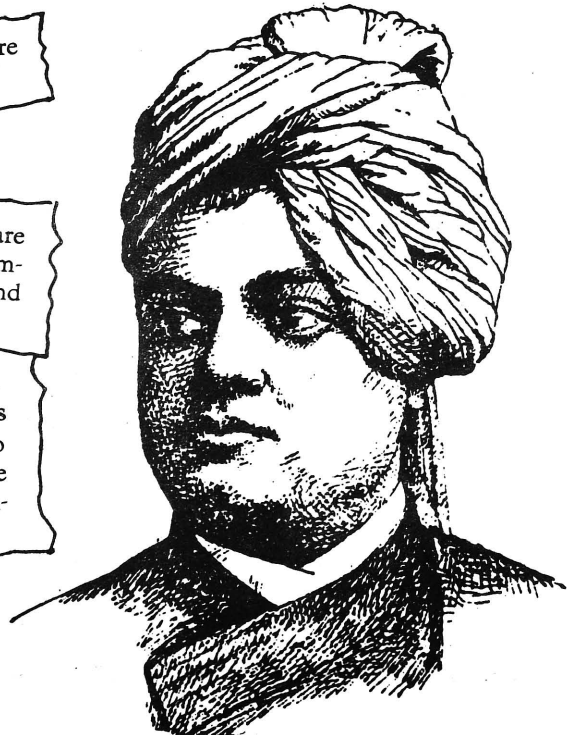
Sl. No.		No. of beneficiaries	Wages distributed during the year 1991-92
			Rs.
1.	Tailoring	73	26,135
2.	Footwear	38	3,512
3.	Chalk Crayon	11	1,052
4.	Weaning Food Society	22	1,154
5.	Stationery Co-operative Societies	13	1,129
6.	Liquid Soap Co-operative Society	1	28
7.	Nallur Coir Society	1	115
	Total	33,125	5,98,84,900

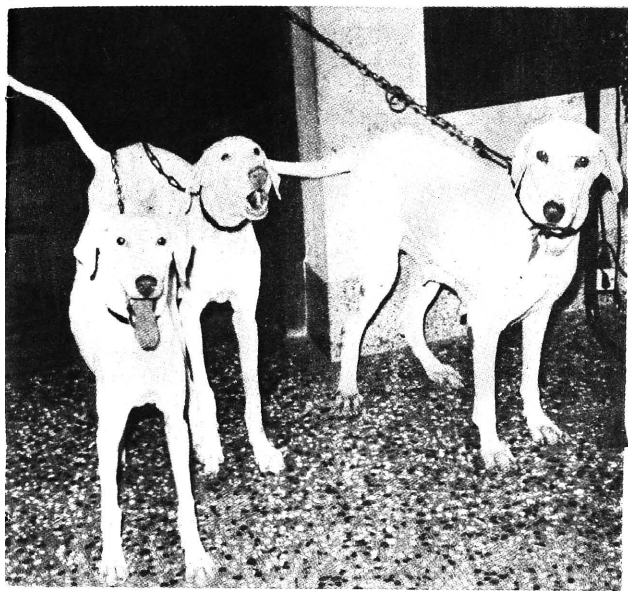
Give me a few men and women who are pure and selfless and I shall shake the world.

Never say, 'No'; never say I Cannot' for you are infinite. Even time and space are as nothing compared with your nature. You can do anything and everything, you are almighty.

Feel, my children, feel, feel for the poor, the ignorant, the downtrodden; feel till the heart stops and the brain reels and you think you will go mad. Then pour the soul out at the feet of the Lord, and then will come power, help, and indomitable energy.

— Swami Vivekananda.





## RAJAPALAYAM BREED OF DOGS

the State but even from Northern States, which is a very encouraging trend setter to further accelerate the tempo and quality of breeding in the coming years to come.

Taking into consideration the above facts, in order to stream line the breeding, rearing and marketing of the Rosy Rajapalayam breed, under the directions from the District Collector Thiru T.S. Sridhar, I.A.S. spade works were done to form a Dog breeders Co-operative Society at Rajapalayam by the Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry. Amidst overwhelming enthusiasm from the philanthropists of Rajapalayam active and constructive involvement by the local breeders irrespective of their social and financial status, a long waited dream had bloomed into an organisation solely meant for breeding, rearing, marketing the Rajapalayam breed which is going to take a position in the Kennel Map of India in the years to come.

Accordingly the society has been registered on 21.6.91 and started functioning from 3.7.91 as the first, Dog Breeders Co-operative Society Ltd., in the State (AHD 21 Dog Breeders Co-operative Society Ltd.,).

The future plan of action proposed by the Society consists of:

To adopt improved methods of dog breeding.

To arrange proper marketing towards the sale of the dogs.

**R**ajapalayam breed of dogs retraces its origin back to centuries old Vijayanagar Dynasty, followed by migration to Rajapalayam area along with the master who were in possession of them. They gave much recognition to the watchfulness and fidelity of the breed which were part and parcel of their life.

Due to lack of breeding knowledge, they allowed high degree of in-breeding ultimately giving birth to pups with lot of Congenial deformities. Subsequently there was a clear stage when the breed itself faced almost extinction like a vanishing tribe.

Rajapalayam breed dogs are noted for their fairness in look, awareness in security and above all the faithfulness to their boss.

Under these circumstances, the District Collector Thiru T.S. Sridhar, I.A.S., who himself is a per-rearer thought of diversifying the activities under I.R.D.P. a major poverty alleviation programme towards dog breeding. Accordingly, to benefit the interests of the poorest among the

poor who were themselves interested in dog breeding as part of their livelihood were taken into the mainstream of IRDP with the active involvement of IRDP under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, with the collaboration of the Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry and his staff. A pioneering task which was in thoughts with the District Administration had been put into action. Due to the constant persuasions with the broad minded bankers, consistent efforts taken by the DRDA to identify and select the beneficiaries and the corrective technical approach put forth by the Regional Animal Husbandry administration under the guidance of the Director of Animal Husbandry the thoughts and plans came into real existence and 5 IRDP beneficiaries received the loan assistance from the commercial Banks and people had ultimately understood the plan of action put forth to save the prestigious breed from extinction side by side alleviating the poorness in the society.

Now there is increasing demand for the pups not only throughout

To arrange for credit and subsidy facilities to purchase, rear and upkeep of dogs.

To provide educational assistance in the breeding and care and management of dogs.

To assist members to maintain good strains of dogs with appropriate accommodation and managerial practices by providing kennels.

To provide necessary infrastructure etc. like vaccine, medicines.

To deal with all appropriate activities to maintain the tempo in the maintenance of the breed fixtures and the breed characters.

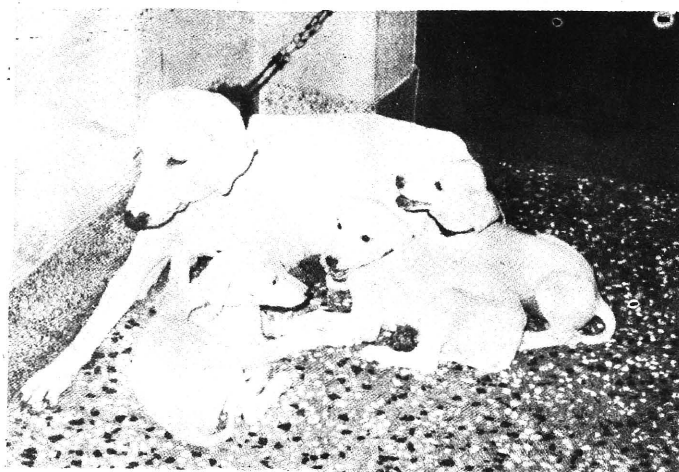
Once the above future plan of action proposed by the society materialises into action in the years to come with the active involvement of the people from various walks of life.

a. Systemic and scientific breeding programmes will be materialised.

b. Organised marketing system will be contemplated to shun the involvement of intermediaries

who grab away most of the profit leaving little with the actual breeders.

c. Modernised managerial practices prophylactic care and Veterinary services will be available and above all bring back to the lime light of the world the favours Rosy Rajapalayam breed to its original pride and valour with the recognition in the canine mash of India.



### Behaviour of the Rajapalayam Breed of Dogs

1. They do not like to be chained and reared in captivity. They prefer free range movements.
2. They do not respond to calls or directions but their response is quicker during night hours.
3. They do neither take into confidence any body immediately nor allow things to be taken for granted.
4. They are proudly in look.
5. The dogs are very much prone to diseases like Distemper and eczema.
6. Their breeding capacity extends upto 7 years.

### Special features of Rajapalayam breed of dogs which attract breeders and pet lovers.

1. They are beautiful in appearance and bodily confirmation.
2. They are capable of running as Super fasts and do not get exhausted even if they run miles and miles.
3. They are having bold mental stature and face even wild animals with much of courage and confidence.

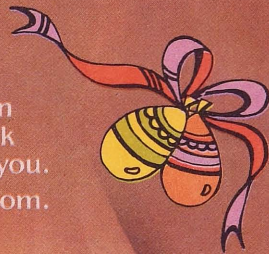
### CHARACTERS OF RAJAPALAYAM BREED OF DOGS.

Height	..	26-30 inches
Colour	..	Snow white
Coat	..	Fine
Body	..	Fairly long
Tail	..	Long and slender
Chest	..	Broad with skin-folds between chest and neck.
Trunk	..	tucked up stomach
Face	..	Alongate, Rosy, muzzle.
Eyes	..	Blue (Pearly)
Ears	..	Broad, Droopy and long
Legs	..	Straight and Sturdy



# Exotic Designs for the New Year

A new range added in  
Chiffon, Polyester, Silk  
and Cotton sarees for you.  
Visit Co-optex showroom.



**Co-optex**  
Handlooms

DIPR/Efficient



