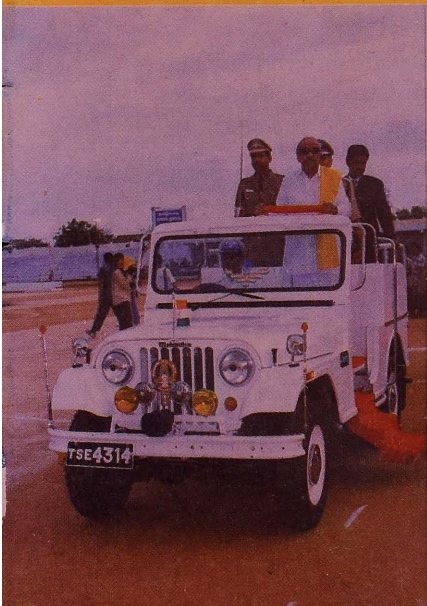
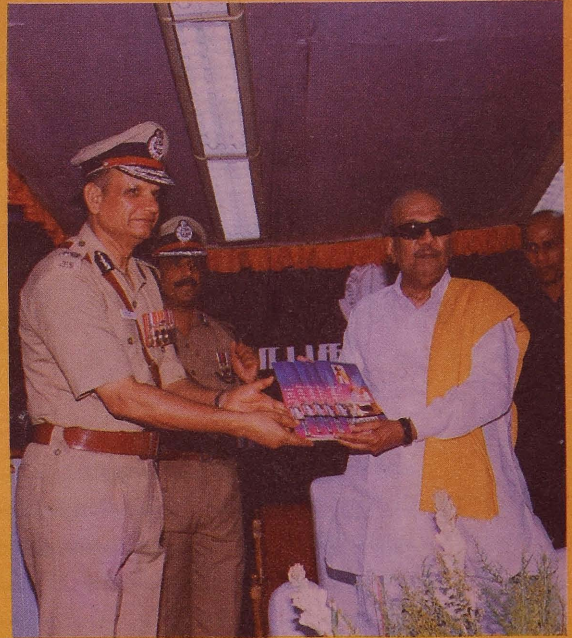
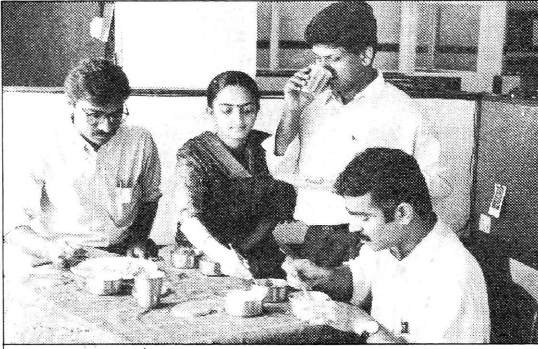


# Tamil Arasu

SEPTEMBER 1998 Rs. 3





**நமது அன்றாட  
பழக்கவழக்கங்களால்,  
எய்ட்ஸ் வராது.  
அதற்கு நீங்களே  
ஒரு உதாரணம்.**

காலையில் எழுந்தது முதல் ராத்திரி படுக்கப் போகும் வரை நீங்கள் எத்தனையோ பேரைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஓட்டலுக்குச் செல்கிறீர்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கிறீர்கள், நெரிசலான பஸ்ஸில் பயணம் செய்கிறீர்கள், பலருடன் கை குலுக்குகிறீர்கள்.

இவர்களில் யாருக்காவது எச்ஐவி/ எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்து இருக்கலாம்.

சாதாரண பழக்கவழக்கங்களின் மூலம் எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதாக இருந்தால், உங்களையும் எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

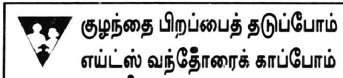
ஆனால் அப்படி இல்லையே...

ஏனெனில், கை குலுக்குவதாலோ, உணவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதாலோ, தொடுவதாலோ, தும்மலினாலோ, கழிப்பிடத்தை அனைவரும் உபயோகிப்பதாலோ, எய்ட்ஸ் பரவுவதில்லை.

எனவே எய்ட்ஸ் பாதித்தவரைக் கண்டு நீங்கள் ஒதுங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் இல்லை.

அவர்களும் நம்மைப் போன்றவர்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் போல நாம் அன்பும், ஆதரவும் காட்டுவோம்.

**சிறிதளவு ஆதரவு பெருமளவு  
சுமையைக் குறைக்கும்.**



மேலும் விவரங்களுக்கு அணுக வேண்டிய முகவரி :  
தமிழ்நாடு எய்ட்ஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்பு  
417, பாந்தியன் ரோடு, சென்னை - 600 008.  
தொ.பே.: 8255467, 8255261, 8254917.  
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# TAMIL ARASU

*Magazine of the Government of Tamil Nadu*

*Thiruvalluvar Year 2029 - Aavani-Purattasi*

*September 1998*

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## *Wrappers*

**I - Distribution of the Chief Minister's Police Medal.**

**IV - Inauguration of the Fifth Samathuvapuram in Pudukottai District on 30-9-1998.**

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# DO YOUR DUTIES WITH GOOD HEART AND FAITH - I AM BEHIND YOU

- Hon'ble Chief Minister **KALAIgnAR**



**H**on'ble Chief Minister **KalaIgnar M.KARUNANIDHI** distributed the Anna Medals to 97 Awardees including 10 gallantry awards on 30.9.1998 at Tiruchi. The awardees included 64 police personnel, nine each from the Fire and Prisons Departments and five Home Guards.

In his address the Chief Minister KalaIgnar said though the Medal is called as the Chief Minister's Police Medal, he desires to call it as Anna Medal.

He said, he had been voicing for the welfare of the Police Personnel even from his earlier social life including when he was in the opposition for which he had been put to difficulties. His writings and plays in favour of the police had been banned by the then ruling Government. That was why Tamil Nadu Police has been provided pay scale on par with Central Pay Scales. He said Tamil Nadu was the first State in the Country to sanction Central Pay Scales for the Police Personnel. He said during the last two years, 23,071 new recruits

have been made in the Police Department, including 13,400 Police Personnel selected during the previous regime and who had not been appointed. He also disclosed that 10,000 new recruits would also be inducted in the Police Force.

Apart from this, 55 promotions in the level of Additional Superintendent of Police, 130 promotions with regard to Deputy Superintendent of Police, 255 promotions in the Inspector of Police (Taluk) level, 53 promotions with regard to Inspector of Police on reserved, 173 promotions in Sub-Inspector of Police (Taluk), 208 promotions in Sub-Inspector of Police level, 1000 promotions in the Head Constable Cadre, 10,106 promotions in Grade I Police Constable Cadre, 400 promotions in the Women Head Constable Cadre. In all, 20,500 Police Personnel have been promoted. The actual strength of the Police Force is 90,325. 25.52 percent of this strength has been benefited by these promotions. 9,000 Constables who have put in 15 years' service have been promoted as Head Constables, as announced by this Government last year. Now the Head Constables



are requesting the Government for their promotion. The Government considering their request sympathetically have decided to promote them to Special Sub-Inspectors, those who have put in 10 years of service as Head Constables, enabling them to avail pay scales on par with other Sub-Inspectors. By this, a recruit of Grade-II Police will attain the post of Sub-Inspector in 25 years by promotion, added the Chief Minister listing out various benefits to them.

He said, a few of the Policemen may commit certain mistakes for which the entire force was being held responsible. Policemen are also humans. Doctors, Lawyers, Politicians are also humans. Few of these people may commit mistakes but if a few of the police personnel commit a mistake, the entire police force is blamed. The entire force is held responsible for the mistake of few policemen. So we have the responsibility of averting such policemen from committing such mistakes. This Government warns such people, if necessary will punish them. I request the co-operation of the police department for this.

The Coimbatore bomb blast was a blot on the police force, this Government and also on this State. The Government formed a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to investigate the bomb blast. The SIT arrested 165 accused in the cases. 8 have been killed in the blast. It has been investigated that the bomb materials have been brought in secretly from Karnataka, Kerala. The SIT has arrested 11 accused from Kerala, two from Karnataka, three from Andhra Pradesh and one from Calcutta. In all 17 accused have been arrested from other States which goes on to disprove that only CBI could effectively make arrests from other States. Orders have been issued to establish two Special Courts - in Coimbatore and in Chennai to conduct trial in the cases.

He requested the Police Personnel to carry on with their duties with good heart and faith having in mind that this Government considers the Police Force as a member of the family which would redress their grievances. I am behind you, he concluded. □



## **KALAI GNAR'S GOVERNMENT -**

### **“PROTECTOR OF THE POLICE”**

- ★ Tamil Nadu is the first state to implement pay scales to Grade II Police, on par with Central Government.
- ★ Tamil Nadu is the first State to evolve a policy of “Career Progression” for constables through promotions on seniority basis.
- ★ 20,500 promotions to police personnel, in the past 2 years.
- ★ Rs. 151 crores spent for the welfare of police personnel in just 2 years.
- ★ Construction of New Housing colonies for 5,000 police personnel at a cost of Rs.85 crores.
- ★ Rs.7 crores will be spent for the maintenance and repair works to the police owned buildings and police quarters.
- ★ Rs.4.18 crores allocated for providing separate-EB Meters to 13,932 police quarters.
- ★ Provision of fan facilities to 11,140 police quarters at a cost of Rs.1 crore.
- ★ New buildings were constructed for 81 police stations, at a cost of Rs.15.29 crores, during the past 2 years.
- ★ Construction of 40 police stations at a cost of Rs.1.60 crores during the current year.
- ★ 57 new police stations created during the past two years. 18 new police stations in the current year.
- ★ Allocation of Rs.5,000 per annum to each police station, for the first time, to meet out the contingency expenses.
- ★ An allocation of Rs.2.46 crores for the purchase of chairs, tables and almirahs in all the police stations.
- ★ Rs.47 crores spent for the modernisation of the police force during the past two years. Rs.10 crores allocated for the modernisation this year.
- ★ The historical building housing the DGP Office has been renovated at a cost of Rs.1.50 crores.

# OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO MAKE OUR STATE CENTPERCENT COMPUTER - LITERATE



*Address by the Hon'ble Chief Minister,  
KALAINAR  
at the meeting on Information Technology,  
at Secretariat, Chennai on 4-9-1998.*

I am very happy to extend a warm welcome to all of you. I consider this a very important day, as, I am meeting with the leaders of India's most dynamic Information Technology industry.

As you are all aware, Tamil Nadu has, of late, been making impressive progress in industrialisation. Today we are the third most industrialised State in the country. However, we do not wish to rest on our laurels. We are taking all necessary steps to reach the first slot. Given our good infrastructure facilities, excellent work culture, skilled manpower, suitable industrial climate coupled with our transparent and investor - friendly industrial policy, I am confident of achieving this. It is in this context that the term Information Technology becomes relevant.

Information Technology, which emerged during the Seventies as something more than a mere concept, is today omnipresent. Every segment of any industry is linked and nurtured by the Information Technology sector. It has now become an integral part of the global economy of the Nineties. Information Technology has opened up a lot of opportunities in human resources development, finance, inventory management, marketing, banking or capital market. In fact, any industry without Information Technology forming the backbone today is outdated. For a large and populous country, sound infotech system assumes greater importance. Not only this, Information Technology has the potential to change for the better the way Government serves the people - be it delivery of services like health care and education, enforcement of rules and regulations with a view to ensuring peaceful and orderly life of citizens, and so on.

The Information Technology sector has been growing steadily in the State. Software exports from Tamil Nadu, were a mere Rs.36 crores in 1994-95. It has grown to over Rs.425 crores in 1997-98. The hardware exports from Tamil Nadu amounted to over Rs.750 crores.

Given our intrinsic strength in terms of education and industrial infrastructure, we are keen to take Tamil Nadu to even greater heights in Information Technology. With this objective, we have worked out a series of initiatives aimed at making Tamil Nadu a major software centre in both domestic and export markets.

## **Our thrust to this sector consists of the following major components :**

- \* As a measure of our complete commitment to Information Technology industry, my Government, has recently announced an Information Technology policy with very substantial incentives and concessions in the form of complete exemption from stamp duty, transfer of property tax, and registration charges on infrastructure projects by user Information Technology companies, exemption from sales tax, exemption from powercuts, relaxation from town planning guidelines etc.

This policy package has been carefully formulated to promote your interests. I am glad to inform you that this has been received very well by the industry.



\* The second initiative taken by my Government is provision of quality and skilled manpower. Out of the 23,000 engineers graduated every year from the State, over 13,000 are from Information Technology - related disciplines coming from institutions of excellence, such as Anna University, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore and Regional Engineering College, Trichy.

With over 22,000 Software professionals now working here in Tamil Nadu, we have the largest pool of software professionals in the country. We have recently set up the Tamil Nadu Institute of Information Technology (TANITEC) as an institute of excellence at an investment of Rs.70 crores. This is being modelled along the lines of leading learning centres of the World. Our objective is to make this an industry-driven facility. Towards this end, we invite Information Technology companies to invest in the equity of TANITEC and participate in its activities by establishing labs, chairs and fellowships. I am happy to inform you that the PG Diploma course of TANITEC commenced yesterday and the PG degree programme will start from the coming academic year.

Our third initiative is provision of world-class infrastructure in the form of Tidel Park. It will provide 1 million sq.ft. space of state-of-the-art software technology office space within the city at affordable rates. We propose to allot infrastructured land of over 200 acres at Kelambakkam village, about 25 km from Chennai to Information Technology companies which want to set up their own facilities in a phased manner including housing for employees.

In recognition of the crucial role played by venture capital in promoting Information Technology industry globally, we have set up a software venture capital fund jointly between TIDCO, SIDBI and ILFS with an initial fund of Rs. 30 crores. This fund would be available for starting new Information Technology companies, expanding existing companies, and for designing and developing software products in Tamil Nadu.

We hope that this facility would be utilised by the industry for promoting their ventures.

\* Adequate availability and quality of basic telecom services are a key to the progress of Information Technology. With a view to improving the basic telecom sector in our State, we have requested the Government of India to bring this circle under MTNL. We are confident that in a few months' time, this will be through, paving the way for excellent telecom facilities.

As I mentioned earlier, Information Technology has the potential to improve services delivery by the Government to the citizens. We are speeding up the diffusion of Information Technology culture in Government. We have also decided to take the services closer to the people whom we serve. On 7th September, we are signing an MoU with Mr. Sam Pitroda with a view to providing community internet access centres in every nook and corner of the State in the next 24 months. I am sure, this will speed up better awareness of the Information Technology industry at the grassroots level. This will also help everyone realise and exploit its potential.

We are not going to be content with making Tamil Nadu a 100% literate State within the next 10 years. Our objective is more. We want to make our State 100% computer-literate within the next 10 years. Therefore, we have decided to make Information Technology subject a part of the school and college curriculum from the next academic year. We propose to involve private sector Information Technology companies in a big way in this exercise.

We live in a very exciting time. As members of the fastest growing, most dynamic industry in history, we are witnesses to a new revolution - a revolution of Information and Knowledge. We are part of the leadership and therefore responsible for the direction of the Information Technology industry.

I request you all to please share with us your valuable thoughts and considered suggestions on the direction we are proposing for our Information Technology industry, and for our children's education. Because the future belongs to today's children. It is our duty to equip our children to enable them to gain and retain their competitive edge. The future belongs to Information Technology. Hence we would like to make every effort which will help us claim our rightful place in the 21st Century. I invite all of you to participate in our purposeful venture by investing in this progressive state.

# Tamil Nadu attaining rapid growth through Information Technology

- Hon'ble Chief Minister **KALAIgnAR**



**T**he Hon'ble Chief Minister **Kalaigñar M. KARUNANIDHI** declared open the first-ever exclusive infotech institute in the country - Tamil Nadu Insitute of Information Technology (TANITEC) at the ELCOT complex at Perungudi on 11.9.1998.

While Inaugurating, the Chief Minister said that at present Tamil Nadu holds third place in industrial growth in the Country. He listed out some of the concessions and incentives extended by his Government to those entrepreneurs who are interested in establishing their industries in Tamil Nadu such as :

- ★ Tax exemption from stamp duty, transfer of property, registration fee for infrastructural facilities.
- ★ Exemption from sales tax
- ★ Exemption from power cut

- ★ Exemption from the rules pertaining to Town and Country planning.

The Chief Minister also said that this institute will be futuristic institute for multimedia in the country and Tamil Nadu will attain rapid industrial growth only through information technology.

The Institute will later be upgraded to a deemed university. Tamil Nadu is already ahead of other States in turning out computer, electronics and 'Infotech' Engineers. Of 16,355 engineers from the three fields in the country, 8448 were from Tamil Nadu, he added.

The former Union Minister for Industries and Member of the Parliament, Thiru. Murasoli Maran, Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru. K. Anbazhagan also spoke on the occasion. □



**1879** - Born on 17.9.1879 to Venkata Naickar and Chinnathayammai.

**1890** - He was asked to discontinue his school education, to involve him in the wholesale - commission business.

**1898** - Married Nagammai at the age of 19 and begetted a female child at 21. The child died after 5 months. No other children.

**1904\*** Due to a difference of opinion with his father, he went to Calcutta and Kasi at the age of 25 and was brought back by his father. Venkata Naickar Mandi - their wholesale business was renamed E.V. Rāmasamy Naickar Mandi and he was asked to look after the business.

**1911** - His father demised. The superstitious beliefs of the people seen by him at Kasi strengthened his rationalistic thinking.



## THANTHAI PERIYAR

### BIO - DATA

**1914-1918** - Organised Congress Conferences. He was the Erode Municipal Chairman for several years. Held 28 honorary posts.

**1919** - Joined Congress, resigning the post of Municipal Chairman.

**1920** - Resigned from all honorary posts and participated in non-co-operation movement organised by the Congress.

Became a disciple of Gandhiji and started dressing in Khadi clothes and insisted his family members to do the same. Involved himself in the establishment of Khadi Ashram in Thiruchengode and sold Khadi clothes. When Gandhiji organised prohibition campaigns, he cut down 500 income generating coconut trees in his garden.

**1921** - He was the Secretary of Tamil Nadu Congress. Organised demonstration against toddy shops in Erode and served prison terms.

His wife Nagammaiyar and his sister Kannamal participated in the demonstration and were imprisoned.

**1923** - Became the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress. His house in Erode became the party office of the Tamil Nadu Congress.

**1924** - Staged demonstration against untouchability in front of Mahadevan Temple in Vaikom, Kerala and was imprisoned twice. He was praised as 'Vaikom Hero'.

**1925** - Participated in all the Congress Conferences in Tamil Nadu and delivered stirring speeches. Started a weekly 'Kudiarasu' in Erode and spread self respect messages.

Quit the Congress Party at a Congress Conference at Kancheepuram for not accepting his resolution on communal

reservations.

**1926** - Started Self Respect Movement to eradicate casteism in the society.

**1927** - Untouchability can be abolished only by the abolition of casteism, he said to Gandhiji.

**1928** - Started an English Journal 'Revolt'.

**1929** - Self Respect Movement's first State Conference at Chengalpattu. Perarignar Anna who was a college student participated as a spectator. He propagated Self Respect in Malaysia in December.

**1930** - Second Conference of the Self Respect Movement was chaired by him at Erode.

**1931** - The third Conference of the Self Respect Movement at Virudhunagar.

**1932** - Went on for a 11 month world tour to Srilanka, Egypt, Russia, Greece, Turkey, Germany, Spain, France, Portugal and England.

**1933** - Propogated for equality through a weekly 'Puratchi'. Death of his wife Nagammaiyar.

**1934** - Started 'Pagutharivu', a weekly. published 'Pagutharivu' as a daily for a short period.

**1935** - Offered his support to Justice Party. Started a monthly 'Pagutharivu'. Congratulated Arignar Anna for

his involvement in self respect movement at a Conference in Thirupur.

**1936** - His mother died

**1937** - A Conference was organised by him against the imposition of Hindi in Kancheepuram.

**1938 September 26** - Staged demonstrations against the imposition of Hindi and courted arrest. He was elected as the President of the Justice Party, even while he was in prison. The Self Respect Movement merged with Justice Party. He was awarded the title 'Periyar' at a Women's Conference headed by Dr. Dharmambal in Chennai.

**1940** - Met Dr. Ambedkar in Bombay with Arignar Anna.

**1944** - By the resolution of Arignar Anna in the Salem Conference, the Justice Party was renamed as 'Dravidar Kazhagam'.

**1949 July 9** - He married Maniammai. Arignar Anna and others quit the party.

Chennai for the public to pay homage to the great leader.

#### *In a way of honouring Thanthai Periyar....*

**1974** - The ship bought by the Government of Tamil Nadu was named 'M.V. Tamizh Periyar' by the then Chief Minister Kalaigarnar M. Karunanidhi.

**1975** - The house where Thanthai Periyar lived was acquired by the Government. Periyar - Anna Memorials were inaugurated by the then Chief Minister Kalaigarnar M. Karunanidhi on 17.9.1975.

**1978** - Periyar Centenary was celebrated throughout Tamil Nadu.

The Government of India honoured him by releasing a stamp on him on September 17.

The then Chief Minister Dr. MGR announced the implementation of the changes made by Periyar in Tamil alphabets, at the inaugural function of the centenary of Thanthai Periyar, on 18.9.1978.



**1950 September 18** - He was imprisoned with a sentence of six months term, for his book 'Periyar's sayings and later released after 10 days.

**1951** - Staged agitations for communal reservations which resulted in the amendment of Constitution of India.

**1954** - Supported Perunthalaivar Kamarajar's regime.

**1967 March** - Arignar Anna, being elected as Chief Minister, called on Thanthai Periyar and received his well wishes.

**1973 December 19** - Periyar delivered his last speech at Theagarayar Nagar, Chennai.

**December 24** - Thanthai Periyar died at 7.22 a.m. He was 95. His mortal remains were placed at Rajaji Hall,

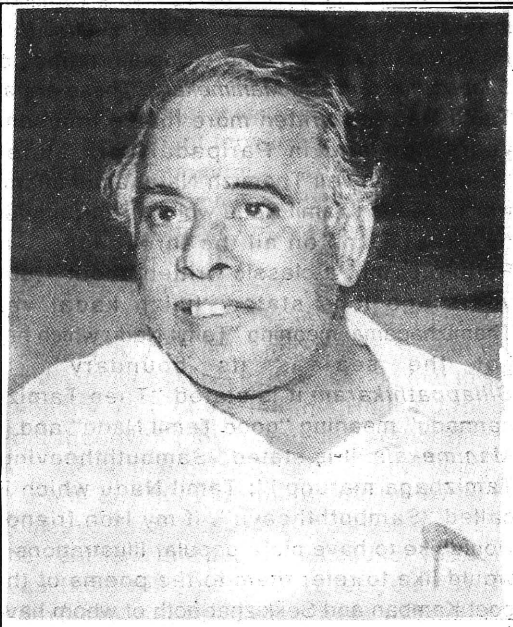
**1979 September 24** - A new district with headquarters at Erode, the birth place of Thanthai Periyar was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister Dr. MGR.

Memorial Pillars for Periyar with his sayings were erected in all the District headquarters. The sayings of Thanthai Periyar were published both in Tamil and English.

**1980** - The portrait of Thanthai Periyar was unveiled in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

**1994** - A memorial constructed by the Government of Tamil Nadu was declared open and a Statue of Thanthai Periyar was unveiled at Vaikom, Kerala.

# CALL MY STATE 'TAMIL NADU'



**Mr.** Vice-Chairman, I am rarely in full agreement with my Hon. friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, but today I rise to support him wholeheartedly, fully and sincerely. The only weakness of the Bill is that it is a non-official one. I would have liked an official Bill to have been brought forward for this very necessary and very simple thing that would have satisfied millions of Tamilians in Tamil Nadu. Many arguments that were advanced against the Bill brought forward are perhaps more due to the colour of the mover rather than the arguments advanced for its support. One Hon. Member was saying that he was not moving a bill which the Madras State has asked him to move. I regret very much that sometimes it becomes necessary to explain some rudimentary principles. The Madras Government will never ask a non-official bill to be brought forward on its behalf. If the State Government wants the Bill to be brought forward, there are the State representatives in this assembly and they would have brought it forward; and therefore, to say that the Bill cannot be supported just because the Madras Government has not asked Mr. Gupta to bring this Bill, shows that their only

*ANNA'S impassioned defence of the Bill to call the Madras State by its rightful name 'TAMIL NADU', will long be remembered for its sincere emotion and clear-cut reasoning.*

argument to fight against the Bill is that their party or their State Government has not instructed them to act in this way. I can well understand the political tremor in their hearts, but that is no argument against the Bill. The arguments advanced by the sponsors of the Bill for renaming Madras Tamil Nadu have not been answered by any one of the speakers who spoke about it.

**SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE :** I have answered it.

**ANNA :** I cannot understand - I very rarely understand - your language and, therefore, I do not know whether there is logic or not but I would say that some of the arguments advanced were not proper. One Hon. Member was saying that there are Telugu-knowing people in Tamil Nadu, Malayalam and Kanarese - speaking people and, therefore, to name Madras Tamil Nadu will create a sort of tremor in their hearts. May I inform this House through you, Sir, that all these arguments were advanced and shattered in my part of the country? All these arguments did not stand the onslaught of reason and logic. For the sake of informing this House, I may inform you, Sir, that on the 24th February, 1961 the Leader of the House in the State Assembly stood up to say that he was accepting part of the non-official resolution brought forward not by the DMK or any other political party which is considered to be inimical to the Congress, but by a PSP Member. That PSP Member brought forward a non-official resolution for renaming Madras as Tamil Nadu and it was discussed for many days and finally the then Finance Minister and Leader of the House, Mr. C. Subramaniam, stood up to say that he was accepting a part, or the spirit, of the resolution and added that thereafter all



publications of the Madras Government would appear in the name of the Tamil Nadu Government. It is in such a way that all the publications in Tamil in the Tamil Nadu Government are being printed and published. As a matter of fact, after making that historic declaration on the floor of the Madras Assembly on 24th February, the very next day the Finance Minister had to present his Budget and in presenting the Budget, the opening words of the Finance Minister were, "In consonance with the declaration made yesterday, I am now presenting to you the Budget of Tamil Nadu". Therefore, all the arguments that the Telugu-speaking people, the Malayalam-speaking people, and the Kanarese-speaking people will be up against this change in name, fall to the ground because part of this has been accepted by the Government. The part relating to the amendment of the Constitution: the word 'Madras' to be deleted and the word "Tamil Nadu" to be inserted: was not accepted. Therefore, the sentimental arguments advanced cannot be accommodated even by the Government much less by the Madras Congress leaders. Sir, I am really surprised to see how ill-informed my hon. friends are, those who advanced arguments against the Bill. One Hon. Member stated here that Kollegal is in Tamil Nadu. That Hon. Member, unfortunately, is not present in the House at present. I may tell him, and his friends may tell him, that Kollegal today is part of Mysore. It has been taken away from the composite State of Madras and, after the formation of linguistic States, has gone to Mysore. If my Hon. friend is so ill-informed about Kollegal, I am not surprised at his arguments that nowhere in Tamil literature does the word Tamil Nadu occur. A politician who cannot understand that Kollegal today does not form part of Tamil Nadu cannot be expected to be conversant with Tamil literature. For the edification of the House and for his own edification, I will point out the names of certain books wherein the word "Tamil Nadu" is to be found. These are books written 1,800 or 2,000 years ago. I am reading the name in Tamil but the Hon. Member who made that allegation is a Tamilian Congressman and he can understand

and the Hon. Deputy Minister who will perhaps be making the reply. She being also a Tamilian, may tell him. The names of *Paripadal*, *Pathitrapathu* and the more popular names of *Sillappathikaram* and *Manimekalai*. These are all Tamil classics written more than a thousand years ago and in *Paripadal* it is stated "Thandamizh veli Thamizh Nattu akamellam" which means "Tamil Nadu which is surrounded by sweet Tamil on all the three sides". In *Pathitrapathu*, a classic written about 1,800 years ago it is stated 'Imizh kadal veli Thamizhagama' meaning "Tamil Nadu which has got the sea as its boundary". In *Sillappathikaram* it is stated "Then Tamizh nannadu" meaning "good Tamil Nadu" and in *Manimekalai* it is stated "Sambuththeevinul Tamizhaga marungil": Tamil Nadu which is called "Sambuththeevu". If my Hon. friends would like to have more popular illustrations, I would like to refer them to the poems of the poet Kamban and Sekkizhar both of whom have definitely used the word Tamil Nadu. It was only afterwards that there were three kingdoms, the Chera Nadu, the Chola Nadu and the Pandya Nadu. Tamil Nadu is to be found in the classics of Tamil. It is not that there is poverty of ideas in the classics. It only shows that my Hon. friend does not spend much thought or time over the Tamil classics. I may point out for the edification of the House, that when the Congress Government in Tamil Nadu purchased the Jaipur palace at Ooty known as Aranmore Palace, they immediately renamed that palace, 'Tamizhagam'. I am pointing this out to say that the Congress there is trying to assuage our feelings, is trying to carry the Tamil Nadu people along with them by saying that they have renamed the Aranmore palace Tamizhagam, that they are publishing all the Tamil manifestos as Tamil Nadu Government publications; that only for international correspondence, they want the name 'Madras'. They are not prepared to amend the Constitution. If the arguments advanced by some of the Tamil Nadu Congress people were to be read by the Chief Minister of Madras, he would turn round and say "You too, Brutus". All

the arguments advanced for not renaming it fall flat on the ground because even the Congress Government there does not approve of these arguments.

Another peculiar issue was raised here that the Bill is brought forward only as a publicity stunt of the Communist Party. Why don't we appreciate the Communist Party for its sense of political expediency? Are not all political parties interested in getting political publicity? If publicity a heinous crime? Why do you publish reports and books on the Five-Year Plans? Is that not publicity, done at public cost? Yet you accuse other political parties, saying that this is publicity. But let me tell this House through you, that even though you defeat the Bill, he has gained that publicity. You are not going to rob him any more of that publicity. When he comes to Tamil Nadu he can conveniently face the Tamilians and say, "I pleaded for you but it was the ruling party that let you down". Therefore you have unawares walked into Mr. Gupta's snare. I would have appreciated it if the ruling party had approached Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, and stated, "Do not bring in this non-official Bill; we ourselves are interested in it. We will bring it forward".

Then Mr. Santhanam pointed out that we had an uphill task in retaining Madras; we had to fight with so many people and we retained Madras. I can claim some amount of credit in that fight and when I was in the thick of the fight, I did not find Mr. Santhanam by my side.

**AKBAR ALI KHAN:** At the cost of Andhra.

**ANNA :** With the consent of the Andhras. I can say that. That is because the present Government there is providing even today, in the border areas, measures for safeguarding Telugu culture and for imparting the Telugu language. Therefore though Madras has been taken by Tamilians, we have no enmity with the Andhras. But my friend Mr. Santhanam was saying that it was such an uphill task, retaining Madras, that we would like to keep Madras. This is not a question of keeping Madras or giving it up; this is the question of keeping Madras in Tamil Nadu and renaming the state

as Tamil Nadu. Madras after all, is the capital city of Tamil Nadu, just as Ahmedabad happens to be the capital city of Gujarat, as Chandigarh happens to be the capital city of Punjab. If this logic of naming the State after the name of the capital city, is to be followed, Kerala should be renamed Trivandrum, Andhra is to be renamed Hyderabad, Punjab is to be renamed Chandigarh and Gujarat should be renamed Ahmedabad.

**BHUPESH GUPTA :** And Bengal should be renamed Calcutta.

**ANNA :** My Government, my Congress Government in Madras, is interested in bilingualism. That is because its head Government is interested in having two names for everything; India that is Bharat, Jana Gana mana and Vande Matharam. They always want to keep two blocks. Take something from here and take something from there. So the Madras Government is having Tamil Nadu for the consumption of the Tamilians and Madras for all-India consumption.

It is a very awkward word 'duplicity'. And that is why my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta was saying that some of the Congress people talk in one way there, and talk in another way here. No Congress member can face a Tamilian audience and say that the name 'Madras' should be retained. I challenge it.

**T.S. PATTABIRAMAN (MADRAS):** We have faced it during the agitation of the Tamil Arasu Khazhagam and my friend knows it. What he is saying is a complete travesty of facts.

**ANNA :** I know how Mr. Pattabiraman faces agitation; I won't say it. Let us not face each other as Congress and DMK. Let us face the Tamilian public on this single sanctified issue of renaming the State and if you carry along with you 51 percent of the people, I am prepared to bow my head before you. This is not a party issue at all. The renaming of Madras as Tamil Nadu has been accepted by the Communist Party, by the DMK, by the PSP and you will be surprised, by the Madras Branch of the Swatantra Party too. Therefore all parties are one on this issue of renaming Madras as Tamil Nadu.

**T.S.PATTABIRAMAN:** None of them put it in their election manifesto.

**ANNA :** I would present a copy of the DMK election manifesto to him tomorrow. I am sure Mr.Pattabiraman knows Tamil. This has been an issue in the Tamil Nadu for more than 10 to 15 years. He was saying that only the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam was fighting for it. It is true partially because it was only the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam that started an agitation for it, but all other political parties were immensely, intimately interested in this issue. They have printed it in their manifestos, in their political speeches and no district conference of the DMK took place without passing this Resolution for renaming Madras as Tamil Nadu. Therefore it is not simply on the spur of the moment that I am pleading for it. My sorrow is that my friend Mr.Bhupesh Gupta, has stolen the thunder from me by sponsoring this Bill. But for that, I would like to present before this House that this has been the issue all along in Tamil Nadu. And they have not answered Mr.Bhupesh Gupta: *What do you lose by renaming Madras Tamil Nadu? Nobody has answered that.*

**N.M.LINGAM (MADRAS) :** Anyway what do you gain by renaming it as Tamil Nadu?

**ANNA :** What do I gain? What have you gained by renaming Parliament Lok Sabha? What have you gained by renaming the Council of States Rajya Sabha? What have you gained by renaming the President Rashtrapati?

Therefore I say, "What do you lose?". That is important, because if you were to lose something precious, we would not press for it. If you do not lose something fundamental, we will press for it. That other point that was raised was, what do you gain? We gain satisfaction sentimentally; we gain the satisfaction that an ancient name is inculcated in the hearts of millions and scores of millions of people. Is that not enough compensation for the small trouble of changing the name? Therefore all the arguments that have been advanced have been shattered.

They have advanced an apologetic argument saying that if the State Government

had come forward with this, we would have accepted it.

And they are perfectly aware of the composition of the State Legislature where the Congress Party is in a majority. Would you ask the Congress Member in the Madras State Legislature to vote for such a Bill if it were to come there, without the party whip? No.

**T.S.PATTABIRAM :** Your party members could have brought forward a resolution in the House and changed the name. Why have you not done it for the past seven or eight years?

**ANNA :** I am coming to that. When we present such a Bill to the Madras Legislature, they say that if you want to rename, an amendment of the Constitution is necessary and an amendment of the Constitution is possible only when you go to Parliament.

**T.S.PATTABIRAMAN :** I am saying a resolution, not a Bill. A resolution can be made.

**ANNA :** I may say for the information of the Hon.Member that we pressed this point during the discussion on a non-official Bill of the PSP. In fact we even staged a walk-out. The DMK and the Communist Party joined together in the walk-out. That is our numerical position there.

When the non-official resolution was discussed in the Madras Assembly, we pressed for the constitutional amendment, and the only explanation offered to us was that it is possible only at the level of Parliament. And when we come to Parliament, we are asked to go back to the State Legislature. We are asked to go to Parliament because you are entrenched in both places, not because your logic is sound, not because your justice is sound, but simply because you are entrenched in both places.

**G.RAJAGOPALAN (MADRAS):** We are entrenched because the people vote for us. It has been discussed even during the elections. There had been fasts by certain members and one person even lost his life after fasting. Even after that, we won the election. That shows that the people still want it as it is - not for the



satisfaction of some politicians who want a slogan.

**ANNA :** Madam Deputy Chairman, I am very glad that the discussion is becoming very interesting. But I may say, for the information of the House that the DMK has got nothing to do with fasting. The fasting was undertaken by a non-party man, in fact a relative of the Chief Minister of Madras, Mr.K.Kamaraj, Mr.Sankaralinga Nadar.

And to say that *in spite of the fasting you have not changed shows how human you are*. Therefore, the question was discussed there. We were asked to go to Parliament. When we come to Parliament, we are again sent back to the Legislature. In both places, the answer is as my Hon.friend has stated, "The people have voted for us". Well, that is a fact, a tragic fact, a black fact which ought to be seen.

**G. RAJAGOPALAN :** In spite of you, the tragedy is still there.

**T.S.PATTABIRAMAN :** He says that the tragedy will be permanent. The tragedy of the Congress' getting a majority at every election will be a permanent feature and we are prepared to accommodate you.

**ANNA :** Madam Deputy Chairman, my friend was saying that this tragedy is going to be permanent. Woe to the country and to the people. That is all what I can say. But I would like to press this point that a Constitution amendment can be thought of and made only through Parliament. That is why we have approached Parliament. If any amendment is brought forward on this, or any suggestion is given that it should be circulated to gather public opinion, we take up that challenge.

I do not ask you to take this as an election issue. Do not be afraid of that.

#### Interruptions

**ANNA :** We are not making it an election issue. This is an issue to be taken to the people

for getting their consent or otherwise. That is not going to affect your offices. Nobody thinks about that. You may remain there.

This is not a question of an analysis of our different parties. This is a question wherein a particular issue has to be referred to the public. Are you prepared for that? That is what we ask. You are not prepared for that and that is why I say-

**N.M.ANWAR (MADRAS):** Madam, on a point of information. I have got the highest respect and regard for my good friend, Mr.Annadurai. But will he kindly explain what there is in retaining this name 'Madras' which has got such worldwide publicity? How is he going to meet that point of view? Where is the difficulty in restraining this world-wide name of Madras?

#### Interruptions

**ANNA :** The only point in answer to the Hon.Member, Mr.Anwar, is this. What we gain is, we gain sentimental satisfaction and status for our ancient land. If in Madras we change the name of China Bazaar into Netaji Subhas Chandra Road, nothing is changed in the street but something is changed in our thinking, in our soul, in our fibre. That is why we are pressing for it, not because we think that keeping Madras there will be wrong.

**N.M.ANWAR :** My question is not that. We agree that there is something good in calling it Tamil Nadu. But what is your allergy to Madras which has got a world-wide publicity?

**ANNA :** My allergy is, if Madras is used as the name of the State, you confuse the capital with the State. Madras is the name of the capital city, Tamil Nadu is the name that ought to be given to the State. There ought to be a distinction between the name of the State and its capital, and therefore I wholeheartedly support the Bill brought forward and I would commend it to the House. ★

# AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN TAMIL NADU

**M**arketing infrastructure plays a pivotal role in fostering and sustaining the tempo of rural and economic development. Marketing is as critical to better performance in agriculture as farming itself. Agricultural Marketing is a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm commodity and it involves all the aspects of market structure or system. Agricultural Marketing includes pre and post harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage transportation and distribution. By performing these operations on farm products it adds value to the produce in terms of time, place and farm utilities. Also the objectives of price stability, rapid economic growth and equitable distribution of goods and services cannot be achieved without an efficient marketing system.

The primary consideration for the development of Agricultural Marketing is to organise the existing system to ensure the farmer, his due share of price paid by the consumers and subserve the need for planned development.

Marketing has taken a long time to become an economic philosophy. Agricultural Marketing has to keep pace with the production technology. In India small farmers have to be made much more market oriented to break the syndrome of subsistence farming. The need for an efficient marketing system has been realised even in the pre-independence period.

The Royal Commission which was set up in 1928 recommended protection of farmers from the hands of the traders and for the provision of better marketing facilities, basic infrastructure etc.

In pursuance of the Royal Commission's recommendations the Government of Madras enacted the "Madras Commercial Crops Market Act, in 1933. According to the Act a regulated market for cotton at Tiruppur in Coimbatore District was initially formed and the second regulated market for groundnut at Villupuram in South Arcot District was also started. Later in the year 1959, the 1933 Act was modified as Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Market Act 1959. This act envisaged the formation of Market Committees at District Headquarters with functions of identifying agricultural produce, notifying them under the Act, establishing regulated markets in important assembling centres for regulating market transactions.

## DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

With the aim of ensuring remunerative price to farmers and producers and to regulate the Agricultural Marketing in an efficient way, an independent Agricultural Marketing Department was formed in 1977. Prior to this the activities of Agricultural Marketing were looked after by the Directorate of Agriculture as part of their work. The Agricultural Marketing Department is helping the farmers in selling their agricultural produce to the licenced traders, for better remunerative price with correct weighment and immediate payment.

The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing was headed by an Additional Director of Agriculture upto 1993 and is now headed by an I.A.S. Officer.

The main activities of the Department of Agricultural Marketing are as follows

1. Establishing and maintenance of regulated markets in order to regulate buying and selling of Agricultural produce for the benefit of the farming community.
2. Commercial grading of agricultural produce in the regulated markets and at farm holdings to help the producers to get remunerative price for their produce.
3. Publicity and propaganda, market surveys and development of markets by the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board, aiming at increased arrivals and better utilisation of regulated markets.
4. "Agmark" grading of agricultural, animal husbandry and forest products, for the benefit of the consumers.

The 1959 Act has been modified as the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1987 and Rules 1991 and was brought into force from 1.2.1991.

## MARKET COMMITTEES AND REGULATED MARKETS

Under the control of Department of Agricultural Marketing there are 14 market committees at District level with 270 regulated markets, 15 sub-markets and 44 checkposts covering entire State except Chennai and Nilgris Districts. Most of the regulated markets offer

the basic infrastructural facilities required for agricultural marketing such as drying yards, transaction sheds, godowns, rest sheds, payment counters, sanitary arrangements, drinking water, cattle shed, cycle sheds etc., to the farmers and traders.

Almost all the important agricultural commodities like Paddy, Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Turmeric, Chillies, Sugarcane, Jaggery, Cashew etc., in all totally 30 commodities have been notified under the Act.

As per the Act each market committee is headed by a Chairman and the administration of the market committee is looked after by the Secretary. From 1987 onwards the post of Chairman has been superseded by appointment of Special Officers in the cadre of Joint Director of Agriculture.

The market committees which were collecting Re.0.45 per Rs.100/- worth transaction from the traders as per the old Act are now collecting Re.1.00 per Rs.100/- worth transaction from the traders and by this, the income of the market committees has increased considerably.

There is a provision in the Act to implement compulsory marketing in the State but this provision has not been implemented yet. Despite this fact, over the years there is significant increase of both arrivals of agricultural produce into the regulated markets and income of the market committees.

The arrivals of the market committees which was 4.68 lakh M.Ts. during the year 1991-92 has increased to 9.0 lakh M.Ts. during 1996-97. On the same line, the receipts of the market committees which was Rs.11.80 crores during 1991-92, has gone up to Rs.30.47 crores during 1996-97.

### **PLEDGE LOAN SCHEME**

In order to motivate the farmers to sell their agricultural produces in regulated markets where they are ensured a fair deal, time and again Government have introduced various schemes through Directorate of Agricultural Marketing. One such scheme which received wide welcome from farmers is pledge loan scheme.

The pledge loan scheme, which is in operation in 137 regulated markets has been introduced in the State to prevent the farmers from making distress sale. Under this scheme, the farmers stock their agricultural produce in the godowns in the regulated markets for a maximum period of 6 months and take

pledge loan. For the first 15 days there is no interest and for the rest of the period the interest rate ranges from 12-14.5%. The pledge loan amount is limited to 75% of the value of the produce stocked by small and marginal farmers and 50% of the value of the produce stored by other farmers. In all cases the maximum loan amount extended is Rs.25,000/-

This scheme is very popular among the small and marginal farmers. The achievement on issue of pledge loans which was Rs.1.15 crores during 1991-92 has increased to Rs.11.58 crores during 1996-97.

### **COMMERCIAL GRADING**

Grading of agricultural produce on the recognised standards is a prerequisite for orderly marketing. The object of the scheme is to help the producers to get better price for their produce according to grades. Grading agricultural produce makes farmers quality conscious. There are 96 Commercial Grading Centres in Tamil Nadu and these centres are located in the regulated markets. The Graders of these centres collect the samples of notified agricultural commodity from the arrivals in the regulated markets and also from the farms and fix grades according to the commercial grade specifications. The percentage of refractions viz. foreign matter, broken, admixture, immature, moisture, discoloured and damaged are worked out for the sample and grades assigned to the lots. The commodities graded are paddy, groundnut, chillies, gingelly, millets, turmeric, cane - jaggery, potato etc. The grading is done free of charge. The producers are able to gain Rs.10 to 15 more per quintal by grading their produce before sale.

Grading of cotton is extremely difficult and it requires skill and experience. Cotton, being a very important commercial commodity, grading has to be done with scientific equipments to decide on quality factors like fineness, colour, moisture, staple length, ginning percentage and presence of foreign matter. The cotton growers who lack market knowledge because of absence of proper market information service, are exploited by the traders. The Government of Tamil Nadu has established 11 Kapas grading centres with a view to help the growers to secure better prices to commensurate with the quality of Kapas. As a general rule, all the Kapas grading centres are located in the regulated markets only. The grades A,B,C & D are assigned to the Kapas samples after calculating the total marks they obtain for the factors mentioned above. Grade cards are affixed on the lots or issued to the farmers for guidance. The producers are able to gain Rs.15 to 20 more per quintal by grading their Kapas before sale.

One tobacco grading centre is also functioning in a regulated market located in a tobacco growing area to help the growers to grade their tobacco before selling.



## AGMARK GRADING

The Government of India, with the main object of helping the consumers to get quality products, enacted the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act in 1937. This Act empowers the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India to fix standards for various agricultural and animal husbandry produces, and grading is done on the basis of these standards. Such graded products are known as "Agmark Products". The Agmark label bears a guarantee from the Government, regarding the quality of material so marketed.

In Tamil Nadu the following commodities are being graded on voluntary basis under Agmark Scheme.

Centralised Commodities	Decentralised Commodities
Gingelly Oil	Rice
Groundnut Oil	Pulses
Coconut Oil	Potato
Castor Oil	Eggs
Ghee	Fruits
Ground Spices	Arecanut
Honey	Cane-Jaggery
Sago	Cardamom
Wheat products (Atta, Maida, Suji)	
Desiccated Coconut Powder	
Tamarind	
Coriander	
Turmeric	

The Grading of centralised commodities which requires chemical analysis is carried out at the State Agmark Grading Laboratories. Thirty State Agmark Grading Laboratories are functioning in Tamil Nadu in important places and they are manned by specially trained Agricultural Officers (Chemistry). There are more than 1000 authorised manufacturers or traders grading various food products in the State under Agmark. This department has also established one Principal Laboratory to co-ordinate the activities of all State Agmark Laboratories. Any manufacturer or trader of the above listed commodities has to get a certificate of authorisation which is free of cost, for taking up grading under Agmark. This certificate of authorisation is issued by the Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India to the traders on the recommendation of State Directorate of Agricultural Marketing.

Agmark grading of decentralised commodities like pulses, rice, eggs, fruits etc., is being carried out by Agricultural Officer (Marketing). Decentralised commodities

are graded mainly on physical character of the produce which are classified by the presence of foreign matter, moisture, admixture, broken, damaged and discoloured etc. Top grade is assigned to a sample which has the least proportions of these refractions and vice versa. Appropriate AGMARK Labels are then affixed or tied on the packages before sale.

## ADVANTAGES OF AGMARK GRADING

- ★ Agmark grading helps the public to get quality products.
- ★ The Agmark symbol gives a guarantee to the buyer on the quality and weight of the products.
- ★ Agmark creates confidence among the buyers and sellers.
- ★ Above all, Agmark helps to prevent adulteration.

## NEW SCHEMES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

### 1. International Flower Auction Centre at Chennai

It has been proposed to setup an International Flower Auction Centre near Chennai Airport in a 30.00 acre site at a cost of Rs.20.00 crores to cater the needs of flower growers to market their produce both in domestic and international markets. It will be a whole sale market cum auction centre for fresh flowers - both traditional flowers and cut flowers grown in controlled atmosphere and marketing of flowers for domestic and export destinations. The project cost will be shared by APEDA, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu Government and Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board.

### 2. Paddy Marketing Complex at Madurai

A Paddy Marketing Complex will be established in the outskirts of Madurai City at a total cost of Rs.9.28 crores. The existing Paddy Market at Nelpettai will be shifted to the new site, to ease congestion and to provide more space. An area of 9.0 acres has been selected for this complex. The project cost will be met from Rural Infrastructure Development Funds (RIDF) and surplus funds of Madurai Market Committee. The techno economic feasibility report is being prepared by Agricultural Finance Corporation.

### **3. Jaggery Market Complex at Trichy**

It has been proposed to establish a Jaggery Market Complex in an area of 7.52 acres at Trichy in the existing Sub-Jail lands in the heart of the Trichy Corporation. The estimated cost of the project will be Rs.13.30 crores. The project will ease the congestion at the present Vellamandi area. It is proposed to seek financial assistance from APEDA, New Delhi, for this project.

### **4. Turmeric Marketing Complex at Erode**

It has been proposed to set up a Marketing Complex for Turmeric at Erode in Periyar District. Turmeric Market transactions are concentrated only in Erode, and creation of an exclusive complex for Marketing Turmeric will meet the long felt need of Turmeric growers. Suitable site is being located near Erode for the purpose and the techno economic feasibility study will be taken in this regard.

### **5. Bifurcation of Market Committees**

At present 14 market committees are functioning in 29 Districts of Tamil Nadu. With a view to provide greater service to farmers and also for administrative convenience, it is proposed to have one market committee for each District. The process of bifurcation of the market committees at Thanjavur, North Arcot and South Arcot has already started. Besides this Madurai, Trichy and Tirunelveli market committees will also be bifurcated during this year.

### **6. Post Harvest Technology Information Centres**

All the Commercial Grading Centres at present functioning in the regulated markets will be converted in to Post Harvest Technology Information Centres with immediate effect. Cotton Kapas Grading Centre and Tobacco Grading Centres will also function as Post Harvest Technology Information Centres. In these centres training will be imparted to the farmers on post harvest technology and scientific storage of agricultural produce. Farmers will be much benefitted by this training, as this would create awareness on minimising the post harvest and storage losses.

### **7. Payment of Transport Cost to Farmers as Advance**

Farmers who bring their agricultural produce for sale in the regulated markets will be paid advance to meet the cost of transport. The scheme will be implemented on a pilot basis in five districts. The advance paid will be recovered from the farmers from the cost of their agricultural produce at the time of payment.

### **8. Providing Drying Yard facilities in Rural Areas**

To minimise post harvest losses of agricultural produce it is programmed to construct 50 numbers of drying yards as a pilot measure in rural areas, utilising the market committee funds. These drying yards will be maintained by the village Panchayats. Utilisation of drying yards will improve the quality of the farm produce and minimise thrashing yard losses.

### **9. Free Medical Aid to Farmers**

As an incentive to the farmers bringing agricultural produce to the regulated markets, free medical aid will be provided in the regulated markets by engaging approved medical practitioners. The expenditure will be borne from the market committee funds. This welfare measure will be implemented in 10 regulated markets as a pilot measure.

### **10. Extending pledge loan facility in all the Regulated Markets.**

At present pledge loan facility is available in 137 regulated markets. as this scheme is availed by farmers to their best advantage, the pledge loan facility at present available in 137 regulated markets, is being extended to the farmers in all the 270 regulated markets of Tamil Nadu. The present loan ceiling of Rs.25,000/- remains the same in the regulated markets functioning in rented buildings but it is being enhanced to Rs.35,000/- in the regulated markets with own buildings. This facility will greatly help the farmers in scientific storage and marketing their produce when higher prices prevail.

### **11. Information Network**

It has been programmed to provide STD, Computer billing facility and FAX facility to 37 regulated markets. It is proposed to provide computer network as a pilot measure in two market committees and four regulated markets to receive and disseminate market information.

### **TAMIL NADU STATE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD, CHENNAI (TANSAMB)**

#### **Function**

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Marketing Board is an apex body of the market committees and serves as an effective and crucial link among Government, Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Market Committees for ensuring

uniformity in practice and procedure in the day to day administration of market committees.

### **The powers and functions of the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board**

- ★ The Co-ordination of the working of the market committees and other affairs thereof including programmes undertaken by the market committees for the development of markets and market areas.
- ★ To undertake the State level planning of the development of agricultural produce and markets.
- ★ To administer the Market Board Fund and the Market Development Fund.
- ★ To the giving of direction of market committees in general or any market committee in particular with a view to ensure improvement thereof.
- ★ To supervise and guide the market committees in the preparation of plans and estimates of construction programme undertaken by the market committees.
- ★ To execute all works chargeable to the Market Board Fund.
- ★ To maintain accounts in such forms as may be prescribed.
- ★ To publish annually at the close of the year, its progress report, balance sheet and statement of assets and liabilities and send copies thereof to each member of the Board and the Government.
- ★ To make necessary arrangements for propaganda and publicity on matters related to regulated marketing of agricultural produces.
- ★ To provide facilities for the training of officers and staff of the Market Committees, Board, Department of Agricultural Marketing, producers and traders in the State.
- ★ To prepare and adopt budget for the ensuing year.
- ★ To grant subventions or loan to market committees for the purposes of the Act on such terms and conditions as the Board may determine.
- ★ To arrange and organise seminars, workshops, exhibitions etc., on subjects related to agricultural marketing.
- ★ To impart education in regulated marketing of agricultural produce.
- ★ To promote schemes for processing, grading and standardization of agricultural produce.

★ The collection and dissemination of market information.

★ For the publication of market statistics and studies.

★ The levy of subscription for collection and dissemination of information relating to agricultural marketing.

★ To conduct market research and market surveys.

★ To do such other things as may be of general interest to market committees or considered necessary for the efficient functioning of the Board.

★ Any other function specifically entrusted to it by the Act; and

★ Such other functions of like nature as may be entrusted to the Board by the Government.

### **Tamil Nadu Farmers Development and Welfare Scheme**

Under this scheme the farmers / tenants who sell their agricultural produce of one metric tonne or more through regulated markets in a financial year will be eligible for a grant of a lumpsum amount of Rs.25,000 in case of death / permanent disability occurring due to accident during the period of one year from the date of completion of one metric tonne sale of agricultural produce through regulated markets. In the event of death, the nominee of the farmer / tenant and in the absense of nominee the legal heir of the family will become eligible for the lumpsum grant. This scheme is being implemented by the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board and a fund called "Tamil Nadu Farmers Development and Welfare Fund" with an initial amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been created in the Board. The farmers need not pay any amount to get enrolled in this scheme but for every farmer / tenant Rs.5/- per annum will be contributed towards this scheme by the concerned market committee and another Rs.5/- will be contributed from the Market Development Fund of the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board. □





# THE TAMIL NADU STATE APEX CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

**Salient Features of the Bank as on 31.8.98**

**The Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank Ltd., was started in November 1905** and has completed 92 years of useful service to the Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu. The Bank has been playing a vital and significant role in the dispensation of agricultural credit, both short term and medium term and has contributed in a big way to the "Green Revolution" in the State. It has also contributed to a greater extent to the progress of the Co-operative sugar mills and spinning mills by providing working capital refinance. The role of the Apex Bank in the service of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and Cooptex is significant. Similarly, the Apex Bank has been playing a major role by providing refinance facility for the successful running of the public distribution system in the State.

## **Share Capital**

The Authorised Share Capital of the Bank is Rs.25.00 crores. The Share Capital of the Bank on 31.8.1998 is Rs. 18.74 crores, as against Rs.18.74 crores as on 31.8.1997. The Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed a sum of Rs. 1.26 crores in the share capital of the Bank.

## **Reserve Fund and Other Reserves**

The Reserve Fund of the Bank as on 31.8.1998 amounted to Rs. 80.62 crores as against Rs.72.50 crores as on 31.8.1997. The amount available in the Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) fund was Rs.48.53 crores as against Rs.44.38 crores as on 31.8.1997 and other reserves amounted to Rs.37.59 crores. Reserve fund and other reserves amounted to Rs.166.74 crores.

The deposits of the bank as on 31.8.1998 stood at Rs.1,942.18 crores as against Rs.1,359.76 crores as on 31.8.1997. The increase in deposits amounted to Rs. 582.42 crores registering a growth of 42.83%.

## **Borrowings**

The borrowings of the Apex Bank stood at Rs.336.31 crores as on 31.8.98.

A major portion of the borrowings was raised from the NABARD. It has sanctioned:

- ★ a limit of Rs.265.85 crores on behalf of the DCCBs under ST SAO for the year 1997-98 and our borrowing as on 31.8.1998 is Rs. 74.40 crores.
- ★ Our borrowings from NABARD under medium term conversion loans sanctioned to CCBs amounted to Rs. 27.49 crores as on 31.8.98.
- ★ a limit of Rs. 305.16 crores for the year 1998-1999 for financing Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies (PWCs) through DCCBs and borrowings as on 31.8.1998 is Rs. 45.00 crores.
- ★ a limit of Rs.139.00 crores to the Apex Bank on behalf of the Co-optex for the year 1998-1999 for procurement of handloom and powerloom cloth and trading in yarn. The borrowings as on 31.8.1998 is Rs.60.02 crores.

The NABARD is also providing necessary guidelines and assistance to the SCB/CCBs in formulating various schemes in addition to providing financial assistance for implementation of various programmes like non-farm sector/

IRDP/MAP/Bio-gas Development Programme etc.

- ★ The borrowings from the NABARD under the schematic lending amounted to Rs. 88.49 crores as on 31.8.1998.
- ★ The borrowings from NABARD for financing non farm sector activities amounted to Rs.15.03 crores as on 31.8.1998.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) has come forward with a scheme to improve the storage capacity in Tamil Nadu under World Bank Storage Project III Assistance. The Apex Bank has been identified as an implementing agency. The TANFED, Co-optex, Sagoserve, Incoserve, various co-operative spinning/sugar mills besides 134 PACBs were very much benefited by the assistance. The borrowings from NCDC as on 31.8.1998 was Rs.6.42 crores.

The Apex bank is availing refinance for construction of hospitals, hotels, nursing homes etc from the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The advances made to the Small Road Transport Operators through the CCBs and Urban banks are also refinanced by the SIDBI. For the year 1998-1999 SIDBI has sanctioned a limit of Rs.5.00 crores and the outstanding borrowings as on 31.8.1998 was Rs.8.13 crores which includes the amount of borrowings relating to previous years also.

## Investments

The Bank's investments in Government Promissory Notes (both Central and State), Debentures of the State Land Development Bank, bonds of the TNEB and other Trustee Securities, shares etc., aggregated to Rs.500.09 crores as on 31.8.1998 as against Rs.380.00 crores as on 31.8.97.

## Advances

The total advances of the Bank stood at Rs.1,329.43 crores as on 31.8.1998 as against Rs.1,446.89 crores as on 31.8.1997.

In addition to routing the funds provided by NABARD for financing seasonal agricultural operations, medium-term agricultural loans, medium - term conversion loans and weaver's finance, the bank has been advancing for various non-agricultural purposes from its resources to the DCCBs, Apex Co-operatives etc.

a) The Apex Bank has sanctioned limits aggregating Rs.786.45 crores to CCBs for various Non-Agricultural purposes such as, Jewel loans, Employees Societies, Spinning Mills, Sugar Mills, Wholesale Stores, Public Distribution System, etc. The DCCBs have availed Rs.490.38 crores as at the end of August 1998. The purpose - wise limits sanctioned and the outstanding as on 31.8.1998 are furnished below :

(Rs. in crores)

PURPOSE	LIMIT	OUTSTANDING
1. Employees Societies	117.20	81.97
2. Pubic Distribution System	31.95	26.37
3. Non - PDS	16.80	11.31
4. Jewel Loans through PACBs	359.20	273.82
5. Jewel Loans through branches of CCBs	129.45	57.18
6. Jewel loans through CUBs	5.85	--
7. Spinning Mills	--	--
8. Sugar Mills	126.00	39.73
Total	786.45	490.38

The Bank has sanctioned a cash credit limit of Rs.2.50 crores to TANSI under consortium basis where Canara Bank is the leader and the outstanding as on 31.8.1998 is Rs.1.75 crores. The Apex Bank continued to retain a sum of Rs.5.00 crores under Food Credit Consortium with State Bank of India, Mumbai, which is the leader of the consortium. The Apex Bank has sanctioned Term loan of Rs.5.00 crores to Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mills Unit II. The bank has sanctioned a cash credit limit of Rs.4.60 crores to Arignar Anna Co-operative Sugar Mills under Consortium basis where IOB is the leader.

The bank has been providing direct term finance to Spinning/Sugar mills in the State. It has also been providing project finance pending disbursement of loans by **IDBI/IFCI/ICICI**. The Bank has been accepting usance bills by the Spinning/Sugar Mills for purchase of machinery under deferred payment terms.

The Bank has sanctioned cash credit limits directly to the following Apex Co-operatives Institutions for the year 1998 and the limits sanctioned and the outstanding as on 31.8.1998 are indicated against each :

Name of Institution	Limit Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Outstanding
T.N. Co-operative State Land Dev. Bank	0.50	NIL
T.N. Co-operative Marketing Federation	10.00	NIL
T.N. Consumer's Co-op Federation	0.50	0.05
T.N. Industrial Co-op Bank	--	--
T.N. Co-operative Housing Federation	--	--

### Working Capital

The Working Capital of the Bank increased to Rs.2,570.22 crores as on 31.8.1998 as against Rs.1,956.11 crores as on 31.8.1997.

### Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme 1990

The Apex Bank submitted a claim for Rs.211.21 crores under the scheme on behalf of the DCCBs in the State to NABARD, out of which the NABARD has released Rs.203.18 crores to the Apex Bank.

### Non - Resident Indian Accounts

With a view to mobilising deposits from the Non Resident Indians and to extend the Banking facilities the Bank had obtained licence from the RBI to introduce Non-Resident (ordinary) A/c and Non-Resident (External) A/c. This scheme has been introduced in 6 select branches in the first phase.

### Affiliates Development Programme

- The Bank is providing 50% subsidy to PACBs selected in Intensive Development Programme for putting up of modern banking counters and provision of furniture and fittings. The total subsidy provided by the Bank amounted to Rs.42.74 lakhs benefiting 787 PACBs upto 31.8.1998.
- The Apex Bank has supplied four vehicles each to all CCBs to enable them to make use of the same for effective collections at a cost of Rs.315.81 lakhs.
- The Apex Bank has supplied 150 jewel safes to 150 PACBs to enable them to diversify their activities at a cost of Rs.60.00 lakhs.
- The Apex Bank has provided Computers & Printers, Air Conditioners, UPS etc. to all the DCCBs to computerise their operations at a total cost of Rs.32.07 lakhs.



- e) The Apex Bank has supplied Electronic Photo Copier to all the CCBs at a total cost of Rs.20.07 lakhs.
- f) The Apex Bank is paying the premium towards the corpus fund for the deposits mobilised by the PACBs from the year 1991-92. The total premium paid by the Apex Bank upto 31.8.1998 aggregated to Rs.53.79 lakhs.

### **Creation of Primary Co-operative Development Fund**

In order to strengthen the Primary Co-operatives in the State, "Primary Co-operatives Development Fund" has been created at the Apex Bank Level. The Apex Bank DCCBs are to contribute 5% of their net profit from the year 1990-91. The outstanding as on 31.8.98 amounted to Rs.867.36 lakhs.

### **Branches**

The Bank is catering to the needs of the public in Chennai through its network of 40 Branches situated in and around the city.

### **Profit**

The Bank earned a net profit of Rs.18.43 crores for the year 1996-1997 as against Rs.35.11 crores for 1995-96.

### **Dividend**

The Bank has paid a dividend of 15% for the year 1996-1997.

## **BEST PERFORMANCE AWARDS**

### **Apex Bank**

- i) The National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Ltd (NAFSCOB) has instituted a scheme of performance awards to Apex Banks since 1982-83. It may be noted that the bank has been getting an award from the NAFSCOB continuously from 1985-86 as detailed below :

- 1985 - 86 : Third Prize for overall performance
- 1986 - 87 : Second Prize for overall performance
- 1987 - 88 : Third Prize for overall performance
- 1988 - 89 : Second Prize for overall performance
- 1989 - 90 : Special Award for the outstanding performance under "Social Goal Development".
- 1990 - 91 : Second Prize for overall performance
- 1991 - 92 : First Prize for overall performance
- 1992 - 93 : Special Award for the outstanding performance under "Social Goal Development".
- 1993 - 94 : Special Award for the outstanding performance under "Operational Efficiency"
- 1995 - 96 : First Prize for overall performance

- ii) The NAFSCOB has selected our Bank and awarded First Prize for Best Performance under "All India Mutual Arrangement Scheme" for the year 1996-97.

- iii) The NABARD has instituted a scheme of performance awards to Apex Banks since 1995-96. It may be noted that the Bank has got Second Prize for overall performance for the year 1995 - 96.

### **DCCB**

In order to create a healthy competition among the Central Co-operative Banks, it was decided to institute Best Performance Awards from the year 1990-91 onwards. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to Government, Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection, Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, was constituted to select the best Central Co-operative Banks. The committee has selected the following DCCBs as the best performing DCCBs in that order for the year 1994-95 :

Tiruchirapalli DCCB	.....	First
Salem DCCB	....	Second
Kumbakonam CCB	....	Third

### **PACBs**

As part of Development Action Plan being implemented by the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks in the State and in order to give encouragement and to promote further growth among PACBs, the Apex Bank has instituted Best Performance Awards to PACBs from the year 1994-1995.

The Apex Bank has issued detailed guidelines to the DCCBs for selection of one PACB in each District. The Annual Awards in the form of shields have been given to the selected PACBs upto the year 1996-97.

### **Agricultural Co-operative Staff Training Institute**

The assistance extended by the **World Bank** through the **National Co-operative Development Corporation** was made available to our State from the year 1987-88 onwards. Our Bank was chosen as the Nodal Agency for implementing the NCDC Project III. The project also envisages training of personnel of PACBs. The NCDC came forward to meet the cost of training and also indicated to sanction outright grant of Rs.30 lakhs for purchase of land and Rs. 90 lakhs for construction of building, in case our Bank opts for constructing own building for the Training Institute. The ACSTI started functioning from November 1989 onwards in a rented premises. Taking advantage of the offers made by NCDC, the Bank decided to go in for own building at Madhavaram and approached the Government of Tamil Nadu for allotment of land at reasonable price. The Government of Tamil Nadu was generous to allot 4.86 acres at Madhavaram and the land was allotted at a concessional rate. The total cost of the Training Insitute was estimated at Rs.245 lakhs. The

Bank approached the NCDC for sanction of subsidy both for purchase of land and for construction of the training Institute. The NCDC was kind enough to sanction a total sum of Rs. 110 lakhs.

The balance amount of Rs. 135 lakhs was involved from the own funds of the Bank. The Bank is proud to have its own Training Institute and the same has started functioning from November 1992. By the end of 31.8.1998 the ACSTI was successful in giving training to 11176 personnel of the Co-operative Banks in Tamil Nadu.

### **Development Action Plan**

As desired by the Government of India/ NABARD, the Apex Bank requested all the DCCBs to prepare Development Action plans for a period of five years, i.e., from 1994-95 to 1998-99. Accordingly, the DCCBs have prepared Development Action Plans for themselves and for all PACBs functioning in their area of operation. Based on the above, the Apex Bank has prepared a State Action Plan.

The Apex Bank and the State Government have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NABARD assuring successful implementation of the Development Action Plan in the State. District Level Monitoring and Review Committees have been constituted to review the progress made by the DCCBs and the PACBs under DAP. A State level Monitoring Committee has also been constituted by the State Government under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to Government, Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Tamil Nadu. The above Committee meets once in a quarter to review the progress made in the implementation of various covenants of the MoU as well as the progress made under DAP by the Apex Bank, DCCBs and PACBs.



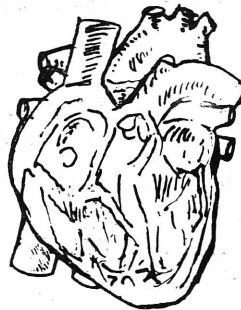
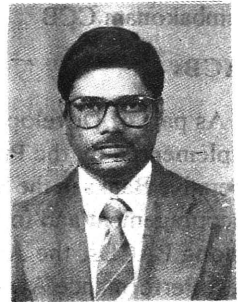
# RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE

**M**uch is talked about in this modern era of angiography/angioplasty/Bypass surgery, about coronary artery heart disease. However the publicity for another major category of cardiovascular problem, namely Rheumatic Heart Disease is relatively low. The point of stressing this is that RHD is a major cause for morbidity and mortality in the young and middle aged people and also in women of child bearing age group. Furthermore, there is the possibility of preventing the Rheumatic heart disease by relatively noncostly simple procedures like improving hygiene, treating promptly sorethroats and by penicillin prophylaxis all which does not demand costly and sophisticated infrastructure and trained personnel.

Rheumatic heart disease occurs as a consequence of common sore throat caused by a penicillin susceptible bacterium - Group A -  $\beta$  Haemolytic Streptococci. Infection with this organism produces acute streptococcal pharyngitis which is commonly called "sorethroat". Failure to treat this might result in a serious heart disease! Eventhough this statement is surprising it is a truth.

Infection with streptococci in the throat leads to development of antibodies in the body against various components of streptococci. Unfortunately as the basic structure of some of these components resembles that of heart valves, joint capsules, subcutaneous tissue of skin, this leads to a hypersensitivity/allergy reaction which leads to inflammation of joints and heart valves.

Inflammation of joints leads to fever, pain, swelling and immobility of joint in the acute stage of the disease. This usually responds to any analgesics, specifically to Aspirin and may subside even without treatment. However the sad part of the story is the development of inflammation of heart.



In acute stages development of inflammation of heart may be asymptomatic or may produce cardiac failure. A small proportion of patients (1% pts with heart failure) can die during this acute stage. With appropriate treatment the patient usually recovers and gets into a stage of chronic inflammation and scarring leading to disruption of valves of the heart - the "Hallmark" of rheumatic heart disease.

Normally the heart can be considered as two pumps connected in series with 4 chambers and 4 valves. The function of these valves is to favour uninterrupted forward flow of blood through the heart into body. These valves get affected by rheumatic inflammation process. The portions of valves can become scarred, thickened and stick to each other leading to narrowing of orifice - called "stenosis".

**Dr. N. SWAMINATHAN, M.D., D.M. (Cardiology)**  
Government Hospital, Royapettah.



**Rheumatic heart disease occurs as a consequence of common sore throat caused by a penicillin susceptible bacterium - Group A -**

**β Haemolytic Streptococci.**

**Failure to treat this might result in a serious heart disease!**

Or else the valves may become scarred and shrunken leading to leaking of the valves - "Regurgitation". The most commonly involved valve is mitral valve leading to either mitral stenosis or regurgitation.

Failure of the valves to function normally can lead to failure of the heart to function normally - leading to breathlessness, edema, sudden death, syncope.

In pregnant patients, the greater demand of pregnancy placed on these diseased hearts once again leads to cardiac failure manifesting as breathlessness which might prove detrimental to child and mother. Hence it is strongly advisable for women in the reproductive age group to undergo sterilisation procedures once they have got one or two children. However it is much more preferable for their husbands to undergo vasectomy.

Having discussed in general about the ill effects of Rheumatic heart disease we can consider the management.

Once the disease is established the treatment in the acute stage consists of aspirin, corticosteroids, bedrest, Digoxin and antibiotics.

In the chronic stage of valve dysfunction stenosed valves can be split by balloon, closed or open heart surgery. However leaking valves need to be replaced, which involves lot of cost and also postoperative follow up.

## PREVENTION

Measures that can be taken to reduce the infection of streptococcal sore throat includes better hygiene, better housing condition and improving the standard of living.

Streptococcal sore throat can be treated promptly by oral / parental penicillin in adequate doses for adequate period.

Continuous administration of parental penicillin once in 21 days after the occurrence of acute rheumatic fever prevents the development of severe heart diseases in vast majority of patients. Penicillin may have to be administered upto 25 years of age or sometimes life long depending upon the situation. However the cost of treatment involved is very cheap when compared to the effort involved in the management of fully established Rheumatic Heart disease.

Hence the message of this article lies in the fact that streptococcal sore throat in children needs to be recognised and treated promptly with adequate doses of penicillin for adequate periods to prevent the occurrences of rheumatic fever and when rheumatic fever first occurs continuous administration of penicillin prevents the development of Rheumatic Heart Disease - the major cause for valvular heart disease in our country. ❀

**"Rheumatic fever licks the joint, but bites the heart"**

## **GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHEME FOR DRINKING WATER**



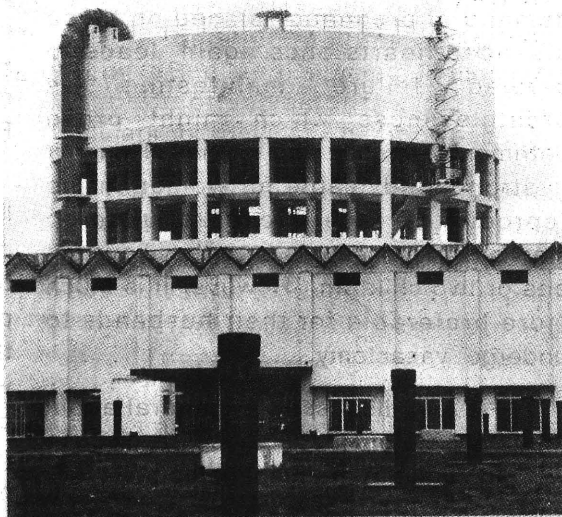
**T**he Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kalaaignar declared open the Mega over-head tank near Valluvar Kottam in Chennai on 24.9.1998.

to meet the drinking water requirements. The scheme will be called as 'Golden Jubilee Scheme' and will be implemented in three phases. The first phase of the scheme will be effected at a cost of

While addressing, the Chief Minister said that since the inception of Metro water in 1978, the total expenditure was Rs.411 crores. But, in the last 28 months, a sum of Rs.611 crores had been spent. It reveals the fact that the announcement by his Government while assuming office to provide the basic amenity of safe drinking water is being implemented, he added.

In the forth-coming years the scheme will be extended further in the year 1999-2000 to a tune of Rs.458 crores, in the year 2000-2001 Rs.504 crores and during 2001-2002 Rs.304 crores. This will enable increasing the per capita drinking water supply in the city to 110 litres in 1999 and 140 litres in 2002, he said.

He also said that villages receiving daily water supply less than 90 litres per capita and 40 litres per capita will be identified and the supply would be increased



Rs.200 crores to augment sufficient water supply to Villages, Town Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations. □

## ***Archaeological Discoveries***

### **1100 Years Old Ayyanar and Durga Sculptures Discovered**

The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology has brought to light two significant sculptures namely Ayyanar and Durga from Arasur in Villupuram District. Villupuram District has been continuously yielding Ayyanar and Durga sculptures for the past two years. Especially Alakkiramam a small village in Dindivanam Taluk of Villupuram district have already brought to light two superb sculptures of both Ayyanar and Durga of 7th - 8th centuries A.D. Recently one more Ayyanar sculpture has been located at Killiyanur of the same

district. Hence it is evident that this particular district is to be thoroughly probed for the discovery of ancient sculptures and we can hope that more number of ancient sculptures and artefacts could be noticed in the near future.

The current Ayyanar sculpture of Arasur assumes more importance as it is found carved in association with an elephant, a horse and a dog. In addition to them, he is flanked by a male and female attendants on either side. This Ayyanar is datable to the traditional period i.e. from late Pallava to

earlier Chola period. This panel makes us to understand the gradual evolution of the Ayyanar sculpture. In the earlier period Ayyanar is usually shown only with a horse and a dog. No elephant figures is found in the earlier ones. Further he is found in earlier period as having his right leg bent and placed on the pedestal and resting his right hand on the knee of it while the left leg is bent and placed on the pedestal resting his left hand on its knee in the late period. Yogappatta going around the body and the left leg is also seen in this Ayyanar sculpture. The most exciting feature of this panel is the throne on which Ayyanar is seated. The seat of the throne is shown with two front legs which are fascinatingly carved. Back of the throne is

**Thiru. NATANA KASINATHAN**

Director,  
Archaeology Department

also seen with the carvings of ramphant yalis on both sides attached with the side frames. Ayyanar is also found leaned towards a Dindu like pillow placed on the throne itself. Dog is found in cowchant position in front of his seat while the figure of elephant is on his right and the figure of horse on his left. The male attendant is seen probably standing just behind his seat on his right and the female attendant is standing just behind the seat on his left.

Another significant change found in this Ayyanar sculpture is the style of the head gear. Usually the Ayyanar could be found with Jatabhandam or Jatabharam but in this figure he is shown with a peculiar style of coifure resembling a ball.

Hence in all respect this sculpture of Ayyanar assumes great



significance and paves the way for the deeper study of the evolution and change in character in every era.

The image of Durga is also an enchanting one. Standing on Mahisha it has eight hands armed with an implement in each hand. Four are on the right and four are on the left. Both Chakra and Conch are in prayoga position. Head is adorned with Karanda amakuta. The dress and the

ornaments are the clear indicative of Late Pallava style. Practically in all places where the old Ayyanar is found, the Durga image is also found by the side of it.

### **3000 Years Old Pre-historic Paintings Discovered**

Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology has made an outstanding discovery of the Pre-historic paintings drawn in red ochre



assignable to 1000 B.C. on a rock in Melvalai in Villupuram District.

About 200 Metres away in the north eastern direction from the rattapparai where paintings have been noticed early, the present painted rock is lying. It is not very easy to see the present paintings as they are painted on an upper rock surface which is about one and a half foot high from the lower rock. To

have a look on these paintings one has to lie on the surface of the lower rock and move into the gap between the upper and lower rocks. The viewer could be able to see the paintings only in lying position. The paintings depict four human figures.

One human figure is found drawn on the northern and while the second and third figures in a group are in the middle and the fourth is

at the southern end. Among the four, the figures that are at the end are taller than the middle. Even among the middle figures the figure at the right is taller than the other. All the four figures have beak like noses. Their hands are hanging to the level beyond the knees and the fingers of the hands are in spread out position. In between the figure at the northern and the figures in the middle there are a few figures probably representing children raising their hands over their head as if they are worshipping something. In addition to them it appears that there are some animal and birds figures.

These are found drawn in deep red ochre. In nature and style they are quite similar to the human figures drawn in the paintings of the other rock discovered early. Hence these paintings are datable between 1000 B.C. and 500 B.C.





# THIRUKKURAL

*The Code of conduct for the mankind*

## COURTESY

This chapter deals with the good quality of harmonious life. Harmony implies both within and without. Harmony within, means a happy co-ordination of all the qualities of personality making for a perfect and integrated unity. Harmony without, implies a life of co-operation with outside society, without hitch or hindrance. Such a happy life characterised by peace and harmony both internally and externally is described in this chapter.

என்பதத்தால் எய்தல் எளிதுஎன்ப, யார்மாட்டும்  
பண்புடமை என்னும் வழக்கு

**enbadhatha leidha lelidhenba yarmattum  
panbudaimai yennum vazhaku**

"Those who are easily accessible to all will find it easy to walk the right path of kindness because good natured courtesy will come to them of its own accord."

## COMMENTARY

This verse refers both to the prince as well as to the peasant. Courtesy born of good nature is marked by the quality of being easily approachable by all persons. Persons in the State who want to secure redress of their grievance must be able to approach without difficulty the king and his offices who are responsible for the welfare of the state. Even in the case of an ordinary citizen this quality is necessary for the purpose of adjustment of duties between him and other members of society. Such a harmony in life will be guaranteed to one who is endowed with good-natured courtesy.

★ ★ ★

உறுப்புஒத்தல் மக்கள்ஒப்பு அன்றால், வெறுத்தக்க  
பன்ஒத்தல் ஒப்பதாம் ஒப்பு.

**Urupothal makkaloppu andral veruthaka  
panbothal oppatham oppu.**

"Corporeal similarity - similarity of the body and its members, will not constitute a similarity with real man. It is the similarity of the inner nature that constitutes a real identity".

## COMMENTARY

In the world of living beings man occupies a high status. To be born as a man is a very rare privilege. This rare privilege of being born as a man should not be judged by the worth and beauty of the human body. That by itself will not make an ideal man. The rare and valuable human body must be associated with equally rare human nature.

★ ★ ★

நயனொடு நன்றி புரிந்த பயன்உடையார்  
பண்பு பாராட்டும் உலகு

**nayonodu nandri burindha bayanudaiyar  
banbu barattu ulahu.**

"The world will praise the good quality of those whose life is guided by justice and virtue and hence will be beneficial to society as well as self".

## COMMENTARY

This verse also must be taken to be applicable to both prince and common man. A person's conduct if determined by the ideal of justice is bound to be beneficial to society at large. He will neither act unjustly nor brook

unjust action in others. Life guided by the ideal of dharma or virtue will ensure spiritual development in the self. Such a conduct will result in good to oneself and others. Naturally the world will praise such good people.

★ ★ ★

நகையுள்ளும் இன்னாது இகழ்ச்சி; பகையுள்ளும் பண்புள பாடறிவார் மாட்டு.

**nahaiyullum innadhu ihazhtchi pagaiyullum banbulla badarivar mattu.**

"Contempt even in sport is an evil. Therefore persons who know human nature very well will not show contempt even to an enemy".

### COMMENTARY

Contemptuous talk about another person even if it is uttered as a joke is an evil to be avoided. It will cause pain to others and it will be degrading the nature of the speaker. Hence a person who is well acquainted with human nature and his reaction to the environment will never commit such an unwise act even when provoked by a hostile situation.

★ ★ ★

நண்புஆற்றார் ஆகி, நயமில் செய்வார்க்கும் பண்புஆற்றார் ஆதல் கடை.

**nanbatrar ahi nayamila seivarkkum nanbatra radhal kadai.**

"Even to those persons who are unfriendly to you and who do wrong you must show human sympathy and goodwill. Otherwise you will disgrace yourself."

### COMMENTARY

The ethical quality manifesting kindness and goodwill to others which is the intrinsic quality of a man as a social and moral being must not be selective and narrow. Even towards a person who is inimical to you you must express the same kindness as if he were disposed to you favourably. You must do good to all whether friend or foe. That is true human nature.

★ ★ ★

நகல்வல்லர் அல்லார்க்கு, மாயிரு ஞாலம், பகலும்பாற் பட்டன்று இருள்.

**nahalvalla rallarku mayiru gnalam bahalumbat pattan dirurul.**

"He who is not able to experience the joy of life by living in harmony with the rest of the world, will find the gloom of darkness even in the bright sunshine of life".

### COMMENTARY

A man endowed with the real human nature of ethical quality will experience joy in life. To live in co-operation and harmony with other beings in society will be the enjoyment of perpetual pleasure. To live is to be happy. One who has not got this element of kindness and goodwill will find his life in the world gloomy and he will be denied the happy sunshine of life. He will have to drag on his existence in a gloomy valley of sorrow and wretchedness.

★ ★ ★

பண்பிலான் பெற்ற பெருஞ்செல்வம், நன்பால் கலந்தீமை யால்திரிந் தற்று.

**panbilan petra perunselvam nanbal kalandhimai yatririn dhatru.**

"Pure milk when poured into a dirty vessel will get spoiled and become useless. Similarly great wealth if it falls in the hands of a worthless person will be utterly useless".

### COMMENTARY

If the vessel is impure and dirty, the milk which is sweet and pure when poured into it gets impure and dirty, and becomes unfit for consumption. The worthless nature of the container is transferred to the pure milk which is contained in it; then the milk becomes unfit for drinking. Similarly a person who is lacking in the moral quality of sympathy and goodwill makes his hoarded wealth utterly useless both to himself and to society at large. Such wealth is not good for anybody.

★ ★ ★

# NALADIYAIR

ஒருவன் இடைவிடாது நன்முயற்சி செய்வான் ஆயின் அவன் செல்வமுடையவன் ஆவதற்கு ஐயம் இன்று.

ஆடுகோ டாகி அதரிடை நின்றதூடம்  
காழ்கொண்ட கண்ணை களிறுனைக்குங் கந்தாகும்  
வாழ்தலும் அன்ன தகைத்தே, ஒருவன்றான்  
தாழ்வின்றித் தன்னைச் செயின்

*By energy a man makes himself.*

What once stood by the wayside, a twig that bent to every touch, when its core is developed within, may become a stake to which they tie an elephant. Life too is thus, if man himself, unfailing make himself.!

★ ★ ★

ஒருவன் தனக்கு கிடைத்த அற்பத்தொழிலை அவமதியாமற் செய்ய உடன்படுவானாயின் மேண்மையாகிய தொழிலுங் கிடைக்கப் பெறுவான்.

உறுபுலி ஊனிரை இன்றி ஒருநாள்  
சிறுதேரை பற்றியுந் தின்னும்; - அறிவினால்  
காற்றொழில் என்று கருதற்க, கையினால்  
மேற்றொழிலும் ஆங்கே மிகும்!

*Stoop to conquer.*

The huge tiger, when lacking flesh for food one day, may even seize a little frog and eat it. Think not "By (all my) knowledge I only gain menial tasks;" to the skilful hand nobler employments shall even there abound.

By faithfulness in the performance of humble tasks, you prove your fitness for nobler things.

★ ★ ★

சிதலாலே தின்னப்பட்ட ஆலமரத்தைத் தன்விழுது பற்றாகத் தாங்கினாற் போலத் தந்தையிடத்தில் தளர்ச்சி தோன்றில் அவன் பெற்ற புதல்வன் பாதுகாக்கக் கெடும்

சிதலை தின்பட்ட ஆல மரத்தை  
மதலையாய் மற்றதன் விழுன்றி யாங்குக்  
குதலைமை தந்தைகட் டோன்றிற்றான் பெற்ற  
புதல்வன் மறைப்பக் கெடும்.

*The worthy son conceals his sire's defects, and sustains his weakness.*

If the banyan's trunk be eaten by the gnawing ant, its 'branch - root' bears it up, like a buttress; even so, when decay appears in the sire, the son he has begotten shall hide it, and weakness is no more.

★ ★ ★ ★

அறிவுடைய மேலோர் வறுமைக்காலத்தும் பிறர்பழித்தற்கே துவாகிய முயற்சிகளைச் செய்யார்.

ஈனமாய் இல்லிருந் தின்றி விளியினும்  
மானந் தலைவருவ செய்பவோ, - யானை  
வரிமுகம் புண்படுக்கும் வள்ளுகிர் நோன்றாள்  
அரிமா மதுகை யவர்?

*Poverty but not dishonour.*

The lion's pointed claw and mighty foot will wound the spotted face of an elephant; those who have power like his, - though heretofore of all, they die in want within their home, - will they do deeds that bring disgrace?

★ ★ ★ ★

முயற்சியில்லாத கீழோர் மானமின்றி இரந்துண்பர்; முயற்சியுடையார் அதனாங்கிடைத்த நீரை ஆயினும் உண்டு மானங் கெடாது வாழ்வர்.

பெருமுத் தரையர் வெரிதுவந் தீயும்  
கருணைச்சோ றர்வர் கயவர் ; - கருணையைப்  
பேரும் அறியார் நனிவிரும்பு தாளாண்மை  
நீரும் அமிழ்தாய் விடும்.

*The scant fare of the laborious is the diet of the gods.*

The base feed full of rice and savoury food, that men, great lords of the triple lands, with generous gladness give; but water won with willing strenuous toil by those who know, but savoury food by name even, will turn to nectar.

★ ★ ★





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