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**பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள்
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Ecological Rules For Water Management In Ancient Tamil Country- A Study On Pallava-Chola Records

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The importance of water and rain was well recognised in India since time immemorial. Acutely aware of the importance of water for the sustenance of the earth, the Vedas waxes eloquent over the prowess of parjafiya, the rain-God says a Rig Vedic couplet.

“Water you are health giving;

Bestow on us glory, so that we may great delight”.¹

In the Shukla Yajur Veda², the prowess of parjafiya is improved to shower riches and bounty by maintaining proper seasonal variations.

“May Parjafiya send rain according to our desire;

May our fruit-bearing plants flourish”

The Sangam literary works in Tamil belonging to the early centuries of the Christian era, which preserves the treatment of natures in extensor, stress the importance of rain-water. So much of importance is attached to rain-water that a separate chapter is consisting of ten couplets is exclusively devoted to all its aspects by the saint Tiruvalluvar in the Tirukkural. In one of the couplets he observes:

“The world cannot exist without water;

If there will be no ceaseless supply of rainfall”³

The import of this couplet is evident because,

“Rain gives life to all creations, revives the
dying vegetation, restores life to what seems dead.”