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**DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**M.A. (HISTORY)**

**Second Year – Third Semester**

**CONTEMPORARY TAMIL NADU SINCE 1947 A.D**

**32132**

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# **BLOCK I: INDEPENDENT OF TAMIL NADU**

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*Post independent tamil nadu, congress  
ministry, omanthur ramasamy  
reddiar, p.s. Kumara swami raja*

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## **UNIT 1 POST INDEPENDENT TAMIL NADU, CONGRESS MINISTRY, OMANTHUR RAMASAMY REDDIAR, P.S. KUMARA SWAMI RAJA**

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### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

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When India became independent in 1947, Madras presidency became Madras state, comprising present-day Tamil Nadu, coastal Andhra Pradesh up to Ganjam district in Odisha, South Canara district Karnataka, and parts of Kerala. The state was subsequently split up along linguistic lines. In 1969, Madras State was renamed Tamil Nadu, meaning "Tamil country".

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### **1.2 OBJECTIVES**

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the Post Independent Tamil Nadu
- Explain the Congress Ministry
- Discuss to the Omanthur Ramasamy Reddiar

- Explain the P.S. Kumara swami Raja

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### 1.3 POST INDEPENDENT TAMIL NADU

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Tamil Nadu is the seventh most populous state in India. 48.4 per cent of the state's population live in urban areas, the third highest percentage among large states in India. The state has registered the lowest fertility rate in India in year 2005–06 with 1.7 children born for each woman, lower than required for population sustainability. [75][76]

#### Notes

At the 2011 India census, Tamil Nadu had a population of 72,147,030.[77] The sex ratio of the state is 995 with 36,137,975 males and 36,009,055 females. There are a total of 23,166,721 households.[77] The total children under the age of 6 is 7,423,832. A total of 14,438,445 people constituting 20.01 per cent of the total population belonged to Scheduled Castes (SC) and 794,697 people constituting 1.10 per cent of the population belonged to Scheduled tribes (ST). [78][77]

#### Historical population

Year	Population	±%
1951	30,119,000	—
1961	33,687,000	+11.8%
1971	41,199,000	+22.3%
1981	48,408,000	+17.5%
1991	55,859,000	+15.4%
2001	62,406,000	+11.7%
2011	72,138,958	+15.6%

Source:Census of India[74]

The state has 51,837,507 literates, making the literacy rate 80.33 per cent. There are a total of 27,878,282 workers, comprising 4,738,819 cultivators, 6,062,786 agricultural labourers, 1,261,059 in house hold industries, 11,695,119 other workers, 4,120,499 marginal workers, 377,220 marginal cultivators, 2,574,844 marginal agricultural labourers, 238,702 marginal workers in household industries and 929,733 other marginal workers.

Among the cities in 2011, the state capital of Chennai, was the most populous city in the state, followed by Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy and Salem respectively.[80] India has a human development index calculated as 0.619, while the corresponding figure for Tamil Nadu is 0.736, placing it among the top states in the country. The life expectancy at birth for males is 65.2 years and for females it is 67.6 years.[83] However, it has a high level of poverty especially in the rural areas. In 2004–2005, the poverty line was set at ₹ 351.86/month for rural areas and ₹ 547.42/month for urban areas. Poverty in the state dropped from 51.7 per cent in 1983 to 21.1 per cent in 2001[84] For the period 2004–2005, the Trend in Incidence of Poverty in

the state was 22.5 per cent compared with the national figure of 27.5 per cent. The World Bank is currently assisting the state in reducing poverty, high drop-out and low completion of secondary schools continue to hinder the quality of training in the population. Other problems include class, gender, inter-district and urban-rural disparities. Based on URP – Consumption for the period 2004–2005, percentage of the state's population below the poverty line was 27.5 per cent. The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative ranks Tamil Nadu to have a Multidimensional Poverty Index of 0.141, which is in the level of Ghana among the developing countries. Corruption is a major problem in the state with Transparency International ranking it the second most corrupt among the states of India.

*Post independent tamil nadu, congress ministry, omanthur ramasamy reddiar, p.s. Kumara swami raja*

#### Notes

#### Religion in Tamil Nadu (2011)

Hinduism (87.58%)

Christianity (6.12%)

Islam (5.86%)

Jainism (0.12%)

Sikhism (0.02%)

Buddhism (0.01%)

Other or not religious (0.3%)

As per the religious census of 2011, Tamil Nadu had 87.6% Hindus, 6.1% Christians, 5.9% Muslims, 0.1% Jains and 0.3% following other religions or no religion.[88]

#### Language

Main article: Tamil language

Tamil is the sole official language of Tamil Nadu while English is declared an additional official language for communication purposes.[4] When India adopted national standards Tamil was the first language to be recognised as a classical language of India.[89] As of 2001 census Tamil is spoken as the first language by nearly 90 percent of the state's population followed by Telugu (5.65%), Kannada (1.67%), Urdu (1.51%), Malayalam (0.89%).

#### Distribution of languages in Tamil Nadu[4]

Tamil (89.41%)

Telugu (5.65%)

Kannada (1.67%)

Urdu (1.51%)

Malayalam (0.89%)

Other (0.87%)

**Notes**

## **Education**

Tamil Nadu is one of the most literate states in India. Tamil Nadu has performed reasonably well in terms of literacy growth during the decade 2001–2011. A survey conducted by the industry body Assocham ranks Tamil Nadu top among Indian states with about 100 per cent gross enrolment ratio (GER) in primary and upper primary education. One of the basic limitations for improvement in education in the state is the rate of absence of teachers in public schools, which at 21.4 per cent is significant. The analysis of primary school education in the state by Pratham shows a low drop-off rate but poor quality of state education compared to other states.[92] Tamil Nadu has 37 universities, 552 engineering colleges 449 polytechnic colleges and 566 arts and science colleges, 34,335 elementary schools, 5,167 high schools, 5,054 higher secondary schools and 5,000 hospitals. Some of the notable educational institutes present in Tamil Nadu are Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Christian Medical College, Vellore, Madras Institute of Technology, College of Engineering, Guindy, Indian Institute of Management Tiruchirappalli, St. Joseph's Institute of Management Tiruchirappalli, Jamal Mohamed College Tiruchirappalli, Indian Maritime University, National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Madras Medical College, Madras Veterinary College, Stanley Medical College, Chennai, Loyola College, Chennai, Ethiraj College for Women, Stella Maris College, Chennai, Anna University, PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute.

Tamil Nadu now has 69 per cent reservation in educational institutions for socially backward sections of society, the highest among all Indian states. The Midday Meal Scheme programme in Tamil Nadu was first initiated by Kamaraj, then it was expanded by M G Ramachandran in 1983.

Seventh century paintings in the Sittanavasal Cave, Pudukottai

Tamil Nadu has a long tradition of venerable culture.[97] Tamil Nadu is known for its rich tradition of literature, art, music and dance which continue to flourish today. Tamil Nadu is a land most known for its monumental ancient Hindu temples and classical form of dance Bharata Natyam. Unique cultural features like Bharatanatyam (dance), Tanjore painting, and Tamil architecture were developed and continue to be practised in Tamil Nadu.

## **Literature**

Tamil written literature has existed for over 2,000 years. The earliest period of Tamil literature, Sangam literature, is roughly dated from ca. 300 BC – AD 300. It is one of the oldest Indian literature amongst all others. The earliest epigraphic records found on rock edicts and hero stones date from around the 3rd century BC.

Most early Tamil literary works are in verse form, with prose not becoming more common until later periods. The Sangam literature collection contains

2381 poems composed by 473 poets, some 102 of whom remain anonymous. Sangam literature is primarily secular, dealing with everyday themes in a Tamilakam context. The Sangam literature also deals with human relationship and emotions.[110] The available literature from this period was categorised and compiled in the 10th century into two categories based roughly on chronology. The categories are: Pathinenmaelkanakku (The Major Eighteen Anthology Series) comprising Eṭ ṭ uttokai (The Eight Anthologies) and the Pattupattu (Ten Idylls) and Pathinenkilkanakku (The Minor Eighteen Anthology Series).

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reddiar, p.s. Kumara swami raja*

**Notes**

Much of Tamil grammar is extensively described in the oldest known grammar book for the Tamil language, the Tolkāppiyam. Modern Tamil is largely based on the 13th century grammar book Naṅṅūl which restated and clarified the rules of the Tolkāppiyam, with some modifications. Traditional Tamil grammar consists of five parts, namely eḷuttu, sol, poruḷ, yāppu, aṇi. Of these, the last two are mostly applied in poetry. Notable examples of Tamil poetry include the Tirukkural written by Tiruvalluvar.

In 1578, the Portuguese published a Tamil book in old Tamil script named 'Thambiraan Vanakkam', thus making Tamil the first Indian language to be printed and published. Tamil Lexicon, published by the University of Madras, is the first among the dictionaries published in any Indian language.[113] During the Indian Independence Movement, many Tamil poets and writers sought to provoke national spirit, social equity and secularist thoughts among the common man, notably Subramanya Bharathy and Bharathidasan.

## **Festivals and traditions**

Thiruvalluvar was a Tamil poet and philosopher.

Pongal, also called Tamizhar Thirunaal (festival of Tamils) or Makara Sankranti elsewhere in India, a four-day harvest festival is one of the most widely celebrated festivals throughout Tamil Nadu.[114] The Tamil language saying Thai Pirandhal Vazhi Pirakkum – literally meaning, the birth of the month of Thai will pave way for new opportunities – is often quoted with reference to this festival. The first day, Bhogi Pongal, is celebrated by throwing away and destroying old clothes and materials by setting them on fire to mark the end of the old and emergence of the new. The second day, Surya Pongal, is the main day which falls on the first day of the tenth Tamil month of Thai (14 January or 15 January in the western calendar). The third day, Maattu Pongal, is meant to offer thanks to the cattle, as they provide milk and are used to plough the lands. Jallikattu, a bull taming contest, marks the main event of this day. Alanganallur is famous for its Jallikattu[115][116] contest usually held on the third day of Pongal. During this final day, Kaanum Pongal – the word kaanum, means 'to view' in Tamil. In 2011 the Madras High Court Bench ordered the cockfight at Santhapadi and Modakoor Melbegam villages permitted during the Pongal festival while disposing of a petition filed attempting to ban the cockfight. The first month in the Tamil calendar is Chittirai and the first day of this month in mid-April is celebrated as Tamil New Year. The Thiruvalluvar calendar is 31 years ahead of the Gregorian calendar, i.e. Gregorian 2000 is Thiruvalluvar 2031. Aadi Perukku is celebrated on the

**Notes**

18th day of the Tamil month Aadi, which celebrates the rising of the water level in the river Kaveri. Apart from the major festivals, in every village and town of Tamil Nadu, the inhabitants celebrate festivals for the local gods once a year and the time varies from place to place. Most of these festivals are related to the goddess Maariyamman, the mother goddess of rain. Other major Hindu festivals including Deepavali (Death of Narakasura), Ayudha Poojai, Saraswathi Poojai (Dasara), Krishna Jayanthi and Vinayaka Chaturthi are also celebrated. Eid ul-Fitr, Bakrid, Milad un Nabi, Muharram are celebrated by Muslims whereas Christmas, Good Friday, Easter are celebrated by Christians in the state. Mahamagam a bathing festival at Kumbakonam in Tamil Nadu is celebrated once in 12 years. People from all the corners of the country come to Kumbakonam for the festival. This festival is also called Kumbamela of South.

**Music**

M. S. Subbulakshmi, was the first musician to be awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour.

In terms of modern cine-music, Ilaiyaraaja was a prominent composer of film music in Tamil cinema during the late 1970s and 1980s. His work highlighted Tamil folk lyricism and introduced broader western musical sensibilities to the south Indian musical mainstream. Tamil Nadu is also the home of the double Oscar winner A.R. Rahman who has composed film music in Tamil, Telugu, Hindi, English and Chinese films. He was once referred to by Time magazine as "The Mozart of Madras".

**Film industry**

Tamil Nadu is also home to the Tamil film industry nicknamed as "Kollywood", which released the most number of films in India in 2013. The term Kollywood is a portmanteau of Kodambakkam and Hollywood. Tamil cinema is one of the largest industries of film production in India. In Tamil Nadu, cinema ticket prices are regulated by the government. Single screen theatres may charge a maximum of ₹ 50, while theaters with more than three screens may charge a maximum of ₹ 120 per ticket.[126] The first silent film in Tamil Keechaka Vadham, was made in 1916.[127] The first talkie was a multi-lingual film, Kalidas, which released on 31 October 1931, barely seven months after India's first talking picture Alam Ara. Swamikannu Vincent, who had built the first cinema of South India in Coimbatore, introduced the concept of "Tent Cinema" in which a tent was erected on a stretch of open land close to a town or village to screen the films. The first of its kind was established in Madras, called "Edison's Grand Cinemamegaphone". This was due to the fact that electric carbons were used for motion picture projectors.[129]

**Television industry**

There are more than 30 television channels of various genres in Tamil. DD Podhigai, Doordarshan's Tamil language regional channel was launched on 14 April 1993. The first private Tamil channel, Sun TV was founded in 1993 by Kalanidhi Maran. In Tamil Nadu, the television industry is influenced by politics and majority of the channels are owned by politicians or people with political links. The government of Tamil Nadu distributed



free televisions to families in 2006 at an estimated cost of ₹ 3.6 billion (US\$52 million) of which has led to high penetration of TV services.[132][133] Cable used to be the preferred mode of reaching homes controlled by government run operator Arasu Cable.[134] From the early 2010s, Direct to Home has become increasingly popular replacing cable television services.[135] Tamil television serials form a major prime time source of entertainment and are directed usually by one director unlike American television series, where often several directors and writers work together.

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## Cuisine

Salem is renowned for its unique mangoes, Madurai is the place of origin of the milk dessert Jigarthanda while Palani is known for its Panchamirtham. Idlis, dosas, and sambar are quite common throughout the state. Coffee and tea are the staple drinks.

## Notes

## Economy

For the year 2014–15 Tamil Nadu's GSDP was ₹ 9.767 trillion (US\$140 billion), and growth was 14.86. It ranks third in foreign direct investment (FDI) approvals (cumulative 1991–2002) of ₹ 225.826 billion (\$5,000 million), next only to Maharashtra and Delhi constituting 9.12 per cent of the total FDI in the country. The per capita income in 2007–2008 for the state was ₹ 72,993 ranking third among states with a population over 10 million and has steadily been above the national average.[141]

Gross State Domestic Product in ₹ Crores at Constant Prices

Year	GSDP	Growth Rate	Share in India
2000–01	142,065	5.87%	7.62%
2001–02	139,842	−1.56%	7.09%
2002–03	142,295	1.75%	6.95%
2003–04	150,815	5.99%	6.79%
2004–05	219,003	11.45%	7.37%
2005–06	249,567	13.96%	7.67%
2006–07	287,530	15.21%	8.07%
2007–08	305,157	6.13%	7.83%
2008–09	321,793	5.45%	7.74%
2009–10	356,632	10.83%	7.89%
2010–11	403,416	13.12%	8.20%
2011–12	433,238	7.39%	8.26%
2012–13	447,944	3.39%	8.17%
2013–14	480,618	7.29%	8.37%

**Notes**

According to the 2011 Census, Tamil Nadu is the most urbanised state in India (49 per cent), accounting for 9.6 per cent of the urban population while only comprising 6 per cent of India's total population.[143][144] Services contributes to 45 per cent of the economic activity in the state, followed by manufacturing at 34 per cent and agriculture at 21 per cent. Government is the major investor in the state with 51 per cent of total investments, followed by private Indian investors at 29.9 per cent and foreign private investors at 14.9 per cent. Tamil Nadu has a network of about 113 industrial parks and estates offering developed plots with supporting infrastructure. According to the publications of the Tamil Nadu government the Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Prices (Base year 2004–2005) for the year 2011–2012 is ₹ 4.281 trillion (US\$62 billion), an increase of 9.39 per cent over the previous year. The per capita income at current price is ₹ 72,993.

Tamil Nadu has six Nationalised Home Banks which originated in this state; Two government-sector banks Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank in Chennai, and four private-sector banks City Union Bank in Kumbakonam, Karur Vysya Bank, Lakshmi Vilas Bank in Karur, and Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited in Tuticorin.

### **Agriculture**

Tamil Nadu has historically been an agricultural state and is a leading producer of agricultural products in India. In 2008, Tamil Nadu was India's fifth biggest producer of rice. The total cultivated area in the state was 5.60 million hectares in 2009–10.[145] The Cauvery delta region is known as the Rice Bowl of Tamil Nadu. [146][better source needed] In terms of production, Tamil Nadu accounts for 10 percent in fruits and 6 percent in vegetables, in India.[147] Annual food grains production in the year 2007–08 was 10035,000 mt.[145]

### **Tamil Nadu is the largest producer of turmeric.**

The state is the largest producer of bananas, turmeric, flowers,[147] tapioca,[147] the second largest producer of mango,[147] natural rubber,[148] coconut, groundnut and the third largest producer of coffee, sapota,[147] Tea[149] and sugarcane. Tamil Nadu's sugarcane yield per hectare is the highest in India. The state has 17,000 hectares of land under oil palm cultivation, the second highest in India.[150]

### **Agriculture forms a major portion of the state's economy.**

Dr M.S. Swaminathan, known as the "father of the Indian Green Revolution" was from Tamil Nadu.[151] Tamil Nadu Agricultural University with its seven colleges and thirty two research stations spread over the entire state contributes to evolving new crop varieties and technologies and disseminating through various extension agencies. Among states in India, Tamil Nadu is one of the leaders in livestock, poultry and fisheries production. Tamil Nadu had the second largest number of poultry amongst all the states and accounted for 17.7 per cent of the total poultry population in India.[152] In 2003–2004, Tamil Nadu had produced 3783.6 million of eggs, which was the second highest in India representing 9.37 per cent of the total egg production in the country.[153] With the second

longest coastline in India, Tamil Nadu represented 27.54 per cent of the total value of fish and fishery products exported by India in 2006. Namakkal is also one of the major centres of egg production in India. Oddanchatram is one of the major centres for vegetable supply in Tamil Nadu and is also known as the vegetable city of Tamil Nadu. Coimbatore is one of the major centres for poultry production.[154][155]

*Post independent tamil nadu, congress  
ministry, omanthur ramasamy  
reddiar, p.s. Kumara swami raja*

## **TEXTILES AND LEATHER**

Kanchipuram hand loom silk sarees

**Notes**

Tamil Nadu is one of the leading states in the textile sector and it houses the country's largest spinning industry accounting for almost 80 per cent of the total installed capacity in India. When it comes to yarn production, the State contributes 40 per cent of the total production in the country. There are 2,614 Hand Processing Units (25 per cent of total units in the country) and 985 Power Processing Units (40 per cent of total units in the country) in Tamil Nadu. According to official data, the textile industry in Tamil Nadu accounts for 17 percent of the total invested capital in all the industries. Coimbatore is often referred to as the "Manchester of South India" due to its cotton production and textile industries. Tirupur is the country's largest exporter of knitwear.[158][159][160] for its cotton production.

### **Automobiles**

Tamil Nadu has seen major investments in the automobile industry over many decades manufacturing cars, railway coaches, battle-tanks, tractors, motorcycles, automobile spare parts and accessories, tyres and heavy vehicles. Chennai is known as the Detroit of India. Major global automobile companies including BMW, Ford, Robert Bosch, Renault Nissan, Caterpillar, Hyundai, Mitsubishi Motors, and Michelin as well as Indian automobile majors like Mahindra & Mahindra, Ashok Leyland, Eicher Motors, Isuzu Motors, TI cycles, Hindustan Motors, TVS Motors, Irizar-TVS, Royal Enfield, MRF, Apollo Tyres, TAFE Tractors, Daimler AG Company invested ( ₹ ) 4 billion for establishing a new plant in Tamil Nadu.

### **Heavy industries and engineering[edit]**

Tamil Nadu is one of the highly industrialised states in India. Over 11% of the S&P CNX 500 conglomerates have corporate offices in Tamil Nadu.

The state government owns Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers, in Karur.

Coimbatore is also referred to as "the Pump City" as it supplies two-thirds of India's requirements of motors and pumps. The city is one of the largest exporters of wet grinders and auto components and the term "Coimbatore Wet Grinder" has been given a Geographical indication.

### **Electronics and software**

TIDEL Park Coimbatore; Coimbatore is one of the leading IT/ITS centres in India.

Electronics manufacturing is a growing industry in Tamil Nadu, with many international companies like Nokia, Flex, Motorola, Sony Ericsson, Foxconn, Samsung, Cisco, Moser Baer, Lenovo, Dell, Sanmina-SCI, Bosch, Texas Instruments having chosen Chennai as their South Asian manufacturing hub. Products manufactured include circuit boards and cellular phone handsets.

Tamil Nadu is the second largest software exporter by value in India. Software exports from Tamil Nadu grew from ₹ 76 billion (\$1.6 billion) in 2003–04 to ₹ 207 billion (\$5 billion) by 2006–07 according to NASSCOM and to ₹ 366 billion in 2008–09 which shows 29 per cent growth in software exports according to STPI. Major national and global IT companies such as Atos Syntel, Infosys, Wipro, HCL Technologies, Tata Consultancy Services, Verizon, Hewlett-Packard Enterprise, Amazon.com, Capgemini, CGI, PayPal, IBM, NTT DATA, Accenture, Ramco Systems, Robert Bosch GmbH, DXC Technology, Cognizant, Tech Mahindra, Virtusa, LTI, Mphasis, Mindtree, Hexaware Technologies, Zoho, and many others have offices in Tamil Nadu. The top engineering colleges in Tamil Nadu have been a major recruiting hub for the IT firms. According to estimates, about 50 percent of the human resources required for the IT and ITES industry was being sourced from the state. Coimbatore is the second largest software producer in the state, next to Chennai.

### **Infrastructure**

#### **Transport & Road**

- A view of the NH 544 Expressway between Coimbatore and Salem in Tamil Nadu
- Pamban road (left) and rail (right) bridges, connecting the Indian mainland with the Pamban Island
- Nilgiri Mountain Railway
- Chennai International Airport, one of India's major international airports

Tamil Nadu has a transportation system that connects all parts of the state. Tamil Nadu is served by an extensive road network, providing links between urban centres, agricultural market-places and rural areas. There are 29 national highways in the state, covering a total distance of 5,006.14 km (3,110.67 mi). The state is also a terminus for the Golden Quadrilateral project, that connects Indian metropolises like (New Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai and Kolkata). The state has a total road length of 167,000 km (104,000 mi), of which 60,628 km (37,672 mi) are maintained by the Highways Department. This is nearly 2.5 times higher than the density of all-India road network.[172] The major road junctions are Chennai, Vellore, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Salem, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Karur, Kumbakonam, Krishnagiri, Dindigul and Kanniyakumari. Road transport is provided by state owned Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation and State Express Transport Corporation. Almost every part of the state is well connected by buses 24 hours a day. The state accounted for 13.6 per cent of all accidents in the country with 66,238 accidents in 2013, 11.3 per cent of all road accident deaths and 15

percent of all road-related injuries, according to data provided by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. Although Tamil Nadu accounts for the highest number of road accidents in India, it also leads in having reduced the number of fatalities in accident-prone areas with deployment of personnel and a sustained awareness campaign. The number of deaths at areas decreased from 1,053 in 2011 to 881 in 2012 and 867 in 2013.

*Post independent tamil nadu, congress  
ministry, omanthur ramasamy  
reddiar, p.s. Kumara swami raja*

## **Rail**

Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway. Headquartered at Chennai, the Southern Railway network extends over a large area of India's southern peninsula, covering the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, a small portion of Karnataka and a small portion of Andhra Pradesh. Express trains connect the state capital Chennai with Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata. Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central Railway Station is gateway for trains towards the north whereas Chennai Egmore serves as the gateway for the south. Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of 5,952 km (3,698 mi) and there are 532 railway stations in the state. The network connects the state with most major cities in India. The Nilgiri Mountain Railway (part of the Mountain Railways of India) is one of the UNESCO World Heritage Site connecting Ooty on the hills and Mettupalayam in the foothills which is in turn connected to Coimbatore. The centenary old Pamban Bridge over sea connecting Rameswaram in Pamban island to mainland is an engineering marvel. It is one of the oldest cantilever bridges still in operation, the double-leaf bascule bridge section can be raised to let boats and small ships pass through the Palk Strait in the Indian Ocean. The government of Tamil Nadu created a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for implementing the Chennai Metro Rail Project. This SPV named as "Chennai Metro Rail Limited" was incorporated on 3 December 2007 under the Companies Act. It has now been converted into a joint venture of the governments of India and of Tamil Nadu with equal equity holding. Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network and is constructing a Chennai Metro with phase 1 operational since July 2015. Major railway junctions (four and above lines) in the state are Chennai, Coimbatore, Katpadi, Madurai, Salem, Erode, Dindigul, Karur, Nagercoil, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central Railway Station, Madurai Junction, Katpadi Junction, Chennai Egmore, Salem Junction, Tiruchirappalli Junction, Coimbatore Junction are upgraded to A1 grade level. Loco sheds are located at Erode, Arakkonam, Royapuram in Chennai and Tondaiyarpeta in Chennai, Ponmalai (GOC) in Tiruchirappalli as Diesel Loco Shed. The loco shed at Erode is a huge composite electric and diesel Loco shed. MRTS which covers from Chennai Beach to Velachery, and metro rails also running from Washermenpet to Airport metro station and Central metro station to St. Thomas Mount metro station.

**Notes**

## **Airports**

Tamil Nadu has four international airports, namely Chennai International Airport, Coimbatore International Airport, Madurai International Airport and Tiruchirappalli International Airport. Salem Airport and Thoothukudi Airport are domestic airports. Chennai International Airport is a major international airport and aviation hub in South Asia. Besides civilian

airports, the state has four air bases of the Indian Air Force namely Thanjavur AFS, Tambram AFS, Coimbatore AFS and two naval air stations INS Rajali and INS Parundu of Indian Navy.

### **Seaports**

V. O. Chidambaranar Port Trust in Thoothukudi, one of India's major seaports

Tamil Nadu has three major seaports located at Chennai, Ennore and Thoothukudi, as well as seven other minor ports including Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. Chennai Port is an artificial harbour situated on the Coromandel Coast and is the second principal port in the country for handling containers. Ennore Port handles all the coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu. The volume of cargo in the ports grew by 13 per cent during 2005.

### **Energy**

- Wind farm in Muppandal and Aralvaimozhi region near Nagercoil
- Kamuthi Solar Power Project

Tamil Nadu has the third largest installed power generation capacity in the country. The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant, Ennore Thermal Plant, Neyveli Lignite Power Plant, many hydroelectric plants including Mettur Dam, hundreds of windmills and the Narimanam Natural Gas Plants are major sources of Tamil Nadu's electricity. The state generates a significant proportion of its power needs from renewable sources with wind power installed capacity at over 7154 MW,[175] accounting for 38 percent of total installed wind power in India . It is presently adding the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant to its energy grid, which on completion would be the largest atomic power plant in the country with 2000MW installed capacity. The total installed capacity of electricity in the state by January 2014 was 20,716 MW. Tamil Nadu ranks first nationwide in diesel-based thermal electricity generation with a national market share of over 34 per cent. From a power surplus state in 2005–06, Tamil Nadu has become a state facing severe power shortage over the recent years due to lack of new power generation projects and delay in commercial power generation at Kudankulam Atomic Power Project. The Tuticorin Thermal Power Station has five 210 megawatt generators. The first generator was commissioned in July 1979. The thermal power plants under construction include the coal-based 1000 MW NLC TNEB Power Plant. From the current 17MW installed solar power, Tamil Nadu state government's new policy aims to increase the installed capacity to 3000MW by 2016. Kamuthi Solar Power Project was commissioned by Adani Power in Kamuthi, Ramanathapuram district. With a generating capacity of 648 MWp at a single location, it is the world's sixth largest (as of 2018) solar park.

### **Sports**

Kabaddi, also known as Sadugudu, is recognised as the state game in Tamil Nadu. The traditional sports of Tamil Nadu include Silambam, a Tamil martial arts played with a long bamboo staff, cockfight, Jallikattu, a bull

taming sport famous on festival occasions, ox-wagon racing known as Rekkala, kite flying also known as Pattam viduthal, Goli, the game with marbles, Aadu Puli, the "goat and tiger" game and Kabaddi also known as Sadugudu. Most of these traditional sports are associated with festivals of land like Thai Pongal and mostly played in rural areas. S. Ilavazhagi carrom world champion from 2002–2016

M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai

Viswanathan Anand, world chess champion 2007–2013

The M. A. Chidambaram Stadium in Chennai is an international cricket ground with a capacity of 50,000 and houses the Tamil Nadu Cricket Association. Srinivasaraghavan Venkataraghavan, Krishnamachari Srikkanth, Laxman Sivaramakrishnan, Sadagoppan Ramesh, Laxmipathy Balaji, Murali Vijay,[192] Ravichandran Ashwin , Vijay Shankar, Murali Karthik, Washington Sundar, Subramaniam Badrinath, Abhinav Mukund and Dinesh Karthik are some prominent cricketers from Tamil Nadu. The MRF Pace Foundation in Chennai is a popular fast bowling academy for pace bowlers all over the world. Cricket contests between local clubs, franchises and teams are popular in the state. Chennai Super Kings represent the city of Chennai in the Indian Premier League, a popular Twenty20 league. The Super Kings are the most successful team in the league with three IPL titles at par with Mumbai Indians and two CLT20 titles.

Tennis is also a popular sport in Tamil Nadu with notable international players including Ramesh Krishnan, Ramanathan Krishnan,[194] Vijay Amritraj and Mahesh Bhupathi. Nirupama Vaidyanathan, the first Indian women to play in a grand slam tournament also hails from the state. The ATP Chennai Open tournament is held in Chennai every January. The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT) owns Nungambakkam tennis stadium which hosts Chennai Open and Davis Cup play-off tournaments.

The Tamil Nadu Hockey Association is the governing body of hockey in the state. Vasudevan Baskaran was the captain of the Indian team that won gold medal in 1980 Olympics at Moscow. The Mayor Radhakrishnan Stadium in Chennai hosts international hockey events and is regarded by the International Hockey Federation as one of the best in the world for its infrastructure.

Tamil Nadu also has golf ground in Coimbatore, The Coimbatore Golf Club is an 18-hole golf course located in Chettipalayam in Coimbatore, located within the city limits in the state of Tamil Nadu in India. The club is also a popular venue for major golf tournaments held in India.

The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT), a government body, is vested with the responsibility of developing sports and related infrastructure in the state.[197] The SDAT owns and operates world class stadiums and organises sporting events.[198] It also accommodates sporting events, both at domestic and international level, organised by other sports associations at its venues. The YMCA College of Physical Education at Nandanam in Chennai was established in 1920 and was the first college

**Notes**

for physical education in Asia. The Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in Chennai is a multi-purpose stadium hosting football and track and field events. The Indian Triathlon Federation and the Volleyball Federation of India are headquartered in Chennai. Chennai hosted India's first ever International Beach Volleyball Championship in 2008. The SDAT – TNSRA Squash Academy in Chennai is one of the very few academies in South Asia hosting international squash events. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in Coimbatore, it is a football stadium and also a multi-purpose stadium in Coimbatore constructed in 1971.

**Tourism**

Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The tourism industry of Tamil Nadu is the largest in India, with an annual growth rate of 16 per cent. Tourism in Tamil Nadu is promoted by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC), a government of Tamil Nadu undertaking. According to Ministry of Tourism statistics, 4.68 million foreign (20.1% share of the country) and 333.5 million domestic tourists (23.3% share of the country) visited the state in 2015 making it the most visited state in India both domestic and foreign tourists.[199] The state boasts some of the grand Hindu temples built in dravidian architecture. The Nilgiri Mountain Railway, Brihadishwara Temple in Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Airavatesvara Temple in Darasuram (Great Chola Temples) and the Shore Temple along with the collection of other monuments in Mamallapuram which have been declared as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

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## **1.4 CONGRESS MINISTRY AND OMANTHUR RAMASAMY REDDIAR**

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Omandur Ramasamy Reddiyar (1895 – 1970) was an Indian freedom-fighter and politician of the Indian National Congress. He served as the Premier of Madras Presidency from 23 March 1947 to 6 April 1949.

**Early life**

Omandur Ramaswamy Reddy was born in 1 February 1895 in the village of Omandur near Tindivanam in the South Arcot district of Madras Presidency. He belonged to a Reddiar family. He had his schooling at Walter Scudder school and entered the Indian independence movement at an early age.

Ramaswamy Reddy was a devotee of Vallalar.

**As Chief Minister**

Ramaswamy Reddy became the Chief Minister or Premier of Madras on 23 March 1947 and was in power till 6 April 1949. During his tenure, the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act 1947 was passed.[3] This act was intended to give Dalits and other prohibited Hindus full and complete rights to enter Hindu temples.[3] This was approved by the Governor on 11 May 1947 and passed as Madras Act 5 of 1947.[4] The Devadasi Dedication



Abolition Act of 1947 put an end to the devadasi system that was in vogue in many Hindu temples.[5]

It was during Reddy's tenure that India achieved independence from the United Kingdom.[6][7] Soon after independence and partition of India, there was a shortage of food grains, especially rice, in the province.[8] In 1948, Reddy ordered the purchase of a de Havilland Dove, the first aeroplane to be owned by the Government of Madras.[2]

In 1948, when the Congress legislative party elections were held, Reddy's candidature was opposed by Tanguturi Prakasam.[9] However, Reddy won with the support of K. Kamaraj.[9] However, the Congress leaders were disgruntled with Reddy as he did not allow them special privileges.[9][10] So, during the 1949 Congress Legislative Party elections, Kamaraj supported P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja against Reddy.[9][10] Though Reddy was supported by C. Rajagopalachari, P. Subbarayan and T. Prakasam, he lost the vote and stepped down as Chief Minister.

### **Minister Portfolio**

O. P. Ramaswami Reddy Chief Minister, Public, Hindu religious endowments and Harijan uplift

M. Bhaktavatsalam Public works and Planning

P. Subbarayan

Home and Legal (Law and Order)

T. S. S. Rajan

Food, Motor transport and Labour

T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar Education

Daniel Thomas Prohibition, Excise, Registration and Housing

Vemula Kurmayya Harijan uplift, Fisheries and Rural development

H. Sitarama Reddi

Industries and Information

K. Chandramouli

Local administration and Co-operative

K. Madhava Menon

Agriculture and Forest

Kala Venkata Rao

Revenue

A. B. Shetty

Public health

S. Gurubatham

Khadi, Firka development and Cottage industries

Changes

Subbarayan resigned on 5 April 1948, Daniel Thomas on 15 June 1948 and Kala Venkata Rao on 24 January 1949.

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### **1.5 P.S. KUMARA SWAMI RAJA**

Poosapati Sanjeevi Kumarswamy Raja (8 July 1898 – 16 March 1957) was an Indian politician and the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency from 6 April 1949 to 10 April 1952 [1] and former Governor of Orissa between 1954 till 1956. He was born in Rajapalayam in Tamil Nadu.

*Post independent tamil nadu, congress ministry, omanthur ramasamy reddiar, p.s. Kumara swami raja*

**Notes**

**Notes**

### **Early life**

Raja was born on 8 July 1898[2] in Rajapalayam to Poosapati Sanjeevi Raja. His mother died when he was eight days old and his father when he was three. Raja had no brothers and sisters and was brought up by his grandmother.[3] After schooling, Raja was connected with the Indian National Congress organisation at its every level. He took a prominent part in Panchayat organisations, local Board administration. He served as the President of Rajapalayam Union, the Panchayat court, the District Board of Ramnathapuram and the District educational Council among others.

### **Political and social work**

The lives and writings of Annie Besant and Satyamurthy had great influence on his mind and character in his formative years. It was in 1919 that he met Mahatma Gandhi for the first time and started following with great interest the events in Gandhi's life. Gandhi's epic struggle in South Africa, the founding of the Ashram in Ahmedabad and the Champaran struggle made a profound impression on him and the utter simplicity of Mahatma's life also evoked his unbounded admiration.

In 1932, he was arrested for disobeying the unjust laws. Thus Rajapalayam gained a distinct place in political map, the credit went to Raja's lead. In 1934, Raja won central legislature for constituency comprising Tirunelveli, Madurai & Ramanathapuram. At the age of 39, he entered the Assembly as M.L.A in C. Rajagopalachari ministry successfully contesting the 1937 election.

He was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (Madras Presidency) from 1949 to 1950 and Governor of Orissa from 1954 to 1956.

In all the years of his life, most of Raja's wealth was spent in helping the poor and in serving public causes, particularly for the Congress movement. He was much interested in co-operative movement also. He founded Bhupathi Raju Cop-operative Credit Bank, an urban bank for the benefit of local people especially farmers named after his friend, Bhupathi Raju of Andhra Pradesh, who accompanied him in prison during freedom movement. He constructed the monument Congress Ponvizha Grounds in Rajapalayam commemorating the Jallianwala Bagh massacre during the freedom struggle.

Raja's life was one of noble activity, dedication and selfless service for the people of the country. He was a staunch proponent of the concept of "Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive". Prohibition, promotion of Khādī and Temple entry legislation were his other notable achievements. He donated his house for starting an institution of culture called "Gandhi Kalai Mandram". Rajapalayam became a great industrial centre mainly due to his drive and interest.

It was said that Raja studied in Srivilliputtur G.S Hindu higher secondary school and thus he chose his temple as the symbol of Tamil Nadu emblem'. And his successor Rajagopalachari might not have minded that the shrine of Andal was now the Madras government's symbol.

Raja died on 16 March 1957 in Madras, upon not recovering from an illness following his return from a visit to his ancestral village in Andhra Pradesh.[4].

*Post independent tamil nadu, congress ministry, omanthur ramasamy reddy, p.s. Kumara swami raja*

### Commemoration

Raja has been commemorated on an Indian Postal Service stamp. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja centenary marriage hall was opened in 1998 by then chief minister to commemorate his centenary birthday celebrations.

#### Check Your Progress

1. When Post-Independence of Tamil Nadu?
2. When Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar?
3. Where was the working for governor in P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja?

Notes

## 1.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. When India became independent in 1947, Madras presidency became Madras state, comprising present-day Tamil Nadu, coastal Andhra Pradesh up to Ganjam district in Odisha, South Canara district Karnataka, and parts of Kerala. The state was subsequently split up along linguistic lines. In 1969, Madras State was renamed Tamil Nadu, meaning "Tamil country".

2. At the time of Independence, O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar, popularly known as Omandur Ramasamy Reddy, was the Premier of Madras Presidency, from 23 March 1947 to 6 April 1949. Post Independence, the term Province was used till 1950, replacing presidency.

3. Poosapati Sanjeevi Kumaraswamy Raja (8 July 1898 – 16 March 1957) was an Indian politician and the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency from 6 April 1949 to 10 April 1952 [1] and former Governor of Orissa between 1954 till 1956. He was born in Rajapalayam in Tamil Nadu.

## 1.7 SUMMARY

- Madras State was a state of India during the mid-20th century. At the time of its formation in 1950, it included the whole of present-day Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema, the Malabar region of North Kerala, and Bellary, South Canara and Udupi districts of Karnataka.
- Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema were separated to form Andhra State in 1953, while South
- Canara and Bellary districts were merged with Mysore State, and Malabar District with the State of Travancore-Cochin to form Kerala in 1956.
- On January 14, 1969, Madras State was renamed to Tamil Nadu, meaning "Tamil country"

- Ramaswamy Reddy became the Chief Minister or Premier of Madras on 23 March 1947 and was in power till 6 April 1949. During his tenure, the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act 1947 was passed.[3] This act was intended to give Dalits and other prohibited Hindus full and complete rights to enter Hindu temples
- He constructed the monument Congress Ponvizha Grounds in Rajapalayam commemorating the Jallianwala Bagh massacre during the freedom struggle.

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## 1.8 KEY WORDS

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- **Devadasi:** Devadasi is a woman who is considered given in marriage to God. These women dedicated to God once held high social status and were well respected. But now they are nothing more than sex slaves.

- **Independent:** Being independent means being able to take care of your own needs and to make and assume responsibility for your decisions while considering both the people around you and your environment.

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## 1.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### Short Answer Questions

1. What does it mean to be independent?
2. When did the Congress Party in Tamil Nadu?
3. Who is first chief minister of Tamil Nadu?
4. Who is known as the Father of Tamil National Party??

### Long Answer Questions

1. How did the passible Post Independent of Tamil Nadu?
2. Give a detailed O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar?
3. Give a detailed explanation of the P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja?

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## 1.10 FURTHER READINGS

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## UNIT 2 RAJAJI, STATE RE - ORGANIZATION IN TAMIL NADU

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*Rajaji, state re - organization in tamil  
nadu*

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Objectives
- 2.3 Rajaji
- 2.4 State Re - Organization in Tamil Nadu
- 2.5 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 2.6 Summary
- 2.7 Keywords
- 2.8 Self Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 2.9 Further Readings

**Notes**

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

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The definitive biography of free India's first Head of State Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1878-1972), popularly called C.R. or Rajaji, is usually remembered as free India's Governor-General, or the first Indian Head of State. At one time considered Gandhi's heir, this brilliant lawyer from Salem was regarded in pre-independence years as one of the top five leaders of the Congress along with Nehru, Prasad, Patel and Azad. This biography written by Rajaji's grandson, the noted historian and biographer Rajmohan Gandhi, highlights Rajaji's role in the events preceding Partition. A statesman and conciliator of conflicts between stalwarts, he was perhaps the sole Congress leader in the forties to admit to the likelihood of Partition. He prophesied even then that Pakistan might break up in twenty-five years! Later, C.R. became a strident critic of Nehru and the Congress. As a founder of the Swatantra party in the fifties, he attacked the 'permit-license Raj' fearing its potential for corruption and stagnation, even while the tide was in favour of Nehru's socialistic pattern. Meticulously researched, using C.R.'s private papers, his contemporaries' archives, extensive interviews with eyewitnesses and contemporary accounts and newspapers, this intensely personal, yet objective account gives us an unparalleled portrait of one of the outstanding Indians of this century."

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### 2.2 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the Rajaji Rule
- Explain the State Re - Organization in Tamil Nadu

Notes

## 2.3 RAJAJI

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (C. Rajagopalachari; 10 December 1878 – 25 December 1972), informally called Rajaji or C.R., was an Indian politician, independence activist, lawyer, writer, historian and statesman.[1] Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of India, as India soon became a Republic in 1950. Furthermore, he was the first Indian-born governor-general, since before him the posts were held by British nationals.[2] He also served as leader of the Indian National Congress, Premier of the Madras Presidency, Governor of West Bengal, Minister for Home Affairs of the Indian Union and Chief Minister of Madras state. Rajagopalachari founded the Swatantra Party and was one of the first recipients of India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. He vehemently opposed the use of nuclear weapons and was a proponent of world peace and disarmament. During his lifetime, he also acquired the nickname 'Mango of Krishnagiri'.

Rajagopalachari was born in the village of Thorapalli in the Krishnagiri district of the Madras Presidency (now the Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu) and educated at Central College, Bangalore, and Presidency College, Madras. In 1900 he started a legal practice that in time became prosperous. On entering politics, he became a member and later President of the Salem municipality. He joined the Indian National Congress and participated in the agitations against the Rowlatt Act, joining the Non-Cooperation movement, the Vaikom Satyagraha, and the Civil Disobedience movement. In 1930, Rajagopalachari risked imprisonment when he led the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha in response to the Dandi March. In 1937, Rajagopalachari was elected Premier of the Madras Presidency and served until 1940, when he resigned due to Britain's declaration of war on Germany. He later advocated co-operation over Britain's war effort and opposed the Quit India Movement. He favoured talks with both Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Muslim League and proposed what later came to be known as the C. R. formula. In 1946, Rajagopalachari was appointed Minister of Industry, Supply, Education and Finance in the Interim Government of India, and then as the Governor of West Bengal from 1947 to 1948, Governor-General of India from 1948 to 1950, Union Home Minister from 1951 to 1952 and as Chief Minister of Madras state from 1952 to 1954. In 1959, he resigned from the Indian National Congress and founded the Swatantra Party, which fought against the Congress in the 1962, 1967 and 1971 elections. Rajagopalachari was instrumental in setting up a united Anti-Congress front in Madras state under C. N. Annadurai, which swept the 1967 elections. He died on 25 December 1972 at age 94.

Rajagopalachari was born to Chakravarti Venkataryan, munsiff of Thorapalli Village[3] and Chakravarti Singaramma on 10 December 1878 in Thorapalli, Madras Presidency.[4] The couple already had two sons, Chakravarti Narasimhachari and Chakravarti Srinivasa.[5]

A weak and sickly child, Rajagopalachari was a constant worry to his parents who feared that he might not live long.[5] As a young child, he was admitted to a village school in Thorapalli[5] then at the age of five moved with his family to Hosur where Rajagopalachari enrolled at Hosur R.V.Government Boys Hr sec School.[5] He passed his matriculation

examinations in 1891 and graduated in arts from Central College, Bangalore in 1894.[5] Rajagopalachari also studied law at the Presidency College, Madras, from where he graduated in 1897.[6]

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Rajagopalachari married Alamelu Mangamma in 1897[6] and the couple had five children, three sons: C. R. Narasimhan, C. R. Krishnaswamy, and C. R. Ramaswami, and two daughters: Lakshmi Gandhi (née Rajagopalachari) and Namagiri Ammal C. R. .[6][7] Mangamma died in 1916 whereupon Rajagopalachari took sole responsibility for the care of his children.[6] His son Chakravarti Rajagopalachari Narasimhan was elected to the Lok Sabha from Krishnagiri in the 1952 and 1957 elections and served as a member of parliament for Krishnagiri from 1952 to 1962.[8][9] He later wrote a biography of his father. Rajagopalachari's daughter Lakshmi married Devdas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi[6][10] while his grandsons include biographer Rajmohan Gandhi, philosopher Ramchandra Gandhi and former governor of West Bengal Gopalkrishna Gandhi.[11] His great-grandson, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari Kesavan, is a spokesperson of the Congress Party and Trustee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.[12]

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### **Indian Independence Movement**

Rajagopalachari's interest in public affairs and politics began when he commenced his legal practice in Salem in 1900.[13] At the age of 28, he joined the Indian National Congress and participated as a delegate in the 1906 Calcutta session.[5] Inspired by Indian independence activist Bal Gangadhar Tilak,[10] he later became a member of the Salem municipality in 1911.[14] In 1917, he was elected Chairman of the municipality and served from 1917 to 1919[10][15] during which time he was responsible for the election of the first Dalit member of the Salem municipality. In 1917, he defended Indian independence activist P. Varadarajulu Naidu against charges of sedition[16] and two years later participated in the agitations against the Rowlatt Act.[15][17] Rajagopalachari was a close friend of the founder of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company V. O. Chidambaram Pillai as well as greatly admired by Indian independence activists Annie Besant and C. Vijayaraghavachariar.

After Mahatma Gandhi joined the Indian independence movement in 1919, Rajagopalachari became one of his followers.[13][17] He participated in the Non-Cooperation movement and gave up his law practice.[15] In 1921, he was elected to the Congress Working Committee and served as the General Secretary of the party[15] before making his first major breakthrough as a leader during the 1922 Indian National Congress session at Gaya when he strongly opposed collaboration with the colonial administration and participation in the diarchial legislatures established by the Government of India Act 1919.[18][19] While Gandhi was in prison, Rajagopalachari led the group of "No-Changers", individuals against contesting elections for the Imperial Legislative Council and other provincial legislative councils, in opposition to the "Pro-changers" who advocated council entry.[20] When the motion was put to the vote, the "No-changers" won by 1,748 to 890 votes resulting in the resignation of important Congress leaders including Pandit Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das, the President of the Indian National Congress.[21][21] When the Indian

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National Congress split in 1923, Rajagopalachari was a member of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee.[15] He was also involved in the Vaikom Satyagraha movement against untouchability during 1924–25.

In the early 1930s, Rajagopalachari emerged as one of the major leaders of the Tamil Nadu Congress. When Gandhi organised the Dandi march in 1930, Rajagopalachari broke the salt laws at Vedaranyam, near Nagapattinam, along with Indian independence activist Sardar Vedaratnam and was afterwards imprisoned by the British.[13][15] He was subsequently elected President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.[15] Following enactment of the Government of India Act in 1935, Rajagopalachari was instrumental in getting the Indian National Congress to participate in the 1937 general elections.[15]

### **Madras Presidency 1937–39**

Premier Rajagopalachari at a rally in Ootacamund, 1939

The Indian National Congress first came to power in the Madras Presidency (also called Madras Province by the British), following the Madras elections of 1937. Except for a six-year period when Madras was under the governor's direct rule, the Congress administered the presidency until India became independent on 15 August 1947.[22] At the age of 59, Rajagopalachari won the Madras University seat and entered the Assembly as the first Premier of the Madras Presidency from the Congress party.

Rajagopalachari issued the Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act 1939, under which restrictions were removed on Dalits and Shanars entering Hindu temples.[6][23] In the same year, the Meenakshi temple at Madurai was also opened to the Dalits and Shanars. In March 1938 Rajagopalachari introduced the Agricultural Debt Relief Act, to ease the burden of debt on the province's peasant population.[6]

He also introduced prohibition,[6][24] along with a sales tax to compensate for the loss of government revenue that resulted from the ban on alcohol.[25] As a result of the revenue decline resulting from prohibition, the Provincial Government shut down hundreds of government-run primary schools,[26] a decision that Rajagopalachari's political opponents alleged deprived many low-caste and Dalit students of their education. His opponents also attributed casteist motives to his government's implementation of Gandhi's Nai Talim scheme[27] into the education system.[26]

Rajagopalachari's tenure as Chief Minister of Madras is largely remembered for the compulsory introduction of Hindi in educational institutions, which made him highly unpopular.[28] This measure sparked off widespread anti-Hindi protests, which led to violence in some places and the jailing of over 1,200 men, women and children who took part in the unrest.[29] Two protesters, Thalamuthu Nadar and Natarasan, were killed during the protests.[29] In 1940, Congress ministers resigned in protest over the declaration of war on Germany without their consent, leaving the governor to take over the reins of the administration. On 21 February 1940 the unpopular new law on the use of Hindi was quickly repealed by the Governor of Madras.[29] Despite its numerous shortcomings, Madras



under Rajagopalachari was still considered by political historians as the best administered province in British India.[30]

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### **Governor of West Bengal**

When India and Pakistan attained independence on 15 August 1947, the British province of Bengal was partitioned into two, with West Bengal becoming part of India and East Bengal part of Pakistan. Supported by Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajagopalachari was appointed first Governor of West Bengal.[34]

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Disliked by Bengalis for his criticism of the Bengali revolutionary Subhas Chandra Bose during the 1938 Tripuri Congress session,[35] Rajagopalachari's appointment was unsuccessfully opposed by Bose's brother Sarat Chandra Bose.[35] During his tenure as governor, Rajagopalachari's priorities were to deal with refugees and to bring peace and stability in the aftermath of the Calcutta riots.[35] He declared his commitment to neutrality and justice at a meeting of Muslim businessmen: "Whatever may be my defects or lapses, let me assure you that I shall never disfigure my life with any deliberate acts of injustice to any community whatsoever." [35] Rajagopalachari was also strongly opposed to proposals to include areas from Bihar and Odisha as part of the province of West Bengal.[35] One such proposal by the editor of an important newspaper led to the reply:

"I see that you are not able to restrain the policy of agitation over inter-provincial boundaries. It is easy to yield to current pressure of opinion and it is difficult to impose on enthusiastic people any policy of restraint. But I earnestly plead that we should do all we can to prevent ill-will from hardening into a chronic disorder. We have enough ill-will and prejudice to cope with. Must we hasten to create further fissiparous forces?" [35]

Despite the general attitude of the Bengalis, Rajagopalachari was highly regarded and respected by Chief Minister Prafulla Chandra Ghosh and the state cabinet.[33]

### **Governor-General of India 1948–1950**

During a 1948 tour of southern India, women in Mysore removing their gold necklaces and giving them to Rajagopalachari as a sign of honor

From 10 until 24 November 1947, Rajagopalachari served as Acting Governor-General of India in the absence of the Governor-General Lord Mountbatten, who was on leave in England to attend the marriage of Princess Elizabeth to Mountbatten's nephew Prince Philip.[36] Rajagopalachari led a very simple life in the viceregal palace, washing his own clothes and polishing his own shoes.[37] Impressed with his abilities, Mountbatten made Rajagopalachari his second choice to succeed him after Vallabhbai Patel, when he was to leave India in June 1948.[38] Rajagopalachari was eventually chosen as the governor-general when Nehru disagreed with Mountbatten's first choice, as did Patel himself.[38] He was initially hesitant but accepted when Nehru wrote to him, "I hope you will not disappoint us. We want you to help us in many ways. The burden on some of us is more than we can carry." [38] Rajagopalachari then served as Governor-General of India from June 1948 until 26 January 1950,

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and was not only the last Governor-General of India, but the only Indian national ever to hold the office.

By the end of 1949, an assumption was made that Rajagopalachari, already governor-general, would continue as president.[39] Backed by Nehru, Rajagopalachari wanted to stand for the presidential election but later withdrew,[39][40] due to the opposition of a section of the Indian National Congress mostly made up of North Indians who were concerned about Rajagopalachari's non-participation during the Quit India Movement.[39][41][42][43]

### **Role in Constituent Assembly**

He was elected to the Constituent Assembly from Madras. He was a part of Advisory Committee and Sub-Committee on Minorities.[45] He debated on issues relating to rights of religious denominations.[46]

### **In Nehru's Cabinet**

At Nehru's invitation, in 1950 Rajagopalachari joined the Union Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio[34] where he served as a buffer between Nehru and Home Minister Sardar Patel and on occasion offered to mediate between the two.[34] Following Patel's death on 15 December 1950, Rajagopalachari was finally made Home Affairs Minister and went on to serve for nearly 10 months.[34] As had his predecessor, he warned Nehru about the expansionist designs of China and expressed regret over the Tibet problem.[citation needed] He also expressed concern over demands for new linguistically based states, arguing that they would generate differences amongst the people.

By the end of 1951, the differences between Nehru and Rajagopalachari came to the fore.[34] While Nehru perceived the Hindu Mahasabha to be the greatest threat to the nascent republic, Rajagopalachari held the opinion that the Communists posed the greatest danger.[34][47] He also adamantly opposed Nehru's decision to commute the death sentences passed on those involved in the Telangana uprising and his strong pro-Soviet leanings.[47][48] Tired of being persistently over-ruled by Nehru with regard to critical decisions,[34] Rajagopalachari submitted his resignation on the "grounds of ill-health" and returned to Madras.[49]

### **Madras State 1952–1954**

In the 1952 Madras elections, the Indian National Congress was reduced to a minority in the state assembly with a coalition led by the Communist Party of India winning most of the seats.[50][51] Though he did not contest the election, Madras Governor Sri Prakasa appointed Rajagopalachari as Chief Minister by nomination as MLC without consulting either the Indian Prime Minister Nehru or the ministers in the Madras state cabinet.[49][51][52][53] Rajagopalachari was then able to prove that he had a majority in the assembly by luring MLAs from opposition parties to join the Indian National Congress.[51][54] Nehru was furious and wrote to Rajagopalachari saying "the one thing we must avoid giving is the impression that we stick to office and we want to keep others out at all costs." [55][56] Rajagopalachari, however, refused to contest a by-election and remained as an unelected member of the legislative council.[51][56]

During Rajagopalachari's tenure as Chief Minister, a powerful movement for a separate Andhra State, comprising the Telugu-speaking districts of the Madras State, gained a foothold.[57][58] On 19 October 1952, an Indian independence activist and social worker from Madras named Potti Sriramulu embarked on a hunger strike reiterating the demands of the separatists and calling for the inclusion of Madras city within the proposed state.[57][58][59] Rajagopalachari remained unmoved by Sriramulu's action and refused to intervene.[58][60] After fasting for days, Sriramulu eventually died on 15 December 1952, triggering riots in Madras city and the Telugu-speaking districts of the state.[57][58][59] Initially, both Rajagopalachari and Prime Minister Nehru were against the creation of linguistically demarcated states but as the law and order situation in the state deteriorated, both were forced to accept the demands.[58] Andhra State was thus created on 1 October 1953 from the Telugu-speaking districts of Madras, with its capital at Kurnool.[61][62] However, the boundaries of the new state were determined by a commission which decided against the inclusion of Madras city.[63] Though the commission's report suggested the option of having Madras as the temporary capital of Andhra State to allow smooth partitioning of the assets and the secretariat, Rajagopalachari refused to allow Andhra State to have Madras even for a day.[64]

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On 31 May 1952, Rajagopalachari put an end to sugar rationing[citation needed] and followed up by abolishing control over food supplies on 5 June 1952.[citation needed] He also introduced measures to regulate the running of universities in the state.[citation needed] In 1953, he introduced a new education scheme known as the "Modified System of Elementary Education", which reduced schooling for elementary school students to three hours per day[65][66] with students expected to learn the family vocation at home during the remainder of the day.[65][66] The plan came in for sharp criticism and evoked strong protests from the Dravidian parties.[67] The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam dubbed the scheme Kula Kalvi Thittam or Hereditary Education Policy[68] and attempted to organise massive demonstrations outside Rajagopalachari's house on 13 and 14 July 1953.[67] The rising unpopularity of his government forced K. Kamaraj to withdraw his support for Rajagopalachari and on 26 March 1954, he resigned as President of the Madras Legislature Congress Party thereby precipitating new elections.[citation needed] During the subsequent poll held on 31 March 1954, Rajagopalachari fielded C. Subramaniam against Kamaraj.[69] But Subramaniam could garner only 41 votes to Kamaraj's 93 and lost the elections.[69] Rajagopalachari eventually resigned as Chief Minister on 13 April 1954, attributing the decision to poor health.[70]

### **Split from Congress – parting of ways**

Following his resignation as Chief Minister, Rajagopalachari took a temporary break from active politics and instead devoted his time to literary pursuits. He wrote a Tamil re-telling of the Sanskrit epic Ramayana which appeared as a serial in the Tamil magazine Kalki from 23 May 1954 to 6 November 1955.[71] The episodes were later collected and published as Chakravarthi Thirumagan, a book which won Rajagopalachari the 1958 Sahitya Academy award in Tamil language.[72][73][74] On Republic Day

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1955, Rajagopalachari was honoured with India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna.[75]

Rajagopalachari tendered his official resignation from the Indian National Congress and along with a number of other dissidents organised the Congress Reform Committee (CRC) in January 1957.[76][77] K. S. Venkatakrishna Reddiar was elected president and the party fielded candidates in 55 constituencies in the 1957 state assembly elections, to emerge as the second largest party in Madras state with 13 seats in the legislative assembly.[78] The Congress Reform Committee also contested 12 Lok Sabha seats during the 1957 Indian elections.[79] The committee became a fully-fledged political party and was renamed the Indian National Democratic Congress at a state conference held in Madurai on September 28–29, 1957.[77]

On 4 June 1959, shortly after the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress, Rajagopalachari, along with Murari Vaidya of the newly established Forum of Free Enterprise (FFE)[80] and Minoos Masani, a classical liberal and critic of socialist Nehru, announced the formation of the new Swatantra Party at a meeting in Madras.[81] Conceived by disgruntled heads of former princely states such as the Raja of Ramgarh, the Maharaja of Kalahandi and the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga, the party was conservative in character.[82][83] Later, N. G. Ranga, K. M. Munshi, Field Marshal K. M. Cariappa and the Maharaja of Patiala joined the effort.[83] Rajagopalachari, Masani and Ranga also tried but failed to involve Jayaprakash Narayan in the initiative.[84]

In his short essay "Our Democracy", Rajagopalachari explained the necessity for a right-wing alternative to the Congress by saying:

since... the Congress Party has swung to the Left, what is wanted is not an ultra or outer-Left [viz. the CPI or the Praja Socialist Party, PSP], but a strong and articulate Right[82]

Rajagopalachari also insisted that the opposition must:

operate not privately and behind the closed doors of the party meeting, but openly and periodically through the electorate.[82]

He outlined the goals of the Swatantra Party through twenty one "fundamental principles" in the foundation document.[85] The party stood for equality and opposed government control over the private sector.[86][87] Rajagopalachari sharply criticised the bureaucracy and coined the term "licence-permit Raj" to describe Nehru's elaborate system of permissions and licences required for an individual to set up a private enterprise. Rajagopalachari's personality became a rallying point for the party.[82]

Rajagopalachari's efforts to build an anti-Congress front led to a patch up with his former adversary C. N. Annadurai of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.[88] During the late 1950s and early 1960s, Annadurai grew close to Rajagopalachari and sought an alliance with the Swatantra Party for the 1962 Madras legislative assembly elections. Although there were occasional electoral pacts between the Swatantra Party and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), Rajagopalachari remained non-committal on

a formal tie-up with the DMK due to its existing alliance with Communists whom he dreaded.[89] The Swatantra Party contested 94 seats in the Madras state assembly elections and won six[90] as well as won 18 parliamentary seats in the 1962 Lok Sabha elections.[91]

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India's use of military force against Portugal to capture the Portuguese enclave of Goa was criticised by Rajagopalachari[92] who said of the operation and subsequent acts of international diplomacy, "India has totally lost the moral power to raise her voice against the use of military power." [92]

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### **1965 Anti-Hindi agitations in Madras**

On 26 January 1950, the Government of India adopted Hindi as the official language of the country, but because of objections in non-Hindi-speaking areas, it introduced a provision tentatively making English the second official language on a par with Hindi for a stipulated fifteen-year period to facilitate a switch to Hindi in non-Hindi speaking states. From 26 January 1965 onwards, Hindi was to become the sole official language of the Indian Union and people in non-Hindi speaking regions were compelled to learn Hindi. This led to vehement opposition and just before Republic Day, severe anti-Hindi protests broke out in Madras State. Rajagopalachari had earlier been sharply critical of the recommendations made by the Official Languages Commission in 1957.[93] On 28 January 1956, Rajagopalachari signed a resolution along with Annadurai and Periyar endorsing the continuation of English as the official language.[94] At an All-India Language Conference held on 8 March 1958, he declared: "Hindi is as much foreign to non-Hindi speaking people as English [is] to the protagonists of Hindi".[95] When the Anti-Hindi agitations broke out in 1965, Rajagopalachari completely reversed his 1938 support for the introduction of Hindi and took a strongly anti-Hindi stand in support of the protests,[96] On 17 January 1965, he convened the Madras state Anti-Hindi conference in Tiruchirapalli.[97] angrily declaring that Part XVII of the Constitution of India which declared that Hindi was the official language should "be heaved and thrown into the Arabian Sea." [96]

### **1967 elections**

The fourth elections to the Madras Legislative assembly were held in February 1967.[98] At the age of 88, Rajagopalachari worked to forge a united opposition to the Indian National Congress through a tripartite alliance between the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the Swatantra Party and the Forward Bloc.[99] The Congress party was defeated in Madras for the first time in 30 years and the coalition led by Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam came to power.[100] C. N. Annadurai served as Chief Minister from 6 March 1967 till his death on 3 February 1969.[101] Rajagopalachari delivered a moving eulogy to Annadurai at his funeral.[88]

The Swatantra party also did well in elections in other states and to the Lok Sabha, the directly elected lower house of the Parliament of India. It won 45 Lok Sabha seats in the 1967 general elections and emerged as the single largest opposition party. The principal opposition party in the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat, it also formed a coalition government in Odisha and had a significant presence in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Bihar.

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## Later years and death

In 1971, Annadurai's successor M. Karunanidhi relaxed prohibition laws in Tamil Nadu due to the poor financial situation of the state.[102] Rajagopalachari pleaded with him not to repeal prohibition but to no avail[103] and as a result, the Swatantra Party withdrew its support for the state government[104] and instead allied with the Congress, a breakaway faction of the Indian National Congress led by Kamaraj.[105]

In January 1971, a three-party anti-Congress coalition was established by the Congress (O), Jan Sangh and the Samyukta Socialist Party[106] then on 8 January, the national executive of the Swatantra Party took the unanimous decision to join the coalition.[106] The dissident parties formed an alliance called the National Democratic Front and fought against the Indian National Congress led by Indira Gandhi in the 1971 Indian general elections.[107][108] However, the alliance fared badly.[109] The Swatantra Party's tally was reduced to 8 seats from 23 in the 1967 elections.[110][111] The decline of the Swatantra Party was also visible in the 1971 Tamil Nadu Legislative assembly elections in which it won just 19 seats down from 27 in the 1967 elections.[112]

By November 1972, Rajagopalachari's health had begun to decline[113] and on 17 December the same year, a week after his 94th birthday, he was admitted to the Government Hospital, Madras suffering from uraemia, dehydration and a urinary infection.[113] In the hospital, he was visited by Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi, V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, V. V. Giri, Periyar[88] and other state and national leaders.[113] Rajagopalachari's condition deteriorated in the following days as he frequently lost consciousness and he died at 5:44 pm on Christmas day, 25 December 1972 at the age of 94.[114] His son, C. R. Narasimhan, was at his bedside at the time of his death reading him verses from a Hindu holy book.[114] He was a widower for 56 years, and also outlived a son and both his sons-in-law.

## Contributions to literature and music

An accomplished writer both in his mother tongue Tamil as well as English,[6] Rajagopalachari was the founder of the Salem Literary Society and regularly participated in its meetings.[115] In 1922, he published *Siraiyil Tavam* (Meditation in jail), a day-to-day account of his first imprisonment by the British from 21 December 1921 to 20 March 1922.[116]

Rajagopalachari started the Tamil Scientific Terms Society in 1916,[115] a group that coined new words in Tamil for terms connected to botany, chemistry, physics, astronomy and mathematics.[115] At about the same time, he called for Tamil to be introduced as the medium of instruction in schools.[115]

In 1951, he wrote an abridged retelling of the Mahabharata in English,[117][118] followed by one of the Ramayana in 1957.[74][118] Earlier, in 1961, he had translated Kambar's Tamil Ramayana into English.[119] In 1965, he translated the Thirukkural into English and also wrote books on the Bhagavad Gita and the Upanishads in English as well as works on Socrates, and Marcus Aurelius in Tamil.[120] Rajagopalachari

often regarded his literary works as the best service he had rendered to the people.[88] In 1958, he was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award for works in the Tamil language for his retelling of the Ramayana – Chakravarti Thirumagan.[73] He was also one of the founders of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, an organisation dedicated to the promotion of education and Indian culture.[121] In 1959 the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan published his book: "Hinduism: Doctrine and Way of Life".

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Apart from his literary works, Rajagopalachari also composed a devotional song Kurai Onrum Illai devoted to Lord Venkateshwara,[122] a song set to music and a regular at Carnatic concerts. Rajagopalachari composed a benediction hymn sung by M. S. Subbulakshmi at the United Nations General Assembly in 1967.[123]

## Legacy

Rajagopalachari with Defence Minister Baldev Singh and the chiefs of Staffs of Indian Armed Forces in 1948

In 1954, during US Vice-President Richard Nixon's nineteen country Asian tour, he was lectured by Rajagopalachari on the consuming emotional quality of nuclear weapons.[124] The pair discussed spiritual life, particularly reincarnation and predestination.[124] Nixon wrote three pages of notes recording Rajagopalachari's words, claiming in his memoirs thirty-six years later that the afternoon "had such a dramatic effect on me that I used many of his thoughts in my speeches over the next several years." [124]

While on a tour to the United States as a member of the Gandhi Peace Foundation delegation, in September 1962 Rajagopalachari visited American President John F. Kennedy at the White House.[6][75][125] Rajagopalachari warned Kennedy of the dangers of embarking on an arms race, even one which the US could win.[75] At the end of the meeting Kennedy remarked "This meeting had the most civilizing influence on me.[125] Seldom have I heard a case presented with such precision, clarity and elegance of language".[126] On 1 May 1955, Rajagopalachari appealed to the Government of India to cancel receipt of aid from America if the country continued with its nuclear tests.[127]

E. M. S. Namboodiripad, a prominent Communist Party leader, once remarked that Rajagopalachari was the Congress leader he respected the most despite the fact he was also someone with whom he had the most differences.[128] Of Rajagopalachari, Periyar, one of his foremost political rivals remarked "he was a leader unique and unequalled, who lived and worked for high ideals".[88] On his death, condolences poured in from all corners of the country. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India commented:

Mr. Rajagopalachari was one of the makers of new India, a sincere patriot, a man whose penetrating intellect and moral sense added depth to national affairs. His analysis, his anticipation, his administrative acumen and his courage to steer an unpopular course if he felt the need, marked him as a statesman and made an impact on the national history at several crucial

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junctures. He had held the highest positions and lent distinction to every office.[129]

— Swarajya, 27 January 1973

Regarded as a pioneer of social reform,[130] Rajagopalachari issued temple entry proclamations in the Madras Presidency and worked towards the upliftment of Dalits. He played a pivotal role in the conclusion of the Poona Pact between B. R. Ambedkar and the Indian National Congress and spearheaded the Mahabal Temple Entry program in 1938.[130] He was a staunch advocate of prohibition and was elected Secretary of the Prohibition League of India in 1930.[130] On assuming the premiership of the Madras Presidency, he introduced prohibition throughout the province.[130] where it remained in vogue until its removal by M. Karunanidhi over thirty years later. Rajagopalachari was also an active member of the All India Spinners Association.[130] and a strong opponent of "linguistic states", which he felt would bring anarchy to India.[131]

He is also remembered for his literary contributions, some of which are considered modern-day classics. He frequently wrote articles for Kalki and his own journal Swarajya, of which Philip Spratt was editor.

### Criticism

Rajagopalachari was considered one of the most able statesmen in the national arena. Critics opine that he completely failed to gauge the thoughts and feelings of the masses – his introduction of Hindi and the Madras Scheme of Elementary Education have both been extensively criticised while his pacifist stance during the Quit India Movement and his "C. R. formula" angered the majority of his colleagues in the Indian National Congress. P. C. Alexander, a former governor of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, once wrote:

The most conspicuous case of constitutional impropriety by the Governor in the exercise of discretion to choose the Chief Minister, took place in 1952 when the then Governor of Madras, Sri Prakasa, invited Rajagopalachari to form the government in the composite State

Although his popularity at the regional level fluctuated greatly, it is believed that[who?] Rajagopalachari was able to exercise his stranglehold over provincial politics mainly because he was favoured by national leaders such as Gandhi, Patel and Nehru.[6] Critics feel that when the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee K. Kamaraj and a majority of the provincial leaders turned against him in the 1940s, Rajagopalachari clung on to a position of influence in regional politics through support from his colleagues at the centre.

Rajagopalachari was portrayed as an "archetypal" Tamil Brahmin "nemesis" of the anti-Brahmin demagogues constituting the self-proclaimed "Dravidian movement".[6][115] A deeply religious, pious Hindu and follower of the Vedas and Upanishads, he was "accused" of being "pro-Sanskrit" and "pro-Hindi", positions that had in fact long been the consensus among other Dravidian-language speaking States in India who far exceeded Tamil speakers by population. Rajagopalachari found this "stigma" difficult to erase despite his vehement protests against the



"imposition" of Hindi during the Madras Anti-Hindi agitations of 1965. He was also "accused" of attempting to heavily "Sanskritise" Tamil vocabulary through the inclusion of a large number of Sanskrit-derived words in his writings.

*Rajaji, state re - organization in tamil nadu*

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## **2.4 STATE RE-ORGANIZATION IN TAMIL NADU**

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The Reorganisation of the States on the basis of language, a major factor in national consolidation and integration, came into force almost immediately after independence. The boundaries of provinces in pre-1947 India had been drawn in a haphazard manner as the British conquest of India had proceeded for nearly a hundred years. No heed was paid to linguistic or cultural cohesion so that most of the provinces were multi-lingual and multi-cultural. The Princely States<sup>1</sup> interspersed with them added a further element of heterogeneity. On their departure the British dissolved their treaty relations with the about 600 Princely States and the latter were politically integrated into the Indian Union. The Constitution of India which came into effect on January 26, 1950, made India a Sovereign, Democratic, Republic, and a Union of States (replacing provinces) and territories. The States would have extensive autonomy and complete democracy in the Union, while the Union Territories would be administered by the Government of India. The Constitution of 1950 distinguished among four types of States<sup>2</sup>. The case for Linguistic States as administrative units was very strong.<sup>3</sup> Language is closely related to culture and therefore to the customs of people. In spite of the massive spread of education, the real growth of mass literacy can occur only through the medium of the mother tongue. Democracy can become real to the common people only when politics and administration are conducted through the language they can understand. But this language, the mother tongue, cannot be the medium of education or administration or judicial activity unless a State is formed on the basis of such a pre-dominant language. The Indian National Congress promoted the demand for the Reorganization of States, when it formed provincial committees separately for the Tamils, Telugus, Kannadians and Malayalees. Telugus of Madras Presidency and the Tamils of Travancore State embarked upon a struggle for the realization of their cherished goals. As a result the question of Reorganization of States assumed a special significance.

The report of the States Reorganization Commission was taken up in the Travancore Cochin Legislative Assembly on 22 November 1955. M. Panampalli Govinda Menon moved a motion. R. Ponnappanadar contended that the Tamil speaking areas were neglected. A Kunjan Nadar moved a resolution urging the Government of India to secede all the 9 Tamil taluks from Travancore Cochin and merge them with Tamil Nadu.<sup>39</sup> The States Reorganization Bill was discussed in the Parliament on 19 December 1955.<sup>40</sup> A. Nesamony argued in support of the TTNC demand. On 21 December 1955 Panampalli Govinda Menon and K. Kamaraj held a joint discussion along with the Congress Four – men Commission over the issue of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Opposing the report of the Commission, meetings and hartals were conducted throughout the Tamil areas. TTNC submitted a memorandum to Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress President W.M.Dhebar. But they rejected the TTNC demand. On 28 January 1956 an All Party Conference including the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the

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Justice party, the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam, the Communist and the Socialist party was convened at Madras. This conference decided to call for a State wide hartal on 20 February 1956 throughout the Tamil Country to record its protest against the Central Government decision.<sup>41</sup> As a protest against the loss of the High Ranges and the river waters the Tamils observed a hartal. All parties decided to take out processions. They got the Dy. S.P.'s permission to conduct a meeting. They were permitted to have it from 7 to 9 A.M and 12 Noon to 3 P.M.<sup>42</sup> But the meeting took place at 4 P.M. The S.I ordered the crowd to disperse and arrested about 750 persons, and many of them were injured. The follies of the Kamaraj Ministry threw the vital interest of the Tamils into jeopardy. In the meanwhile changes took place in the Travancore Cochin Ministry. Six members of the Congress State Assembly opposed the recommendation of the State Reorganisation Committee to merge the Tamil areas with Tamil Nadu and resigned from the party. Hence the ministry under the leadership of Panampalli Govinda Menon lost its majority and it too submitted its resignation on 11 March 1956. With that the 13 year Congress rule came to an end. The Rajpramuhar could not find an alternative interim ministry and he intimated this to President Rajendra Prasad. The President introduced Presidents rule over Travancore Cochin, under Article 356 of the Constitution.<sup>43</sup> The Bill was passed in the Madras State Assembly on 6 th April 1956.

On 16 of January, when the government issued a communiqué denying the rights of Devikulam and Peermedu to merge with the Madurai district and that of a portion of the Shenkotta taluk with the Tirunelveli District, the whole of Tamil Nadu protested irrespective of party<sup>47</sup> affiliation.<sup>48</sup> It was an insult to the Tamils because the parameters for merger varied from territory to territory and from region to region. The Joint Committee of Travancore Cochin Government and the Madras Government sat for deliberation on 2 of July. There was readjustment of territory between the Travancore Cochin Government and the Madras Government. Though Fazil Ali Commission recommended that Shenkotta taluk be given to Tamil Nadu, the Joint committee gave only the eastern portion of Shenkotta to Tamil Nadu. So far as Shenkotta is concerned it is along the water shed line.<sup>49</sup> The Travancore Cochin government sabotaged the deliberations of the Joint Committee. They reiterated their demand as the Kallada and Achankoil rivers originated from the forests of Shencotta taluk and the Travancore government did not want to lose them. The Madras government then agreed on condition that there must be a division along the watershed line. Accordingly the Achankoil river forms the boundary between Shencotta taluk and Quilon taluk. Devikulam and Peermedu stood on a somewhat different footing. These were hilly areas which for various economic and other reasons are of great importance to the State of Travancore Cochin. The Tamilians accounted for 57 percent of the population in the two taluks taken together. The percentage of Tamil speaking people in the Devikulam and Peermedu taluk was 72 and 44 respectively. Geographically, it lay contiguous to Madurai district. During the South Indian Rebellion of 1800-1801, the High Ranges served as an area of activity of Tamil Rebels.<sup>50</sup> Apart from these factors Devikulam and Peermedu with their rolling hills, heavy rainfall, green forests and numerous rivers were of vital importance for Tamil Nadu. For the two major rivers, Periyar and Pampa, which flowed from the High Ranges, offered the only source of irrigation to the parched districts of Coimbatore,

Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.<sup>51</sup> It was contended that the fairly large Tamil population of these two taluks was due to a floating corps of labourers employed by plantations in this area. In Devikulam and Peermedu the Tamil migrant population constitutes 30 percent and 46 percent respectively. But the Commission included only 14 percent and 26 percent as the non-floating Tamil speaking population in the taluks respectively.<sup>52</sup> According to the report of 1931, 1941, and 1951, Tamilians formed the majority.<sup>53</sup> Most of the Churches in the area conducted their service in Tamil.

*Rajaji, state re - organization in tamil nadu*

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In Devikulam taluk the Malayalam speaking people were far fewer than the Tamil speaking people. The number of Tamilians who had been born within the Travancore Cochin State was nearly 50% more than the Malayalees who had been born in the State.<sup>57</sup> According to the Census Report of 1951 in Peermedu the Tamilians were in a majority in every village except in Peruvanthanam. It is a known fact that these taluks were developed by or with the assistance of Tamilians and that the Malayalam population entered very late. This area had been more easily accessible from the Madras State than from the Travancore-Cochin State. Devikulam and Peermedu were originally under some local rulers called Mannadirs and Madura Pandya Kings and never had been the territory of Travancore till 1889.<sup>58</sup> The Tamils were the earliest inhabitants of this area.<sup>59</sup> They owned quite a large extent of area in these two taluks. The Tamils owned nearly ninety percent of the Cardamom estates and the remaining estates were in the hands of the Europeans. The Tamilians also owned extensive paddy lands.<sup>60</sup> Only with the opening of the Pallivasal road, did the Malayalees from the west begin to penetrate into this area and it would be preposterous to say that these taluks were the land of Malayalees.<sup>61</sup> Moreover, this Constituency had sent two Tamil members to the Travancore Cochin State Assembly.<sup>62</sup> In order to reduce the strength of the Tamils in that area the Travancore government cancelled the concessions to scheduled castes in educational institutions from May 1955. The representation of the Travancore Tamil Nadu Congress seeking withdrawal of this order was not accepted by the Government. To eliminate Tamils from these areas, the Government of the Praja Socialist party started colonisation of Malayalee labourers in these areas and evicted Tamilians who had lived in these estates for several generations.<sup>63</sup> There were about 6000 kanganies and Sub-kanganies who controlled the labour population there. The Malayalees were imported late in the Meliberia Estate in Peermedu and Thalayar Estate in Devikulam. The Commission felt that considering their area which was about twelve percent of the whole area of Travancore – Cochin State, Devikulam and Peermedu had a comparatively meagre population and with the development of the State would be able to relieve some of the burden on the heavily congested littoral areas of the State.<sup>64</sup> The natural advantage of this area is that it contains the high ranges of Anamalais and some of the highest peaks south of the Himalayas which are the source of the most important rivers of the State like, the Periyar. The Tamil side of the case was that although much of the population of Devikulam and Peermedu had been originally migrant, it constituted a majority and that in the 1954 elections, the Travancore Tamil Nadu Congress won both the Seats to the Assembly from the areas sought to be transferred to Tamil Nadu.<sup>65</sup> Language as the sole criteria for territorial readjustment particularly in the areas where the majority

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commanded by a language group is only marginal did not find favour with the Reorganisation Commission. The Dar Commission had come to the conclusion that it would not be proper to describe any area as unilingual unless it was spoken by at least 70 percent. Any area below that should be considered as bilingual or multilingual as the case may be. The Commission opined that the mere fact that a certain language group has a substantial majority in a certain area should not be the sole deciding factor. However, the Madras State claimed that as the State has no major rivers except Cauvery, it could bring additional areas under irrigation if these two taluks are included in the Madras State. Another consideration was that the Madras State did not have adequate resources from the point of view of forests, whereas the new Kerala State will have rich forests in the remaining taluks of Travancore – Cochin State and in Malabar and South Kanara District. Hence the Madras government's plea to merge these taluks with Madras State with some border adjustment.<sup>66</sup> As far as Neyyatinkara was concerned the Commission went against the facts and the aspiration of the taluk.<sup>67</sup> The Tamils of Neyyattinkara had to educate their children only in Malayalam, since the government was for establishing only Malayalam schools here and encouraging Malayalam medium. The people of this taluk were given the option of either educating their children in Malayalam or allowing them to go illiterate. Hence the educated Tamils learnt Malayalam but spoke Tamil at home.<sup>68</sup> During the enumeration the TTNC representatives exhorted the people to see that they were enumerated as Tamilians.<sup>69</sup> For this they were prosecuted before the I Class Magistrate at Neyyattinkara.<sup>70</sup> But the Commission did not consider these facts and simply recommended that Neyyattinkara taluk would form part of Kerala. They concluded Neyyattinkara is predominantly Malayalee ie, it has 86 percent Malayalam speaking people. As regards Chittur, it was claimed that the Tamil speaking population was 95 percent.<sup>71</sup> The Commission hence ruled in favour of Travancore. It had been claimed that with the loss of South Travancore or Nanjil Nadu, the main crop producing area in the State, the food deficit of the prospective Kerala State will become worse. The substantial contribution from the Tamil taluks particularly from Thovala, Devikulam and Peermedu to the revenue of the State of Travancore-Cochin was also taken into account. The argument that the transfer of these Tamil taluks might impair the economy of the State seemed to carry a lot of weight.<sup>72</sup> It was argued that the economy of the Kerala State will not be adversely affected under the arrangements which have been proposed, as the fairly heavy revenue from Devikulam and Peermedu will be retained by it and the rice production in Neyyattinkara taluk will belong to the State. Incidentally arguments based on the assumption that Nanjil Nadu, was the granary of Travancore Cochin State seem to lack substance. Estimates of food production in Nanjil Nadu vary considerably but the most liberal estimates given by the Travancore Cochin government were accepted.<sup>73</sup> Nanjil Nadu was not self-sufficient in food. The result was that neither the State of Travancore Cochin nor the Kerala State will actually be losing a food surplus area if Nanjil Nadu was transferred to Madras.<sup>74</sup> The power potential which was available in Devikulam and Peermadu taluks will continue to be utilised by Travancore-Cochin or Kerala. Also the advocates of United Kerala argued that the Tamil taluks were part and parcel of Kerala geographically, culturally and economically and the western ghats divided Travancore from Tamil Nadu.

This was a specious argument as Shencotta lay beyond the ghats. But the Western ghats were in no way an impediment for their merger with the adjacent Madras State. The Southern Tamil Taluks produced enough rice and salt<sup>75</sup> and are rich in minerals like monazite, illuminite and zircon. Moreover the land contained materials for atomic energy. The forests are endowed with rubber, tea, coffee, pepper and cardamom.<sup>76</sup> Hence the Travancore government was not willing to give these places to Tamil Nadu.<sup>77</sup> The TTNC stressed the fact that these areas were inaccessible from the west, as the Narimangaam bridge and Pallivasal road had not been built. TTNC charged the Commission with bias towards Malayalees.<sup>78</sup> The States Reorganisation Commission had not considered the facts and aspiration of the Tamil people of this area.<sup>79</sup> The SRC stated “The wishes of the people of this area have been clearly expressed and there is no particular reason why these wishes should not be respected.<sup>80</sup> It ignored the wishes of the people of Devikulam and Peermedu, as expressed in a convincing manner during the last two General Elections, when the merger of these two taluks with Madras State was made an election issue.<sup>81</sup> It recommended the inclusion of Devikulam, Peermedu and Neyyattinkara taluks in Kerala on the ground that it would relieve the congestion of the littoral areas by way of colonisation.<sup>82</sup> TTNC opposed this on the ground that the colonisation in these taluks was impractical, it will dislodge the Tamils from the taluks and also it explained that the rivers referred to by the States Reorganisation Commission were only mountain stream flows from the forests of the adjoining taluks and these rivers are necessary for the arid lands of the Madras State.<sup>83</sup> When the question came up in the debates of the Travancore Cochin Assembly, TTNC demanded that the nine taluks of Travancore Cochin State should merge with Tamil Nadu. The documents and evidences regarding this was put before the Reorganisation Commission.<sup>84</sup> TTNC pointed out to the Commission that on an average it came to only 6 cents of paddy land per head which is not enough to feed an individual for a year. This argument was accepted by the Commission and they turned down the contention that Nanjilnadu was the granary of TravancoreCochin.

The Dissolution of the TTNC On 16 March 1956 the States Reorganisation Bill was presented in the Parliament.<sup>94</sup> Subsequently the States Reorganisation Bill of 1956 was introduced in the Madras Legislative Assembly.<sup>95</sup> On 31 March 1956 the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, K. Kamaraj gave his consent to the Reorganisation of the States.<sup>96</sup> The States Reorganisation Bill and the amendment of the law were approved by both the Houses of Parliament and won the Presidents assent to become law. As per the States Re-organisation Thovala, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode and a part of Shenkotta taluk became part of Madras State.<sup>97</sup> Travancore Cochin State lost Kanyakumari District, but gained Malabar, a part of Madras Presidency and some portions of Kasarcod Taluk belonging to the same neighbour. Madras State thus constituted had a population of about 30 millions, covered an area of about 50170 sq.miles, a compact and integrated territory, and was to become one of the important units of the Indian Union with a history of stable administration and continuous economic development. The Madras Government was very much disappointed over the loss of Devikulam and Peermedu. Kamaraj

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with an amicable and nationalistic outlook stated, “whether forests or hills, all is in India”. The States Reorganisation Act fixed November 1, 1956 as the day for separation. TTNC felt that they had achieved a part of their aim though they lost Peermedu and Devikulam. It was not in their interests to oppose the Congress Party at this juncture. So they accepted this partial success and celebrated it as a victory of the Tamilians. On November 1 1956, TTNC decided to celebrate the integration in a grand manner. A meeting was arranged in the S.L.B School premises, Nagercoil. Chief Minister Kamaraj and his ministers were also invited.<sup>98</sup> A. Nesamony Presided over the meeting. The TTNC members put forth many demands to Kamaraj. But Kamaraj replied<sup>99</sup> that it was not fair to make demands on the first day itself. The Travancore Tamil Nadu Congress Party which was started for the liberation of the Tamilians from the oppression of the Malayalees had achieved its goal. TTNC Leaders and Volunteers met on 2 November 1956 at Hawa talkies in Eraniel. At that meeting the ‘pitcher’<sup>100</sup> the TTNC symbol was given to Kamaraj. This was a partial surrender of the TTNC to the Congress Party. There was wide spread criticism of this decision. Yet the leaders met the people and explained to them the rationale behind this. On January 26, 1957 the last meeting of the TTNC Party was held at Allan Memorial Hall under the leadership of A. Nesamony. At that meeting the TTNC was dissolved. The TTNC and the Indian National Congress became one body.<sup>101</sup> The merger brought about many changes in all walks of life in the four taluks. However it can not be said that the Central Government and the Madras State Government went out of their way to protect the interests of the Travancore government at the expense of the interests of the Tamilians.

**Check Your Progress**

1. Who is the founder of swatantra party?
2. What was Rajaji formula?
3. When implement of state reorganization Tamil Nadu?

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**2.5 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS  
QUESTIONS**

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1. The Swatantra Party was an Indian classical liberal political party that existed from 1959 to 1974. It was founded by C. Rajagopalachari in reaction to what he felt was the Jawaharlal Nehru-dominated Indian National Congress's increasingly socialist and statist outlook.
2. C. Rajagopalachari's formula (or C. R. formula or Rajaji formula) was a proposal formulated by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari to solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress on the independence of British India.
3. On 26 January 1950, it was formed as Madras State by the Government of India. As a result of the 1956 States Reorganisation Act, the state's boundaries were re-organized following linguistic lines. The state was finally renamed as Tamil Nadu on 14 January 1969 by C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister.

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## 2.6 SUMMARY

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- When India and Pakistan attained independence on 15 August 1947, the British province of Bengal was partitioned into two, with West Bengal becoming part of India and East Bengal part of Pakistan. Supported by Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajagopalachari was appointed first Governor of West Bengal.
- Nehru's invitation, in 1950 Rajagopalachari joined the Union Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio.
- On 17 January 1965, he convened the Madras state Anti-Hindi conference in Tiruchirapalli.
- Madras Presidency was renamed Madras (State) after independence in 1947. Madras (State) was renamed Tamil Nadu in 1968.

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## 2.7 KEY WORDS

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• **Kula Kalvi Thittam:** The Modified Scheme of Elementary Education or New Scheme of Elementary Education or Madras Scheme of Elementary Education dubbed by its critics as Kula Kalvi Thittam (Hereditary Education Policy), was an abortive attempt at education reform introduced by the Indian National Congress Government of the Madras State, led ...

• **States Reorganisation Act:** The States Reorganisation Act was enacted on 31 August 1956. Before it came into effect on 1 November, an important amendment was made to the Constitution of India. Under the Seventh Amendment, the existing distinction among Part A, Part B, Part C, and Part D states was abolished.

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## 2.8 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### Short Answer Questions

1. What is the kula kalvi thittam?
2. When was C rajagopalachari born?
3. What was the basis of states Reorganization Act 1956??

### Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the kula kalvi thittam Tamil Nadu?
2. Give a detailed C rajagopalachari?
3. Explain the states Reorganization Act?

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## 2.9 FURTHER READINGS

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*Rajaji, state re - organization  
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# UNIT 3 NORTH SOUTH BORDER AGITATIONS, FORMATION OF MADRAS STATE

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*North south border agitations,  
formation of madras state*

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Objectives
- 3.3 North South Border Agitations
- 3.4 Formation of Madras State
- 3.5 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 3.6 Summary
- 3.7 Keywords
- 3.8 Self-Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 3.9 Further Readings

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## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

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South India is the area encompassing the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana as well as the union territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep and Puducherry, occupying 19.31% of India's area (635,780 km<sup>2</sup> or 245,480 sq mi). Covering the southern part of the peninsular Deccan Plateau, South India is bounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Indian Ocean in the south. The geography of the region is diverse with two mountain ranges - the Western and Eastern Ghats, bordering the plateau heartland. Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Tungabhadra and Vaigai rivers are important non-perennial sources of water. Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Kochi and Visakhapatnam are the largest urban areas.

Majority of the people in South India speak one of the four major Dravidian languages: Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. During its history, a number of dynastic kingdoms ruled over parts of South India whose invasions across southern and southeastern Asia impacted the history and culture in those regions. Major dynasties that were established in South India include the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas, Pallavas, Satavahanas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Vijayanagara. European countries entered India through Kerala and the region was colonised by Britain and other Western European countries.

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## 3.2 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the North South Border Agitations

- Discuss to the Formation of Madras State

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### 3.3 NORTH SOUTH BORDER AGITATIONS

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#### Notes

In the south of Tamil Nadu it had problems with the Travancore State while they were confronted with problems with their counterparts of the Northern areas, the Telugus over the disputes based upon their language. They had to face both the Governments of Travancore and Madras State simultaneously on the language issue. In order to settle the issue the people of the respective areas suffered for, the leaders had organised the struggle simultaneously in all the grievance areas with variety of programmes. The role of Ma.Po.Si. was appreciable in organising all the Tamils by imbibing the language spirit. Dispute Over Madras City Tamils of Madras Presidency felt that they were neglected in all forms of life. For instance, in politics the Telugus had dominated in the Madras administration and the Malayalees with high positions in Government jobs. Again Andhras demanded for separate Andhra State since 1912. Yet, they had difference of opinion about their capital. In the beginning, the Andhra daily Desabhimani of 18 May 1912 had suggested Waltair as the capital city because its temperature was normal throughout the year.<sup>1</sup> Kistna Patrika the Telugu daily on 23 August 1912 suggested the name of Vijayawada as the fittest capital of the contemplated Province, on account of the central position it occupied in comparison with the various other Telugu districts. It was also a junction for railway line not only connected with various parts of the Andhra State, but also to the different parts of India.<sup>2</sup> Among Telegu speaking areas Madras was the only city of cosmopolitan outlook and hence the Andhra people would like to demand Madras city as their capital. Madras Mail, English daily observed that it was clear to say that Madras could be the capital of both the Andhras and the Tamil provinces; but that was not so easy to give effect to such a proposal. Hence, it was proposed to divide the city between the two provinces that one part of the North of the Cooum going to the Andhra and other to the South of the river to the Madras State.<sup>3</sup> Yet, several of the Andhra members felt that because of the claim over Madras city, their demand to get separate State for them would be delayed. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.C., raised a question about this matter in the Madras Legislature. Chief Minister Rajaji replied that this Government did not make anything of this matter and those who want a separate State must know their own interests.<sup>4</sup> Then the Andhras influenced the Madras State Cabinet and unanimously prepared a detailed memorandum with all facts concerning the advantages of a separate State. It was placed before the Cabinet meeting under Lord Erskine's Presidentship. At this meeting Lord Erskine volunteered a solution for the problem about the capital though it was not expected by him. The Andhra members insisted that Madras should be the Andhra's capital while the Tamil members urged retention of Madras city as the Tamil Nadu's capital. Lord Erskine suggested that for administrative convenience Madras could be the capital for both Provinces, the same Governor to preside over two Cabinets.<sup>5</sup> Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State for India received the Cabinet's unanimous memorandum with the Governor's covering letter that a separate Province would be formed. But Zetland rejected the demand of a separate Andhra. Now a rumour was widely spread all over Madras State that because of Rajaji's influence Zetland did this. Then, whenever a

question was raised in the Assembly, Madras State simply replied that the final decision was vested with the Government with regard to the linguistic Provinces. After that Tamil Nadu Congress Conference was held at Coimbatore on 19 January 1947. In this Bhaktavatsalam, the leader of the Congress Party condemned the Telugu claim over the Madras city. Tamil Nadu Boundary Committee Tamil Nadu Boundary committee was formed under the leadership of Ma.Po.Si. This Committee had organized public meetings to create awareness to protect the Tamils. On 5 November 1949, the Tamil Nadu Boundary Committee arranged a public meeting in Madras under the Presidentship of R.K.Shanmugam Chetty in which resolutions were passed demanding the Madras city and the areas from the Cape Comorin in the South to Tirupathi on the North should be joined to form part of the Tamil state.<sup>24</sup> Under Ma.Po.Si.s' influence Madras Corporation at its special meeting held on 6 October 1949 passed the following resolution: This Council is of opinion that Madras city is part of Tamil Nadu and therefore strongly protested against the proposal to divide it or make it separate Commissioner's Province or centrally administered area or to include it and the surrounding territory in the Andhra Province to be newly formed.<sup>25</sup> This resolution made echoes everywhere including Madras Legislative Assembly, where Janab M.A. Salam, M.L.A., raised it as an issue by a resolution. The Government replied that the formation of Andhra Province would be based on the terms of the J.V.P. report.<sup>26</sup> But this answer did not satisfy the members and therefore Abdul Majid, M.L.A., opined that the resolution of the Madras Corporation should give a final touch to the question of the city going to Tamil Nadu. Gopala Reddi, a senior minister replied that it was a resolution of a corporation not by the government. Consequently, the Madras government decided to convene a Cabinet meeting regarding the resolution of Madras Corporation on 12 November 1949.<sup>27</sup> On 15 November 1949, M.A. Salam raised a question about the speech of M.Bhaktavatsalam, the Minister of Public Works, at the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee and also Tamil Convention held in Madras that the city of Madras should be bestowed to Tamil Nadu. Bhaktavatsalam expressed this opinion absolutely in accordance with the J.V.P. report, which said that the Andhras should abandon their claim to the city of Madras and it has been accepted by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. The Government also decided to express its view that the city should not be formed into a separate Province. The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee was convened on 29 October 1949 and decided on the following lines: a) This Committee agrees to the proposal for the formation of a separate Andhra Province in accordance with the terms of the J.V.P. report. Accordingly this Committee agrees to the immediate formation of an Andhra Province with the revenue district of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, South Vizag and North Vizag. b) As the city of Madras was essentially part of Tamil Nadu the Andhras should abandon their claims to the city of Madras unequivocally. c) In respect of certain border villages, the boundary between the two Provinces may be adjusted later on after the formation of an Andhra Province as per the recommendations of the J.V.P. Committee Report.<sup>28</sup> In this meeting N. Somayajulu, speaking on behalf of Telugus settled in Tamil districts asserted that it was malicious on the part of some Andhra leaders to say that Telugus living in Tamil districts and Madras city would be ill-treated after separation of Andhra and said that the

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Telugus in Tamil Nadu would fight to retain the city of Madras within Tamil Nadu.<sup>29</sup> The Executive Committee of the Praja Party met at Vijayawada on 4 and 5 June 1951 under the Presidentship of Sriprakasam. They demanded for a reexamination of the linguistic status of Madras city in the light of recent census figures.<sup>30</sup> Nava India stated that if Telugu people gave up their claims on the Madras city, they could be formed the Andhra State.<sup>31</sup> Subsequently the Government of Madras decided to convene a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 1 November 1952. The main agenda for the meeting was creation of a Tamil State including Tamil speaking areas from Tirupathi in the North to Cape Comorin in the South.<sup>32</sup> The Working Committee of the Andhra Provincial Communist Party held a long session from 16 October 1952 to 24 October 1952 at Vijayawada. The Committee resolved to the future of Madras city to be decided on the basis of the will of the people.<sup>33</sup> However, C. Rajagopalachariar, Chief Minister of Madras State (1952 – 1954) stated that Madras city belonged to the Tamils whereas Sanjeeva Reddi, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee demanded that the future of Madras city must be reconsidered. Further he wanted the city to be a Chief Commissioner's Province before the formation of Andhra State was decided.<sup>34</sup> The Tamil press expressed its uniform view that the Telugus had absolutely no claim to the city and that they should not demand for reconstituting Madras city into a separate state. On the other hand Tenneti Visvanatham, M.L.A., and leader of the opposition in the State Assembly, asserted that the census figures of Madras city were thoroughly wrong.<sup>35</sup> The Visala Andhra, a Telugu communist paper stressed the future of a Madras city must be decided only by ascertaining the will of the people residing in the city.<sup>36</sup> The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held at Vijayawada on 26 December 1952 passed the following resolutions. a) to ask compensation for immovable assets in the State of Madras based on the market value, b) the capital of the Andhra State should be located in the city of Madras till such time as the Andhra State would establish its capital elsewhere and c) the city of Madras should be formed into a Chief Commissioner's State and urged the Government to form it at an early date.<sup>37</sup> On the other side, the Tamil Nadu Congress felt that even the temporary location of the Andhra capital in the city would result in many administrative and constitutional difficulties. 38 Tamil papers like Swadesamithran and Dinamani also expressed the same views.<sup>39</sup> The Madras Mail expressed the view that the future of the city of Madras should be decided solely with reference to the wishes of its citizens and their economic and administrative interests.<sup>40</sup> The Government of India decided to exclude the Madras city from the proposed Andhra State. T.Prakasam, leader of Praja Socialist Party expressed his dissatisfaction over the Government move. The Party started an agitation that the city should be constituted into a Chief Commissioner's State if it were not to be included in the Andhra State.<sup>41</sup> Meanwhile, the Communist Party seemed to favour the location of the capital in Vijayawada.<sup>42</sup> In order to urge the formation of Andhra, Potti Sriramulu started a programme of fast unto death from 19 October 1952. His death in the fast brought a tense situation and spread serious agitation in Telugu speaking areas and the claims and counter-claims over Madras city.<sup>43</sup> The Prime Minister's declaration on the new State to be formed was with 'the undisputed Telugu areas' and not the 'undisputed Telugu districts' and hence they wanted to include certain

Tamil areas of the Chittoor district, which originally formed part of the North Arcot district to be included in the residuary State. Tamil papers *Sudesamithran* and *Dinamani* expressed the same thing.

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### 3.4 FORMATION OF MADRAS STATE

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Madras State was a state of India during the mid-20th century. At the time of its formation in 1950, it included the whole of present-day Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema, the Malabar region of North Kerala, and Bellary, South Canara and Udupi districts of Karnataka. Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema were separated to form Andhra State in 1953, while South Canara and Bellary districts were merged with Mysore State, and Malabar District with the State of Travancore-Cochin to form Kerala in 1956. On January 14, 1969, Madras State was renamed to Tamil Nadu, meaning "Tamil country".

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#### History

After Indian Independence, the Madras Presidency became the Madras Province on 15 August 1947. On 26 January 1950, it was formed as Madras State by the Government of India. As a result of the 1956 States Reorganisation Act, the state's boundaries were re-organized following linguistic lines. The state was finally renamed as Tamil Nadu on 14 January 1969 by C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister.

#### Chief Ministers

##### O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar

At the time of Independence, O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar, popularly known as Omandur Ramasamy Reddy, was the Premier of Madras Presidency, from 23 March 1947 to 6 April 1949.[3][4] Post Independence, the term Province was used till 1950, replacing presidency. His premiership lasted till 6 April 1949, when he resigned citing growing internal squabbles within the then Congress leaders. India won Independence during his tenure.

Kumaraswamy Raja served as Chief Minister of Madras Presidency for two years, (April 1949 to April 1952), till the first general elections were held in the country.

#### Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act

The act called for permitting the Dalits into Hindu temples for worship, who were till then barred from entering into the temple. While the former Justice Party, now reemerged as Dravidar Kazhagam headed by Periyar E. V. Ramasamy kept pressing for permitting Dalits into Hindu temples for worship, the then Congress government under Omandur Ramasamy Reddy would pass the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act 1947, ratified by the then Governor of Madras on 11 May 1947.[6] This act was intended to give Dalits and other prohibited Hindus full and complete rights to enter Hindu temples.

#### Devadasi Dedication Abolition Act of 1947

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The Omandur cabinet passed another landmark law related to women, being pressurized by social activists like Muthulakshmi Reddi and Periyar E. V. Ramasamy for a long time. The act known as Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act which gave Devadasi's the legal right to Marry and also making it illegal to dedicate girls to Hindu temples was passed on 9 October 1947 within 2 month of Independence.

P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja

P.S. Kumarasamy Raja took office on 6 April 1949. He was the first Congress Chief Minister of Madras State after the adaptation of Republican constitution since 26 January 1950. The Madras Province now became Madras State was the administrative area still included present-day Andhra Pradesh, Cochin State and Malabar district of present-day Kerala and South Canara districts in present-day Karnataka. He stated that the change of the Premier and Members of the Cabinet would not mean a change in the policies of the Government and that his government would follow the same principles of the former Ministry.

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari

In the 1952 elections, the first as a part of Republic India, the Indian National Congress emerged as the single largest party in the assembly. However, Congress could not form the government as lacked a clear majority, while the Communist Party of India led coalition was in a better position to form the government. Nevertheless, a Congress government was formed in the state, and Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was selected by the cadres of the Congress party to rule the state. Also, Rajaji was not an elected member of the Madras Legislative Assembly but was nominated by the then governor to the Legislative Council and took office as the chief minister of Madras state.

Dr. P. C. Alexander, himself a former Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra governor, writes that the most conspicuous case of constitutional impropriety was the one by Sri Prakasa when he invited Rajagopalachari to form the government in the Madras state.

Andhra statehood agitation

During this time, freedom fighter Potti Sriramulu called for a separate state for Telugu speaking districts, to be named Andhra, and went on an unconditional fast until his goal was achieved. He died following complications that arose during the fast, and violent riots broke out in the Telugu areas of Madras State including Madras city. Jawaharlal Nehru who initially opposed to the idea of linguistic states, agreed to the demand after death of Potti Sriramulu, for separate state of Andhra. But the demand that Madras city be included in the new state of Andhra was rejected.

It was alleged that Rajaji failed to intervene, either to break the fast or to provide medical help for Sriramulu, even though the fast had continued for over 50 days. On a side note, only one other person, Jatin Das, before Sriramulu, in modern Indian history actually fasted to death. In most cases they either gave up, were hospitalised or arrested and force fed. The State of Andhra was carved out of the Madras State in 1953, Rajaji remained aloof from the Andhra State and related issues.

## Family vocation education policy

Rajaji also removed controls on foodgrains and introduced a new education policy based on family vocation. According to this policy students had to go to school in the morning and to compulsorily learn the family vocation practised by their parents, like carpentry, masonry, etc. after school. It was severely opposed by Dravidar Kazhagam and DMK as casteist and dubbed Kula Kalvi Thittam (Hereditary Education Policy) by his close friend and political opponent Periyar who vehemently opposed it. This policy was under attack this from within the Congress as well as outside it. This ultimately led to his resignation in 1954. Committed to his version of "socialism" meaning that "those who are backward should progress", Kamaraj remained truthful to the simple dictum of his "socialism", providing "what is essential for man's living" such as "dwelling, job, food and education". The great feature of Kamaraj rule was the ending of the retrogressive educational policies and setting the stage for universal and free schooling.

## Cabinet reorganisation

One of the first political acts of Kamaraj during his tenure as chief minister was to widen representation of the rising non-Brahmins in the cabinet, yet to everyone's surprise, Kamaraj nominated C. Subramaniam and M. Bhakthavatsalam, who had contested his leadership, Ministerial berths were given to other parties like Tamil Nadu Toilers Party and Commonwealth Party. In a move to counter Tamil cultural politics espoused by the DMK, Kamaraj made conscious attempts to partake in the linguistic cultural matters. To placate Tamil aspirations, Kamaraj effected some measures.

## Language policy

The efforts towards introducing Tamil language as a medium of instruction in schools and colleges was accompanied by the publication of textbooks on 'scientific and technical subjects' in Tamil. In 1960 the state education minister took steps to introduce Tamil in government arts colleges as a medium of instruction.

Similarly the usage of Tamil in the courts received encouragement. To affirm his role in the linguistic politics of the state, Kamaraj introduced a bill in February 1962 in the legislative assembly for changing the name of Madras to 'Tamil Nadu' for 'intrastate communication', the bill also proposing Madurai as the capital. But no decision was taken on it. The DMK would later make capital out of this, routing Congress in the 1967 elections four years after Kamaraj relinquished his office as chief minister in accordance with the Kamaraj Plan to concentrate on Congress organisational work.

## Education policy

Kamaraj removed the family vocation-based Hereditary Education Policy introduced by Rajaji. Kamaraj strove to eradicate illiteracy by introducing free and compulsory education up to the eleventh standard and introduced the Mid-day Meal Scheme to provide at least one meal per day to the lakhs of poor school children.

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Almost every village within a radius of one mile with a population of 300 and above inhabitants was provided with a school. With a view to encouraging and attracting the rural poor children to the schools, Kamaraj pioneered a scheme of free mid-day meals for primary school children in panchayat and government institutions. This scheme, aided by the American voluntary organisation CARE, was launched in 1957. In addition the government came forward to supply school uniforms to poor students. To make the education easily accessible to children from various backgrounds, full exemption from school fees was introduced. Public enthusiasm and participation in raising funds and procuring equipment for the schools were entertained through different schemes making education a social responsibility. Such measures made education affordable for many who were denied basic educational opportunities for centuries.

#### Electrification and industrial development

Kamaraj's other feat was his role in facilitating developmental programmes chiefly electrification and industrial development. Thousands of villages were electrified. Rural electrification led to the large-scale use of pumpsets for irrigational purposes and agriculture received impetus. Major irrigation schemes were planned in Kamaraj's period. Dams and irrigation canals were built across higher Bhavani, Mani Muthar, Aarani, Vaigai, Amaravathi, Sathanur, Krishnagiri, Pullambadi, Parambikulam and Neyyar among others. The Malapuzha Dam at Palghat District was inaugurated by him as Chief Minister in 1955 (before Kerala was formed as a separate state in 1956). Large- and small-scale industries were flagged off generating employment opportunities. Kamaraj made the best use of the funds available through the Five-Year Plans and guided Tamil Nadu in deriving the maximum benefit.

#### M. Bhaktavatsalam Mudaliar

In 1962, the Indian National Congress won the Madras state elections and formed the government in the state for the fifth time in 25 years. Kamaraj became Chief Minister. It was his third tenure as Chief Minister (3 March 1962 – 2 October 1963). Later Kamaraj resigned his Chief Ministership to work for the Congress Party under the "KAMARAJ PLAN", wherein senior leaders were invited to do party work. Hence on 2 October 1963, Bhaktavatsalam took office as the chief minister of Madras as Kamaraj desired to spend more time serving the party. Bhaktavatsalam is, till date, the last Chief Minister of Madras from the Indian National Congress.

#### Anti-Hindi agitation

Bhaktavatsalam's tenure as chief minister witnessed severe anti-Hindi agitations in Madras state. Bhaktavatsalam supported the Union Government's decision to introduce Hindi as compulsory language and rejected the demands to make Tamil the medium of instruction in colleges, saying that it was "not a practical proposition, not in the interests of national integration, not in the interests of higher education, and not in the interests of the students themselves". On 7 March 1964, at a session of the Madras Legislative Assembly, Bhaktavatsalam recommended the introduction of a three-language formula comprising English, Hindi and Tamil.



As 26 January 1965, the day when the 15-year-long transition period recommended by the Indian Parliament came to an end, neared, the agitations intensified, leading to police action and casualties.[23] Five of the agitators (Sivalingam, Aranganathan, Veerappan, Mutthu, and Sarangapani) immolated themselves while three others (Dandapani, Mutthu, and Shanmugam) consumed poison. One of the agitators, eighteen-year-old Rajendran, was killed on 27 January 1965 as a result of police firing.

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On 13 February 1965, Bhaktavatsalam claimed that the opposition Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Left parties were responsible for the large-scale destruction of public property and violence during the anti-Hindi agitations of 1965.

C. N. Annadurai

In 1967, the DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) party, born from Dravidar Kazhagam in 1949, won with thumping majority with the Congress losing elections in nine states to opposition parties, but it was only in Madras state that a single non-Congress party majority was achieved. The electoral victory of 1967 is also due to an electoral fusion among the non-Congress parties to avoid a split in the Opposition votes. The former Congress leader Rajagopalachari, had by then left the Congress to found the right-wing Swatantra Party. At that time, his cabinet was the youngest in the country.

Marriage Act

C. N. Annadurai legalised self-respect marriages for the first time in the country. These ceremonies did not require any priest to carry out the ceremonies.

Food Policy

Annadurai was the first to announce subsidising of the price of rice in the election manifesto. He promised a measure of rice for one rupee, which he initially implemented but withdrew soon. Subsidizing rice and giving freebies are still used as election promises in Tamil Nadu.[

Renaming of the state

It was Annadurai's government that renamed the Madras State to Tamil Nadu. With Annadurai as chief minister, the state assembly passed the bill of renaming the state successfully. It was during the period of his Chief Ministership that the Second World Tamil Conference was conducted on a grand scale on 3 January 1968. Also, when a commemorative stamp was released to mark the Tamil conference, Annadurai expressed his dissatisfaction that the stamp contained Hindi when it was for Tamil.

Golden Jubilee celebration for State's renaming as Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu Government has decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee on 14 January 2018 to mark the renaming of the erstwhile 'Madras State'. It was decided to observe the golden jubilee with events to mark the eminence of

Tamil language and Tamil people, and by honouring young Tamil research scholars at the valedictory.

### Check Your Progress

1. What divides India North South?
2. Why are North and South India so different??
3. How was Madras formed??

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## 3.5 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

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1. The Tropic of Cancer, which divides the temperate zone from the tropical zone in the Northern Hemisphere, runs through India, and could theoretically be regarded as a geographical dividing line in the country.

2. In physique as well, there are many differences between the people of the South and North. The North Indians are taller, and more strongly built than the South Indians. The South Indians are a bit darker than the North Indians. ... Another difference that can be seen between North and South India is their food.

3. On 22nd August 1639 Madras (now Chennai) was founded by the East India Company who bought it as a piece of land from the local Nayak rulers. ... The Portuguese were followed by the Dutch in 1612 who established their base in Pulicat, north of Chennai.

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## 3.6 SUMMARY

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- South India is famous for its richness in food, culture, beauty and the people. South Indian people respect their traditional values and embrace their culture. Most of them are law abiding citizens. They give huge importance to education and art.
- South India consists of the five southern Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu as well as the union territories of Puducherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar.
- The partition was set forth in the Indian Independence Act 1947 and resulted in the dissolution of the British Raj, or Crown rule in India. The two self-governing countries of India and Pakistan legally came into existence at midnight on 14–15 August 1947.
- A strong sense of national awakening emerged in the Madras Presidency in the later half of the 19th century. The first political organisation in the province, the Madras Native Association, was established by Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty on 26 February 1852.
- Large silk or cotton kerchief usually of bright colors that is often worn as a turban. Fine plain-woven shirting and dress fabric usually of cotton with varied designs (such as plaid) in bright colors or in

white. Light open usually cotton fabric with a heavy design used for curtains. Madras.

- Madras State is religiously cosmopolitan, with its denizens following various religions, chief among them being Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, and Zoroastrianism.

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### 3.7 KEY WORDS

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- **Border:** One is a visual border in a document, sometimes a solid line, dotted or dashed line, or one made up of various objects, like flowers, baseballs, animals or virtually any other object. These borders can be used to represent the outer edge of a document or separate sections within a document from each other.

- **Fort St George:** Francis Day and his superior Andrew Cogan can be considered as the founders of Madras (now Chennai). They began construction of the Fort St George on 23 April 1640 and houses for their residence.

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### 3.8 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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Short Answer Questions

1. When was Tamil Nadu state formed?
2. What is Madras known for?
3. What divides India North South?

Long Answer Questions

1. How did the North South Border Agitations?
2. Explain the Formation of Madras State?

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### 3.9 FURTHER READINGS

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Subramanian, N- History of Tamil Nadu (PL.II)

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Nadarajan, C-Social History of Modern Tamil Nadu

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## UNIT 4 KAMARAJ AND HIS MINISTRY, DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC

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- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Objectives
- 4.3 Kamaraj and His Ministry
- 4.4 Developmental Schemes, Social and Economic
- 4.5 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 4.6 Summary
- 4.7 Keywords
- 4.8 Self Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 4.9 Further Readings

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

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Kumaraswami Kamaraj, (born July 15, 1903, Virudunagar, India—died October 2, 1975, Madras [now Chennai]), Indian independence activist and statesman who rose from humble beginnings to become a legislator in the Madras Presidency (an administrative unit of British India that encompassed much of southern India), chief minister (head of government) of the successor Madras state in independent India (now largely occupied by Tamil Nadu state and also including portions of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Kerala states), and president of the Indian National Congress (Congress Party).

Kamaraj was born in what is now southern Tamil Nadu to a family of the Nadar (next-to-lowest) caste. His father, a coconut merchant, died when Kamaraj was a young boy. When he was 12 years old, he dropped out of school and began working in a cloth shop. He soon found himself drawn to the Indian independence movement against British rule and began attending public meetings held by local Congress Party leaders and later volunteering in various capacities (e.g., organizing fund-raising rallies for the party in his home district).

Kamaraj joined the party at age 17, just as the noncooperation movement (1920–22) led by Mohandas K. Gandhi was getting under way, and became a full-time worker for the independence cause. His participation in the Salt March act of civil disobedience (satyagraha) in 1930 earned him a sentence of two years in prison (he was released in 1931 as part of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact agreement). He would be imprisoned several more times by the British, notably in 1942–45 for his prominent role in the Congress Party's

large-scale Quit India campaign against British rule. He used his time in prison to give himself the education he had not received as a child.

Kamaraj was elected to the Madras Presidency legislature in 1937 and again in 1946. In 1936 he had been named general secretary of the Madras branch of the Congress Party, and in 1940 he became its president. In 1947 he was elevated to the Working Committee of the national party, and he remained associated with that group until 1969. He was also a member of the Constituent Assembly that in 1946 drafted the constitution for soon-to-be independent India. In 1951 Kamaraj contested and won a seat in the elections to the first Lok Sabha (lower chamber of the Indian parliament).

In 1954 Kamaraj was elected chief minister for Madras state, and in 1957 he won a seat in the state legislative assembly. While in office he was credited with greatly advancing education in the state through programs that built new schools, introduced compulsory education, and provided meals and free uniforms for students. His administration improved the state's economy by implementing a large number of irrigation projects and enacting laws that protected small farmers from exploitation by landlords. In 1963 he voluntarily left office under what came to be known as the Kamaraj Plan, which called for the voluntary resignations of high-level national and state officials in order to devote their efforts to rebuilding the Congress Party at the grassroots level following India's disastrous border war with China.

Soon thereafter he was appointed president of the party. He was largely responsible for placing Lal Bahadur Shastri in the prime ministership in 1964 and Indira Gandhi in 1966—both times defeating the future prime minister and Gandhi opponent Morarji Desai. Kamaraj was defeated in the 1967 state legislative elections. Soon after, he was maneuvered out of the party leadership by Gandhi as she consolidated her power. In January 1969 he won a by-election to the Lok Sabha, and later that year he was part of an old-guard leaders' group that tried to remove Gandhi from power. The party split, however, leaving Kamaraj and his associates with a small splinter group. He nonetheless won reelection to his seat in 1971 and retained it until his death.

Kamaraj's low social origins contributed to his success in bringing low-caste and Dalit (formerly "untouchable") voters into the Congress fold. He underscored his strong belief in personal contact by visiting nearly all the villages in his state more than once. In 1976 he was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award.

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## 4.2 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the Kamaraj and His Ministry
- Discuss to the Developmental Schemes, Social and Economic

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## 4.3 KAMARAJ AND HIS MINISTRY

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Kumaraswami Kamaraj (15 July 1903[1] – 2 October 1975[2]), was a founder and leader of the Indian National Congress (Organisation),

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developmental schemes, social,  
economic

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## Notes

widely acknowledged as the "Kingmaker" in Indian politics during the 1960s. He also served as the president of the Indian National Congress for two terms i.e. four years between 1964–1967 and was responsible for the elevation of Lal Bahadur Shastri to the position of Prime Minister of India after Nehru's death and Indira Gandhi after Shastri's death. Kamaraj was the 3rd Chief Minister of Madras State (Tamil Nadu) during 1954–1963 and a Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha during 1952–1954 and 1969–1975. He was known for his simplicity and integrity. He played a major role in developing the infrastructure of the Madras state and worked to improve the quality of life of the needy and the disadvantaged.[1][3]

He was involved in the Indian independence movement.[4] As the president of the INC, he was instrumental in navigating the party after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru. As the chief minister of Madras, he was responsible for bringing free education to the disadvantaged and introduced the free Midday Meal Scheme while he himself did not complete schooling. He was awarded with India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, posthumously in 1976.[5]

### Early life

Kamaraj was born on 15 July 1903 in Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu, to Kumaraswami Nadar and Sivakami Ammal. His name was originally Kamatchi, later changed to Kamarajar. His father Kumaraswami was a merchant. Kamaraj had a younger sister named Nagammal.[6][7] Kamaraj was first enrolled in a traditional school in 1907 and in 1908 he was admitted to Yenadhi Narayana Vidhya Salai. In 1909 Kamaraj was admitted in Virudupatti High School. Kamaraj's father died when he was six years old, his mother was forced to support the family. In 1914 Kamaraj dropped out of school to support his mother.[8]

### Politics

As a young boy, Kamaraj worked in his uncle's provision shop and during this time he began to attend public meetings and processions about the Indian Home Rule Movement. Kamaraj developed an interest in prevailing political conditions by reading newspapers daily. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was the decisive turning point in his life - he decided to fight for national freedom and to bring an end to foreign rule.[9][10] In 1920, when he was 18, he became active in politics. He joined Congress as a full-time political worker.[10] In 1921 Kamaraj organised public meetings at Virudhunagar for Congress leaders. He was eager to meet Gandhi, and when Gandhi visited Madurai on 21 September 1921 Kamaraj attended the public meeting and met Gandhi for the first time. He visited villages carrying Congress propaganda.[9]

In 1922 Congress boycotted the visit of the Prince of Wales as part of the Non-Cooperation Movement. He came to Madras and took part in the event.[11] In 1923–25 Kamaraj participated in the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha.[12] In 1927, Kamaraj started the Sword Satyagraha in Madras and was chosen to lead the Neil Statue Satyagraha, but this was given up later in view of the Simon Commission boycott.[13]

Kamaraj went to jail for two years in June 1930 for participating in the "Salt Satyagraha".[14] led by Rajagopalachari at Vedaranyam; he was released before he served the two year sentence as a result of 1931 Gandhi-Irwin Pact.[citation needed] In 1932, Section 144 was imposed in Madras prohibiting the holding of meetings and organisation of processions against the arrest of Gandhi in Bombay. In Virudhunagar, under Kamaraj's leadership, processions and demonstrations happened every day. Kamaraj was arrested again in January 1932 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.[15] In 1933 Kamaraj was falsely charged in the Virudhunagar bomb case. Varadarajulu Naidu and George Joseph argued on Kamaraj's behalf and proved the charges to be baseless.[16] At the age of 34, Kamaraj entered the Assembly winning the Sattur seat in the 1937 election.[citation needed]

Kamaraj conducted a vigorous campaign throughout the state asked people not to contribute to war funds when Sir Arthur Hope, the Madras Governor, was collecting contributions to fund for the Second World War. In December 1940 he was arrested again at Guntur, under the Defence of India rules for speeches that opposed contributions to the war fund, and sent to Vellore Central Prison while he was on his way to Wardha to get Gandhi's approval for a list of Satyagrahis. While in jail, he was elected as Municipal Councillor of Virudhunagar. He was released nine months later in November 1941 and resigned from this post as he thought he had greater responsibility for the nation. [17][18] His principle was "One should not accept any post to which one could not do full justice".[citation needed]

In 1942, Kamaraj attended the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay and returned to spread propaganda material for the Quit India Movement. The police issued orders to all the leaders who attended this Bombay session. Kamaraj did not want to be arrested before he took the message to all district and local leaders. finishing his work and sent a message to the local police that he was ready to be arrested. He was arrested in August 1942. He was under detention for three years and was released in June 1945. This was his last prison term.[14][17][19] Kamaraj was imprisoned six times by the British for his pro-Independence activities, that added up to more than 3,000 days in jail.[20]

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#### **4.4 DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC**

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On 13 April 1954, Kamaraj became the Chief Minister of Madras Province. To everyone's surprise, Kamaraj nominated C. Subramaniam and M. Bhakthavatsalam, who had contested his leadership, to the newly formed cabinet.

As Chief Minister, Kamaraj removed the family vocation based Hereditary Education Policy introduced by Rajaji. The State made immense strides in education and trade. New schools were opened, so that poor rural students had to walk no more than three kilometers to their nearest school. Better facilities were added to existing ones. No village remained without a primary school and no panchayat without a high school. Kamaraj strived to eradicate illiteracy by introducing free and compulsory education up to the eleventh standard. He introduced the Midday Meal Scheme to provide at

#### Notes

least one meal per day to the lakhs of poor school children. Later it was expanded to four more schools. This was the precursor to the free noon meal schemes introduced by K. Kamaraj in 1960's and expanded by M. G. Ramachandran in the 1980s.[citation needed]. He introduced free school uniforms to weed out caste, creed and class distinctions among young minds.

During the British regime the education rate was only 7%. But after Kamaraj's reforms it reached 37%. Apart from increasing the number of schools, steps were taken to improve standards of education. To improve standards, the number of working days was increased from 180 to 200; unnecessary holidays were reduced; and syllabi were prepared to give opportunity to various abilities. Kamaraj and Bishnuram Medhi (Governor) took efforts to establish IIT Madras in 1959.[citation needed]

Major irrigation schemes were planned in Kamaraj's period. Dams and irrigation canals were built across higher Bhavani, Mani Muthar, Aarani, Vaigai, Amaravathi, Sathanur, Krishnagiri, Pullambadi, Parambikulam and Neyyaru among others. The Lower Bhavani Dam in Erode district brought 207,000 acres (840 km<sup>2</sup>) of land under cultivation. 45,000 acres (180 km<sup>2</sup>) of land benefited from canals constructed from the Mettur Dam. The Vaigai and Sathanur systems facilitated cultivation across thousands of acres of lands in Madurai and North Arcot districts respectively. Rs 30 crores were planned to be spent for Parambikulam River scheme, and 150 lakhs of acres of lands were brought under cultivation; one third of this (i.e. 56 lakhs of acres of land) received a permanent irrigation facility. In 1957–61 1,628 tanks were de-silted under the Small Irrigation Scheme, and 2,000 wells were dug with outlets. Long term loans with 25% subsidy were given to farmers. In addition farmers who had dry lands were given oil engines and electric pump sets on an installment basis.

Industries with huge investments in crores of Rupees were started in his period: Neyveli Lignite Corporation, BHEL at Trichy, Manali Refinery, Hindustan raw photo film factory at Ooty, surgical instruments factory at Chennai, and a railway coach factory at Chennai were established. Industries such as paper, sugar, chemicals and cement took off during the period.

#### First Cabinet

Kamaraj's council of ministers during his first tenure as Chief Minister (13 April 1954 – 31 March 1957):

#### Minister Portfolios

K. Kamaraj Chief Minister, Public and Police in the Home Department

M. Bhaktavatsalam

Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Cinchona, Rural Welfare, Community Projects, National Extension Scheme, Women's Welfare, Industries and Labour, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

C. Subramaniam

Finance, Food, Education, Elections and Information, Publicity and Law (Courts and Prisons)

A. B. Shetty

Medical and Public Health, Co-operation, Housing, Ex-servicemen.



M. A. Manickavelu Naicker  
Land Revenue, Commercial Taxes, Rural Development  
Shanmugha Rajeswara Sethupathi  
Public Works, Accommodation Control, Engineering Colleges, Stationery  
and Printing including establishment questions of the Stationery  
Department and the Government Press  
B. Parameswaran  
Transport, Harijan Uplift, Hindu Religious Endowments, Registration,  
Prohibition  
S. S. Ramasami Padayachi  
Local Administration  
Changes  
Following the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, A. B. Shetty quit the  
Ministry on 1 March 1956 and his portfolio was shared between the other  
ministers.  
Second Cabinet  
Kamaraj's council of ministers during kamarajars second tenure as Chief  
Minister (1 April 1957 – 1 March 1962)

#### Minister Portfolios

K. Kamaraj Chief Minister, Public Planning and Development  
(including Local Development Works, Women's Welfare, Community  
Projects and Rural Welfare), National Extension Scheme

M. Bhaktavatsalam

Home

C. Subramaniam

Finance

R. Venkataraman

Industries

M. A. Manickavelu Naicker

Revenue

P. Kakkan

Works

V. Ramaiah

Electricity

Lourdhammal Simon

Local Administration

Third Cabinet

Kamaraj's council of ministers during his third tenure as Chief Minister (3  
March 1962 – 2 October 1963):

Minister Portfolios

K. Kamaraj Chief Minister, Public Planning and Development  
(including Local Development Works, Women's Welfare, Community  
Projects and Rural Welfare), National Extension Scheme

M. Bhaktavatsalam

Finance and Education

Jothi Venkatachalam Public Health

R. Venkataraman

Revenue

S. M. Abdul Majid

Local Administration

Kamaraj and his ministry,  
developmental schemes, social,  
economic

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**Kamaraj Plan**

Kamaraj remained Chief Minister for three consecutive terms, winning elections in 1957 and 1962. Kamaraj noticed that the Congress party was slowly losing its vigour.

On Gandhi Jayanti day 2 October 1963, he resigned from the post of the Chief Minister. He proposed that all senior Congress leaders should resign from their posts and devote all their energy to the re-vitalization of the Congress.

In 1963 he suggested to Nehru that senior Congress leaders should leave ministerial posts to take up organisational work. This suggestion came to be known as the Kamaraj Plan, which was designed primarily to dispel from the minds of Congressmen the lure of power, creating in its place a dedicated attachment to the objectives and policies of the organisation. Six Union Ministers and six Chief Ministers including Lal Bahadur Shastri, Jagjivan Ram, Morarji Desai, Biju Patnaik and S.K. Patil followed suit and resigned from their posts. Impressed by Kamaraj's achievements and acumen, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru felt that his services were needed more at the national level.[25] In a swift move he brought Kamaraj to Delhi as the President of the Indian National Congress. Nehru realized that in addition to wide learning and vision, Kamaraj possessed enormous common sense and pragmatism. Kamaraj was elected the President of Indian National Congress on 9 October 1963.[26]

**Death**

Kamaraj died at his home, on Gandhi Jayanti day (2 October 1975), which also was the 12th anniversary of his resignation. He was aged 72 and died in his sleep.

**Legacy**

Kamaraj was awarded India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, posthumously in 1976. He is widely acknowledged as "Kalvi Thanthai" (Father of Education) in Tamil Nadu. The domestic terminal of the Chennai airport is named "Kamaraj Terminal". Marina beach road in Chennai was named as "Kamarajar Salai". North Parade Road in Bengaluru and Parliament road in New Delhi were also renamed after Kamaraj. Madurai Kamaraj University is named in his honour.[3][29] In 2003, the Government of India released a commemorative coin on his birthday.

**Check Your Progress**

What are the dams built by kamarajar?

Who is called king maker??

What is the hobby of kamarajar??

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## 4.5 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

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1. Dams and irrigation canals were built across higher Bhavani, Mani Muthar, Aarani, Vaigai, Amaravathi, Sathanur, Krishnagiri, Pullambadi, Parambikulam and Neyyar among others.
2. A kingmaker is a person or group that has great influence on a royal or political succession, without them being a viable candidate. ... Originally, the term applied to the activities of Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick—"Warwick the Kingmaker"—during the Wars of the Roses (1455–1487) in England.
3. Hobby Classes in Kamarajar Salai, Madurai. Simply put, a hobby is an activity that you do in your free time. You can pick up a hobby that could be an indoor or an outdoor sport, engaging in creative or artistic pursuits, collecting themed objects or about pursuing an amusement.

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## 4.6 SUMMARY

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- The Sayyid brothers i.e. Abdullah Khan and Husain Ali who held the posts of the wazir and mir bakshi. They were known as the kingmakers because they were so powerful that they could choose a king of their choice
- Notable losses. The former chief minister and popular leader of the Indian National Congress, K. Kamaraj lost his seat in Virudunagar by 1285 votes to the student leader P. Seenivasan from the DMK. A few days before the election, Kamaraj had an accident and could not campaign.
- Kamaraj died at his home, on Gandhi Jayanti day (2 October 1975), which also was the 12th anniversary of his resignation. He was aged 72 and died in his sleep.
- Kamaraj was awarded India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, posthumously in 1976. He is widely acknowledged as "Kalvi Thanthai" (Father of Education) in Tamil Nadu. The domestic terminal of the Chennai airport is named "Kamaraj Terminal". Marina beach road in Chennai was named as "Kamarajar Salai".

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## 4.7 KEY WORDS

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• **Midday Meal Scheme:** Kamarajar introduced the Midday Meal Scheme to provide at least one meal per day to the lakhs of poor school children. Later it was expanded to four more schools. This was the precursor to the free noon meal schemes introduced by K. Kamaraj in 1960's and expanded by M. G. Ramachandran in the 1980s.[citation needed]. He introduced free school uniforms to weed out caste, creed and class distinctions among young minds.

• **Re-Vitalization:** On Gandhi Jayanti day 2 October 1963, he resigned from the post of the Chief Minister. He proposed that all senior Congress leaders should resign from their posts and devote all their energy

Kamaraj and his ministry, developmental schemes, social, economic

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to the re-vitalization of the Congress. ... Kamaraj was elected the President of Indian National Congress on 9 October 1963.

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## **4.8 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES**

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### **Short Answer Questions**

1. Who were known as king makers and why?
2. Who defeated Kamaraj?
3. What are the educational developments in period of King Maker?

### **Long Answer Questions**

1. Explain the Kamaraj and His Ministry?
2. Give a detailed Developmental Schemes in Kamaraj tenet?
3. Give a detailed Social and Economic development in Kamaraj rule?

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## **4.9 FURTHER READINGS**

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Rajayyan, K-History of Madurai, 1736-1801 A.D.

Rajayyan, K- A Real History of Tamil Nadu, upto 2004 A.D.

Subramanian, N- History of Tamil Nadu (PL.II)

Baker, C.J- The politics of South India

Nadarajan, C-Social History of Modern Tamil Nadu

Devenesan, A-History of Tamil Nadu (up to 1995 A.D)

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## **BLOCK II: POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS**

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*Educational, programmes, industrial  
development, k-plan*

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### **UNIT 5 EDUCATIONAL, PROGRAMMES, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, K-PLAN**

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- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Objectives
- 5.3 Educational and Programmes
- 5.4 Industrial Development
- 5.5 K-Plan
- 5.6 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 5.7 Summary
- 5.8 Keywords
- 5.9 Self-Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 5.10 Further Readings

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#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

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Education is known and has been proven to be the most powerful tool for social transformation across the world in various societies. This chapter attempts to understand the reforms that were done during Kamaraj's rule in the field of education in its widest possible sense. That means, not just focused on the statistical details and analyses but to embed the spirit based on which the schemes, plans, amendments and welfare measures were introduced towards transforming the society.

Emphasis has also been thrust towards covering the education through perspectives of change it brought to the society apart from mere volume of conversion of illiteracy to literacy through formal education.

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#### **5.2 OBJECTIVES**

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the Educational and Programmes
- Discuss to the Industrial Development and K-Plan

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## 5.3 EDUCATIONAL AND PROGRAMMES

Educational Development Kamaraj was very particular in promoting primary school education. He wanted to motivate those depressed communities which were earlier denied the benefits of education. During his tour of villages to his dismay he saw the children were in a state of poor health due to poverty with poor vision, un-groomed hair without nourishment of oil, ill fed, scantily dressed and dwelling in insanitary hutments. He realized that under such a situation the parents would care little about their child's education. For this purpose he had made primary education free<sup>133</sup>. He had also ensured that villages with a population of 300 people should be provided with primary schools.<sup>134</sup> He also created single teacher schools in the villages and facilitated the unemployed youths to have jobs <sup>135</sup>. Even after this poor people in the country side hesitated to send their children to schools as they were also earning some money to add to the family income. Kamaraj thought about a plan to draw the children to schools. He thought that if mid-day meals were provided to the children in schools, the poor people may be motivated to send their children to schools rather than sending them to tend cattle or work in the farm. Mid-day meals scheme which was already in existence in a smaller proportion since 1925, was extended by Kamaraj to all villages and supported by government's munificence and subsidies. Kamaraj found out that the scheme was sound and workable. After the launch of the scheme, thousands of parents sent their children to schools. Kamaraj also expanded educational facilities to one and all. In 1951 there were 16,037 primary schools in the state. This rose to 30,554 in 1966. The number pupils on the rolls were 1852 million in 1951 increased to 3,558 million in 1961. In 1961, The number of children in the mid-day meals scheme was 888,000. The government's subsidy was to the extent of Rs. 8.278 millions. In 1966 the number of children under the mid-day meals programme had increased to 1,677,000 and the government's subsidy level had increased to Rs. 16.7 millions. The scheme had received wide support from the press, other state Governments and from Nehru himself. The Scheme was successful far beyond expectations. It became huge incentives for pupils to join the schools in large numbers. The wastage through drop outs declined. The enrolment in schools increased in rural areas and also helped to break the caste barrier and led to a silent revolution<sup>136</sup>. Many state governments followed the mid-day meals scheme of Kamaraj in their respective states. The American Government was very much impressed by the scheme and came forward to associate itself in the scheme. It sent milk powder packets through their CARE Programme. Besides, free books, slates and dresses for the poor children attending school were distributed by the Government. Kamaraj's contribution to the cause of education in Tamil Nadu was immense. First, as soon he had assumed office he had withdrawn the Rajagopalachari's educational reform. That act generated groundswell of welcome from the people<sup>137</sup>. Besides the mid- day meals scheme, he had also introduced free uniforms scheme<sup>138</sup>. A scheme was formulated to provide free uniforms to poor school children. This was carried out at the instance of Kamaraj who had wanted to eschew discrimination of school children on the basis of their being poor or rich. This move had helped to erase the inferiority complex from the minds of the poor children. In 1966, 940,000 children were the beneficiaries of the Scheme. For carrying out

very many improvements in the schools he had mobilized voluntary donations from the public which swelled to the tune of Rs.80, 000 millions. With this generous fund schools in Tamil Nadu were improved in very many directions such as repairs to buildings, additions to school equipments, better furniture and additional facilities for children<sup>139</sup>. Kamaraj had declared in 1960 that poor children would get free education up to the secondary school level. He saw to it that there was no village in Tamil Nadu without a primary school. He also took efforts to improve the standard of education also. Because of this he was hailed by one and all as one who had brought literacy to Tamil Nadu. The government also built houses for the village teachers to reside in the villages as competent teachers shied away from working in rural schools for want of facilities. Poor students on admission to professional courses were given interest free educational loans repayable in installments later. Kamaraj's reign saw a healthy growth of arts colleges, two physical education colleges, 10 teachers training colleges, and 39 teachers' training schools. New schools within a perimeter of five miles from the residences of the students were opened. The teachers began to enjoy sound pension scheme, provident fund and had compulsory saving schemes<sup>140</sup>. Under Kamaraj's stewardship of the State, Tamil Nadu had made a notable progress on all sectors viz., food, agriculture, industry, education, power, irrigation and roads. Kamaraj's rule was lauded by one and all as the Golden Rule of Kamaraj. 3.3.4. Common Man's Chief Minister Kamaraj functioned as the Chief Minister with boldness, patience and undaunted and courage. He listened patiently as to what others were saying. He easily solved the political problems. He gave maximum regard to newspaper men. He never made any body angry by his utterances or behavior. He shunned luxury, flattery and publicity. He was a man of simple habits. He added luster and glory to the post of Chief Minister. According to those who had served under him he was fast and clear headed in finalizing things and taking quick decisions. Kamaraj's efficiency, honesty and integrity made people respect him. He used to read the files completely before forming an opinion on the problem. When the eastern shore of Ramnad was affected by storm and floods Kamaraj went to the spot immediately to supervise the rescue operations. In certain places where bridges were washed away he had traversed them in chest deep water with the help of a rope and crossed the canals. He came to the solace of farmers and passed an Act where by the land owners were prohibited from evicting the tenants at will. He had also granted old age pension for the orphaned elders without any political or religious bias. His rule became a model for other states to follow. Jawaharlal Nehru stated that he was happy to observe that there was no scam in the administration in Madras State. The Central Government was of the view that Madras was the only state that had utilized the subsidies offered by it entirely.

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## **5.4 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Kamaraj was keen on the industrial development of the state in a big way. Because of his tremendous zeal and energy he was able to establish a big aluminum plant and a large sized paper mill in the state. Neyveli Lignite Scheme, Raw Photo Film Industry at Nilgiri, Surgical instruments Factory at Guindy, Sugar Factories, Bi-Carbonate Factories, Cement Factories, Railway coach Factory at Avadi and Mettur Paper Industry, were started in the regime of Kamaraj. On realizing the

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importance and the employment potential they would generate he had helped these industries with a grant of Rs. one crore for each without any misgivings. Kamaraj's goal was to improve the economic conditions of the farmers by the development of agricultural sector and to augment their income in a big way. But he considered it a long term goal under the then prevailing circumstances. But the farmers after the advent of freedom and the establishment of popular governments expected facilities and amenities right away to raise their standard of living. Kamaraj felt that with the available resources with the government it would not be possible to increase the standard of living of the rural masses overnight. However, amenities like schools, hospitals, roads, drinking water availability, electricity and irrigation could be extended to the rural people. These basic amenities would help for making further improvements in the standard of living of the rural people.

Kamaraj being a socialist was aware of the fact that mixed economy alone will be congenial and conducive for the promotion of the economy. The state development committee meeting helped him a lot in streamlining the economic pursuits of the state. Due to his practical mindedness the expansion work of the madras harbour was undertaken in the Rayapuram side and the proposed work of expansion on the side of the fort St. George was dropped because he felt that will spoil the beauty of the city many industries and activities assisted the promotion of the economy of Tamil Nadu and they are all the activities which came up due to his efforts. By utilization the fund allotment made by the central government of national policy basis he utilized the allotted amount properly and made the Madras state as a industrially developed state. For encouraging the small scale industries nine industrial estates were established at places like Guindy, Trichy, Madurai and Virudhunagar. Subsequently by beginning of the five year plan 13 more industrial estates were also established at places like Ambbathur, Ranipettai etc., for making the industries to grow steadily. Madras state was divided into five industrial zones, namely 1. Madras 2. Neyveli project area, 3. Tuticorin belt, 4. Salem- Pallipalayam and 5. Coimbatore- Pollachi. Because of such divisions many heavy and small scale industrial units emerged there that was also benefit for the full use of the raw-materials. They offered employment opportunities also.

With Swiss assistance the central government of India he established the Madras Perambur coach factory at cost of Rs. 12 cores. By making arrangement to establish this factory Kamaraj was able to give employment opportunities for 10,000 people. Further it assisted the introduction of many subsidiary industries. Such investment improved the overall standard of the economy. In 1956 at an estimate of Rs. 160 cores Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) was established. The multipurpose project produced 25 Mega Watt electricity. This central government unit was given to Madras state by the effort of Kamaraj with French support of Hindustani Photo film Ltd was established at Oodagamandalam at the cost of Rs. 11 cores. That was also an economy fetching industry. The state government assigned lands to establish the Hindustan take printer factory at Guindy, and at Avadi, Madras heavy vehicles factory was established and modern Tanks are produced in addition to them a new industry to produce surgical equipments was started at the cost of Rs. 5.25 cores. This was due executed with collaboration of the Soviet Union Technology. Thus the establishment



of large and small scale industries with the support of the central government and collaboration of foreign countries enriched the standard of living of the people of Tamil Nadu. Due to the cordial centre state relations during the reign of Kamaraj sponsored industries such as NLC projects were implemented in Tamil Nadu. The Trichy Bharat Heavy Electrical (BHEL) Ltd., Kalpakkam, Atomic energy Plant, Pallipalayam, Seshaya Paper Mills, Sakari durg, Nellikkupam Sugar Factory will all stand testimony to the multi dimensional industrial growth of Tamil Nadu during the period of Kamaraj. Kamaraj took effort to start co-operative and private spinning mills at Coimbatore and made Coimbatore city to be called as the Manchester of Tamil Nadu(India). Madras state co-operative industrial Bank was established by the state government in 1958. This encouraged the creation of co-operative units for developments of Handy Crafts and others. Nearly 365 co-operative societies were also started. In 1963 in the Madras state there were 6,365 industries of different types and 3,52,563 workers were working in them. Thus the state net with a planned development. Due to the industrial policies and activities of Kamaraj Madras state occupied the third place among the Indian states. The small ministry as given below assisted him a lot in launching many programs successfully and effectively. His ministry in 1954 consisted eight in 1957 also eight ministers and in 1962 nine ministers. The industrial development during the Kamaraj ministry was remarkable and there was a tremendous growth in 1959 a number of industries were available in Taminlnadu for instance there were 230 engineering industries, 106 chemical fertilizers and 226 paper and soap mills opened for this period.

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## **5.5 K-PLAN**

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After the emergence of DMK in a big way, Kamaraj had begun contemplate that his closeness with the masses was slowly slipping away. Perhaps the burden of the Chief Ministership might have made him to be distanced from the masses. He also saw that throughout the country the popularity of Congress was slowly eroded. He thought that many of the Congress leaders preferred office rather than party work. There was growing indiscipline which Kamaraj considered as a rampant evil which hindered the smooth functioning of the party. The tradition ideal of the Congress party viz., self help and the spirit of sacrifice had been given a go by the new generation Congressmen. Most of them began to hanker after the power and prestige which gave them so much of material affluence. They had forgotten that power stemmed from the strength of the organization. If the people were alienated from the congress organization the power and authority which the Congress enjoyed as a premiere party in the country will wane. Moreover, there were several factions and groups in the Congress in every state bickering with each other and working at cross purposes. He thought that before facing the next elections the first priority should be to revitalize the party. He thought that if the Congress Party had to retain its hold with the masses and remain in power, senior leaders of the party should step down from power and engage themselves in active organizational work in their respective states. Then only there is a possibility of Congress remaining as a national party and can be in power. He had contemplated that Congressmen all over should recapture the Gandhian spirit of service which they had forgotten in the glamour and glitter of office. Other reasons that might have compelled him to make this

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decision might be that he had already been the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for nine long years and might have felt stale and disinterested in ploughing through files and mundane matters of administration. After all he was an organizational man out and he felt at home only in dealing with the party affairs. Naturally he was concerned with the slow erosion of the party's popularity from the masses. Moreover in 1963, the Congress had suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of the DMK in the bye election held in Thiruvannamalai which was a Congress stronghold. This defeat came despite the hectic propaganda made by Kamaraj by camping at Thiruvannamalai for ten days along with five ministers canvassing for the Congress candidate. Kamaraj saw the discontentment against the ruling party was widespread particularly after the advent of the Panchayati Raj. The defeat was also due to the absence of local leaders and sincere workers in the district. So Kamaraj had made up his mind to go ahead with his proposal. Kamaraj thought that he was losing touch with the masses. He thought that if he gave up the Chief Ministership and devoted himself to organizational work he would be able to inject fresh blood in to the Congress. With this motive in mind Kamaraj he had put forward the suggestion to the Congress High command that in order to revitalize the party the senior leaders should step down from office and engage themselves in the organizational work<sup>145</sup>. Nehru was facing open resistance both from the opposition and from his own party. Many State Chief Ministers created embarrassment for him and the infighting in the party became apparent. The credibility and trustworthiness of his ministerial colleagues was also a big question mark<sup>146</sup>. When this suggestion was put forward to Jawaharlal Nehru he welcomed it and was of the opinion that it should be applied on a wider scale all over the country. He was of the opinion that the real causes of the organizational weaknesses should be found out and positive steps should be taken to rectify them. He had praised this move as a positive step, and as a device to energize the Organization. This strategy he believed would refurbish the sagging image of the Congress Party. Biju Patnaik, the Chief Minister of Orissa also was of similar frame of mind. This issue was discussed in the Congress Working Committee. The Working Committee welcomed the proposal and wanted it to be implemented immediately<sup>147</sup>. The Plan was called the K-Plan as the author of the Plan was Kamaraj. However there were doubts as to who had drafted the Kamaraj Plan. C. Subramaniam claimed that he had drafted the resolution at the instance of Nehru. Nehru discussed the issue with Kamaraj at Hyderabad. Similarly Biju Patnaik in a handbook had stated that Nehru, himself and other colleagues including Kamaraj had discussed the issue way back in 1963. Morarji Desai in his autobiography had stated that this Plan took shape after a discussion between Nehru and Biju Patnaik. Morarji Desai had agreed that Kamaraj had brought this plan with the good intention of revitalizing the party and strengthening it before the next elections. However he had bemoaned that the Plan was misused by Nehru to jettison those leaders who were functioning against him and were a source of embarrassment to him. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first to offer his resignation from the Prime Ministership. However the Congress Working Committee vetoed it and requested him to continue in office. At the same time the Committee entrusted with him the responsibility of deciding as to which of the offers of resignations had to be accepted<sup>148</sup>. Critics had accused Nehru that this plan now popularly came to be known

as Kamaraj plan or KPlan was a clever ploy on his part to get rid of dead weights and unwanted in his Government and states. All the Chief Ministers and Union Ministers had submitted their resignations to Nehru. Nehru accepted the resignations of Morarj Desai, S.K. Patil, Jag Jivan Ram, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Gopala Reddi. The resignations of the Chief Ministers of Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Kashmir were accepted by him<sup>149</sup>. C.B. Gupta had to give up the office of chief minister very soon after assuming office. Acharya Kripalani, Tandon and some others were opposed to this. There might be reasons for jettisoning such stalwarts from their respective Ministerships. Morarj Desai became unpopular with his taxation policies and gold control schemes. Because of the public disenchantment over these issues the Congress had lost three crucial bye-elections at that time. As Morarji Desai was rigid and inflexible he might not budge from his pet schemes. T.T. Krishnamachari who had succeeded him as finance Minister had forthwith made notable changes both in the gold control regulation and compulsory Deposit Scheme which would not have been possible if Morarji Desai had continued in office. Moreover Morarj Desi and S.K. Patil were looked upon as the two right wing ministers harbouring pro-West sympathies. Gopala Reddi came in for severe criticism over the setting up of the establishment of a high power transmitter in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This move was criticized as the transmitter might be used to broadcast Voice of America programmes. Shrimali had not been very successful as the Education Minister. Jagjivan Ram was a minister almost for more than 20 years and it was thought that a new harijan leader should be picked up in his place. Nehru did not want to leave Lal Bahadur Shastri. But the latter had insisted to opt out for party work. Nehru might have wanted to exercise the authority of the organization over Union Ministers and Chief Ministers and to enforce discipline within the party. For Kamaraj, the acceptance of the Plan by all leaders was a singular triumph. Overnight he became the cynosure of everybody. Many lauded him for his bold move. If somebody were chagrined about the proposal they did not express explicitly. Kamaraj explained to all that Congress leaders in office should periodically exchange places with the organizational leaders. This would strengthen the organization as they will be able to keep in touch with the people. However, Kamaraj Plan did not yield the intended purposes. The initial enthusiasm of the chief ministers in coming forward to resign to take up party work office slowly faded away. When they had resigned they tried to install their own favored candidates in the office. Because of this, dissension and groupism grew in the Congress party at the state level. This had nullified the spirit of the Kamaraj Plan.

### Check Your Progress

What did kamarajar do for education?

What is kamraj plan?

How many years Kamaraj was CM?

### 5.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. The State made immense strides in education and trade. ... Kamaraj strived to eradicate illiteracy by introducing free and compulsory education up to the eleventh standard. He introduced the Midday

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Meal Scheme to provide at least one meal per day to the lakhs of poor school children.

2. He proposed that all senior Congress leaders should resign from their posts and devote all their energy to the re-vitalization of the Congress. ... Kamaraj was elected the President of Indian National Congress on 9 October 1963.
3. Kamaraj was the 3rd Chief Minister of Madras State (Tamil Nadu) during 1954–1963 and a Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha during 1952–1954 and 1969–1975. He was known for his simplicity and integrity.

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## 5.7 SUMMARY

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- The 1919 Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was a turning point in Kamaraj's life. The killing of innocent people instigated a rage of fury and vehemence in Kamaraj who decided to work actively in India's struggle for freedom and bring an end to British Raj.
- In 1930, Kamaraj participated in the Rajagopalachari-led Salt Satyagraha Movement in Vedaranyam. He was sentenced for two years. However, his term of imprisonment was cut short following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact that led to his release in 1931.
- In 1964, he was elected the President of the All India Congress. During his term as the President, he successfully steered the nation through the stormy years post Nehru's death. He refused to take up Prime Ministerial office twice, giving it to Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi in 1964 and 1966 respectively.
- Posthumously, Kamaraj was bestowed with the nation's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna in 1976.

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## 5.8 KEY WORDS

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**Free Education and uniforms:** Kamaraj took charge to eradicate/remove illiteracy in state by introducing free and compulsory education up to eleventh standard. The Government provided exemption of school fees to poor children and also introduced and provided uniforms to weed out caste, creed and class distinction among the young minds.

**Putting end to retrograde policies:** Putting an end to retrograde policies such as the hereditary-based vocational education scheme, Kamaraj also reopened 6,000 schools that were previously closed and opened 12,000 more new schools. Those efforts were taken to start schools in almost every village with a population of over 300. (Realizing the importance of the mother tongue, Kamaraj took steps to introduce Tamil as medium of instruction in schools and government arts colleges, publish textbooks on scientific and technical subjects in Tamil, encourage use of Tamil in courts of law and use Tamil typewriters in government offices.)

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## 5.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### Short Answer Questions

1. What did kamarajar do for education?

2. What is kamraj plan?
3. When CM of Tamil Nadu in King Maker?

### **Long Answer Questions**

1. Explain the Educational and Programmes?
2. Give a detailed K-Plan?

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### **5.10 FURTHER READINGS**

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Rajayyan, K-History of Madurai, 1736-1801 A.D.

Rajayyan, K- A Real History of Tamil Nadu, upto 2004 A.D.

Subramanian, N- History of Tamil Nadu (PL.II)

Baker, C.J- The politics of South India

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*Educational, programmes, industrial  
development, k-plan*

**Notes**

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## **UNIT 6 M.BAKTHAVATSALAM, ANTI- HINDI AGITATION, ACHIEVEMENTS OF CONGRESS MINISTRY 1947-67**

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- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Objectives
- 6.3 M. Bakthavatsalam
- 6.4 Anti-Hindi Agitation
- 6.5 Achievements of Congress Ministry 1947-67
- 6.6 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 6.7 Summary
- 6.8 Keywords
- 6.9 Self-Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 6.10 Further Readings

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### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

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Minjur Bhaktavatsalam or Minjur Kanakasabhapathi Bhaktavatsalam Mudaliar (9 October 1897 – 13 February 1987) was an Indian lawyer, politician and freedom fighter from the state of Tamil Nadu. He served as the Chief Minister of Madras state from 2 October 1963 to 6 March 1967. He was the last Congress chief minister of Tamil Nadu and the last to have taken part in the Indian independence movement. He belongs to the Thondaimandala Mudaliar community.

Bhaktavatsalam was born on 9 October 1897 in the Madras Presidency. He studied law and practised as an advocate in the Madras High Court. He involved himself in politics and the freedom movement right from an early age and was imprisoned during the Salt Satyagraha and the Quit India Movement. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937 and served as Parliamentary Secretary in the Rajaji government and as a minister in the O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar government. He led the Indian National Congress during the 1950s and served as the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency from 1963 to 1967. Following the defeat of the Indian National Congress in the 1967 elections, Bhaktavatsalam partially retired from politics. He died on 13 February 1987 at the age of 89.

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## 6.2 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the M. Bakthavatsalam
- Discuss to the Anti-Hindi Agitation
- Elucidate the Achievements of Congress Ministry 1947-67

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## 6.3 M. BAKTHAVATSALAM

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Under K. Kamaraj Plan, to strengthen his political party, K. Kamaraj volunteered to resign the Chief Ministership of Madras State on 2nd October, 1963. M. Bhaktavatsalam one among the member of the Ministry of K. Kamaraj succeeded K. Kamaraj as the Chief Minister of Madras on 3rd October, 1963. After his tenure of office as Chief Minister from 1963-1967, there became a drastic political change in Madras State. The Congress Government was routed out from the power and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam placed it due to the majority it gained in the 1967 general election. So it is appropriate to have an analysis of M. Bhaktavatsalam and his ministry. Further though his period of office as Chief Minister was only for a short period of four years, it was full of events which were derogatory to Congress. As such it is essential to have an analysis about his activities and service as Chief Minister. Before knowing his role as Chief Minister, the analysis of the life sketch of M. Bhaktavatsalam will be beneficial as prelude to the study. Further while K. Kamaraj formed his first ministry in 1954 as he was Minister of Agriculture, Social Development Scheme and Workers Welfare, he had an opportunity to put forth his idea into practice. In the second (1957) and third (1962) Ministries of K. Kamaraj as he was maintaining the portfolios such as Home, Police, Courts, Prison, Prohibition, Finance, Education, Labour Welfare and Charitable Institutions he had a sound knowledge and experience as an administrator. He was not only able to understand the needs of the people, but was also able to gain grounds in the politics of the State. That warrants an analysis of his early life. M. Bhaktavatsalam was born as the son of Kanagasabhapathi Mudaliyar and Malligammal at Nazarethpettai on 9th October, 1897. Narasimmavariar was his initial teacher. He had his education in the Lutheran Mission School, Purasawalkam and also at the Pinathur Subramanyan High School, Mylapore. Dr. U.V. Swaminathaiar was his teacher during his intermediate studies. He took his B.A. Degree in 1920 through the Presidency College, Madras. He had his law degree also. He was impressed by the speeches of Gandhiji at the Law College, Madras, during the latter's tour to Madras regarding the non-cooperation movement 1920-1925. While he was practicing lawyer under Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, he concentrated on politics. Due to his earnestness and sincerity he became an elected member of the Congress Committees of Madras and Chingleput. In 1927 he became the Secretary of the Madras Congress Committee involved himself in the freedom fight. He boycotted the Simon Commission at Madras in 1928. He was in favour of the Poorna Swaraj proposal of the Lahore Congress in 1929. During the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha on 28th March, 1930 he was arrested along with C. Rajagopalachari, S. Satyamurthi and K. Kamaraj. He was the convener of the Congress Legislature party

M.bakthavatsalam, anti- Hindi agitation, achievements of congress ministry 1947-67

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**Notes**

from 1937 to 1946. Because of his participation in the Quit India Movement in 1942, he was imprisoned for two and half years and was released only in 1945<sup>10</sup>. In the Prakasam ministry of 1946 he served as Minister for Public Works then he resigned<sup>11</sup>. Thus, his participation in the freedom movement and his membership in the State Legislature enabled him to become a veteran politician. After Independence he was the Minister of Agriculture and Social Development Schemes. The resignation of C. Rajaji during April 1954 brought K. Kamaraj as the Chief Minister. He was entrusted with the same portfolios which he maintained in the C. Rajaji ministry<sup>12</sup>. In 1957 and 1962 elections he was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Sri Perumbudur Constituency. In 1962 he was holding the portfolios of Finance, Education, Labour Welfare Court, Prison, Legislature, Election, Khadder, Handicrafts, Charitable Institutions and Official Language in the ministry headed by K. Kamaraj. Such services rendered him vast experience. This helped him to become Chief Minister as a successor to K. Kamaraj.

**M. Bhaktavatsalam Chief Ministership** On 2nd October, 1963 when K. Kamaraj relinquished his post as Chief Minister, immediately the next day on 3rd October, 1963, M. Bhaktavatsalam became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. His period was one of great turmoil in the history of Tamil Nadu. It was a period of economic problems and imbalance. The Chinese incursion of 1962 collapsed the entire Indian the economy. The hiking price of commodities coincided with the fall in the production of pulses and grains in the Madras State. To cope with the situation and implement various relief measures to relieve people from their distresses the State Government adopted the device of compulsory procurement of paddy and grains. The farmers and owners were much affected because of the procurement rate fixed by the Government. The State had to face drought condition. In addition to that the failure of monsoon too worsened the situation. The water levels in the dams started deteriorating<sup>13</sup>. All these natural hardships and calamities tided the economy of the State and the common folk had to face so many problems in their day to day pursuits. Amidst such problems the antiHindi agitation too added the anomalies. The three language policy of the Central Government infused a fear in the minds of the Tamils that “they would be denied of opportunities and reduced to a degraded status among the citizens of India”<sup>14</sup>. They feared that those, whose mother tongue is Hindu will be an advantageous position and that will 206 affect the Tamils in competitive examinationing at all India level. The opposition to Hindi turned into an agitation. The issue reaches its high water mark during 1965 when Hindi was announced as the sole official language in India. “M. Bhaktavatsalam who had neither the tact of C. Rajaji nor the sagacity of K. Kamaraj dealt with the situation wrongly”<sup>15</sup>. Student’s strike and agitations led to critical situations. Under such pretexts a critical analysis of the Chief Ministership of M. Bhaktavatsalam, who had to face the opposition of E.V. Ramasamy who demanded communal representation in Government services and industrial concerns<sup>16</sup> is warranted. M. Bhaktavatsalam formed his Ministry on 3rd October, 1963. The sworn in ceremony was not at all a grand one. With the legislative officials and non-officials only with few special invitees, the ceremony came to an end within few minutes. Without much change he continued with the ministers who were even allowed to continue the



portfolios. The following were the ministers with portfolios noted against each.

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## **6.4 ANTI-HINDI AGITATION**

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The government concentrated on Tamil Development. At the initial stage in 1963 the government made arrangements to send all its replies to the public only in Tamil. In the next stage all the Government offices were instructed to use Tamil for official correspondences.<sup>179</sup> These initial measures of Tamil development served as foundation for preservation and promotion of Tamil in future. Thus, when M. Bhaktavatsalam assumed charges as Chief Minister in October 1963, the foundation was already laid by the Congress Minister under K. Kamaraj from 1954 onwards. Only amidst economic distresses his ministry had to plan and promulgate many number of welfare activities. Anyhow the steps taken assisted the promotion and development of rural areas and backward areas. The farm, industrial, educational, and public welfare measures helped the public largely while the state was passing through natural problems. But the impact of Indo-Chinese War had its own echo throughout the State along with natural calamities. The Anti-Hindi agitation was another hard hit to his ministry. The law and order problem was an acute one. The opposition parties utilised the situation favourably. In the General Election held in 1967, M. Bhaktavatsalam and his party met with a disastrous failure and on 23rd February, 1967, the M. Bhaktavatsalam Ministry resigned.<sup>180</sup> 266 Though many endeavours had been made to promote people of all walks of life in distinctive forms, the economic constrains, language issues, etc. caused his fall. His fall also had its own echo over the political party to which he belonged to. Anyhow after his resignation, great turning point took place in the political history of Tamil Nadu.

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## **6.5 ACHIEVEMENT OF CONGRESS MINISTRY 1947-67**

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### Health

For giving importance to control population through Family Planning in 1964, 120 Primary Health Centres were constructed in every community development block. For maintaining the health of the preschool going children Triple Vaccine Scheme was introduced from 1st October, 1964 onwards. Further the M. Bhaktavatsalam Government implemented the School Medical Inspection Programme for maintaining the health condition of the children. It helped to identify the children who required additional medical attention. The Government also provided medical facilities and sanitation facilities for 500 schools during the third Five Year plan period.<sup>170</sup> Thus, the health and welfare of school going children were maintained. The Government was particular in maintaining the health condition of the factories and factory worker. The Factory Inspectors were directed, to grant permission to the factories only after consulting the authorities of the Director of Public Health. District Health Officers were also appointed to make arrangements for maintaining general health and to check adulteration in food materials, etc. The National Malaria Eradication Programme was also introduced in 1964-65.<sup>171</sup> At the cost Rs.61 lakhs Health Schemes were implemented.<sup>172</sup> By this the spread of the contagious disease was arrested. As seen earlier the school Medical

**Notes**

Inspection Scheme turned out a tremendous task to notice the deficiencies and diseases among school children and to take steps for providing medical aid. It also insisted on the maintenance of the Health record of every student. Steps were also taken to remove the problem of small pox. The school and home sanitary conditioning were given priority. The Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centres by frequent visits to schools assisted the maintenance of health and sanitation. For the execution of such activities the Government spent Rs.35 lakhs.<sup>173</sup> These were of great help to schools and school going children. Thus, by the health and sanitation schemes, efforts were undertaken to eradicate small pox and Malaria. The removal of health problems among the students population at the school level improved education also. The purpose of education was also achieved. The society was also benefited much due to the health care programmes implemented by the Government. The sanitation and health schemes and the medical facilities provided also minimized diseases and death. People also began to function effectively in their daily activities without any bodily ailments and difficulties.

**Small Savings** The concept of small savings too is a yardstick to measure the economic progress of a nation. In the Madras State M. Bhaktavatsalam Government's the inclination to save was instituted in the minds of the people with the support of the Community Development Blocks. The Government Officials were given the opportunity to save through the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. Due to the various schemes implemented the total savings in Tamil Nadu touched Rs.14.7 crores in the years 1965-66.<sup>174</sup> It was beneficial for individuals and State in maintaining their economic development. **Forestry** Forest wealth was a welcoming feature in promoting the wealth of the state. A sum of Rs.75 lakhs was appropriated under Forestry Scheme in Tamil Nadu. During 1965-66, the Government covered 8000 acres of land at the cost of Rs.5.35 lakhs.<sup>175</sup> A total sum of Rs.16.60 lakhs was utilized for developments. That improved the wild life sanctuaries such as Mudumalai, Mundanthurai, etc. Due to the forest improvement programmes, the Government gained a total income of Rs.27 lakhs during 1966.<sup>176</sup> It was also beneficial for the preservation of environments. **Fisheries** During the period of M. Bhaktavatsalam importance was also assigned to improve fisheries by taking different measures in the 24 coastal villages available in Tamil Nadu. In 1964 nearly 2.5 lakhs of people were engaged in fishing with 5000 boats and 23160 catamarans. With the implementation of crash programme in 1966, the Government helped the fishermen by providing boats and nets with the support of the Indo-Norwegian Scheme. The Fishing yard at Mandapam came up. A sum of Rs.25,000/- was given by the State Government to the Fishermen Distress Relief Fund.<sup>177</sup> Steps were taken to provide with boats and nylon nets. The partial removal of the distress of the fishermen, their life standard was promoted. At times of national calamities the Government came to their rescue. Fishing industry became a thriving one. **Welfare Activities for Harijan and Backward Classes** The State Government was specific in promoting the standard of living of the Harijans and backward classes. Especially efforts were made to develop their housing facilities. These things were undertaken with the community development programmes. The Panchayats were instructed to appropriate 10% of its income for providing facilities such as water supply, roads, electricity, etc. to the residential areas of Harijans. Harijans Welfare Scholarships were

also instituted for promoting their children's education. During 1966-67 the Government spent Rs.25 lakhs for acquiring house sites for Harijans.178 Provisions were also made to construct three hostels for Harijan boys and one hostel for girls. Such Harijan welfare measures offered them to enhance to their standard of living.

### Check Your Progress

What are the Anti-Hindi agitations?  
Who is the Chief Minister of Madras state in 1963?  
Who described C Rajagopalachari as the keeper of my conscience?

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## 6.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

1. The Anti-Hindi agitations of Tamil Nadu were a series of agitations that happened in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras State and part of Madras Presidency) during both pre- and post-Independence periods. The agitations involved several mass protests, riots, student and political movements in Tamil Nadu concerning the official status of Hindi in the state.
2. **M. Bhaktavatsalam Mudaliar.** In 1962, the Indian National Congress won the Madras state elections and formed the government in the state for the fifth time in 25 years. Kamaraj became Chief Minister. It was his third tenure as Chief Minister (3 March 1962 – 2 October 1963).
3. Critics have often attributed his pre-eminence in politics to his standing as a favourite of both Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Rajagopalachari was described by Gandhi as the "keeper of my conscience".

## 6.7 SUMMARY

- M. Bhaktavatsalam Mudaliar in August 1963, M. S. Golwalkar, the Sarsangchalak of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh established a Swami Vivekananda Centenary Committee and a Vivekananda Rock Memorial Committee and appointed Eknath Ranade as its Secretary. The main function of the committee was to construct a rock memorial at Kanyakumari in order to honour Swami Vivekananda on his birth centenary.
- On 13 February 1965, Bhaktavatsalam claimed that the opposition Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Left parties were responsible for the large scale destruction of public property and violence during the anti-Hindi agitations of 1965.
- Bhaktavatsalam participated in the Quit India Movement agitations and was jailed by the British. On his release in 1944, he elected to the Constituent Assembly of India.
- He was the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Civic Board during the district board and municipal elections of 1935 and 1926. He also served as the Secretary of the Madras Mahajana Sabha for sometime.

**Notes**

- The first anti-Hindi imposition agitation was launched in 1937, in opposition to the introduction of compulsory teaching of Hindi in the schools of Madras Presidency by the first Indian National Congress government led by C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji). This move was immediately opposed by E. V. Ramasamy (Periyar) and the opposition Justice Party (later Dravidar Kazhagam).

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## **6.8 KEY WORDS**

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**Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha: Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha** is an organisation whose main goal is to improve Hindi literacy among the non-Hindi speaking people of South India. The headquarters are located at Thanikachalam Road, T. Nagar, Chennai.

- **Official language:** An official language, also called state language, is a language given a special legal status in a particular country, state, or other jurisdiction. Typically a country's official language refers to the language used in government (judiciary, legislature, administration). The term "official language" does not typically refer to the language used by a people or country, but by its government, as "the means of expression of a people cannot be changed by any law"

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## **6.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES**

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### **Short Answer Questions**

1. Who is the CM of after Kamaraj?
2. What are the Anti-Hindi agitations?
3. What are the Achievements of Congress Ministry 1947-67?

### **Long Answer Questions**

1. Explain the M. Bhaktavatsalam government?
2. Give detailed Anti-Hindi agitations of Tamil Nadu?
3. Give a detailed Achievements of Congress Ministry 1947-67 in Tamil Nadu?

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## **6.10 FURTHER READINGS**

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Rajayyan, K-History of Madurai, 1736-1801 A.D.

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# UNIT 7 FORMATION OF DMK, C.N.ANNADURAI AND HIS MINISTRY, M.KARUNANIDHI AND HIS MINISTRY

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*Formation of dmk, c.n.annadurai and  
his ministry, m.karunanidhi and his  
ministry*

Notes

- 7.1 Introduction
- 7.2 Objectives
- 7.3 Formation of DMK
- 7.4 C.N. Annadurai and His Ministry
- 7.5 M. Karunanidhi and His Ministry
- 7.6 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 7.7 Summary
- 7.8 Keywords
- 7.9 Self Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 7.10 Further Readings

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## 7.1 INTRODUCTION

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On 17th September 1949, the state political party of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) which means “Dravidian Progress Federation” was founded by C.N Annadurai. The DMK was founded as a breakaway party from the Dravidar Kazhagam. The DMK currently headed by M Karunanidhi (former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu) and is the only other party other than the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) to win a state-level election with a vast majority by itself in any state of the country.

The DMK found its origins in the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) founded in 1916 by Dr. P.T Rajan, Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar and P. Thyagaraya Chetty, among others. The Justice Party’s vision included social justice and equality won the 1920 General Elections in the Madras Presidency and came to power. E.V Ramasami Naicker, a well known Tamil Reformist of his time joined the Indian National Congress (INC) to protest against the most of the leadership belonging to the Brahmin caste. In 1935, Naicker left the INC and became part of the Justice Party. In 1937 the Justice Party lost the elections and the INC led by C. Rajagopalachari (also known as Rajaji) formed the government in the Madras Presidency. Rajaji’s introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools gave rise to the anti-Hindi rebellion and was led by Naicker and his followers.

In August 1944, Naicker carved the Dravida Kazhaghham out of the Justice Party, though the Dravida Kazhaghham was started as a movement and not a

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political party. The Dravida Kazhaghham wanted an independent country for Dravidians, which would be called Dravida Nadu and which would include areas of the Madras Presidency.

After many disagreements between Naicker and other party members over the years in 1949 many party members led by C. Annadurai parted ways with the Dravida Kazhaghham after an elderly Naicker married a young woman Maniammai and named her his successor to lead the party. On 17th September 1949, Dr. P.T Rajan, Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar and P. Thyagaraja Chetty along with E.V.K Sampath and N.V Natarajan among others announced the formation of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Chennai.

Famous Tamil film actor M.G Ramachandran (popularly known as MGR) became part of the DMK and promoted the party and its message through his films. Soon MGR began to be looked at as an icon for the DMK. MGR made a rather unsuccessful debut into politics in 1957. Initially even though Annadurai wanted a separated Dravidian nation, he changed his opinion after the Sino-Indian war in 1962 and supported Indian throughout the war. After the war ended, Annadurai's patriotic feelings were so deep that he gave up his demand for a separate country.

In 1965 in response to the anti-Hindi turmoil the Central Government gave up its efforts to impose Hindi as the National Language of the country. The DMK finally came to power in the Madras Province in 1967, which marked the beginning of the Dravidian phase of the Madras Province which later became Tamil Nadu.

In 1969, following the death of Annadurai, there was a tussle for power between M. Karunanidhi and V.R Nedunchezhiyan. Most members of the DMK preferred Karunanidhi as their leader in comparison to Nedunchezhiyan. To satisfy both, a new post of the General Secretary was created, which was given to Nedunchezhiyan and Karunanidhi was made the Party President. MGR was made the treasurer of the party.

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## 7.2 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the Formation of DMK
- Discuss to the C.N. Annadurai and His Ministry
- Elucidate the M. Karunanidhi and His Ministry

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## 7.3 FORMATION OF DMK

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Anna who got a rude shock from Periyars precipitate action (of marrying a woman named Maniammai half- a century younger in age to him) was slowly recovering from the blow that full on him. But there was no doubt that the D.K's fate was sealed and the people of Tamil Nadu would never respect the party, thought Anna. It was a great moment of crisis and a way had to be found to restore the Dravidian Movement to its former glory and the responsibility for giving a lead in this matter fell on Anna's shoulders since by that time Anna had built up a good following, only next to periyar.' There were many leaders in the movement like N.V. Natarajan, E.V.K. Sampth (who is periyar's brother's son) and others. But

Anna was above them all and Periyar himself had to acknowledge Anna's status in the public eye at the Erode conference the year before Maniammai's affair. There was an executive council in D.K. which consisted of thirty two members, notable among them were T.P. Vedachalam, an advocate of Tiruchi, K.K. Neelamegam of Kumbakonam and E.V.K. Sampath. A resolution was passed in the Executive, calling upon periyar not to marry Maniammai." Anna discussed the issue with his esteemed colleagues within the party who also felt that the ideals of the D.K. should not be sacrificed at the altar of Periyar's leadership. It was for Anna to chalk out the future course of action.

Anna acted with great foresight. He called for a meeting of all the leaders in the party. In that the crucial meeting on 17-9-1949 which was held at Madras the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam came into existence<sup>^</sup>. The D.M.K was formed to continue the political work aimed at the formation of the Dravida Nadu which in really meant the ending of the exploitation of the southern region by the north and to remove the disabilities suffered by the Dravidian people. The D.M.K had to continue the movement for social reform also in the light of the previous experience gained under Peryar's leadership. The formation of the D.M.K by Anna showed that he was a great politician and man of action. Anna cared more for the party and as a shrewd politician he carried the entire executive committee members of the D.K along with him and he was able to organize the party in quickness of time to rally together the forces under the new banner and he succeeded in isolating Periyar who did not much bother about these repercussions.<sup>^</sup> The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam The Dravida Kazhagam, in spite of its appeals to the masses, retained its quasi - military organization and its basically elitist character. There arose within the ranks of the movement a challenge to the virtually deified position of Naicker. This "Progressive" wing of the party, upholding the principle of democratic party organization was continually frustrated by Naicker's intransigence. Through its elaborate structural organization, its broadened financial support and through its conferences and campaigns, the new party sought a mass membership as the base for political power.

The vitality of the Dravida Kazhagam had attracted many outstanding young men, of whom one of the most talented was C.N. Annadurai. Born in Kanchipuram in 1908, he took an M.A degree in Economics from Pachaiyappa college in Madras, but abandoned further studies in favour of a career in journalism . Joining the justice party in 1935, Annadurai became an ardent supporter of the anti - Hindi movement and participated in Naicker's 1938 campaign with the formation of the Dravida Kazhagam in 1944, Annadurai became one of Naicker's chief lieutenants". At the time of Partition, Naicker tried to secure the help of Jinnah, so that Dravidasthan might be formed simultaneously with Pakistan Jinnah refused assistance, and the British "betrayal" of the Dravidian peoples in turning the bureaucracy over to a Brahmin oligarchy, Naicker boycotted the Independence Day celebrations. He refused to honour the National flag. Just as he later refused to recognize the Indian constitution, seeing it only as a tool of Brahmin tyranny.<sup>^</sup> Annadurai, however, saw national independence as the accomplishment of all Indian not merely the Aryan North. Naicker refused to listen, just as he ignored Annadurai repeated demands for a democratization of leadership within the party.

Notes

Naicker had no faith in democracy either in the organization or in his visualized Dravidasthan, and in the 1948 D.K conference, Annadurai led a walkout in protest against Naicker's political autocracy. Naicker utilized the conference to condemn the "renegades" but, alarmed at the possibility of a split, he attempted a compromise by appointing Annadurai president of a conference held later that same year. He refused, however to give into Annadurai's demands for a democratic party organization .

Naicker's popularity suffered a disastrous blow in 1949, when at the age of 72, he married a 28 year old girl who had been an active member of the party. In a statement giving the reasons for his marriage, he said that, as he had no confidence in his lieutenants, he was marrying a girl in whom he had full trust and she would lead the party after his death". On the pretext that the marriage was contrary to the social objectives of the Kazhagam which included the elimination of the practice of unequal marriages, Annadurai seceded from the party to form the party to form the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (the Dravidian Progressive Federation). The original leaders of the DMK included N.V. Natarajan, Karunanidhi, and E.V.K. Sampath, who as nephew of Naicker, abandoned a considerable inheritance by leaving the DK. In reaction against the loose structure of the DK, Annadurai sought to weld the DMK into an effective political organization. As set forth in the party constitution, the basic structural unit of the party is the ward committee in cities and the village committee in rural areas, each requiring a minimum of 25 members. There were an estimated 3,000 such branches, as of 1960, having 17 grown from only a handful in the year of the party's formation . The Taluk committee, at the next level is made up of the respective secretaries of the basic units. The District committee is composed of all the taluk secretaries in the district. The district committee in turn elects 10 of its own number to the General council.

A man may be elected to the council after three years membership within the party. The district secretary becomes an ex - officio member of the council. The general council, as the supreme body of the DMK, elects a chairman and a General secretary of the party, a parliamentary Board a Treasurer, a party trust Board, an Appeal committee, and an Audit committee. The General secretary selects a working committee of 20, which is to include 5 party secretaries. First secretary in charge of headquarters; second secretary, in charge of organization; third in charge of propaganda; fourth, in charge of trade union activities; and fifth, in charge of party publications'. The principal source of party fund is derived from the members in the form of 50 paise membership fee (about 10 cents) for two years standing and from admission charges for district and special conferences held during the year. The ticket cost covers a wide range and is bought according to the member's ability to pay'. The conference often attract as many as 200,000 people, drawn by the spell binding oratory of Annadurai and by the popular Tamil film stars who glamorize the party functions. Annadurai, as well as with the film industry in Madras as writer, director and producer and many of the films produced are openly propagandistic. Many film artists have been drawn into movement by a desire to increase their own popularity by riding the support for the DMK. Others, however such as Shivaji Ganesan, found that at the height of fame, association with the DMK, became a serious liability. Shivaji Ganesan's acting career began with the Dravida Kazhagam and his role of Shivaji won



such great popularity that Naicker christened him with the honoured name. As once of the founding members of the DMK, Shivaji - rapidly becoming the most popular film star in Madras - made large contributions to the party coffers and collected money at vallies. Bitter at a lack of recognition for his efforts on behalf of the DMK and perhaps feeling that the party was no longer an asset Shivaji attacked the DMK as a "glamour" party which exploited the Tamil film industry that was publicly abused by DMK members and his photographs and billings were defaced with mud and dung. Other film stars, however have continued association with the DMK, perhaps to protect their linguistic medium or out of vengeence against the congress supported tax on the cinema industry.

The immense popularity of the stars, such as M.G. Ramachandran, S.S. Rajendran and K.R. Ramaswamy, have been an important influence on the highly - impressionable electorate and have won support for the DMK. The cinema, perhaps the cheapest and most effective instrument of communication for social mobilization in India, has played a vital role in the creation of a nationally self conscious Tamil people, through the depiction of the former glory of Dravidian civilization and through its emphasis on social Justice." The DMK membership has grown yearly at accelerating rates to its present number of about 175,000 (1960)^ Though a member of the upper Mudaliar caste, Annadurai oriented his movement toward the urban lower classes, the proletariat lower middle class, and students. He appealed not so much to the prosperous non - Brahmin communities of his own caste or the Vellala landowners or industrialists who had been the foundation of Naicker's power, but rather to the masses, the lower castes of the Nadar, Maravar, and Adi - Dravida untouchables'^. The party constituency, concentrated in the age range of 20 to 40, is drawn mainly from the lower middle classes, workers petty official, small traders, urban unemployed and students, while its leadership is concentrated primarily among writers and journalists who utilize communications media as the catapult to political power. While DMK support has been virtually limited to urban centers and those immediately adjacent areas, it has, with expanding communication, begun to make in roads into the villages of interior and southern Madras.^ The DMK, as a catalyst for social mobilization, has effectively exploited the identify anxiety of the transitional individual in his movement from a primordially determined universe of family, caste and village to an urban environment.

Through its appeal to basic language - nationality consciousness, the party has gained increasing support as the identity horizon of the Tamil people has expanded under the impact of the concomitant forces of communication, urbanization and industrialization^^. The traditional village institutions however did not remain unaffected by the impact of industrialization and communication. The market economy greatly reduced the autonomy of the village and with fluctuating prices, there was an increase in rural indebtedness, machine - made goods, of higher quality and lower price, undermined traditional cottage industries and the jajmani relationship between village crafts man and land owner, resulting in an economically displaced population among lower castes. Communication through the touring dramatic groups of the DK, the popular campaigns of both the DK and DMK, through the cinema, radio and newspapers, inspired a discontent among the lower castes and classes which increasingly

*Formation of dmk, c.n.annadurai and his ministry, m.karunanidhi and his ministry*

**Notes**

attracted them to the promise of industrial employment and equal opportunity in the city. As Bert Hoselitz indicates, it is those villagers with a higher degree of empathy that migrate from the rural into the urban areas.

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## 7.4 C.N.ANNADURAI AND HIS MINISTRY

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### Notes

Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai (15 September 1909 – 3 February 1969), popularly called Anna ("Elder brother") or Arignar Anna ("Anna, the scholar"), was an Indian politician who served as 1st Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for 20 days in 1969 and fifth, and last Chief Minister of Madras from 1967 until 1969 when the name of the state of Madras was changed to Tamil Nadu. He was the first member of a Dravidian party to hold either post.

He was well known for his oratorical skills and was an acclaimed writer in the Tamil language. He scripted and acted in several plays. Some of his plays were later made into movies. He was the first politician from the Dravidian parties to use Tamil cinema extensively for political propaganda. Born in a middle-class family, he first worked as a school teacher, then moved into the political scene of the Madras Presidency as a journalist. He edited several political journals and enrolled as a member of the Dravidar Kazhagam. As an ardent follower of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, he rose in stature as a prominent member of the party.

With differences looming with Periyar, on issues of separate independent state of Dravida Nadu and on inclusion in the Indian Union, he crossed swords with his political mentor. The friction between the two finally erupted when Periyar married Maniammai, who was much younger than him. Angered by this action of Periyar, Annadurai with his supporters parted from Dravidar Kazhagam and launched his own party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK).[The DMK initially followed ideologies the same as the mother party, Dravidar Kazhagam. But with the evolution of national politics and the constitution of India after the Sino-Indian war in 1962, Annadurai dropped the claim for an independent Dravida Nadu. Various protests against the ruling Congress government took him to prison on several occasions; the last of which was during the Madras anti-Hindi agitation of 1965. The agitation itself helped Annadurai to gain popular support for his party. His party won a landslide victory in the 1967 state elections. His cabinet was the youngest at that time in India. He legalised Self-Respect marriages, enforced a two language policy (in preference to the three language formula in other southern states), implemented subsidies for rice, and renamed Madras State to Tamil Nadu.

However, he died of cancer just two years into office. His funeral had the highest attendance of any to that date. Several institutions and organisations are named after him. A splinter party launched by M. G. Ramachandran in 1972 was named after him as All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

### Annadurai's Cabinet

The council of ministers in C. N. Annadurai's cabinet (6 March 1967 – 10 February 1969) were all from the DMK and they are listed in the following table.

Minister	Portfolios
C.N. Annadurai	

Chief Minister, General Administration, Finance, Civil services, Planning, Police, Prohibition, Overseas Indians, Refugees and Evacuees  
V. R. Nedunchezhiyan  
Education, Industries, Official Language, Textiles, Yarn, Handlooms, Mines and Minerals, Electricity, Iron and Steel, Companies and Religious Endowments  
M. Karunanidhi  
Public Works, Highways, Transport, Ports and Minor Irrigation  
K. A. Mathialagan  
Food, Revenue and Commercial Taxes  
A. Govindasamy Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forests and Chinchona  
S. J. Sadiq Pasha  
Public Health  
Satyavani Muthu  
Harijan Welfare and Information  
M. Muthuswamy Local Administration, Community Development, Khadi and Village Industries, Bhoodan and Gramdhan, Ex-servicemen  
S. Madhavan  
Law, Co-operation and Housing  
N. V. Natarajan  
Labour

*Formation of dmk, c.n.annadurai and his ministry, m.karunanidhi and his ministry*

**Notes**

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## **7.5 M.KARUNANIDHI AND HIS MINISTRY**

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Muthuvel Karunanidhi (3 June 1924 – 7 August 2018) was an Indian writer and politician who served as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for almost two decades over five terms between 1969 and 2011. He had the longest tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with 6,863 days in office. He was also a long-standing leader of the Dravidian movement and ten-time president of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam political party. Before entering politics, he worked in the Tamil film industry as a screenwriter. He also made contributions to Tamil literature, having written stories, plays, novels, and a multiple-volume memoir. He was popularly referred to as "Kalaigarnar" (Artist) and "Mutthamizharignar" (Tamil Scholar) for his contributions to Tamil literature and the people of Tamil Nadu.[2][3]

Karunanidhi died on 7 August 2018 at Kauvery Hospital in Chennai after prolonged, age-related illness.[1]

### Early life and family

Karunanidhi was born on 3 June 1924, in the village of Thirukkuvalai in Nagapattinam district, Madras Presidency, to Ayyadurai (Grand father) Muthuvel and Anjugam. He had two elder sisters, Periyanyaki and Shanmugasundari.[4] There was some misconception that his birth name was Dhakshinamoorthy,[5] later changed to Karunanidhi as influenced by Dravidian and rationalist movements.[6][7] Karunanidhi himself stated that C.N. Annadurai asked him to keep his birthname "Karunanidhi", since it is already popular among the people.[8] In his own writings Karunanidhi said that his family were of the Devadasi (renamed as Isai Vellalar) caste, a small community that traditionally played musical instruments at ceremonial occasions[9][10][11][12]

## Notes

As recalled in the first volume of his biography *Nenjukku Needhi*, during his childhood Karunanidhi was more interested in music, writing and activism than schoolwork. He also recollects experiencing and revolting against caste-based discrimination during this period. His initial schooling was in Thirukkuvilai and then in 1936 he shifted to a high school in Tiruvarur. As a teenager he was captivated by the political writings of Tamil leaders including Panagal Arasar, Periyar and Pattukottai Azhagirisamy (after whom Karunanidhi later named one of his sons). Karunanidhi joined the anti-Hindi protests sparked by the provincial government's legislation making Hindi-education mandatory in schools, and in 1938 organised a group of boys to hold demonstrations traveling around Tiruvarur on a cycle rickshaw. The law was rescinded in 1939. The taste for activism however stuck and in the ensuing years, after a brief flirtation with Communism, Karunanidhi started following the work and speeches of leaders of Justice Party, Self-Respect Movement and Dravidar Kazhagam. He ignored schooling and dropped-out after failing three-times in the final year.[4]

Karunanidhi started his first magazine, at age 15, called *Manava Nesan* (Friends of Students), which was hand-written and distributed. It was soon followed by the establishment of *Murasoli* (Drum Roll). He expanded into writing plays propagating Dravidian ideology, and at age 20 starting writing and performing in plays for the *Dravid Nadigar Kazhagam* (Dravidian Actor's Group) professionally.[4]

### Personal life

Karunanidhi married three times. His first marriage was to Padmavathi in September 1944, and they had a son M. K. Muthu, who was briefly active in Tamil films and politics. Padmavathi died in 1948 soon after childbirth. In September of that year, Karunanidhi's marriage was arranged with Dayalu Ammal, with whom he had three sons, M. K. Alagiri, M. K. Stalin and M. K. Tamilarasu, and a daughter, M. K. Selvi. Alagiri and Stalin are active in state politics and competed to be their father's political successors, before Stalin prevailed. Tamilarasu is a businessman and film-producer and campaigner for his father and his party; Selvi campaigned for Karunanidhi elections too. With his third wife, Rajathi Ammal, Karunanidhi had a daughter, Kanimozhi, who is seen as his literary heir.[13][4]

### Politics

#### Entry into politics

Karunanidhi entered politics at the age of 14, inspired by a speech by Alagirisamy of the Justice Party, and participated in Anti-Hindi agitations. He founded an organisation for the local youth of his locality. He circulated a handwritten newspaper called *Manavar Nesan* to its members. Later he founded a student organisation called *Tamil Nadu Tamil Manavar Mandram*, which was the first student wing of the Dravidan Movement. Karunanidhi involved himself and the student community in social work with other members. Here he started a newspaper for its members, which grew into *Murasoli*, the DMK party's official newspaper.

The first major protest that aided Karunanidhi in gaining ground in Tamil politics was his involvement in the Kallakudi agitation in Kallakudi. Original name of this industrial town was Kallakudi and it was changed to Dalmiapuram after a cement mogul who built a cement plant there. DMK wanted to change the name back to Kallakudi. In the protest Karunanidhi and his companions erased the name Dalmiapuram from the railway station and lay down on the tracks blocking the course of trains. Two people died in the protest and Karunanidhi was arrested.[18]

*Formation of dmk, c.n.annadurai and his ministry, m.karunanidhi and his ministry*

**Notes**

### Rise to power

At the age of 33, Karunanidhi entered the Tamil Nadu assembly by winning the Kulithalai seat in the 1957 election. He became the DMK treasurer in 1961 and deputy leader of opposition in the state assembly in the year 1962 and when the DMK came to power in 1967, he became the Minister for Public Works.[19]

### Chief Minister

When Annadurai died in 1969, Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the first leader of DMK, since the leader post was customarily left vacant for Periyar during Annadurai time as Annadurai was party general secretary only. He has held various positions in the party and government during his long career in Tamil Nadu political arena.

### Karunanidhi's cabinet

The council of ministers in Karunanidhi's cabinet (10 February 1969 – 4 January 1971).[10]

Minister	Portfolios
M. Karunanidhi	Chief Minister, Finance (1970–71)
V. R. Nedunchezhiyan	Education, Health
K. A. Mathialagan	Finance (1969–70)
K. Vezhavendan	Labour
S. J. Sadiq Pasha	Public works
Satyavani Muthu	Agriculture, Harijan Welfare
M. Muthuswamy	Local Administration
S. Madhavan	Industries
O. P. Raman	Electricity
P. U. Shanmugam	
	Food, Commercial Taxes
S. P. Adithanar	
	Co-operation
K. V. Subbiah	Religious Endowments
	Changes
•S. P. Adithanar	who step down as Speaker of the Assembly and became Minister of Co-operation.

Thirteenth Assembly of Tamil Nadu was instituted after the victory of DMK and allies, in the 2006 state assembly election. M. Karunanidhi became the 14th Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu due to the election.

Department	Minister
Speaker	R. Avudaiappan

**Notes**

Deputy Speaker	V. P. Duraisamy
Leader of the House	K. Anbazhagan
Leader of Opposition	O. Paneerselvam
Council of Ministers[edit]	
Source: Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly	
Department	Minister
Chief Minister	M. Karunanidhi
Deputy Chief Minister	M. K. Stalin
Finance	K. Anbazhagan
Electricity	Arcot N. Veeraswami
Cooperation, Statistics and Ex-Servicemen	Ko. Si. Mani
Agriculture	Veerapandi S. Arumugam
Public works and Law	Durai Murugan
Higher Education	K. Ponmudy
Transport	K. N. Nehru
Health	M. R. K. Paneerselvam
Rural Industries and Animal Husbandry	Pongalur N. Palanisamy
Revenue and Housing	I. Periasami
Tourism and Registration	N. Suresh Rajan
Information	Parithi Ilamvazhuthi
Food	E. V. Velu
Slum clearance and Accommodation	Suba Thangavelan
Backward Classes	K. K. S. S. R. Ramachandran
Labour	T. M. Anbarasan
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments	K. R. Periyakaruppan
School Education	Thangam Thennarasu
Commercial Taxes	S. N. M Ubayadullah

Environment T. P. M. Mohideen Khan

Forests N. Selvaraj

Highways Vellakoil Saminathan

Information Technology Poongothai Aladi Aruna

Social Welfare Geetha Jeevan

Adi-Dravidar welfare Tamilarasi

Fisheries K. P. P. Samy

Dairy Development U. Mathivanan

Khadi K. Ramachandran

*Formation of dmk, c.n.annadurai and his ministry, m.karunanidhi and his ministry*

**Notes**

### **Check Your Progress**

When did Karunanidhi join DMK?  
What is Dravidian ideology?  
What was the main reason for the birth of Dravidian party?

## **7.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS**

1. Rise to power. At the age of 33, Karunanidhi entered the Tamil Nadu assembly by winning the Kulithalai seat in the 1957 election. He became the DMK treasurer in 1961 and deputy leader of opposition in the state assembly in the year 1962 and when the DMK came to power in 1967, he became the Minister for Public Works.
2. Dravidian Nationalism was thus based on three ideologies: dismantling of Brahmin hegemony; revitalization of the "Dravidian Languages" (that include Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Tamil) and social reform by abolition of existing caste systems, religious practices and recasting women's equal position in the society.
3. Dravidian politics has developed by associating itself to the Dravidian community. The original goal of Dravidian politics was to achieve social equality, but it later championed the cause of ending the domination of North India over the politics and economy of the South Indian province known as Madras Presidency.

## **7.7 SUMMARY**

- Dravidian people or Dravidians are speakers of any of the Dravidian languages. ... The origins of the Dravidians are a "very complex subject of research and debate". They may have been indigenous to the Indian subcontinent, but origins in, or influence from, West-Asia has also been proposed.

## Notes

- The Election Symbol of the DMK, as approved by the Election Commission of India, is the "Rising Sun" with the sun rising between two mountains. This symbol is very significant as people in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry immediately connect with the symbol.
- Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai (15 September 1909 – 3 February 1969), popularly called Anna ("Elder brother") or Arignar Anna ("Anna, the scholar"), was an Indian politician who served as 1st Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for 20 days in 1969 and fifth, and last Chief Minister of Madras from 1967 until 1969.
- Muthuvel Karunanidhi (3 June 1924 – 7 August 2018) was an Indian writer and politician who served as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for almost two decades over five terms between 1969 and 2011. He had the longest tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with 6,863 days in office.

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## 7.8 KEY WORDS

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**Tamil Nadu:** On 26 January 1950, it was formed as Madras State by the Government of India. As a result of the 1956 States Reorganisation Act, the state's boundaries were re-organized following linguistic lines. The state was finally renamed as Tamil Nadu on 14 January 1969 by C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of DMK.

**Dravidian movement:** The Dravidian movement in British India started with the formation of the Justice Party on 20 November 1916 in Victoria Memorial Hall in Madras by T. M. Nair and P. Theagaraya Chetty as a result of a series of non-Brahmin conferences and meetings in the presidency. Communal division between Brahmins and non-Brahmins began in the presidency during the late-19th and early-20th century, mainly due to caste prejudices and disproportionate Brahminical representation in government jobs. The Justice Party's foundation marked the culmination of several efforts to establish an organisation to represent the non-Brahmins in Madras Presidency.

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## 7.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### Short Answer Questions

1. When was the DMK government dismissed?
2. What were the main reasons for the birth of Dravidian party?
3. How did Annadurai died?

### Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the Formation of DMK?
2. Give a detailed C.N. Annadurai and His Ministry?
3. Give a detailed M. Karunanidhi and His Ministry?



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## 7.10 FURTHER READINGS

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*Formation of dmk, c.n.annadurai and his ministry, m.karunanidhi and his ministry*

**Notes**

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## **BLOCK- III: DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES**

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### **UNIT 8 WELFARE SCHEMES, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING DMK REGIME**

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8.1 Introduction

8.2 Objectives

8.3 Welfare Schemes

8.4 Socio-Economic and Educational Developments during  
DMK Regime

8.5 Answers to Check your Progress Questions

8.6 Summary

8.7 Keywords

8.8 Self-Assessment Questions and Exercises

8.9 Further Readings

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#### **8.1 INTRODUCTION**

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Scheme Kalaignar Kappeetu Thittam for life-saving treatments: Launched in 2009 by the then-ruling DMK government, the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme aims to provide quality healthcare to eligible persons through enrolled government and private hospitals. The scheme provides coverage to meet all expenses relating to hospitalisation of the beneficiary. This insurance project was launched by Karunanidhi in 2009, for an annual premium of Rs 517 crore. It was aimed at families living below the poverty line (BPL) for life-saving treatment of up to Rs 1 lakh. This scheme won the 'e-India Jury Award, 2012' for the best Practices in Health Insurance with IT-enabled solutions.

Self-respect marriages with an aim to provide legal and political support to inter-caste marriages, Karunanidhi adopted and advocated Periyar's idea of self-respect marriages. DMK leaders, K. A. Mathialagan, V.P. Raman, C.N. Annadurai and M. Karunanidhi with Swatantara Party founder C. Rajagopalachari. In 1967, when Annadurai was the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, and Karunanidhi was his close associate, the DMK government

brought an amendment in the Hindu Marriage Act to recognise ‘self-respect marriages’. The reform helped make marriages valid even without rituals. In fact, the government not only encouraged inter-caste couples to marry, but also bore the expenses of the wedding. Till today, Tamil Nadu continues to be a state where one can get married without any rituals.

**Farmers market** The ‘Uzhavar Sandhai’ (farmers’ markets), launched in 1999, was started to ensure farmers got fair prices for their produce, by removing middlemen. Areas were demarcated for the markets and basic infrastructure was provided, so that farmers could conduct business without losing out on commission paid to brokers. The first Uzhavar Sandhai was inaugurated in Madurai. In 2001, when the opposition Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK) came into power, the scheme was stalled. It was revived again by the DMK after it came to power in 2006. In 2011, ADMK formed the government but continued with the scheme. The markets are maintained and regulated by the Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board, and prices to the products are fixed on a daily basis.

For rural upliftment with an aim to uplift the rural populace, Karunanidhi launched the ‘Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam’ (All Villages Anna Renaissance Scheme) in 2006. The state government realised that the centrally-sponsored schemes do not offer the flexibility to take up work that may be locally desirable, nor do they provide funds enabling village panchayats to carry out their statutory functions under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994. The Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam endeavours to plug both these gaps in the centrally-sponsored schemes by providing untied funds of Rs 5 lakh (out of Rs 20 lakh allocated per village panchayat), with the remaining funds to be spent on stipulated items. Further, funds from other schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department and other departments such as Highways, Public Works, Social Welfare, Health, Education, and Agriculture Engineering, among others, was also linked into the village panchayats welfare work.

**Special welfare boards** In 2006, Karunanidhi formed 30 ‘Special Welfare Boards’, who were tasked to advocate the rights of vulnerable and marginalised people. The aim was to involve the poor and backward communities who did not have a political or influential background to participate in policy making. The communities targeted by the scheme include people with disabilities, transgender persons, domestic workers, practitioners of traditional medicine, auto rickshaw and taxi drivers, folk artistes, hairdressers, construction workers, weavers and artisans, and washermen of the Kudurai-Vannar communities.

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## **8.2 OBJECTIVES**

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the Welfare Schemes of DMK rule
- Discuss to the Socio-Economic and Educational Developments during DMK Regime

**Notes**

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## 8.3 WELFARE SCHEMES

The end of Congress rule in Tamil Nadu in 1967 marked a turning point in the political progress of the Tamils. The dynamic leadership of Kamaraj earned credit to the Congress Party through social welfare measures. Bhaktavatsalam as the successor in 1963 accorded opportunity for the Dravidian movement to gain upper hand in political mobility. The Congress rule motivated a holistic method of political idea under Kamaraj and the State attained all-round progress. Subsequently the Dravida Munentra Kalagam (D.M.K.) as a political identity supplied high promises and came to the mental expectation of the masses. The D.M.K Government emphasized on the social policy as “casteless and creedless society,” the ideology titled towards socialism and as such it worked for the well being of the poor and the down trodden sections of the society.

1 The focus of the Government was towards welfare schemes as an outcome of political necessity. The concept of Welfare State designed as the social action resulting from social policies normally led to the establishment of a State. This State was one in which social security and social services formed birth right of every citizen.

2 Social policies were adopted due to humanitarian consideration or due to religious beliefs or utilitarian outlook. It was for the protection of others as in the case of protection of the aged or for promotion of security and economic prosperity of the communities which called for an educated population or for further social equality which in turn called for extension of opportunities in education, employment, social environment or home life.

3 Caste system was an integral part of India’s social structure. It originated about 3,500 years ago when the Aryans first came to India. The Brahmins were at the top of the hierarchy followed by the Kshatriyas or warriors. The next the Vaisyas or traders and finally came the Sudras or the menials. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, considered the untouchables were denied their rights in society and were trampled upon by the other castes. After independence, the constitution of India which envisaged the welfare of its citizens, laid down in Article 38 in Part IV under Directive Principles of State Policy that the State, “will strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and projecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political be uniform in all institutions of the national life”.

### Child Welfare Plans

The First Five Year Plan (1952-1957) acknowledged that the need of children should receive much greater consideration than generally given to them. According to the First Plan the total responsibility of welfare was to be borne cumulatively by the family, community and the State. Voluntary agencies earlier organized child welfare activities, as they had been engaged in this task even earlier without adequate State. These organizations were sanctioned grants-in-aid by the State for strengthening, improving and extending the existing activities in all aspects of child development. The first national level organization, the Indian Council for Child Welfare (C.S.W.B) was established, in a significant development in

1953 to assist voluntary organizations and mobilize their support. In 1954 the C.S.W.B. launched the W.E.P. (Welfare Extension Project) to cater the rural population.<sup>5</sup> The C.S.W.B. programmes were reviewed and it was decided to locate welfare extension projects in community development blocks and convert it into the Co-coordinated Pattern Projects. Demonstration Projects were set up in rural areas whose component consisted of education, health, nutrition and welfare. Yet these projects could not do well due to many unavoidable reasons. In 1959 United Nations General Assembly adopted U.N. Declaration of Rights of Children and accepted by the Indian Government.<sup>6</sup> According to this declaration the children had the right to affection, love and understanding, adequate nutrition and medical care, free education, full opportunity for play and recreation a name and nationality special care. The handicapped among the first was to receive relief in times of disaster; develop individual ability to bring up in spirit of peace and universal brotherhood and enjoy these rights, regardless of race, colour, sex, religion, national or social origin. During the following decade also the emphasis on child welfare continued and the Children Act, 1960 came into effect which provided penalization of offenders for cruel treatment of children, employment of children for begging; giving child liquor or dangerous drugs and employing a person below fourteen years in mines or factories. This Act was amended in 1978. On the basis of recommendations of Welfare Extension Programme (W.E.P.) and the evaluation committee a new scheme of family and child welfare was launched in 1967 which would provide integrated basic social service to children and promote cultural, educational and recreational activities for women and children. The I.C.C.W. was entrusted with responsibility of providing trained personnel i.e Mukhya Sevikas; Balsevikas and Grish Sevikas. In 1966 Kothari Commission was set up which recommended expansion of preschool facilities to children from disadvantaged areas in particular. In 1967 the Ganga Saran Sinha Committee was set up to identify the problems and needs of the child and to suggest action programmes. In 1968 the National Policy of Education was announced.<sup>7</sup> The State too was keen to look after the welfare of the weaker sections of the community. Article 46 laid down that the State should promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The Article ensured that separate and special welfare measures were to be followed for the advancement and protection of certain classes. Article 244 also laid down the right of Union Government to direct the states in respect of administering scheduled areas (in the later case, scheduled tribes which are not in the scheduled areas).<sup>8</sup> Further Part XVI of the constitution was concerned with “special provisions relating to certain classes”. It dealt with reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Parliament and Legislative Assembly for a limited period and with reservations in the services (Articles 330, 336). Article 330 provided for a special officer for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to be appointed by the President to investigate into all matters, relating to the safeguards provided for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Article 339 states that the President, “at any time and after the expiry of ten years from the commencement of the constitution; by order appoint a commission to report on the administration of scheduled castes and the

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welfare of scheduled tribes of a State".<sup>9</sup> Article 341 and 342 authorized the President to specify the castes, races or tribes or part thereof groups within castes, races or tribes for the purpose of assistance particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The usual forms that backwardness took in modern societies, for instance, poverty, lack of education, illiteracy, malnutrition, low standard of living and the like was as such accepted as criteria for backwardness by the commission. The backwardness was collective and its symptoms exhibited more or less uniformly by a whole social group.<sup>10</sup> Further the group was not be purely economic or a social group of the modern type e.g., industrial labour peasants; the group was purely economic or a social group had to be a hereditary group that exhibit disabilities and backwardness as a group confined lowliness by birth. The Government had opened one hundred single teacher Harijan Welfare Elementary schools during the academic year 1975-76 at an estimated cost of Rs.8.02 lakhs.<sup>11</sup> The system of supplying midday meals to the Harijan students in the Harijan Welfare Schools was intended to encourage them to attend schools regularly and also to prevent their parents from taking them out of the schools to augment their family income. A sum of Rs.30 lakhs was provided in the budget of 1974-75 towards the supply of midday meals to the Harijan Welfare schools run by the Department.<sup>12</sup> In selected schools other than Harijan Welfare schools a sum of Rs.9 lakhs was provided for the supply of midday meals to the Harijan children. About 1.5 lakh pupils were benefited by the midday meal scheme. Incentive prizes in the form of clothing were given to scheduled caste students who made regular attendance in the schools for inducing cent percent attendance. The boys and girls who secured the highest marks in the S.S.L.C public examination were awarded prizes in the shape of savings certificates to inculcate a spirit of competition to such students. A silver shield was also presented to the Harijan Welfare schools which secured the highest percentage of passes in the State every year.<sup>13</sup> The low literacy level of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was due to the inability of the students to continue their education in places other than their home town. This was because of the absence of inexpensive hostels. Hostel facilities were therefore provided for scheduled caste students who came from remote villages.<sup>14</sup> Every year new hostels were opened based on the needs of the students and the financial resources available. In order to facilitate free mingling of Harijan students with caste-Hindus as a step towards eradication of the practice of untouchability, a certain percentage i.e. twenty per cent of backward class and five per cent forward caste students were admitted in the government hostels for scheduled castes. There were 566 Government hostels run by the Harijan Welfare Department for the benefit of the depressed castes. The policy of the D.M.K. Government was not to recognize any private hostels for the purpose of grants; but to take over all the subsidised hostels in a phased programme. Most of the Government and private hostels were located in private buildings. Aimed to provide suitable buildings for the hostels with all the basic amenities, a special programme of construction of 100 hostels at an estimated cost of one crore of rupees was launched during 1975-76. The various welfare programmes were granted to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the educational field enabled them to progress economically and socially.<sup>15</sup> The various concessions like scholarships, free supply of books, clothing and preference in matters of recruitment in government offices gave them a

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permanent footing in the society. In order to develop the country, welfare measures were introduced to uplift poorer section of the society.<sup>16</sup> One such programme was Slum Clearance Programme. Social studies revealed that fifty per cent of the world population lived in the slums, especially in cities like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Chennai. The Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act of 1971 defined the slum as any predominantly residential area where dwellings wreek of dilapidation, overcoming faulty arrangement, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities or any combination of these factors to safety, health or morals of the people inhabiting these residences.<sup>17</sup> The slum was taken to mean 'hutting areas, with huts erected in a haphazard manner, without proper access, without water supply and drainage arrangements and so congested as to allow little free flow of air to get in.<sup>18</sup> The formation of slums can be attributed to the flow of population from the rural to urban areas, untrained in any vocational skills and unemployed in the village. They were lured by bright lights of the city and hopes of employment. The industrial and commercial establishments and governmental offices were found in the urban areas, and they served as a powerful incentive to the people. The migrating people belonged to the working classes. Some managed to get employment, while many did not. Still they continued to live in the city. They managed to stay with relatives already residing in slums and continued living with them even after securing employment, because it was found more economical. They did not mind the inconveniences caused by overcrowding. If they did not have any relations due to the difficulty of securing accommodation within their means, the labourers lived on open spaces, near their working place and put up huts. C.N. Annadurai declared in the slum dwellers conference on 14 May 1961, that he was for clearing the slums, not merely for the benefit of those living there, but as much as to avail the abilities of the slum dwellers for the benefit of the country. The human energy in slums had to be fully utilized for the economic growth and social prosperity of our mother land.<sup>19</sup> Further, he stated that the neglected slums cannot be improved by stray workers. It was only through Government conceived and implemented major scheme for clearance that the slums in and around urban areas, were changed.<sup>20</sup> It was with this view that the Tamil Nadu Government had chalked out a programme to eradicate completely the slums in Madras city to construct new housing colonies to accommodate the slum dwellers in hygienic surroundings, instead of merely providing the facilities in the slums. Legislation called Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act was passed in 1971, to implement these decisions. The Slum Clearance Board formed under this Act was given the task of removing the slums; this Board has tried very hard to replace the slums with pucca tenemental blocks. Implementation of the slum clearance scheme in 1971 involved construction of multi-storied building on the same site on which the slums were located to prevent uprooting the slum dwellers from their place of work.<sup>21</sup> Each family was provided with a minimum accommodation space of about 220 sq.ft consisting of a lockable room, a kitchen, lobby, bathroom and garbage facilities. These houses were provided with independent water supply and sewage facilities and were fully self-contained. Each housing unit was to be provided with sufficient open space, community hall, neatly paved paths, street lighting and construction of storm drains, library and dispensary.<sup>22</sup> Further mini health centres were formed in 1971 with a community health

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nurse, a team of nurse and health visitors who visited each tenement and maintained family folders and child welfare records. The slum clearance programme made the society to move into the next stage of development focus that required more social welfare measures towards child protection in Tamil Nadu. Since 1971, Slum Clearance Board was emphasised on the total development of the State through various developmental programmes. The total development of the State was towards upliftment of the society. All changes were due to the protection and promotion of common well being, and social change moved with the economic and political focus. The midday meals scheme attracted the poorer section and made them to attend the school regularly. One third of the students in the age group of 6-11 were getting midday meals for 200 days in a year. The scheme was in operation in Panchayat Union schools,<sup>23</sup> Dalit Welfare Department schools and Madras Corporation schools. The midday mealsscheme was looked after by the village people committee. The Government had expended vast sums to support this lunch programme which had grown larger and larger as the school population had increased.<sup>24</sup> The expansion of this programme had reached to almost every elementary school in Madras State. In 1966-67 the scheme was in operation in about 29,444 schools including the schools under the management of the Harijan Welfare Department. About eighteen lakh children were benefited by it. The Government in 1967 provided an amount of rupees 202.20 lakh for the proper implementation of the scheme.

**Applied Nutrition Programme**

In Tamil Nadu, one third of the total population suffered from malnutrition, because they used to go to bed hungry every night. Because of this, pre-school children even lacked the energy. Children of twelve year age were look like eight years old. Women of thirty five look like sixty years old. Thousands of people especially children below five suffered from deficiency, diseases like kwashiorkar, marasums impaired vision, permanent blindness followed by high rate of mortality and morbidity. All these maladies were due to lack of proper nutrition.

Children below five years, pregnant and nursing mothers were most vulnerable sections affected by malnutrition.<sup>26</sup> In Tamil Nadu, the standard of nutrition of the children was very low, when compared even to all India average. The actual intake of food in the State fell far below the standard requirements of 2400 calories and fifty five grams of protein, for adults and it was more than one third less than the requirements for children and pregnant and nursing mothers. There was wide prevalence of deficiency of vitamin A, iron and B complex deficiency especially among the vulnerable groups.<sup>27</sup> Even though poverty was the major cause of malnutrition among children in Tamil Nadu it was mainly due to the lack of knowledge of mothers about the diets of children, proper feeding practice and simple methods of child care. Applied nutrition programme was an educational programme at village and family levels in Tamil Nadu that aimed to bring about improvements in the nutritious meal to children.<sup>28</sup> The main objectives of the programmes were to increase the knowledge of mothers about the diets of infants and pre-school children and simple aspects of child care and family welfare planning, to utilize the cooperation of the health personnel to ensure necessary health care for the vulnerable group and also to organize a feeding programme for other malnourished children,



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pregnant and nursing mothers with the food materials produced under the programme.<sup>29</sup> Pre-school care centres Kuzhanthaigal kappagams (Children care centres, Pre-school care centres) were functioning in villages both under the women's welfare department and under the Applied Nutrition programme of this Directorate. These were like nursery schools, where children of the age group of two to five were admitted. There were 1,240 Kuzhanthaigal kappagams Directorate were functioning in this state. Co-operative American Relief Everywhere (C.A.R.E.) had come forward with assistance to put up buildings and supply food materials for midday meal programme.<sup>30</sup> The Kuzhanthaigal kappagams were conducted in school verandhas and under trees. Suitable buildings were not available. C.A.R.E. had agreed to assist in putting up 1,000 buildings. The cost of the building ranged between 7000 to 8000 rupees. C.A.R.E. reimburses rupees 6500 of the cost. The balance was met from public contribution and from the panchayat or panchayat union funds. To prevent physical and neurological defects due to malnutrition among young children, leading to mental damages and retardation in later life, C.A.R.E. had offered high protein food, Corn Soya Meal (C.S.M) and salad oil for 1,20,000 beneficiaries, 300 days in a year for five years. The feeding was conducted in 1,000 kappagams for forty children of the kappagam, forty children who do not attend the kappagam and forty expectant and nursing mothers'.<sup>31</sup> C.A.R.E. supplied the food of cost. The State Government commitment was as cost of containers for the food at eighty rupees per centre, additional remuneration for the balasevika of rupees twenty to kappagam teacher, pay of an ayah (helper) at rupees ten per person, nonfood charges towards cost of fuel, condiments etc at three pairs per beneficiary, transport charges of food stuff, and local cost of C.A.R.E. Feeding had been started in five hundred and fifteen centres from 14 January 1971. Initially the feeding was for forty beneficiaries in each Centre. This was raised up to 120 from March 1981. Applied nutrition programme was started in Tamil Nadu with the assistance of U.N.I.C.E.F. and Government of India in 1966-1967 with seven blocks later. From 1974 this scheme was extended to throughout Tamil Nadu.<sup>32</sup> U.N.I.C.E.F. (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) provides rupees 20,000 per block for five years, Government of India rupees 34, 000 per year per block for the production components and the State Government spent rupees 51, 000 per block as year on production component and rupees 85, 000 on nutrition education.

As U.N.I.C.E.F aid was not available for the blocks started in 1978, Government of India had provided special additional allotment of rupees 30, 000 per year per block. U.N.I.C.E.F contributes one and half lakh rupees towards the cost of thirty kappagams buildings. The financial outlay per block for the operational period works out to rupees ten to twelve lakhs. The budget estimate under the State Government budget for 1979 was rupees forty five lakhs for the scheme.<sup>33</sup> Propaganda meetings, exhibitions, competitions, drama and film shows were conducted in villages to impart nutrition education to all the people in villages. For young girls and women two demonstrations on nutrition were conducted every month in mahalir mandrams (Women groups) in each block. Demonstration equipment and demonstrative charges were provided for those mahalir mandrams. Talks and discussions on nutrition, child care, family welfare planning, health and environmental sanitation were arranged in these mahalir mandrams and women were encouraged to listen to radio programmes on the above

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subject.<sup>34</sup> Demonstration of feeding programme was organized to convince the mothers about the importance of nutrition for good health. About thirty child kappagms were organized in each block and feeding organized for one hundred and twenty beneficiaries.<sup>35</sup> Forty pre-school children between the ages of two to six years, forty other children between six months and six years and forty pregnant and nursing mothers were selected by the local primary health centres. The vegetables, greens, pulses, fruits, eggs and fish produced by the production units of the programme and the food materials received from C.A.R.E. was utilized to feed 120 beneficiaries per day per centre for 300 days in the year. The thirty child kappagams in the Applied Nutrition programme block were provided educational toys, cooking utensils, trained balasevikas and pucca buildings at a cost of rupees 10, 000 per building. In 1980, 1025 child kappagams were organized in the seventy five Applied Nutrition Programme blocks and 600 child kappagams buildings were completed.<sup>36</sup> However nutrition education and supplementary feeding did not solve the problem of malnutrition. More protective foods had made available at family and of village level. Hence the programme of production was considered an important component of Applied Nutrition Programme, to encourage the increased production of green leafy vegetables, other vegetables, pulses and fruits and nursery was organized in each block head quarters.<sup>37</sup> In ever year material worth Rs.3000 were distributed for home gardens in each block areas. In 1980, 74,383 Homegardens were organized under the programme. All schools with land and water facilities were encouraged to raise the vegetable gardens and assistance in the shape of supply of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, sinking of wells and pumpsets were provided. These school gardens were utilized for imparting Nutrition Education to the boys by involving them in the production of nutritive vegetable and fruits and consuming them in the midday meals. In 1980, the government organized 1944 school gardens with thirty cents.<sup>38</sup> In 1981 to demonstrate the production of nutritiously rich vegetables, greens, pulses and fruits one or two community gardens were started in each block. Nutritious vegetables and greens were produced every season and fruit tree like gooseberry, papaya, mango, sapota, West Indian Cherries, etc. were planted. A portion of the produce was diverted to the supplementary feeding programme in child kappagams. For providing the supply of more non-veg protein in village areas poultry production was encouraged. In each block ten grower farms were organized for the supply of pullets to the programme. To encourage the needy low income group to benefit from poultry growing five birds and a cockrel were provided at fifty per cent cost. This fifty per cent was received either in cash or in kind as eggs and supplied to the child kappagams for feeding programme for pre-school children. Two eggs perweek per child were supplied to all the feeding centres in the blocks.<sup>39</sup> to encourage the production of villagers to increase the family income, deep litter units were also started. Twenty birds and two cockerels at fifty per cent cost were supplied and this cost was either recovered in cash or eggs. If cash was received eggs were purchased and supplied for feeding programme. This programme was introduced under the Applied Nutrition Scheme. More Schemes for Children Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Scheme is implemented in all thirty one districts of Tamil Nadu with 434 Projects covering 50433 Centres consisting of 47,265 children centres and 3168 mini centres. As per the revised norms, there must be one Children centre for 400-800

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population in plain, rural and urban areas and one child centre for 300-800 population in tribal areas. A population of 150-300 has been fixed for opening one Mini Centre in the uncovered areas of the above two categories. The main objectives of I.C.D.S. are to improve nutritional, health and psycho-social status of children in one to five years of age with particular emphasis on preventing malnutrition in under three years and improve child care practices at the household level, to improve nutrition and health of women particularly pregnant women and nursing mothers and adolescent girls. It also aimed at empowering them through increased awareness to take better care of their personal and household health and nutrition issues, to give special focus on nutrition to pregnant women and nursing mothers, infant, adolescent girls and the aged. The above objectives were formulated to make Tamil Nadu malnutrition free and to provide a 'whole life cycle nutrition security programme'. Beneficiaries of I.C.D.S. are children, expectant mothers, nursing mothers, adolescent girls, old age pensioners, community groups and community leaders. Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) was an inbuilt component in I.C.D.S. Nutrition Education and Nutrition Services were delivered concurrently. I.E.C. activities promote health and nutrition services and enhance the credibility and image of children centres. I.E.C aimed at improving maternal and childcare practices, encouraging community participation and motivating community to support I.C.D.S. services. The ultimate objective of I.E.C is to bring about positive behavioural change in health and nutritional practices among individual, family, community and thereby facilitate reduction of malnutrition in the community. As an integral part of the programme the I.E.C. was implemented in close coordination with the activities of other components of I.C.D.S. The Integrated Child Development Service scheme sponsored by the Government of India had been introduced in three places in Tamil Nadu viz., Madras city, Thally in Dharmapuri and Nilakottai in Madurai District. Each project had 100 pre-schools.<sup>40</sup> In each project 100 anganwadis have been started. In each anganwadi pre-school education was given for forty children and supplementary nutrition provided for forty pre-school age children, thirty infants below two to five years and thirty pregnant and nursing mothers. The indigenous food commodities were used in the feeding programme in these integrated child development service projects. Each anganwadi was under the charge of a trained anganwadi worker and helped by an ayah.<sup>41</sup> The child development project officer was in charge of the integrated child development service project. He was assisted by five supervisors. There was a separate complement of medical officer and one lady health visitor. The medical staff was attached to the primary health centre and the entire staff delivered the health services contemplated under the Integrated Child Development Service Programme. In Madras city the one health staff was attached to the Institute of Child Health.<sup>42</sup> The objectives of the I.C.D.S programme was to lay the foundation for proper psychological development of the child and to improve nutritional and health status of children up to six years. Steps were undertaken to reduce incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop-outs and to enhance the capability of the mother and family to look after the health as well as the nutritional and development needs of the child. For achieving effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments and the government to promote child development.<sup>43</sup>

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Targeted beneficiaries<sup>44</sup> of the scheme targets the most vulnerable groups of population including children up to six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers belonging to poorest of the poor families and living in disadvantaged areas including backward rural areas, tribal areas and urban slums. The identification of beneficiaries was done through surveying the community and identifying the families living below the poverty line.

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (T.I.N.P.) was started in 1980 targeting at six to thirty six months old children, and pregnant and lactating women. The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition project has supported by the World Bank and was heralded as one of the few successful, large-scale development projects which had relieved heavily on Growth Monitoring (G.M.). The project brought integrated health and nutritional services to almost one million children in rural South India through village-based community nutrition centres. Short-term selective supplementary feeding, oral dehydration therapy, immunization, nutrition, counseling, deworming and prophylaxis against vitamin A deficiency were provided to complement the screening function of Growth Monitoring.<sup>46</sup> Children enrolled in community nutrition centres were weighted monthly community nutrition workers and mothers were educated about nutrition. Children who were severely malnourished or whose growth falters were fed supplementary at the centre for ninety days. Other interventions may be taken following this period if the child's status has not turned for the better. T.I.N.P. aimed at reducing malnutrition up to fifty per cent among children under four years of age, to reduce infant mortality by twenty five per cent, to reduce vitamin-A deficiency in the under five year from about twenty seven per cent to five per cent and to reduce ammonia in pregnant and nursing women from about fifty five per cent to about twenty percent.

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#### **8.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING DMK REGIME**

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To improve the economic condition of the scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes It was very necessary to provide them with proper education for progress through acquisition of knowledge. In the sphere of education, the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes occupied the lowest place. Till 1960, the Government of Tamil Nadu met the expenditure incurred for (a) the purposes of maintaining, schools; (b) provision of scholarships; (c) grant of stipends for training of teachers; (d) providing Mid-day meals; (e) maintenance of free hostels at important centres; (f) grant of financial assistance to hostels, schools, etc., for the benefit of the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.<sup>16</sup> The scholarships awarded by the Central Government to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, helped them to continue their education. During the D.M.K. rule, the state Government introduced a new scheme known as 'the Gandhi Memorial Scholarship. Under this scheme, the Hindu Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who had secured highest marks in Pre-University Class in each district (one boy and one girl) were given a lump sum grant of Rs.500/- at the time of admission and a recurring scholarship of Rs.100/- per month for three months. The above said scholarship was granted for a period of six years. This was in addition to any other scholarships to which the student was ordinarily entitled. From the year 1970 - 71 to 1974 - 75, the

Gandhi Memorial scholarships were awarded to 377 students amounting to about Rs.4,46,200/-.<sup>17</sup> A new scheme known as the 'Tamil Nadu Harijan Welfare Loan Scholarships' was introduced in 1971-72, by the Government of Tamil Nadu. These loan scholarships were awarded for 1960 students. The expenditure incurred by the Government amounted to Rs.9,58,617/- during the period of four years stretching from 1971-75. Under this scheme an annual loan ranging from Rs.970/- to 1,750/- per annum was sanctioned to each candidate. No interest was charged on this loan amount. Financial assistance was also given to five law graduates belonging to the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to enable them to enroll and practice as advocates. A sum of Rs.500/- and Rs.750/- was given as loans to these candidates from the year 1974-75 onwards. The Tamil Nadu Government also approved a scheme of training 5 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates for Chartered Accountant course in 1975.<sup>18</sup> Financial assistance was given to these trainees to meet the cost of books, pocket expenses, boarding and lodging charges, examination fees, etc.

Incentive prizes in the form of clothing were given to Scheduled Caste students who have regular attendance in the schools, for inducing cent percent attendance. The Headmasters and Headmistresses who attain 100% attendance in these schools were given silver medals at the district level.<sup>21</sup> The boys and girls who secured the highest marks in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination were awarded prizes in the shape of Savings Certificates to inculcate a spirit of competition among the Scheduled Caste students. A silver shield was also presented to the Harijan Welfare Schools which secured the highest percentage of passes in the State every year.<sup>22</sup> A loan scholarship scheme was also implemented from 1971 to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from pursuing professional courses.<sup>23</sup> Due to increasing enrolment, more number of schools were opened and the teaching staff also increased. The teachers found it difficult to find accommodation in the places where the schools were located. So from 1967-68 a phased programme of providing accommodation for teachers was inaugurated at a cost of Rs. 5,000/- per house. A proposal was made to increase the amount to Rs. 10,000/- in the plains and Rs. 11,000/- in the hills.

### I. Special Coaching Centres

The Government introduced the scheme of giving special coaching to boys and girls who had good academic record.<sup>25</sup> The Director of Collegiate Education selected those students who had secured 60% and more marks for this special coaching. The students selected for coaching were given travelling allowance and daily allowance for their expenses during the period of coaching. This scheme was aimed at bringing rural students to Madras, so that they might utilise educational facilities like libraries, laboratories, attending lectures and benefit from the guidance of College Professors in the city. This scheme was later extended to Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy and Tanjore districts also. A sum of Rs.50,000/- was provided in the Budget Estimate for 1975-76 for the above mentioned scheme. Free tuition was proposed to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the Pre-University course and in the three year degree courses in two batches comprising of 200 students each in the morning and evening. These students were given special tuition in Presidency College,

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Madras. Also three hundred girls in two batches of 150 each got this tuition in the Government Arts College for Women, Madras. During 1974-75 about 306 boys and 33 girls were benefited under this scheme.

**Training:**

For Competitive Examinations As the standard of the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe who appeared for the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Examinations was found to be very poor, a scheme was started for imparting Special Counselling and Training to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who applied for the posts of Junior Assistants and Typists in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial and Judicial Services. This was sanctioned in the year 1965 even during the congress rule. The training started about five months before the commencement of group IV competitive examinations and fifty candidates were admitted in each centre. Candidates were eligible for a sum of Rs.40/- per month, a stipend to meet their boarding and lodging charges, conveyance, etc., during the period of training. Table III shows the particulars regarding training centres from 1966-67 to 1974-75.

**Government Hostels**

The low literacy level of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was due to the inability of the students to continue their education in places other than their home town. This was because of the absence of inexpensive hostels. Hostel facilities were therefore provided for Scheduled Caste students who come from remote villages. Every year new hostels were opened based on the needs of the students and the financial resources available. To facilitate free mingling of Harijan students with caste Hindus as a step towards eradication of untouchability, a certain percentage i.e., 20% of Backward Class and 5% Forward Caste students were admitted in the Government hostels for Scheduled Castes. There were 566 Government hostels run by the Harijan welfare Department for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes.

The entire Harijan student community cannot be accommodated in the Government hostels. Therefore boarding grants are given to voluntary and 141 private agencies who admit the Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in their hostels. The policy of the D.M.K. Government was not to recognise any few private hostels for the purpose of grants but to take over all the subsidised hostels in a phased programme. Most of the government and private hostels were located in private buildings. To provide suitable buildings for the hostels with all the basic amenities, a special programme of construction of 100 hostels at an estimated cost of one crore of rupees was launched during 1974 - 75.<sup>32</sup> These buildings were to be constructed by the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation. The Government also made arrangements for the regular medical check up of hostel students by medical officers from Primary Health Centres and Government Headquarters Hospitals every week from 1970 - 71 onwards. The implementation of this scheme was through the Director of Health and Family Planning, Madras. Part-time tutors were appointed for these hostels to help the students in their studies.

Throughout his 19 years as Chief Minister, Karunanidhi championed a slew of laws in areas ranging from education to healthcare to reservation to industry. It is not an easy task to provide a report card of the legislative progress of a ve-time Chief Minister. It must be remembered that he rst took oath as Chief Minister on February 10, 1969, and stepped down for the last time on May 13, 2011. He governed Tamil Nadu at various points over a 44-year period during which the economic landscape underwent tectonic changes. To appreciate this, it must be taken into account that in 1970-71, India's per capita net national income (at factor cost at constant prices) was Rs.10,016 as against Rs.82,269 today. While the length and breadth of the legislative achievements over this era are enormous, like the person himself, it is the tenacious adaptability over the long period during which he strode the political arena that stands out. June 1970: A.N. Sattanathan handing over the report of the First Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission to Chief Min Karunanidhi in the presence of Minister of Labour and Backward Classes N.V. Natarajan. Photo: The Hindu Archives □ □ The early Karunanidhi years, namely 1969 to 1976, saw the prioritisation of social reforms over all others. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969, was enacted to enforce payment of fair wages to agricultural labourers in the Cauvery delta region and penalise landowners who exploited labourers. Another Act, in the same year, would ensure that all tenancy rights and interests were maintained in the revenue records for the rst time. In the following year, the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1970, was passed, a law which sought to reduce disparities in landholdings by reducing the land ceiling limit from 30 standard acres to 15 standard acres (one acre is 0.4 hectare). This set of reforms culminated in the setting up of the Specialist University for Development of agriculture, learning and research into the agricultural sciences through the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Act, 1971. Taken together, this set of agrarian and land-related laws formed the rst bundle of administrative measures targeted at the development of rural Tamil Nadu. Not surprising, given that Karunanidhi was familiar with the problems faced by farmers and farm labourers, as even in his rst term as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Kulithalai, he spoke about the Nangavaram farm labourers' agitation of 1957. Commissioned administrative reforms during the early years as Chief Minister, Karunanidhi established some very important commissions. The rst was a committee "to study Centre-State relations" and make recommendations on what powers to transfer to the States. It had always been the dream of former Chief Minister C.N. Annadurai (Anna) to amend the Constitution in a manner as to transfer power from the Centre to the States; it was Kalaignar who would act on it. During his rst chief ministerial visit to New Delhi, in March 1969, Karunanidhi announced in a press conference that his government was considering setting up an expert committee to study Centre-State relations. Later, that August, he announced the formation of a three-member committee headed by Dr P.V. Rajamannar to examine the constitutional provisions to suggest measures to secure "utmost autonomy of the State in the executive, legislative and judicial branches". The recommendations of the Rajamannar Committee, submitted on May 27, 1971, laid out a comprehensive road map towards a more federal Constitution. It made far-reaching recommendations on a broad range of subjects, from setting up an inter-State council comprising all Chief

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Ministers, with the Prime Minister as chairman, to the appointment of Governors. It suggested guidelines on matters ranging from the appointment of Chief Ministers to the dismissal of a minority government. A Backward Classes Commission was constituted under the chairmanship of A.N. Sattanathan to give recommendations on improving the welfare of the backward classes. On the basis of the Sattanathan Commission report, the government increased the reservation quota of the backward classes in educational institutions and government employment from 25 per cent to 31 per cent, and for the Scheduled Castes from 16 per cent to 18 per cent. Similarly, a Police Commission was constituted during this time, under the leadership of R.A. Gopalasamy, to give recommendations on revision of the pay scales of policemen. Based on the report of the Police Commission, the pay scales of policemen were substantially increased and the meritorious service of police personnel was rewarded with annual awards. Other administrative reforms during those years included the acceptance and implementation of the Second Pay Commission for government employees and the abolition of the confidential report system. Another standout yet under-reported administrative accomplishment was the slew of incentives given to the education of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (S.C. and S.T.) students. According to the Tamil Nadu State Administration Report 1969-75, prizes in the form of clothing were given to S.C. students who demonstrated regular attendance in schools. Similarly, headmasters and headmistresses of schools that ensured 100 per cent attendance were given silver medals. The Mid-Day Meal scheme for the students in the Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools was sanctioned at a cost of Rs.30 lakh in the Budget Estimate of 1974-75. S.C. and S.T. students who failed in Standards IX and X were given special coaching through a government-sanctioned scheme. Incentive-based schemes, loan facilities and scholarships were expanded during the years 1969 to 1975. Through a Government Order, in 1970, S.C. and S.T. students up to Pre-University Courses were exempted from paying tuition fees. Students were provided interest-free loans for pursuing professional courses through a Government Order in 1972. A total of 377 students benefited from this scheme from 1970-71 to 1974-75 and Rs.4,46,200 was disbursed. Other schemes sanctioned financial assistance for the training of law lawyers and chartered accountants from S.C. and S.T. communities. According to the Department of Harijan Welfare, the number of training centres for S.C. and S.T. students for Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission examinations was increased from four in 1966-67 to 30 in 1973-74. A report of 2015 showing that S.C. and S.T. children from Tamil Nadu are less likely to be underweight than children belonging to Other Backward Classes and upper castes in States like Gujarat is testament to the impact of targeted education-related reforms undertaken by the Karunanidhi-led government between 1969 and 1976. The slew of government orders issued during this period enabled tens of thousands of Dalit students to complete education, gain employment and lift their families out of poverty. Until 1989, when Karunanidhi was re-elected for the third term as Chief Minister, the property and succession rights of sons and daughters within Hindu families were different. While sons could exercise complete right over their father's property, daughters enjoyed this right only until they got married. The Self Respect Conference held in Chingleput in February 1929 had passed a resolution demanding equal rights for women. In 1989, The Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu



Amendment) Act, 1989, finally provided equal succession rights. This law has had an understated yet significant impact in addressing gender inequality. Bestowed with equal rights to the ancestral property, women, naturally, became economic partners within the households and were accorded due importance in decisionmaking. At the national level, the law was amended in 2005 to provide equal status for women. Similarly, the State has also been a role model for the welfare of differently abled persons. The Tamil Nadu Welfare Board for the Disabled Persons Act, 2007, and the creation of a dedicated department for the Welfare of the Differently Aabled in 2009 prove this. Yet, for years, there was no separate department at the Central level and it was part of the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment until the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities was created on May 12, 2012. Also, in the case of transgender persons, Tamil Nadu set up a Welfare Board on April 15, 2008, under the Ministry of Social Welfare. The board was tasked with the formulation and implementation of welfare programmes for providing social security and status to the transgender community. These pioneering initiatives aimed at recognising the rights of transgender persons took shape years before the landmark judgment by the Supreme Court in National Legal Services Authority vs Union of India in 2014. It is a matter of some concern that the Union government is yet to pass the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016, through the two Houses of Parliament. The Dravidian economic model is best described, in Anna's words, as consumer socialism. The model envisages the State playing the role of an enabler or catalyst of industrial growth with the interest of the consumer or the citizen at the centre of the process. The early economic interventions of the Karunanidhi government focussed on increasing job opportunities by inviting industries—micro, small, medium or large—to the State. To facilitate the growth of smaller-scale industrial enterprises, the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO) was incorporated in 1970. The establishment of the State Industrial Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) was crucial in the creation of an industrial estate spanning 730 acres at Ranipet (Vellore) in 1973. This initiative gave birth to 107 new industries and opened thousands of job opportunities. Building on these efforts, in 1997, The Tamil Nadu Industrial Township Area Development Authority Act was enacted to “promote and assist the rapid and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries”. The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1998, was a flagship law passed to facilitate acquisition of lands, which is essential for setting up big industries. These and other such inherent qualities, including a skilled workforce, the rule of law, an efficient bureaucracy and allround social infrastructure, ensured that Tamil Nadu became an investment-friendly State. The Karunanidhi government set up a state-of-the-art software park as a joint venture between two government agencies: TIDCO (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation) and ELCOT (Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu). The TIDEL Information Technology Park, which was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee in July 2000, cemented Chennai's place as a sought-after software industry destination. Building on the strong industrial base created over three decades, the automobile manufacturing sector took wing in and around Chennai. In 2008, it was estimated that 23 per cent of the cars and 15 per cent of the trucks and two-wheelers manufactured in India came

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from Chennai and Hosur. Around Rs.15,000 crore worth of new investments came directly into the automobile and ancillary industries within the State in that year. Chennai became a manufacturing leader and was called the “Detroit of South Asia”. At times, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and, its predecessor, the Dravidar Kazhagam, have not been politically allied but they have stayed ideologically aligned on many issues. A little more than a year after the acrimonious split and the creation of the DMK led by Anna, both organisations stood shoulder to shoulder to protest against the decision in State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan [a landmark case in which the Supreme Court upheld a High Court judgment striking down a Government Order providing caste-based reservation in government jobs and college seats.] Under Karunanidhi, the Department of Backward Classes was started in 1969 and the Department of Most Backward Classes and Denotied Communities in 1989. After the Sattanathan Commission, the J.A. Ambasankar Backward Classes Commission was constituted in 1982, which provided its recommendations in 1985. However, it was not until 1989, when Karunanidhi formed the government that the subdivision of reservation for Most Backward Classes was carved out. In 2007, The Tamil Nadu Backward Class Christians and Backward Class Muslims (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions Including Private Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services Under the State) Act was legislated to create a subdivision of backward Muslims and Christians. This was followed by The Tamil Nadu Arunthathiyars (Special Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions including Private Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State within the Reservation for the Scheduled Castes) Act in 2009, creating sub-quotas to ensure that the benefits of affirmative action trickled down. There were other novel innovations such as preferential appointments for students who were educated in Tamil medium schools under the Tamil Nadu Appointment on Preferential Basis in the Services under the State of Persons Studied in Tamil Medium Act, 2010. In the same year, a scholarship scheme was announced to provide financial assistance to “first graduates” towards their tuition fees and other fees for any professional course. The Karunanidhi years witnessed the opening of many government colleges for engineering and medicine than at any other time. In 1997, Dr Ambedkar Law University was set up in Chennai as a premier law institute and also to honour the memory of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar. Periyar University was also set up in the same year. In 2006 and 2007, Anna University was expanded to regional headquarters in Tiruchi, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, quadrupling the presence of the premier engineering university. Similarly, The Tamil Nadu Admission in Professional Educational Institutions Act, 2006, was enacted to streamline the admission process to professional courses in engineering, medicine, dental, agriculture and architecture. This law extended reservation to cover 65 per cent of seats in non-minority unaided (private) professional institutions and 50 per cent in minority unaided institutions. Two major legislative reforms were seen in the school education sector as well: capping of fees and setting up of uniform curriculum in education (Samacheer Kalvi). Over the years, the education sector—from primary to tertiary—underwent a gradual but definitive change. It is for this reason that the State has a Gross Enrolment Ratio of 42, which is comparable with European nations. More importantly, reforms such as the elimination of

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common entrance examinations have widened the base of students being admitted to professional courses. Empirical evidence shows that a large number of women, rural and first-generation graduates benefited from these reforms. Apart from the slew of legislation and administrative orders dealt with already, there was one reform that was close to Karunanidhi's heart. His ideological mentor, Periyar, had succeeded in breaking temple-entry barriers by involving himself in the famous Vaikom agitation in Kerala when Karunanidhi was a toddler. Less than a year as Chief Minister, Karunanidhi was informed of Periyar's demand to abolish hereditary priesthood in Hindu temples. In 1970, the Karunanidhi-led government took steps to amend the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. The legislative amendment would say that a temple trustee was not under any legal obligation "to appoint the heir only" as the priest. The law was short-lived as it was challenged and taken up for hearing before the Supreme Court. In what is now known as the *Seshammal vs Union of India* case, the apex court held that though there was nothing unconstitutional about this amendment, the appointment of priests should not fall foul of Articles 25 and 26 which guaranteed the right to freedom of religion. The judgment of the Supreme Court was interpreted as a stalemate to temple reforms. Periyar announced protests against this judgment but he passed away before the scheduled date. After a decision of the Supreme Court in 2002 in a matter regarding the appointment of a non-Brahmin priest in a Kerala temple, *N Adityan vs Travancore Devaswom Board*, permitting the appointment of priests without any conditions, the decks seemed to have been cleared. Within days of returning to government, in 2006, Karunanidhi announced that his government would issue an ordinance to make way for the appointment of priests from all castes. The government constituted a committee under A.K. Rajan to study the legal issues surrounding this matter and started centres to train priests in agamic rituals. The law was again challenged and the matter went up to the Supreme Court in *Adi Sivachiriyargal vs State of Tamil Nadu*. The final judgment, delivered in December 2015, upheld the law and opened the gates for appointments. On July 29, 2018, a few days after Karunanidhi was admitted to hospital, the first non-Brahmin, government-trained priest was appointed to a Madurai temple by the Department of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments. Throughout his 19 years as Chief Minister, Karunanidhi championed hundreds of pieces of legislation in areas ranging from education to healthcare to reservation to industry. But, the unfinished legislative business of his political life would have to be the appointment of non-Brahmin priests. The Justice Party began almost a hundred years ago to advance the cause of non-Brahmins. Periyar fought for temple entry but was not able to succeed in breaking the barriers to priesthood. At the commemoration of Periyar's birth centenary in 1977, his wife, Maniammai, rued that the Dravidian icon had died with a "thorn embedded in his heart" because he was unable to see this reform through. Temples have been seen as an insurmountable bastion of caste hierarchy, and even Anna, during his two-year stint as Chief Minister, was not able to make a mark. It fell upon Karunanidhi, in his fifth and final term heading the government, to legislate reforms that essentially strike at the root of caste hierarchy. For atheist Karunanidhi, who swore to remove the thorn embedded in his ideologue's heart, this legislative accomplishment would have meant more than all others. Karunanidhi's administrative achievements may have begun with

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land reforms and agrarian issues but he made a long-lasting contribution to impacting the education landscape as well as the industrial sector. More than anything else, Karunanidhi-led governments have always scored high on social justice reforms. The principles of the Dravidian movement underline every legislative reform undertaken during the terms of various DMK-led governments. In some way, a study into the legislative achievements of Karunanidhi are intertwined with the study into the unique, and uniquely successful, Dravidian movement itself. It is equally true that any history—there is a rich and diverse political and legal history waiting to be explored in depth—cannot be written without giving due credit to the legislative prowess of Karunanidhi.

### **Karunanidhi's Achievements**

- ✚ “Madras” State was renamed as “Tamil Nadu”.
- ✚ Act to provide legal status to the Self-respect Marriages.
- ✚ Two language formula providing for Tamil and English.
- ✚ Surrender of Earned Leave and its encashment for Government Servants.
- ✚ Nationalisation of Transport.
- ✚ Transport Corporations established.
- ✚ Electricity to all the villages.
- ✚ Link roads to all the villages having a population of 1500.
- ✚ Slum Clearance Board.
- ✚ Drinking Water Supply and Drainage Board.
- ✚ Free Eye camps Scheme.
- ✚ Beggars Rehabilitation Scheme.
- ✚ Abolition of Hand-pulled Rickshaws and free distribution of Cycle Rickshaws.
- ✚ Free Concrete Houses for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- ✚ Act to provide conferment of ownership of house-sites (Kudiyiruppu Act); Act fixing fair wages to farm labourers.
- ✚ Police Commission – First in India.
- ✚ Separate Ministry for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.
- ✚ Constitution of the Backward Classes Commission and increasing the quantum of reservation for Backward Classes to 31 per cent from 25 per cent and for Scheduled Castes to 18 per cent from 16 per cent.
- ✚ Free Education to all upto P.U.C..
- ✚ May Day declared as a Holiday with wages.
- ✚ Birthday of “Nabigal Nayagam” declared as a Holiday.
- ✚ First Agricultural University at Coimbatore
- ✚ Family Benefit Fund Scheme to Government Employees
- ✚ Confidential Reports on Government servants abolished.
- ✚ Free Housing Scheme to Fishermen.
- ✚ “Karunai Illam” in Temples for children.
- ✚ Salem Steel Plant.
- ✚ Land Ceiling Act, fixing 15 standard acres as the ceiling.
- ✚ Second Mine-Cut and Electricity Scheme at Neyveli.
- ✚ Petroleum and Industrial Chemicals at Thoothukudi.
- ✚ Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO).
- ✚ SIPCOT Complexes.

- ✚ Inclusion of Urdu Speaking Muslims in the list of Backward Classes, like Tamil Speaking Muslims.
- ✚ Abolition of Land Tax on dry lands.
- ✚ “Manu Neethi Thittam”.
- ✚ Poompuhar Shipping Corporation.
- ✚ “Kongu Vellalar” included in the list of Backward Classes.
- ✚ Green Revolution.
- ✚ 20 percent separate reservation for Most Backward Classes including Vanniar and Seer Marabinar.
- ✚ 18 per cent separate reservation for Scheduled Castes and 1 per cent for Scheduled Tribes.
- ✚ Free Education to Most Backward Classes and subject to income ceiling to Backward Classes upto Degree level.
- ✚ Free Education to Scheduled Castes and subject to income ceiling to women upto Degree level.
- ✚ Free Electricity to Farmers – First time in the Country.
- ✚ Law for equal property rights to women.
- ✚ 30 per cent reservation for women in Government services.
- ✚ First Veterinary and Animal Sciences University – First in Asia.
- ✚ Financial Assistance to poor girls for marriages.
- ✚ Financial Assistance to Widows for remarriages.
- ✚ Financial Assistance to encourage inter-caste marriages.
- ✚ Direct Paddy procurement centres.
- ✚ Incentive and payment of cart-hire charges for procurement from farmers.
- ✚ Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation established.
- ✚ Financial assistance to pregnant women.
- ✚ Wage hike for Government employees on par with the Central Government Employees with retrospective effect.
- ✚ Women’s Self-Help groups benefiting 10 lakh women.
- ✚ Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.
- ✚ Pavendhar Bharathidasan University.
- ✚ Dr. M.G.R. Medical University.
- ✚ Efforts to set up Cauvery Tribunal.
- ✚ Within six months after assuming office, elections for local bodies and cooperatives.
- ✚ 33 per cent reservation for women in local bodies – by which 44,143 women including 2 Women Mayors assumed office; of the two Women Mayors one belonged to SC community.
- ✚ ‘Madras’ renamed as ‘Chennai’.
- ✚ Single window system for admission in Engineering and Medical colleges.
- ✚ Transparent New Industrial Policy.
- ✚ Single window system for obtaining all licenses for starting industries.
- ✚ Improved roads, new bridges.
- ✚ Concrete streets in villages.
- ✚ Desilting of rivers, tanks and canals in an unprecedented scale.
- ✚ 24 hour Primary Health Centres.
- ✚ For the first time in India, MLA Constituency Development Fund.
- ✚ Protected water for all villages.
- ✚ 15 per cent reservation in professional courses for rural students.

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- ✚ Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram Scheme to eradicate caste discrimination.
- ✚ Mini Bus Scheme for Rural areas.
- ✚ Dr.Ambedkar Law University – First in India.
- ✚ Periyar University in Salem.
- ✚ Tamil Virtual University to help world Tamils.
- ✚ Urdu Academy.
- ✚ Minorities Economic Development Corporation.
- ✚ Chennai Film City named after MGR, by changing the name “J.J. Film City”.
- ✚ Farmers Market Scheme.
- ✚ Varumun Kappom.
- ✚ Cattle Protection Scheme.
- ✚ Vazhvoli Thittam in Schools.
- ✚ 133 feet high Thiruvalluvar Statue in Kanniyakumari.
- ✚ Tidel Park in Chennai.
- ✚ Computer Training Scheme for Government college students.
- ✚ Over two lakh families given house sites in poramboke lands, where they were living in houses constructed.
- ✚ Community Certificate, Nativity Certificate, Income Certificate on completion of 10th and 12th standards from the year 1999-2000.
- ✚ Scheme for grant of expenses of higher education for first three rank holders in State and District levels in the 10th and 12th standard examinations from the year 1996.
- ✚ Bus Terminal at Koyambedu in Chennai – Biggest in Asia.
- ✚ Special Scheme for the economic development of Southern districts.
- ✚ Women’s Small Trade Loan Scheme with saving scheme.
- ✚ Separate Welfare Board for agricultural labour.
- ✚ Welfare Boards for unorganised labour.
- ✚ Manimandapam for Tamil Scholars and martyrs.
- ✚ Supply of eggs with nutritious meal.
- ✚ Construction of over 20 dams.
- ✚ New buildings for Collectorates in nine districts.
- ✚ For the first time Bench of High Court at Madurai; Construction of buildings for it and for courts in various districts.
- ✚ Free bus passes for students.
- ✚ Anna Marumalarchi Scheme.
- ✚ Nammaku Naame Scheme.
- ✚ Indigent Family Welfare Scheme.
- ✚ Rs.104 crore new buildings for Chennai General Hospital.
- ✚ Reappointment of 13,000 welfare workers.
- ✚ For the first time 10,000 road workers appointed.
- ✚ Nationalisation of the works of Tamil scholars.
- ✚ Nine fly overs in Chennai.
- ✚ 350 electricity sub-stations (power) at Rs. 1500 crores.
- ✚ Pension scheme for contract labour.
- ✚ Pension Scheme for transport workers.
- ✚ New Medical colleges at Vellore, Tuticorin and Kanniyakumari districts.
- ✚ Tamil Virtual University.
- ✚ 1 Kg. of rice for 1 Rupee.

- ✚ Distribution of palm oil, red gram, black gram, suji, maida and fortified wheat flour under Special Public Distribution system at subsidised rates.
- ✚ 10 items of provisions at Rs.50.
- ✚ Cooperative loan of Rs. 7,000 crores waived to benefit 22 lakh 40 thousand and 739 families of farmers.
- ✚ No interest on crop loan to farmers who repay on time.
- ✚ Enhanced procurement rice at Rs.1050/- for common variety of paddy and Rs.1100/- for fine variety of paddy per quintal.
- ✚ Renewal of 117 old Uzhavar Sandhais and 45 new Uzhavar Sandhais.
- ✚ Rs.2000 per tonne of sugarcane, including transport charges and incentive to sugarcane farmers.
- ✚ Linking of rivers within the State: Cauvery – Gundaru Linking Project taken up at a cost of Rs.189 crores.
- ✚ Tamirabarani – Karumeniyaru – Nambiyaru Linking Project taken up at a cost of Rs.369 crores.
- ✚ Unorganised Labour Welfare Boards numbering 31 established, including the Welfare Board for Agricultural labour and enrolment of 2 crore 2 lakhs 21 thousand 564 members in the Welfare Boards.
- ✚ Disbursement of 616 crores 43 lakhs 44 thousand and 832 rupees as financial assistance to 13 lakhs 6 thousand 492 members of the Unorganised Labour Welfare Boards.
- ✚ Free house-sites to 1 crore 58 lakhs 8 thousand and 288 families.
- ✚ Kamarajar Birthday celebrated as “Education Development Day” in all the schools – A Special Legislation enacted.
- ✚ 5 Eggs / Bananas per week with Nutritious Noon Meal.
- ✚ Free Bus pass to 24 lakhs 82 thousand school students and 2 lakhs 99 thousand college students every year.
- ✚ Common Entrance Examinations to Professional Courses scrapped.
- ✚ Tamil made a compulsory subject upto 10th Standard in all the schools.
- ✚ Central Institute of Classical Tamil shifted to Chennai from Mysore.
- ✚ Kumbhabishekam and renovations works carried out in 4724 temples at a cost of Rs.523 crores; during the current year Kumbhabishekam 1100 temples at a cost of Rs.100 crores.
- ✚ 10,000 cycles on an estimate of Rs.277 lakhs, distributed to Archakas and Poojaris free of cost.
- ✚ Moovalur Ramamirdham Ammaiyar Financial Assistance for marriages of poor girls increased to Rs.25, 000/- from Rs.10, 000/-.
- ✚ Financial Assistance of Rs.6000/- disbursed to each of 20 lakh 11 thousand 517 poor pregnant women.
- ✚ A new Medical Insurance Scheme for Government Servants for providing 2 lakhs worth of medical assistance in a period 4 years.
- ✚ Under “Varumun Kappom Thittam” 18 thousand 742 camps have been conducted so far, benefiting 77 lakhs 5 thousand and 8 persons.
- ✚ “Nalamana Thamizhagam Thittam” for medical check-up to create awareness in regard to heart disease, diabetics and cancer.
- ✚ Under Kalaingar Insurance Scheme, 2 lakhs 70 thousand 265 poor people have got their life-saving surgeries at a cost of Rs.702 crores.

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- ✚ Free 108 Emergency Ambulance Scheme with the Central assistance has benefited 8 lakh 8 thousand 907 persons so far; Further, lives of 42 thousand 232 persons have been saved.
- ✚ 25 MoUs have been signed for starting 37 new industries on an investment of Rs.46,091 crores, which would provide employment opportunities to about 2 lakh 52 thousand 569 persons.
- ✚ Monthly doles totaling Rs. 240 crores have been disbursed so far to 3 lakh 5 thousand 801 educated unemployed youth.
- ✚ New Employment to 4 lakhs 65 thousand 658 youth in Government offices.
- ✚ Tidel Parks at Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli.
- ✚ Monthly Maintenance Grant of Rs.200 increased to Rs.500 for 10 thousand differently abled persons, who are severely affected.
- ✚ So far 4 lakhs 41 thousand 311 Self Help Groups for Women have been formed; Loan assistance of Rs.6342 crores has been given to these SHGs so far.
- ✚ Basic infrastructural facilities have been created in 10 thousand 96 Village Panchayats at a cost of Rs.2033 crores, under “Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam”.
- ✚ Basic infrastructural facilities have been created in 420 Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs.210 crores, under “Anaithu Peruratchi Anna Marumalarchi Thittam”.
- ✚ Improvement and maintenance works have been carried out on 57 thousand 787 kilometer long roads at a cost of Rupees 12 thousand 94 crores.
- ✚ 4,945 Kilometer long roads have been broadened and converted to two-lane roads.
- ✚ Local Cess, Local Cess Surcharge and water charges have been scrapped. A notional tax of Rs.2 per acre of dry lands and Rs.5 per acre of wet lands levied as a mark of land-ownership.
- ✚ Without increase in tariff 12 thousand 137 new buses plying on the roads; Further 300 new buses being added.
- ✚ per cent separate reservation for Arunthathiyar Community.
- ✚ Persons of any caste can become Archakas in Temples – Legislation enacted to establish an equitable society.
- ✚ With a view to create a casteless society, 145 Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapurams have already been established; 95 new Samathuvapurams are added.
- ✚ World class Anna Centenary Memorial Library at Kotturpuram-Chennai at a cost of Rs.171 crores.
- ✚ New Secretariat-Assembly Complex in Omandurar Government Estate at a cost of Rs.1200 crores
- ✚ .
- ✚ Adyar Ecological Research Park established at a cost of Rs.100 crores.
- ✚ “Semmozhi Poonga” in the heart of Chennai City
- ✚ .
- ✚ Desalination of Sea Water Project at Minjur, North Chennai.
- ✚ Desalination of Sear Water Project at Nemmeli, South Chennai.
- ✚ Metro Rail Project at a cost of Rs.14,600 crores with the assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation.



- ✚ Hogenekkal Combined Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.1929 crores with the assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation.
- ✚ Ramanathapuram – Paramakudi Combined Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.630 crores completed.
- ✚ TESMA and ESMA scrapped; Concessions withdrawn from Government servants and teachers have been given back to them; Recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission have been implemented with effect from 1.1.2006, on an annual expenditure of Rs.5, 155.79 crores.
  
- ✚ Kalaignar Housing Schemes for converting 21 lakh huts into concrete houses in a period of 6 years.
- ✚ Pension for Pressmen increased from Rs.4000 to Rs.5000 and their family pension increased from Rs.2000 to Rs.2500.
- ✚ First World Classical Tamil Conference held at Coimbatore in June 2010.
- ✚ 119 new Courts have been opened; Rs. 302 crores allocated for providing infrastructural facilities in the Courts.
- ✚ Action has been taken to reduce the pendency of cases, by establishing Evening and Holiday Courts, as per the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission.
- ✚ Anna Technical University at Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli established.
- ✚ Rs. 331 crores allocated for filling 11,307 teacher vacancies and 648 non-teacher vacancies in Government-Aided Minorities Schools.
- ✚ Equitable Education being implemented.
- ✚ One Man Commission has been appointed for fixing the fee structure in private schools.

### Check Your Progress

What are the Welfare Schemes in DMK rule?  
What are the Socio-Economic and Educational Developments during DMK Regime?

## 8.5 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

- 1. Welfare Schemes** In 1967, DMK came to power in Madras province 18 years after its formation and 10 years after it had first entered electoral politics. This began the Dravidian era in Madras province which later became Tamil Nadu. In 1967, the Congress lost nine states to opposition parties, but it was only in Madras state that a single non-Congress party majority was achieved. The electoral victory of 1967 is also reputed to an electoral fusion among the non-Congress parties to avoid a split in the Opposition votes. Rajagopalachari, a former senior leader of the Congress party, had by then left the Congress and launched the right-wing

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Swatantra Party. He played a vital role in bringing about the electoral fusion amongst the opposition parties to align against the Congress. At that time, his cabinet was the youngest in the country.

**Self-respect marriages Act**-Annadurai legalised Self-respect marriages for the first time in the country. Such marriages were void of priests to preside over the ceremony and thus did not need a Brahmin to carry out the wedding. Self-respect marriages were a brainchild of Periyar, who regarded the then conventional marriages as mere financial arrangements which often caused great debt through dowry. Self-Respect marriages, according to him, encouraged inter-caste marriages and caused arranged marriages to be replaced by love marriages. Annadurai was also the first to use subsidising of the price of rice for election victory. He promised one rupee a measure of rice, which he initially implemented once in government, but had to withdraw later. Subsidising rice costs are still used as an election promise in Tamil Nadu.

**Madras State to Tamil Nadu (14 January 1969)**-It was Annadurai's government that renamed the Madras State to its present-day form declaring officially as Tamil Nadu. The name change itself was first presented in the upper house (Rajya Sabha) of the Parliament of India by Bhupesh Gupta, a communist MP from West Bengal, but was then defeated. With Annadurai as chief minister, the state assembly succeeded in passing the bill renaming the states.

**Two language policy (1967)**-Smt Indira Gandhi, K. Kamraj & C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, 1968 Anna was instrumental in organizing the World Tamil Conference under the aegis of UNESCO in 1967. Another major achievement of Annadurai's government was to introduce a two language policy over the then popular three language formula. The three language formula, which was implemented in the neighbouring states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, entitled students to study three languages: the regional language, English and Hindi.

**World Tamil conference (1967)**-It was during the period of his Chief Ministership that the Second World Conference was conducted on a grand scale on 3 January 1968. Nevertheless, when a commemorative stamp was released to mark the Tamil conference, Annadurai expressed his dissatisfaction that the stamp contained Hindi when it was for Tamil. Annadurai also issued an order for the removal of the pictures of gods and religious symbols from public offices and buildings.

2. To improve the economic condition of the scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes It was very necessary to provide them with proper education for progress through acquisition of knowledge. In the sphere of education, the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes occupied the lowest place. Till 1960, the Government of Tamil Nadu met the expenditure incurred for (a) the purposes of maintaining, schools; (b) provision of scholarships; (c) grant of stipends for training of teachers; (d) providing Mid-day meals; (e) maintenance of free hostels at important centres; (f) grant of financial assistance to hostels, schools, etc., for the benefit of the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.<sup>16</sup> The scholarships

awarded by the Central Government to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, helped them to continue their education. During the D.M.K. rule, the state Government introduced a new scheme known as 'the Gandhi Memorial Scholarship.

*Welfare schemes, socio-economic and educational developments during dmk regime*

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## 8.6 SUMMARY

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- The electoral victory of 1967 is also reputed to an electoral fusion among the non-Congress parties to avoid a split in the Opposition votes. Rajagopalachari, a former senior leader of the Congress party, had by then left the Congress and launched the right-wing Swatantra Party.
- Smt Indira Gandhi, K. Kamraj & C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, 1968 Anna was instrumental in organizing the World Tamil Conference under the aegis of UNESCO in 1967.
- It was during the period of his Chief Ministership that the Second World Conference was conducted on a grand scale on 3 January 1968.
- To improve the economic condition of the scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes It was very necessary to provide them with proper education for progress through acquisition of knowledge.
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## 8.7 KEY WORDS

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**Rationalism:** Rationalism is a philosophical movement which gathered momentum during the Age of Reason of the 17th Century. ... Rationalism is any view appealing to intellectual and deductive reason (as opposed to sensory experience or any religious teachings) as the source of knowledge or justification.

**Communism:** Communism is a political and economic system that seeks to create a classless society in which the major means of production, such as mines and factories, are owned and controlled by the public.

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## 8.8 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### Short Answer Questions

1. What are the Welfare schemes in Karunanithi rule?
3. What are the educational developments in Karunanithi law?

### Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the Welfare schemes in DMK rule?
2. Give detailed educational developments in DMK?

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## 8.9 FURTHER READINGS

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Rajayyan, K-History of Madurai, 1736-1801 A.D.

Rajayyan, K- A Real History of Tamil Nadu, upto 2004 A.D.

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and educational developments  
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**Notes**

Subramanian, N- History of Tamil Nadu (PL.II)

Baker, C.J- The politics of South India

Nadarajan, C-Social History of Modern Tamil Nadu

Devenesan, A-History of Tamil Nadu (up to 1995 A.D)

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# UNIT 9 FORMATION OF AIADMK, M.G.RAMACHANDRAN AND HIS MINISTRY, J.JAYALALITHA AND HIS MINISTRY, DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES

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*Formation of aiadm,  
m.g.ramachandran and his  
ministry, j.jayalalitha and  
his ministry, developmental  
schemes*

*Notes*

- 9.1 Introduction
- 9.2 Objectives
- 9.3 Formation of AIADMK
- 9.4 M.G.Ramachandran and His Ministry
- 9.5 J.Jayalalitha and His Ministry and Developmental Schemes
- 9.6 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 9.7 Summary
- 9.8 Keywords
- 9.9 Self-Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 9.10 Further Readings

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## 9.1 INTRODUCTION

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All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is a regional political party in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and union territory of Puducherry. AIADMK was a Dravidian party founded by M. G. Ramachandran (MGR) on 17 October 1972 as a breakaway faction of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). From 1989 to 5 December 2016, AIADMK was led by J. Jayalalitha, who served six times as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on several occasions.

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## 9.2 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the M.G.Ramachandran and His Ministry
- Discuss to the J.Jayalalitha and His Ministry

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## 9.3 FORMATION OF AIADMK

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**All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam**

**All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam**  
(AIADMK) (transl. All India Anna Dravidian Progressive Federation) is a

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*Notes*

regional political party in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and union territory of Puducherry. It is currently in power in Tamil Nadu, though weakened considerably in the 2019 General Elections and in later months recovering, and is part of National Democratic Alliance (NDA) alongside the Hindu nationalist BJP.

AIADMK was a Dravidian party founded by M. G. Ramachandran (MGR) on 17 October 1972 as a breakaway faction of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). From 1989 to 5 December 2016, AIADMK was led by J. Jayalalithaa, who served six times as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on several occasions. The party has won majorities in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly seven times, making it the most successful political outfit in the state's history. J. Jayalalithaa was known as the "Mother of AIADMK" and was highly popular among the Tamil populace until her death in 2016.<sup>[2]</sup>

The headquarters of the party is called Amma Anbu Maaligai, which is located at Avvai Shanmugam Salai, Royapettah, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. A building was donated to the party in 1986 by Janaki Ramachandran, MGR's wife.<sup>[3][4][5]</sup>

### ***Ideology and policies***

MGR indicated he never "favored anti-Brahminism and AIADMK would oppose ethnic exclusion".<sup>[6]</sup> Janaki and Jayalalithaa later fought for the lead position.<sup>[7]</sup> The AIADMK sought to depoliticize the education policy of the government by not insisting that education be the Tamil language. Policies of AIADMK were targeted to the poorer segments of Tamil society – poor, rickshaw pullers, and destitute women and centralizing the massive noon meal scheme for children.<sup>[8][6]</sup> There was ambivalence toward the reservation policy and interests of farmers.<sup>[6]</sup>

The AIADMK and its prime opposition party, the DMK posted an array of populist schemes targeting the human development index of the state. Both the parties have schemes listed in the election manifestos covering segments of the population including fishermen, farmers, and school children. Till the 2000s, the parties had welfare schemes like maternity assistance, subsidized public transport, and educational grants. After the 2000s, the parties started competing at an increasing level for the distribution of consumer goods. The AIADMK government distributed free cycles to class 11 and class 12 students during its tenure of 2001–06. The DMK, in competition, promised free color televisions in its manifesto in 2006 assembly elections. The competition continued during the 2011 assembly elections when both parties announced free laptops for schools students and grinders mixers and fans for public.<sup>[9]</sup>

### **Culture[edit]**

- The party remains firm on its support for the "two language policy", in opposition to centre demands to have Hindi as the sole lingua franca language, where Tamil and English are the two main languages of Tamil Nadu.<sup>[10]</sup>
- AIADMK is often viewed as less "anti-Hindu" in comparison to the Congress-affiliated DMK party, though both parties do not engage in the aggressively polarised identity politics found in other parts of

India.<sup>[11]</sup>The party provides Rs. 1 lakh for temples of local deities in 2016.<sup>[12]</sup>

### **Economy**[edit]

In the spring of 2019, the party lauded the economic policies of the Modi government (BJP), stating that the centre had ushered in economic stability and made the country a "decisive player" in regional economics, and voiced support for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) which had been opposed by their rival the DMK. It also congratulated the BJP for not borrowing money from the World Bank and complained that national rival Congress left the country in debt. The party also voiced support for the lack of corruption scandals during the government, unlike the Congress which had to deal with the 2G spectrum scandal and the Commonwealth Games scandal.<sup>[13]</sup>

- The party has sought the votes of agricultural workers by providing farm loans and subsidies. It also provides several welfare policies such as free equipment and allowances.<sup>[12]</sup>
- The party favours large-scale infrastructure projects such as water pipelines and freeways.<sup>[14]</sup>
- The party has supported the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST).<sup>[13]</sup>

### **Women and LGBTQ**[edit]

- The party has implemented several policies to help support women in the state, including all-women police stations, free equipment to help housewives, and loans/subsidies for women to support themselves through education or healthcare.<sup>[12]</sup>
- The party appointed a transgender as their national spokesperson who has spoken out against the lack of support for transgenders and the wider LGBT community on a national level.<sup>[15]</sup>

### **Environment and Nature**[edit]

- The AIADMK was one of two parties, along with BJP, not to voice opposition against a ban of cattle slaughter through the national Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. It has however sought an exemption in the Act over traditional bull fighting;<sup>[16]</sup>the party supports popular opinion in Tamil Nadu that traditional bull fighting, known as Jallikattu, should not be banned by the centre due to a ruling by the APEX Court against animal cruelty.<sup>[17]</sup> During the controversy, both major parties of the state called for animal-rights organisation PETA to be banned.<sup>[18]</sup> The leader of the party is a vegetarian and does not eat beef.<sup>[19]</sup>
- The AIADMK has been accused of "tolerating" anti-nuclear protests in relation to the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant.<sup>[20]</sup>
- AIADMK opposes the building of the Cauvery Dam which could reduce water flows into Tamil Nadu and negatively affect quality-of-life for residents and agriculture.<sup>[21]</sup>

### **Social Inequality**[edit]

- The AIADMK has sought the support of all castes.<sup>[22]</sup>

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*Notes*

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## 9.4 M.G.RAMACHANDRAN AND HIS MINISTRY

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### M. G. Ramachandran era (17 October 1972 - 24 December 1987)[

The party was founded in 1972 as *Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK)* by M. G. Ramachandran, a veteran Tamil film star and popular politician. It was set up as a breakaway faction of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) led by M. Karunanidhi, then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, owing to differences between the two.<sup>[23]</sup> Later, MGR prefixed the *All India (AI)* tag to the party's name.<sup>[24]</sup> Since its inception, the relationship between the AIADMK and DMK has been marked by mutual contempt. MGR used his fan network to build the party cadre with claims his party recruited more than a million members in the first two months. C. N. Annadurai's ideologue and movie mogul R. M. Veerpan was the key architect in unifying the MGR fan clubs and further consolidating the party structure in the 70s. Other key leaders such as Nanjil K. Manoharan and S. D. Somasundaram played major roles in consolidation.<sup>[25]</sup> The party's first victories were the Dindigul parliamentary by-election in 1973 and the Coimbatore assembly by-election a year later.<sup>[25]</sup> On 2 April 1973, AIADMK emerged as the third largest political party in Tamil Nadu, represented by 11 MLAs in the Assembly. By 31 January 1976, AIADMMK emerged as the second largest political party in Tamil Nadu with 16 MLAs in the Assembly. AIADMK grew close to the Congress Party by supporting the National Emergency between 1975 and 1977.

The DMK-led government was dismissed by a Central promulgation on corruption charges in 1976. The AIADMK swept to power in 1977, defeating the DMK in the assembly elections. MGR was sworn in as the 7th Chief Minister of the state on 30 June 1977. MGR remained in power until his death on 24 December 1987, winning consecutive assembly elections held in 1977, 1980 and 1984.<sup>[23]</sup> In 1979, AIADMK became the first Dravidian and regional party to be part of the Union Cabinet, when two AIADMK MP's, Sathyavani Muthu and Aravinda Bala Pajanor, joined the short-lived Charan Singh Ministry which followed the Morarji Desai-led Janata Party government (1977–1979).<sup>[24]</sup>

Relations between the Congress and the AIADMK slowly became strained. In the mid-term parliamentary elections of January 1980, the Congress aligned with the DMK and the alliance won 37 out of the 39 state parliamentary seats. The AIADMK won just two seats.<sup>[26]</sup> After returning to power, the new prime minister, Indira Gandhi, dismissed a number of state governments belonging to the opposition parties, including the AIADMK government.

Elections to the state assembly were held in late May 1980 with the opposition DMK continuing the electoral alliance with the Congress. In a massive reversal of fortunes following the Lok Sabha elections, the AIADMK won a comfortable majority in the state assembly with 129 of 234 seat. MGR was sworn in as chief minister for the second time on 9 June 1980.<sup>[26]</sup>

In 1984, even with MGR's failing health and hospitalization, the party won the assembly elections in alliance with the Congress. Many political historians consider MGR's persona and charisma at this point of time as



"infallible", and a logical continuation of his on-screen "good lad" image, strengthened by his "mythical status" in the minds of the masses.<sup>[27]</sup> MGR continued to enjoy popular support in his third tenure until his death on 24 December 1987.<sup>[27]</sup>

### **Succession Crisis (25 December 1987 - 1989)[edit]**

Following MGR's death, his wife, actress-turned-politician Janaki Ramachandran, rose to the party's leadership under support of R. M. Veerappan and 98 MLAs. She led the government for 24 days as the state's 1st woman chief minister from 7 January 1988 until the state assembly was suspended on 30 January 1988 and President's rule imposed. The party began to crumble due to infighting and broke into two factions, one under Janaki Ramachandran and the other under J. Jayalalithaa, an associate of MGR and another film actress-turned-politician who had starred with MGR. The 1989 assembly election saw the DMK regain power after 12 years in the opposition with M. Karunanidhi returning as the Chief Minister for the third time. AIADMK, due to its split, suffered heavily in the elections, with the Janaki and Jayalalithaa factions winning only 2 and 27 seats, respectively.<sup>[27]</sup> Following AIADMK's rout in the elections, the factions led by Jayalalithaa and Janaki merged under the former's leadership. The DMK government was dismissed in 1991 by the Central Government led by Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar, an ally of the AIADMK at that time, on charges that the constitutional machinery in the state had broken down.

### **M.G.Ramachandran and His Ministry**

Clause (1) of Article 154 of the Constitution provides that the executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through Officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution. Article 163 lays down that there shall be a council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advice the Governor in the exercise of his functions. The chief Minister is appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, as provided in Clause

(1) of Article 164. After the Sixth General Election held in 1977, a new Ministry with Thiru M. G.Ramachandran as Chief Minister was formed on the forenoon of the 30th June 1977. The names of the Ministers with their portfolios are given below: -

1. THIRU M.G. RAMACHANDRAN, Chief Minister:- Minister in-charge of Public, General Administration, Matters relating to Indian Civil Service and Indian Administrative Service Officers, District Revenue Officers, Deputy Collectors, Police, Elections, Passport, Prohibition, Health, Medicine, Religious Endowments, Prevention of Corruption and Industries.
2. THIRU K. MANOHARAN, Minister for Finance: - Minister in-charge of Finance, Planning, Commercial Taxes and Excise, Revenue and Legislature.
3. THIRU S. RAMACHANDRAN, Minister for Public Works: - Minister in-charge of Public Works, Minor Irrigation including Special Minor Irrigation Programme Works, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control.
4. THIRU K. NARAYANASWAMY MUDALIAR, Minister for Law: - Minister in-charge of Law, Courts Prisons, Legislation on Weights and Measures, Legislation on money lending, Legislation on chits and Registration of Companies.
5. THIRU G.R. EDMUND, Minister for Food and Co-operation:- Minister in-charge of Food, Food Production, Co-operation and Fisheries.

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6. THIRU R.M. VEERAPPAN, Minister for Information and Publicity: - Minister incharge of Information and Publicity Film Technology, Tourism Development Corporation and Cinematograph Act.
7. THIRU C. ARANGANAYAGAM, Minister for Education: - Minister incharge of Education, including Technical Education, Official Language, Approved Schools, Employment and Training.
8. THIRU K. KALIMUTHU, Minister for Local Administration: - Minister in-charge of Municipal Administration, Community Development, Panchayats, Panchayat Unions, Village, Industries, Rural Industries, Project and Rural Indebtedness.
9. THIRU S. RAGHAVANANDAM, Minister for Labour: - Minister incharge of Labour, Housing, Slum Clearance Board, Statistics, Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board and Town Planning.
10. THIRU P. SOUNDARAPANDIAN, Minister for Harijan Welfare: - Minister incharge of Harijan Welfare, Backward Classes, Stationary and Printing, Government Press and Hill Tribes.
11. THIRU C. PONNAIYAN, Minister for Transport: - Minister in-charge of Transport, Nationalized Transports, Motor Vehicles Act, Highways and ports.
12. SELVI P.T.SARASWATHI, Minister for Social Welfare: - Minister incharge of Social Welfare including Women and Children Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Beggars Home, Orphanages, Vigilance Service, Indian Overseas and Refugees and Evacuees.
13. THIRU P.KOLANDAIVELU, Minister for Agriculture: - Minister incharge of Agriculture, Agriculture Refinance, Agricultural Engineering Wing, Agro-Engineering Wing, Milk, Diary Development Corporation and Operation Flood Project.
14. THIRU K. RAJA MOHAMMED, Minister for Handlooms and Textiles: - Minister in-charge of Accommodation Control, News Print Control, and Agro Service Cooperative Societies at Block, District and Apex Level including Federation, Wafts, Textiles, Yarn and Handloom. THIRU S. RAMACHANDARAN, Minister for Public Works was on foreign tour during September 1977 and during his absence, the subjects allocated to him were dealt with by Thiru G.R. Edmund, Minister for Food and Co-operation.  
With effect from 7th May 1978, Thiruvallur K.A.Krishnaswamy, S.D. Somasundaram, R. Soundararajan and Thirumathi Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan were appointed as additional members of the Council of Ministers. Consequently, the business of Government of Tamil Nadu was allocated among the Ministers as follows: -
  1. THIRU M.G. RAMACHANDRAN, Chief Minister:- Minister in-charge of Public, General Administration, Indian Administrative Service Officers, District Revenue Officers, Deputy Collectors, Police, Passport, Prohibition, Prevention of Corruption, Large Scale Industries, Mines and Minerals.
  2. THIRU K.MANO HARAN, Minister for Finance: - Minister in-charge of Finance, Planning and Legislature.
  3. THIRU S.RAMACHANDARAN, Minister for Electricity: - Minister in-charge of Electricity, Public Works (Buildings), Iron and Steel Control.
  - 4 THIRU K.A. KRISHNASWAMY, Minister for Co-operation:- Minister in-charge of Co-operation and Registration.
  5. THIRU S.D.SOMASUNDARAM, Minister for Revenue: - Minister in-charge of Revenue, Commercial Taxes and Excise.

6. THIRU G.R. EDMUND, Minister for Food and Co-operation:- Minister in-charge of Food, Fisheries, youth Service Crops, Backward Classes, Elections and Ex-Serviceman.

7. THIRU R.M. VEERAPPAN, Minister for Information and Hindu Religious Endowments: - Minister in-charge of Information and Publicity, Film, Technology, Tourism, Tourism Development Corporation, Cinematography Act, Hindu Religion and Charitable Endowments, Forests and Cinchona,

8. THIRU K. NARAYANASWAMY MUDALIAR, Minister for Law: - Minister incharge of Law, Courts Prisons, Legislation on Weights and Measures, Legislation on money lending, Legislation on chits and Registration of Companies.

9. THIRU C. ARANGANAYAGAM, Minister for Education: - Minister in-charge of Education, including Technical Education, Official Language, and Employment and Training.

10. THIRU K. KALIMUTHU, Minister for Local Administration: - Minister incharge of Municipal Administration, Community Development, Panchayat, and Panchayat Unions

11. THIRU S. RAGHAVANANDAM, Minister for Labour: - Minister in-charge of Labour, Housing, Slum Clearance Board, Statistics, Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board and Town Planning and Accommodation Control.

12. THIRU P. SOUNDARAPANDIAN, Minister for Harijan Welfare: - Minister incharge of Harijan Welfare, Stationary and Printing, Government Press, News Paper Control, Hill Tribes and Bonded Labour.

13. THIRU C. PONNAIYAN, Minister for Transport: - Minister in-charge of Transport, Nationalized Transports, Motor Vehicles Act, Highways and ports.

14. THIRU P. KOLANDAIVELU, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation: - Minister in-charge of Agriculture, Agriculture Refinance, Agricultural Engineering Wing, AgroService, Co-operative Societies, Irrigation including Minor Irrigation.

15. THIRU K. RAJA MOHAMMED, Minister for Rural Industries: - Minister incharge of Rural Industries including Villages, Cottage and Small Industries, Milk and Dairy Development.

16. THIRU R. SOUNDARARAJAN, Minister for Health: - Minister in-charge of Health.

17. SELVI P.T. SARASWATHI, Minister for Social Welfare: - Minister in-charge of Social Welfare including Women and Children Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Beggars Home, Orphanages, Indian Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees and Correctional Administration

18. THIRUMATHI SUBBULAKSHMI JEGADEESAN, Minister for Handlooms:- Minister in-charge of Handlooms, Khadi, Textiles and Yarn. The subjects "Public Works (Buildings)" and the "Establishment Matters relating to the Public Works Department" dealt with by Thiru S. RAMACHANDARAN, Minister for Electricity were allocated to Thiru K. Manoharan, Minister for Finance, with effect from 8th May 1978 and 18th May 1978 respectively.

During June 1978 certain subjects were allocated among certain Ministers and the subjects are indicated below: -

1. THIRU G.R. EDMUND, Minister for Food-Price Control

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2. THIRU K. KALIMUTHU, Minister for Local Administration-Rural Indebtedness.
3. THIRU P. KOLANDAIVELU, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation-Agro Engineering.
4. THIRU K. RAJA MOHAMMED, Minister for Rural Industries-Wakfs.

During 1978, Thiru M.G. Ramachandaran, Chief Minister was on a foreign tour and during his absence the subjects allocated to him were distributed among other Ministers as indicated below: -

1. THIRU K. MANOHARAN, Minister for Finance: - Police, Passport and Prevention of Corruption.
2. THIRU S. RAMACHANDARAN, Minister for Electricity: - Public, General Administration, Indian Administrative Service Officers and District Revenue Officers
3. THIRU K.A. KRISHNASWAMY, Minister for Co-operation: - Mines and Minerals.
4. THIRU S.D. SOMASUNDARAM, Minister for Revenue: - Deputy Collectors.
5. THIRU R.M .VEERAPPAN, Minister for Information and Hindu Religious Endowments: - Prohibition.
6. THIRU C. PONNAIYAN, Minister for Transport: - Large Scale Industries During February 1979, the subject "Prohibition" dealt with by Thiru M.G. Ramachandaran, Chief Minister, was re-allocated as follows: -
  1. THIRU M.G. RAMACHANDARAN, Chief Minister: - Prohibition, other than grant of liquor permits.
  2. THIRU R.M. VEERAPPAN, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments: - Grant of liquor permits.

During April-May 1979, Thiru K.Manoharan Minister for Finance was on foreign tour and during his absence; the subjects allocated to him were dealt with by Thiru S. Ramachandaran, Minister for Electricity.

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## **9.5 J.JAYALALITHA AND HIS MINISTRY AND DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES**

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### **Jayalalithaa era (1989 - 5 December 2016)**

The AIADMK allied with the Congress and swept to power in the 1991 assembly election under the leadership of Jayalalitha who became the second female chief minister and the 10th chief minister of the state. Political observers have ascribed the landslide victory to the anti-incumbent wave arising out of the assassination of the former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi<sup>[27]</sup> by suspected Tamil separatists fighting for a homeland in neighboring Sri Lanka. The ensuing government was accused of large-scale corruption, but Jayalalitha held on to power for a full term of five years. In the 1996 assembly election, AIADMK continued its alliance with the Congress but suffered a massive rout, winning only four out of the 234 assembly seats, with even Jayalalithaa losing from Bargur.<sup>[28][29]</sup>

The AIADMK formed an alliance with the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Vaiko's Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (MDMK), another breakaway faction of the DMK, during the parliamentary elections in 1998.<sup>[28]</sup> AIADMK shared power with the BJP in the Atal Bihari Vajpayee headed government between 1998 and 1999,<sup>[24]</sup> but withdrew

support in early 1999, leading to the fall of the BJP government. Following this, the AIADMK once again allied with the Congress.

In the 2001 assembly election, the AIADMK-led alliance, consisting of the Congress, the Tamil Maanila Congress (TMC), the Left Front and the Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK), regained power, winning 197 seats, with AIADMK winning 132.<sup>[30]</sup> Due to the proceedings in a disproportionate assets case which occurred in her previous tenure, Jayalalithaa was prevented from holding office. O. Panneerselvam, a close confidant of Jayalalithaa was appointed as the Chief Minister on 21 September 2001. Once the Supreme Court overturned Jayalalithaa's conviction and sentence in the case, O Panneerselvam resigned on 2 March 2002, and Jayalalithaa was again sworn in as Chief Minister.<sup>[30]</sup>

Unlike her first term, her second term was not marred by corruption scandals. She took many popular decisions such as banning of lottery tickets, restricting the liquor and sand quarrying business to government agencies and banning tobacco product sales near schools and colleges. She encouraged women to join the state police force by setting up all women-police stations and commissioning 150 women into the elite level police commandos in 2003, a first in India. The women had the same training as men and included handling weapons, detection and disposal of bombs, driving, horseriding, and adventure sports.<sup>[31]</sup> She sent a special task force to the Sathyamangalam forests in October 2004 to hunt down notorious sandalwood smuggler Veerappan. The operation was successful as Veerappan was finally killed by the task force on 18 October 2004.

However, despite the popular measures taken by the government, in the 2004 Lok Sabha election, the party, in alliance with the BJP again, was humiliated, winning none of the 39 Lok Sabha seats from the state. The Democratic Progressive Alliance (DPA), a DMK-led alliance consisting of all the major opposition parties in the state, swept the election.

Later, in the 2006 assembly election, in spite of media speculations of a hung assembly, the AIADMK, contesting with only the support of MDMK and a few other smaller parties, won 61 seats compared to the DMK's 96 and was pushed out of power by the DMK-led congressional alliance of the PMK and the Left Front. The AIADMK's electoral reversals continued in the 2009 Lok Sabha election. However, the party's performance was better than its debacle in 2004, and it managed to win nine seats.

Following widespread corruption and allegations of nepotism against the DMK government, in the 2011 assembly election, the party, in alliance with parties like the left and actor-turned-politician Vijayakanth's Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam (DMDK), swept the polls, winning 202 seats, with the AIADMK winning 150. Jayalalithaa was sworn in as Chief Minister for the third time.<sup>[30]</sup>

In the Union territory of Puducherry, the AIADMK allied with N. Rangaswamy's All India N.R. Congress (AINRC) and won the 2011 assembly election, which was held in parallel with the Tamil Nadu assembly election. However, it did not join the newly elected AINRC-led government. The AIADMK's good electoral performance continued in the 2014 Lok Sabha election. Contesting without allies, the AIADMK won an unprecedented 37 out of 39 seats in the state of Tamil Nadu, emerging as the third-largest party in parliament.

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On 27 September 2014, Jayalalithaa was convicted in the Disproportionate assets case by a Special Court along with her associates Sasikala Natarajan, Ilavarasi and V. N. Sudhakaran, and sentenced to four-year simple imprisonment. Jayalalithaa was also fined ₹ 100 crores and her associates were fined ₹ 10 crore each. The case had political implications as it was the first case where a ruling chief minister had to step down on account of a Court sentence.<sup>[32]</sup>

Due to her resignation O. Panneerselvam was sworn in as Chief Minister on 29 September 2014.<sup>[33]</sup> Jayalalithaa was denied bail by the High Court and moved the Supreme Court for bail. The Supreme Court granted bail on 17 October 2014. On 11 May 2015, the high Court of Karnataka said she was acquitted from that case, and was again sworn in as Chief Minister. On 22 September 2016, she was admitted to Apollo Hospital, Chennai due to fever and dehydration. After a prolonged illness, she died on 5 December 2016.

### **Expansion beyond Tamil Nadu and Puducherry[edit]**

Under Jayalalithaa's regime, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam spread beyond Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. State units are established in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Kerala. The party floated 54 candidates across the state of Kerala in the 2006 assembly election and had contested on its own.

In Karnataka, the party had members in the state assembly and has influence in the Tamil-speaking areas of Bengaluru and Kolar district. The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has a following in places like Mumbai and Delhi and in countries where Tamils are present.

### **Criticism[edit]**

Being a popular actor, MGR's fan clubs became a source for electoral mobilization. The head of his fan club, R. M. Veerappan, became a lieutenant, and fellow actress J. Jayalalithaa was groomed as a possible heir apparent.<sup>[39]</sup> There was a near administrative collapse during MGR's rule, and the state's rank in industrial production dropped from 3rd in the nation in 1977 to 13th position in 1987.<sup>[39]</sup> Populist schemes that consumed two-thirds of the state's budget resulted in long-term economic costs.<sup>[39]</sup> MGR was running a centralized administration which caused a severe toll on the state administration during his extended period of ill health.<sup>[40]</sup>

Jayalalithaa was also accused of creating a personality cult, with fans and party activists calling her 'Amma' ('mother' in Tamil). Her face adorned food canteens, pharmacies, salt packets, laptop computers, baby care kits, bottled water, medicine shops and cement bags. Following her imprisonment on 27 September 2014, her supporters held protests and wept openly. Her replacement, the party's former minister O. Panneerselvam, also wept during his inauguration, with colleagues saying they were in mourning.<sup>[41]</sup> Due to the centralized leadership of Jayalalithaa, the state of Tamil Nadu was experiencing policy paralysis, with most legislators and party cadres protesting against her conviction with hunger fasts, road and rail blockades.

## **J.JEYALALITHA AND HER MINISTRY**

### **The list of ministers as follows:**

1. Jayalalitha J- Chief Minister and Home Ministry
2. O Paneerselvam –Finance Minister
3. Edapadi Palanisamy – PWD, Highways and Small ports
4. Sellur K Raju- Minister for Co-operative societies
5. Dindigul Srinivasan- Minister for forests
6. P Thangmani- Electricity Minister, Prohibition and excise
7. SP Velu Mani- Minister for Local Administration
8. D Jayakumar- Fisheries ministry
9. CV Shanmugham- Minister of Law and Jails
10. KP Anbhazhagan- Minister for Higher Education
11. V Saroja- Minister of Social welfare
12. KC Karupuannan- Minister of Environment
13. MC Sampath- Minister for Labour
14. Kamaraj- Minister for food and Hindu Religious and Charitable endowments
15. OS Manian- Minister for Textiles and Handlooms
16. Udumalai Radhakrishnan- Minister for Housing, Urban Development
17. C Vijayabaskar- Minister for Health
18. Sp Shanmughanathan- Minister for Milk and Dairy Development
19. Doraikannu- Minister for Agriculture
20. Kadambur Raju- Information and public relations ministry
21. RB Udaykumar- Minister for Revenue
22. KT Rajendra Balaji- Minister for Rural Industries
23. KC Veermani- Minister for Commercial Taxes
24. P Benjamin- School Education, Sports and youth welfare
25. Vellamandi Natrajan – Minister for Tourism Development

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26. S Valarmathi- Minister for Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare
27. VM Rajalakshmi- Minister for Adidraavidar and Tribal welfare
28. Dr M Manikandan- Information Technology ministry
29. MR Vijayabaskar- Transport minister

## DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

### 8 Welfare Schemes By Jayalalithaa That Made Her Tamil Nadu's 'Amma'

In December 2016, the death of Tamil Nadu's former chief minister Jayalalithaa Jayaram sent the entire state into mourning. People came out on the streets, grieving the loss of their beloved leader, their Amma, who was no less than a goddess as far as they're concerned.

But what made Jayalalithaa, a former actress, the Amma of this southern state? Why were so many people just not ready to accept her demise?

Today, on her birth anniversary, let's take a look at a few of the schemes rolled out by Jayalalithaa that made her the mother of her people. Many people have labelled these welfare schemes as populist, but only the people of TN can explain what it meant to them:

#### 1. Amma Canteen

While there are Congress politicians like Raj Babbar who make tall claims that one can get a meal in Mumbai for ₹ 12 in Mumbai, Jayalalithaa actually made it possible. With an aim of providing food to the people at the least possible price, Amma Unnavagam or Amma Restaurants were founded in 2013.

With idlis for ₹ 1, chapati with dal or kurma at ₹ 3 and curry rice at ₹ 5, Amma Restaurants actually put food on everyone's plate.

#### 2. Amma Laptops

To bridge the digital divide and ensure a wider access to technology, Jayalalithaa launched a scheme in 2013 wherein needy students were given laptops for free. It is said that the programme didn't achieve its desired results as a large number of laptops found their way to the grey market.

But nonetheless, you can find lots of students in Tamil Nadu who will be ever grateful to Amma for this scheme.

#### 3. Amma Salt

Tata Salt may have branded itself as *desh ka namak* but Jayalalithaa went a step ahead and launched her own salt called Amma Salt. Amma Salt comes in 3 varieties: Double Fortified Salt, Refined Free Flow Iodised Salt and Low Sodium Salt, promising to help those with anaemia and goitre disorders. These are also priced lower than other brands.

#### 4. Amma Seeds

During Amma's reign, the farmers were also well taken care of. Jayalalithaa launched the Amma Seeds Programme in 2014 to provide high quality seeds to the farmers. Under this programme, kits with ingredients required for vegetable farming at home were distributed to people.



The programme was also allocated a separate budget of ₹ 5.37 crore.

### **5. Amma Cement**

There's hardly any avenue in the common man's life that Jayalalithaa did not improve. Amma Cement was launched in early 2015 and within six months, the TN government sold around 1 crore bags of the subsidised cement, priced at ₹ 190 per bag.

### **6. Amma Baby Care Kits**

In 2015, the mothers of newborn babies were given an Amma Baby Care Kit worth ₹ 1000. These contained 16 kinds of products meant for baby care, including baby towel, a dress, bed, mosquito net, napkin, oil, baby soap, bath soap, soap box, liquid sanitizer and nail cutter.

### **7. Amma Mobiles**

Jayalalithaa left no stone unturned to make sure that people in her state led a comfortable life. The Amma mobile phone handset with a 3G sim card, a camera and GPRS was given to SHG (Self Help Group) trainers to supervise the work of all SHGs.

### **8. Amma Call Centres**

After providing everything from food to homes at subsidised rates, Jayalalithaa also devised a public grievances redressal mechanism by opening Amma Call Centres in 2016. It functions round the clock, receiving calls from citizens whose complaints are then sent to concerned officials via email, text messages or phone calls.

### **The Mullaperiyar dam**

The Supreme Court in its May 2, 2014 verdict had held that the 120-year-old dam is safe and allowed Tamil Nadu to raise the water level to 142 feet. The dam located in Thekaddy is owned and operated by the Tamil Nadu government. The Court's judgement was considered a 'sweet victory' for the state and the increase in water levels greatly helped the agricultural communities.

### **Global Investors Meet**

In the two day Global Investors Meet event held on September 2015, the Tamil Nadu government attracted close to Rs 2.42 lakh crore in investments. Jayalalithaa was lauded for ensuring huge investments.

### **Library turned children's hospital**

Anna Centenary Library was established by former Tamil Nadu chief minister M Karunanidhi. During Jayalalithaa's tenure as CM, she took the initiative to turn it into a children's hospital. In 2011 she had announced a proposal to convert the new legislature and secretariat complex into a multi-specialty hospital and medical college.

### **Gold scheme for women**

She introduced the 'Thallicku Thangam' scheme to provide gold for mangal sutra and also financial assistance for conducting a marriage ceremony. According to the government website, 4 grams of gold with Rs 25,000 towards marriage assistance have been given to 86,676 educated poor women.

### **Phased Prohibition**

In her tenure as CM she cut down the number of liquor outlets and ordered for the closure of 500. The shop timings altered from 10 am to 12 noon.

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While other parties called in for a total ban on TASMAs (Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation), Jayalalithaa pushed for a phased prohibition.

### **Rainwater Harvesting**

Tamil Nadu's experiment with the alternative water conservation technique of rain water harvesting (RWH) is a rare success story. The RWH scheme, a brainchild of Jayalalithaa, was launched in 2001 in the parched state despite opposition from many people. The CM made RWH mandatory for all government and residential buildings. The scheme soon helped people in water-starved regions such as Chennai by raising water tables in most neighbourhoods.

### **The Cradle Baby Scheme**

The 'cradle baby' scheme, another brainchild of late Chief Minister Jayalalithaa in 1992 was initiated to battle female infanticide. The project which started in 1992 runs in towns and villages across Tamil Nadu. In this scheme parents are allowed to anonymously hand over newborns to Cradle baby centres. They are well equipped with life saving drugs, bed sheets and gas connections and other facilities. The centres have been set up in various districts across Tamil Nadu like, Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Dharmapuri, Erode and Namakkal.

### **Other Achievements**

The Jayalalithaa government in 2003 banned sale of all lotteries, including online, within the territory of the state, despite the risk of the state losing revenue. Dreaded poacher and sandalwood smuggler Veerappan was also killed when she was in power though it would be unfair to give the entire credit to her for the killing.

### **Check Your Progress**

Why did MGR split from DMK??

How Mgr was shot?

Who is the first woman chief minister of India?

## **9.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS**

- Muthu in a big way in film and politics, around the same time MGR was accusing that corruption had grown in the party after the demise of Annadurai, and in a public meeting, asking for the financial details of the party to be publicized, thereby enraging the DMK leadership.
- On 12 January 1967, Radha and a producer K.N. Vasu of Muthukumaran Pictures visited the actor and politician M. G. Ramachandran at his home to talk about a future project. During the conversation, Radha suddenly got up from his chair and shot twice at Ramachandran's left ear.
- Hob Sucheta Kriplani (née Mazumdar, 25 June 1908 – 1 December 1974) was an Indian freedom fighter and politician. She was India's first woman Chief Minister, serving as the head of the Uttar Pradesh government from 1963 to 1967.

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## 9.7 SUMMARY

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- Influenced by Gandhian ideals, MGR joined the Indian National Congress. After a few years of acting in plays, he made his film debut in the 1936 film Sathi Leelavathi in a supporting role. ... He became Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the first film actor to become a chief minister in India.
- In the 2016 assembly election, she became the first Tamil Nadu chief minister since MGR in 1984 to be voted back into office. That September, she fell severely ill and, following 75 days of hospitalisation, died on 5 December 2016 due to cardiac arrest.
- Jayalalithaa was born on 24 February 1948 at Melukote, Pandavapura taluka, Mandya district, then in Mysore State (now Karnataka) to Jayaram and Vedavalli (Sandhya) in Tamil Brahmin Iyengar family. The name Jayalalithaa was adopted at the age of one for the purpose of using the name in school and colleges.
- Jayaram Jayalalithaa (24 February 1948 – 5 December 2016) was an Indian politician and film actress who served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for over fourteen years between 1991 and 2016.
- On 22 September 2016, Jayalalithaa was admitted to Apollo Hospitals in Chennai, as she was suffering from an infection and acute dehydration. Her official duties were handed over to her aide O. Panneerselvam on 12 October 2016, though she continued to remain as the chief minister of the state.
- Tamil Nadu Chief Minister for the second consecutive term, J Jayalalithaa swung into action and ordered a slew of measures in order to fulfil her electoral promises. She announced eight gram of gold for mangalsutra (chain worn by married women), waiving of crop loans of farmers and 100 units free electricity to consumers.

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## 9.8 KEY WORDS

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• **Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly:** The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly alone has powers to legislate laws covering state subjects in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It has a strength of 235 members of whom 234 are democratically elected using the First-past-the-post system. The remaining member is nominated as a representative of the Anglo-Indian community. The presiding officer of the Assembly is called the Speaker. The term of the Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

• **INC:** The Indian National Congress (INC, often called the Congress Party or simply Congress) is a political party in India with widespread roots. Founded in 1885, it was the first modern nationalist movement to emerge in the British Empire in Asia and Africa. From the late 19th century, and especially after 1920, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Congress became the principal leader of the Indian independence movement. Congress led India to independence from Great Britain, and powerfully influenced other anti-colonial nationalist movements in the British Empire.

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schemes*

*Notes*

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## **9.9 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES**

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### **Short Answer Questions**

1. When will founder by AIADMK Party?
2. How MGR was shot?
3. What are the Amma Schemes in Tamil Nadu?

### **Long Answer Questions**

1. Explain the Formation and growth of AIADMK?
2. Give a detailed M.G.Ramachandran and His Ministry?
3. Describe the J.Jayalalitha and His Ministry and Developmental Schemes?

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## **9.10 FURTHER READINGS**

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Rajayyan, K- A Real History of Tamil Nadu, upto 2004 A.D.  
Subramanian, N- History of Tamil Nadu (PL.II)  
Baker, C.J- The politics of South India  
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# UNIT 10 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING ADMK REGIME

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Centre, state relations since 1947  
ad

Notes

- 10.1 Introduction
- 10.2 Objectives
- 10.3 Socio-Economic and Educational Developments during ADMK Regime
- 10.4 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 10.5 Summary
- 10.6 Keywords
- 10.7 Self-Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 10.8 Further Readings

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## 10.1 INTRODUCTION

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MGR indicated he never "favored anti-Brahminism and AIADMK would oppose ethnic exclusion". Janaki and Jayalalithaa later fought for the lead position. The AIADMK sought to depoliticize the education policy of the government by not insisting that education be the Tamil language. Policies of AIADMK were targeted to the poorer segments of Tamil society – poor, rickshaw pullers, and destitute women and centralizing the massive noon meal scheme for children. There was ambivalence toward the reservation policy and interests of farmers.

The AIADMK and its prime opposition party, the DMK posted an array of populist schemes targeting the human development index of the state. Both the parties have schemes listed in the election manifestos covering segments of the population including fishermen, farmers, and school children. Till the 2000s, the parties had welfare schemes like maternity assistance, subsidized public transport, and educational grants. After the 2000s, the parties started competing at an increasing level for the distribution of consumer goods. The AIADMK government distributed free cycles to class 11 and class 12 students during its tenure of 2001–06. The DMK, in competition, promised free color televisions in its manifesto in 2006 assembly elections. The competition continued during the 2011 assembly elections when both parties announced free laptops for schools students and grinders mixers and fans for public.

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## 10.2 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Discuss to the Socio-Economic and Educational Developments during ADMK Regime

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### **10.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING ADMK REGIME**

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1. The biggest achievement is, mid day meal schemes which is being expanded till the children of class 10, the biggest in the world. And spending 1/8 of the money to provide food will make anyone speechless.

#### **The aims of the scheme are**

- Protecting children from classroom hunger.
- Increasing school enrollment and attendance there by reducing drop out.
- Improving socialization among children belonging to all castes.
- Addressing the issue of malnutrition among children.
- Social empowerment to women by creating empowerment.
- Krishna water project
- The releasing of krishna water to chennai by providing 24 crores annually at that time (it faced critics from dmk, as it should be released for free)
- His strict actions which eliminated naxals from the state
- Conduction of 5th Tamil conference etc.

#### **The many things Amma was: List of schemes implemented by Jayalalithaa**

##### **List of schemes implemented by Jayalalithaa**

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Jayalalithaa is well known for populist schemes. Most of them were either free or highly subsidised. Crores of people, especially women, have benefited from these in her two-decade-long reign.

##### **The cradle baby scheme**

The first welfare scheme launched by the Jayalalithaa when she came to the power in 1991. Under this, anyone could anonymously give their new born babies to the state. The state would take care of the baby. Even the state has the right to give them up for adoptions. The scheme was aimed at lowering the number of female foeticide and gender-based abortion.

##### **EDUCATION**

What are bothering budget private schools?

These thriving institutions are getting bogged down by arbitrary regulation...

##### **Thalikka thangam thittam**

Thalikka thangam thittam or 'Gold for marriage' scheme was implemented in 2011. The scheme was named after the popular social activist Moovalur Ramamirtham.

It offers four grams of gold and cash of up to Rs 50,000 to financially backward women who have completed degree or diploma.

#### **Amma canteen**

All the canteens run by City Corporation, offer food for as little as Rs 1. The canteen was an instant hit. It was maintained by women self help groups.

#### **Amma Laptops**

Tamil Nadu government provided free laptops to all the students studying in state-run higher secondary schools or colleges.

#### **Amma water**

If you are in Tamil Nadu, you will often notice water bottles with Amma's logo on it. It costs Rs 10 per litre. Popularly known as 'Amma water', it is the least expensive packaged drinking water available in the market.

Another populist scheme by AIADMK government where every mother who gave birth in the government hospital gets 16 types of products worth Rs 1000 without paying a penny. This kit contains a baby towel, dress, bed, mosquito net, baby oil, soap, sanitizer, doll, medicine (for both the mother and the baby).

#### **Amma grinder, mixie, table fan**

After AIADMK came back to power in 2011, they announced free table fan, mixie and grinder for the poor.

#### **Amma insurance**

In 2012, Amma implemented this measure - Amma mediclaim. Under the scheme, each family was guaranteed Rs 1 lakh per annum for the period of four years.

#### **Amma pharmacy**

These medical shops sell all kind of medicines - generic and branded lower than the market rates. Daily wage labourers are the most benefited from this scheme.

#### **Why Tamil Nadu is the overall most improved state in India Today's annual State of the States rankings?**

A state that earns one of every three rupees that it gets from the sale of liquor Tamil Nadu is, beyond the Amma model, the key and an essential building block for the national economy. It ranks second as the most economically competitive Indian states in 2016, based on selective criteria - macroeconomic stability, financial, business and manpower conditions, quality of life, infrastructure development and government factor. It is one of the three most preferred states for business investments and the state ranked second behind Maharashtra in GDP. Foreign investments attracted during the last five years is double that of the foreign investments from 2000 to 2011.

In terms of poverty alleviation, Tamil Nadu is only one of eight states that recorded poverty reduction at a rate higher than the all India average. The state's per capita income - Rs.1,43,547 at current prices (2015 - 16) - is about 70 per cent of the all India average and is the third highest among large states. The state's HDI is second among large states and socio - economic development status is much higher than the national average. With a population of 72 million, of which 80 per cent are literate, Tamil Nadu is an innovation - based economy with a strong performance in manufacturing and services.

Health, Education and safety of women are other domains in which the state has made impressive strides. It ranks 'second lowest' next only to Kerala in terms of Infant Mortality Rate (20) and birth rate (15.4). It is also one of the first states to achieve a total fertility rate of 1.7 which it has been maintaining consistently. The Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education at 42 percent is the highest in the country. The State's net enrolment rate is at 99.85% and 99.11% at the primary and upper primary levels. To sustain growth the state has initiated many innovative flagship programmes. Distribution of laptops to students at higher secondary level is now followed by other states. The special cash incentive of Rs.5000 per child is significantly reducing dropouts at secondary level.

Students in Government schools receive four sets of uniform, footwear, woolen sweaters where needed, textbooks, notebooks, schoolbags, educational kits comprising of colour pencils, crayons, geometry box, atlas, bicycles, bus passes and of the nutritious noon meal introduced by the AIADMK founder and chief minister M.G.Ramachandran in the 1980s. In the past five years 74,316 teachers have been appointed which has brought down the Teacher Pupil Ratio to 1:25 at the elementary level and 1:26 at the secondary level in Government schools, which is significantly better than the national norms.

Tamil Nadu has largely been free of communal, left wing extremist and religious fundamentalist violence. This is largely because the police has been provided a free hand and uncompromising support in maintaining law and order. In according importance to safety of women, it is the first State to pioneer All Women Police Stations which now function in every police subdivision in the State. Significantly, 30 per cent of the jobs in the police are reserved for women at the entry level and Tamil Nadu has the highest proportion of women in the police.

"Having already achieved so many milestones the state has the potential to move forward to the numero uno status in the country soon. After 2006 - 07, Tamil Nadu's trend growth went ahead of Maharashtra's rate. Now it is time for the state to overcome Gujarat's rate," reasons Prof. K.R.Shanmugam of the Institute of Financial Management and Research and ex - director of the Madras School of Economics.

In this, the Jayalalithaa government is not wanting. "At Amma's behest we are revving up the economy all the time to promote multi - sectoral growth," emphasizes K.Pandiarajan, the state's minister for school education, sports and youth welfare, who is a B school graduate and an ex - HR professional. "Realizing the state has the potential to record double digit growth and reclaim the top position we have unveiled Vision 2023: Strategic Plan for Infrastructure Development in Tamil Nadu. It is to place the state on a high growth trajectory and we are working towards it." This blueprint has identified 10 thrust areas for growth as well as bottlenecks in such areas and has set a target growth of 11 per cent. Through the implementation of the Vision, economic prosperity, employment generation and inclusive growth are to be achieved. The state has identified over 217 projects spread across 13 sectors inspired by the Vision which is being delivered in a phased manner (2012 - 23) with a staggering investment of Rs.15 lakh crore. The



state has already initiated work on over 100 projects identified in the Vision 2023 document.

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Pandiarajan is confident that Tamil Nadu can achieve it "with the puratchi thalaivi's (revolutionary leader's) insightful approach and by treating the Vision document as article of faith." Raising resources, he admits, is a major challenge and points out that several Amma funds have already been launched to mobilize money for different Vision inspired projects. "What is even more significant," he says, "is that it is all tuned to the Amma model of development: a strong centralized data based tracking and management system with functional autonomy and discretion in implementation." This is tracked by the CM's Cell which has four IAS officers at the helm to ensure targets are also achieved in good time whatever be the government activity or programme.

*Notes*

This has also meant that 54 per cent of the state's population is urbanized and at the cost of farming. What is worse, 42 per cent of the workers, as revealed by Census 2011, are in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labour with some skills for the fields but not enough work. "The weakening of MNREGS by the Centre and the state governments has meant that the scheme does not even provide 50 days of employment per rural household per year nor is it honestly implemented to create rural infrastructure," says Chennai based economist Venkatesh Athreya.

Glossing over agriculture may in the long term cost the state dearly. As Tamil Nadu does not have a perennial river, maintaining a sustained growth from farming is a major challenge. Paucity of power and water are the major hindrances for sustainable growth of agriculture. Tamil Nadu is yet to accord this due priority.

### **Check Your Progress**

How many quantum are there in Tamil Nadu?

What are the Amma schemes in Tamil Nadu?

## **10.4 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS**

1. The state of Tamil Nadu has operated a unicameral system since 1 November 1986. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly alone has powers to legislate laws covering state subjects. As of 2011, it comprises members from 235 constituencies, of whom 234 are democratically elected using the First-past-the-post system.
2. Thalikku thangam thittam, Amma canteen, Amma Laptops, Amma water, Amma grinder, mixie, table fan, Amma insurance, Amma pharmacy

## **10.5 SUMMARY**

- **Thalikku thangam thittam-** Thalikku thangam thittam or 'Gold for marriage' scheme was implemented in 2011.

- **Amma canteen**-All the canteens run by City Corporation, offer food for as little as Rs 1. The canteen was an instant hit. It was maintained by women self help groups.
- **Amma Laptops**-Tamil Nadu government provided free laptops to all the students studying in state-run higher secondary schools or colleges.
- **Amma water**-If you are in Tamil Nadu, you will often notice water bottles with Amma's logo on it. It costs Rs 10 per litre.
- **Amma grinder, mixie, table fan**-After AIADMK came back to power in 2011, they announced free table fan, mixie and grinder for the poor.
- **Amma insurance**-In 2012, Amma implemented this measure -Amma mediclaim.
- **Amma pharmacy**-These medical shops sell all kind of medicines - generic and branded lower than the market rates. Daily wage laborers are the most benefited from this scheme.

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## 10.6 KEY WORDS

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- **political party:** A political party is an organized group of people who have the same ideology, or who otherwise have the same political positions, and who field candidates for elections, in an attempt to get them elected and thereby implement the party's agenda.

- **AIADMK flag:** With the guidance of the MGR, actor Pandu created the AIADMK flag.

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## 10.7 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### Short Answer Questions

1. What are the causes of AIADMK Party in progress?
3. What are the educational developments in AIADMK law?

### Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the Socio-Economic developments in AIADMK administration?
2. Give a detailed implemented Developmental Schemes in AIADMK rule?

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## 10.8 FURTHER READINGS

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Rajayyan, K-History of Madurai, 1736-1801 A.D.  
Rajayyan, K- A Real History of Tamil Nadu, upto 2004 A.D.  
Subramanian, N- History of Tamil Nadu (PL.II)  
Baker, C.J- The politics of South India  
Nadarajan, C-Social History of Modern Tamil Nadu  
Devenesan, A-History of Tamil Nadu (up to 1995 A.D)

## **BLOCK IV: DEVELOPMENTS OF STATE RELATIONS**

Notes

### **UNIT 11 CENTRE, STATE RELATIONS SINCE 1947 AD**

- 11.1 Introduction
- 11.2 Objectives
- 11.3 Centre and State Relations Since 1947 AD
- 11.4 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 11.5 Summary
- 11.6 Keywords
- 11.7 Self-Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 11.8 Further Readings

#### **11.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Constitution of India provides a dual polity with a clear division of powers between the Union and the States, each being supreme within the sphere allotted to it. ... Thus the constitution contains elaborate provisions to regulate the various dimensions of the relations between the centre and the states. Article 1 of the Constitution states that India shall be a Union of States. India is federalism with two tiers of governance, the Union or Centre and the States; hence the need for division of powers between the two is paramount.

#### **11.2 OBJECTIVES**

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Discuss to the Centre And State Relations Since 1947 AD

#### **11.3 CENTRE AND STATE RELATIONS SINCE 1947 AD**

##### **Centre-State relations: Tussle for fiscal power**

The Centre is the Centre and the states are the states and the twain shall never meet. This is not what the dissenting state governments - West Bengal and Tripura - said at the National Development Council (NDC) meeting held recently, but it is what they had in mind when they nearly succeeded in scuttling the meeting, as well as the draft Sixth Plan.

Ashok Mitra, West Bengal's voluble finance minister who led the assault, crowed that they 'had scored an 80 per cent victory'. The *coup de grace* will probably come next year, with several other state governments entering the fray.

The country is now, for all practical purposes, without a plan, although Morarji Desai does not think so. The plan document was, in any case, only a draft and all that has apparently happened is that its official approval by the NDC has been delayed, possibly by a year. However, the scenario that West Bengal and other state governments have in mind is entirely different.

When the newly formed NDC committee meets, it will be concerned not so much with the plan framework as the question of Centre-state relationships, which is the nub of the controversy. And unless the Centres does its homework at least as well as, if no better than, the state governments, the latter may not approve the plan either. Then the fat will really be in the fire.

**Refusal:** It is significant that only two states did not endorse the NDC communique - West Bengal and Tripura, both under the Communist Party (Marxist) - and deliberately refused to be a part of the consensus. All the other states, including Tamil Nadu and Punjab, who have also been active in the Centre-state controversy and have their own reservations about the plan itself, had no such hesitation.

Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu wanted the NDC committee to study the whole gamut of fiscal issues between the Centre and the states and not confine itself merely to the provisions under the Constitution. The prime minister did not think that the committee could ignore the constitutional provisions altogether - and on this issue Jyoti Basu and Co. seem to have parted company with most of their colleagues in the NDC.

What does Ashok Mitra mean when he says that they have scored an "80 per cent victory?" What else does he have in mind? Frankly, it is doubtful whether all that CPI(M) wants is some more powers to raise revenues without reference to the Centre. The issue of the division of financial powers is merely a smokescreen - the gut issue is the division of political powers between the Centre and the states.

Jyoti Basu wanted to include this issue in the convention of chief ministers and state finance ministers to be held in Chandigarh in April. But he was persuaded, apparently by his own partymen, to hold back for the present. The Chandigarh convention will discuss financial issues only, but that will not be end of the matter - at least as far as the CPI(M) is concerned.

**Indication:** Ashok Mitra had let the cat out of the bag within hours of the formation of the CPI(M) ministry in West Bengal last June. He had said that nearly a fifth of India's industrial output came from West Bengal and almost a third of the country's foreign trade - imports and exports - passed through Calcutta, including 90 per cent of jute exports, among the country's largest export earners. West Bengal also accounted for a third of the country's coal production, nearly a quarter of its steel and half its railway equipment.

He did not say so, but seemed to be asking: Why should a state of 45 million people - almost a nation-state comparable in size with those of Europe - bow before New Delhi for money, a good proportion of which is, in any case, collected from the state itself?

"Bowling before New Delhi" has always been a sore point with some states, particularly states like West Bengal which consider themselves to be virtual nation-states. In its memorandum presented to the sixth Finance Commission, West Bengal has made this point in clear terms.

"The articles regarding the Finance Commission and the distribution of revenues should be amended to provide to the states 75 per cent of the total revenues raised by the Centre from all sources. This is necessary to end the *mendicant* status of the states."

Incidentally, the West Bengal Government considers India to be a multi-national state - it said so in its first document on Centre-state relations - and, by corollary, West Bengal to be a nation in its own right.

**Divided:** West Bengal's - or rather the CPI(M)'s - concept of India's polity is not accepted by the other states, and that probably explains why only the two CPI(M)-controlled states refused to endorse the NDC communique on the plan.

On this issue, the states can be divided roughly into three categories. In the first are West Bengal and Tripura, who want state autonomy, including political autonomy in certain spheres, but are afraid to say so openly, for obvious reasons. Sheikh Abdullah's Jammu & Kashmir and M.G. Ramachandran's Tamil Nadu are West Bengal's fellow travellers on this point, but are also keeping back for the present.

In the second category are states like Prakash Singh Badal's Punjab and A.K. Antony's Kerala who are pressing for more power to the states to raise resources and reduce their dependence on the Centre. The third category covers all the rest - mostly Janata-governed states - who want more resources rather than more power.

It is significant that the states which are asking for autonomy, political and/or financial, are ruled by essentially regional or one-state parties - CPI(M), AIADMK, Akali Dal, National Conference and Congress-CPI. But the thrust for political autonomy is solely from the CPI(M), which probably plans to use the Centre as a whipping-boy for all its troubles.

Almost all the states do this, but the CPI(M) is going about the business with a calculated strategy - and there is more to it than meets the eye. This is also probably the reason why Morarji Desai, a shrewd man, refused to budge on the issue of asking the NDC committee to examine the state of Centre-state relations outside the framework of the Constitution.

**Persuasive Case:** It is not that the states do not have a case. The case made out by West Bengal on the financial aspect is in fact very persuasive. The tax revenues of the Government, according to the 1977-78 budget, amounted to Rs 9,021 crore, out of which Rs 1,802 crore, that is about 20 per cent, were disbursed to the states in terms of the award of the last Finance Commission. Out of the total revenue receipts of Rs 11,356 crore, about a third (Rs 3,643 crore) were transferred to the states. And out of the total receipts (both capital and revenue receipts) of Rs 17,298 crore, the net transfer to states would be around Rs 4,500 crore, or 25 per cent.

The states are, therefore, complaining that they are not getting enough from the Centre. West Bengal has suggested that the Centre should keep no more than 25 per cent of the total revenues raised by it from all sources and disburse the balance to the states.

On the basis of this formula, the states would receive Rs 8,500 crore instead of the Rs 3,643 crore they are getting now - a net increase of 140 per cent. Jyoti Basu & Co. are in fact asking for a sharp reversal in the proportion of the Centre-state revenue allocation from the present 70 : 30 to 25 : 75.

Another sore point with the states is that it is not only the Finance Commission that deals with the matter. In fact, two-thirds of the divisible revenues are handed out by two other bodies: the Planning Commission, which fixes allocation for the states, and the Union Finance Ministry itself.

Between 1951 and 1974, out of the total transfers of Rs 32,000 crore from the Centre, less than a third (Rs 10,000 crore) came through the Finance Commission pipeline. The Planning Commission was responsible for

handing over Rs 11,000 crore and the balance (Rs 11,000 crore) came through on the basis of adhoc decisions by the Finance Ministry.

The Finance Commission is a statutory body appointed under the Constitution and the state ministers do not have to put on sack-cloth and smear themselves with ashes to appear before it. But Yojana Bhavan and North Block represent the Centre and the state ministers feel like mendicants when they enter their bureaucratic portals.

**Devolution:** Since the Janata Party itself has called for political and economic decentralization, it would be hard for Desai to resist the states' demand for financial powers, for that is what decentralization means. India may not be a multinational state, but, as things are, it is certainly a multi-party state and devolution of more power to states cannot be totally resisted. Unfortunately, neither the Janata Government at the Centre nor the party has worked out the modalities of transfer. This the newly-appointed NDC Committee may now do, but if the Desai administration had been a little faster on the uptake and also less rigid in its stand, it would not have to eat crow at the NDC meeting.

However, a point that seems to have been totally missed in the tug-of-war between New Delhi and the state capitals is the condition of the poor taxpayer - the man who ultimately foots the bill for the so-called resources.

The citizen is taxed both by the Centre and as well as the states, and it is immaterial to him whether the ever-present hand in his pocket belongs to the rapacious tax collector from New Delhi or the persuasive but equally rapacious Marxist from Calcutta.

If the question of sharing the loot between the Centre and the states is to be finally decided on a more than adhoc basis, let the size of the loot itself be decided first, and, if necessary, written into the Constitution itself.

**Resistance:** The tax revenues of the Central and state governments are now roughly to the order of Rs 15,000 crore, that is, almost 20 per cent of the GNP. Not all of this vast amount is spent usefully, as the Government itself has often admitted. According to Professor Colin Clark, noted Oxford economist, any country that needs as much as a fifth of its GNP to administer itself is heading for trouble, if not financial ruin.

Beyond this level, there is resistance from tax payers, which often gives rise to what is known as an underground economy - in other words, black money and, through black money, corruption. Everybody cheats - and politicians and the bureaucrats cheat the most. This is true of communist as well as capitalist countries, for money is money.

Let the NDC committee go into the question whether the taxation levels are already not too high and fix a ceiling - a constitutional ceiling on tax collection. This is not what Jyoti Basu & Co. want, but they have asked for it.

If they demand independence from the Centre, the citizen too may ask for his independence - from Jyoti Basu & Co.

Among the various issues agitating the Tamil Nadu Government with and at Delhi, some have longer and larger consequences for the health and future of Centre-State relations and the federal polity evolved in post-Independence India. While incumbent Chief Minister Jayalalithaa has been shooting off letters after letters to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on various issues on which the State Government feels aggrieved and/or feels that its people have

been wronged, it is neither the first time, nor will it be the last time, that such demands and memorandums will be received at Delhi.

Tamil Nadu has a unique place in the politico-constitutional history of the nation. Constitutional guarantees - or, the lack of them - political accommodation and electoral realities, acknowledgement of existing socio-economic realities that the rest of the nation was slow in catching up, all contributed to an avowed 'separatist' entity mainstreaming itself without effort and emerging as the elected ruling party, as far back as 1967. The State has since been ruled by either the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) or the breakaway Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Since then, the presence and strength of 'national' and 'nationalist' parties have only dwindled in Tamil Nadu, with no hopes of either the Congress, the Communists (who held sway until the electoral emergence of the DMK), or the BJP ever aspiring to be in elected power in the foreseeable future. The reasons are many. Likewise, the DMK, an ideology-driven party, split not over issues but over personalities. However, the larger issue that was projected related to governance when the party was already in power. The splintered parties still alternate in power. So have remained the 'governance issues' that were the cause célèbre for the 1972 split.

Today, pan-Tamil ideological issues that used to be identified with the DMK at birth have been hijacked by other splinter groups and new-generation variants, with limited electoral clout, for them to be accepted as reflecting the popular sentiment. Yet, this has also pressured the mainstream 'Dravidian majors' in the DMK and the AIADMK to flag those very issues at the State and national-levels, from time to time. Despite sounding 'jarring' to 'nationalist parties' and irritating the national Government, which has often been unable to fathom the depth and seriousness of the Government in the State and/or coalition partner at the Centre, the Dravidian majors have been able to ensure that their negligence and neglect do not contribute to the growth of fissiparous tendencies than already.

Taking the judicial route

Among the various issues flagged by Chief Minister Jayalalithaa in particular - and by her predecessor and DMK supreme M Karunanidhi earlier - a few require special mention. They are issues that have been flagged before the Supreme Court or issues that involve a legal interpretation by the State Government, purportedly impinging on the constitutional scheme, possibly in ways that the 'Founding Fathers' had not looked at them. Some may however need to be revisited in the light of emerging realities that the Founding Fathers might not have been able to visualize at the birth of the Constitution. Hence, also the need for a dynamic Constitution, requiring constant updating and consequent amendments - preceded or followed at times by judicial interpretation.

The issues that the Tamil Nadu Government has agitated before the Supreme Court include the 'Cauvery water dispute' viz Karnataka and the 'Mullai periyar dam height issue' with another neighboring State, Kerala. These are live-issues where the lives and livelihood of the State's farmers are involved. The State is reporting 'farmers' suicides' that are being attributed to the lack of irrigation waters in the Cauvery. The 'Mullai periyar dispute' too has economic consequences for farmers in the southern districts, leading to its politicisation, with feared consequences in electoral terms.

More recently, the Tamil Nadu Government has moved the Supreme Court, seeking a direction to the Centre for allotting to the energy-starved State the

1700 MW of electricity surrendered by the State of Delhi to the central pool. Arguing the State's position on the Government-imposed 15-day ban on the Tamil film, 'Vishwaroopam', before the Madras High Court, the Government's legal team reportedly questioned the integrity of the Central Film Certification Board. In constitutional terms, the Board comes exclusively under the authority of the Centre, and for a State Government to challenge the integrity of a Central agency in an unprecedented manner, may be as good as challenging the integrity of the Centre. Or, so would it be viewed.

Over-stepping, or what?

Over the past decades, successive Governments in Chennai have been at times in contradiction with the Sri Lanka policy of the Centre, which however has both foreign and security policies in its exclusive domain under the Constitution. The question is if public statements and protests by State Governments against the Centre - where Tamil Nadu had set a national precedent - amounted to abject violation of the constitutional norm, or a permitted phase of constitutional dynamism, where State Governments should have the same rights as the citizens to 'Fundamental Rights' of expression.

In this regard, the Tamil Nadu Government has since imp leded itself in a petition filed by Chief Minister Jayalalithaa in her capacity as the AIADMK supremo, that too when she was not in power, challenging the Centre's acceding of the Kachchativu islet, off the State's coast, to Sri Lanka when the sea boundaries were drawn in the Seventies -- and without consulting the State Government. The matter is pending before the Supreme Court. On the fishermen's issue with Sri Lanka, and also the larger ethnic issue, war and violence in that country, the State polity and Government have definite views about the Centre's approach, which have political and at times constitutional consequences.

Yet, on the fishermen's issue, for instance, if news reports are to be believed, the State Government, after raising so much of heat and dust at periodic intervals, and demanding mutual consultations between the fishers in the two countries, has not even responded to the Centre's proposal for hosting the third such meeting. Nor have constructive suggestions flowed from the State Government, with consequent commitments to undertake specific responsibilities that would be required to keep the Palk Strait, incident-free from either coast.

The Supreme Court is also seen as ritualistically adjourning the case on the 'sixty-nine per cent reservations' in Tamil Nadu, where the State Government is a respondent, for alleged violation of the Court's ruling, fixing a 50-per cent upper-limit in the 'Mandal case' as far back as the early Nineties. The havoc that the judicial indifference has contributed to in the higher education system in the State - and through that the rest of the country - requires to be studied in depth.

Laxity, all around?

In the era of TV awareness and social media (in the local languages, too), greater clarity needs to emerge, faster than the conventional political class and bureaucracy has been used to, if laxity and lackadaisical approach by constitutional institutions were not to mis-represent the shared responsibilities of governance between the Centre and the States, and contribute to formation of wrong public mood and opinion, which in turn would have no place under the federal scheme, one way or the other. Taken



to their illogical conclusion, which is oftentimes based on deprivation and/or emotion, the piling up of unattended claims to disparities and self-perceived notions of being wronged have the potential to cause greater harm to the national fabric than is understood and acknowledged.

It is unclear if by writing to the Prime Minister and/or moving the Supreme Court, the Tamil Nadu Government is shifting its responsibilities to the Centre, and thus contributing to any mischievous interpretation of the constitutional scheme that might not have been otherwise intended. It is equally questionable if and why the Prime Minister could purportedly maintain stoic silence to the missives from a State Chief Minister, without responding to them, point-by-point, and without further loss of time. If however, it is the view of the Centre that the State was seen as shifting its responsibilities and consequent accountability, then it could be forthright in saying so before it became too late.

#### Fuelling dissent

There should be no denying the ways of the Centre in recent years taking unilateral decisions within its purported domain, but whose consequences are felt by the State, to their eternal disdain. Gone are the days when the Union Budget shocks were accommodated and accounted for by the States, mostly ruled by the same party as that in the Centre. Today, while there are competing claimants to accruing benefits to the common man, not many States are willing to share the blame that entirely ends up falling at the door-steps of the Centre. The reasons are not always political. More often than not, it flows from a feeling of hurt that the States were not consulted beforehand, for them to give their views, and/or prepare themselves and their population for the imminent-shocks and surprises.

Today, when international oil prices affect the last man in the last Indian village who does not know a world exists outside of his immediate surroundings, the hiking of diesel prices for bulk consumers by Rs 10 per litre has led to a unique situation in Tamil Nadu. Unable to bare the additional cost and unwilling to pass on the burden to the common man, who is already reeling under heavy price hikes, that too in an election year, the State Government has directed its transport corporations to fill diesel for their buses in the street-corner private bunks, where the diesel price hike is only 45 paise to the litre.

From the day the Centre began taking an active interest in anti-terrorism laws, which it alone can administer under the existing global climate, it has not escaped the constant complaint from the States that they were left out of the consultation process. More often than not, they have taken the narrow view of the Centre usurping their powers under the Constitution. The Centre, for its part, seems to be taking the vicarious pleasure of over-stepping its immediate requirements, and not wanting to share the responsibility with the States, which alone are the end-users, beneficiaries or affected parties, at the ground-level.

#### Whither judiciary?

Neither side should play - nor should they be seen as playing - politics, particularly of the electoral kind, on issues that are as dear to the health of the nation as they may be to a particular State and its people. The judiciary, which is entrusted with the task of mediating sensitive issues involving the Centre and the States and between the States, too have to review the entire judicial process from within. This, is apart from a host of issues on which the

higher judiciary in the country, comprising the Supreme Court and the various High Courts, are often seen as handing down contradicting views on matters involving the Executive and Legislative powers of the other two pillars of the State.

On the day the Tamil Nadu Government banned the screening of the film, 'Vishwaroopam', a Supreme Court Bench upheld a similar ban on another Tamil film, 'Dam 999', centred on the Mullaperiyar row, for similar reasons. The legal questions in both involved the supremacy of a Central Government institution accredited with the job of certifying films for public viewing - a task that the judiciary at any level is seen as being uniquely under-qualified, if not unqualified, from discharging.

Rajamannar Committee and after...

Having given up its 'separatist' slogan, the DMK after coming to power in Tamil Nadu, tagged on to the new slogan of 'State autonomy', and appointed the Justice P V Rajamannar Committee on Centre-State relations, after coming to power. The Law Commission and others like the Sarkaria Commission, not to leave out the Supreme Court, have all come up with valuable suggestions and decisions, which have not always been codified, or at least treated as an acknowledged precedent without much change, afterward.

Tamil Nadu seems to be alone, if not aloof, in agitating issues of the kind at frequent intervals with the Centre or the higher judiciary. It is unclear if on the larger issues that Tamil Nadu has purportedly flagged, other States, particularly those unconnected with specific issues at hand, do not have any view to offer, or have opposing view - or, do not want to commit them, for elections-driven political reason. Tamil Nadu itself is giving room for complaints of political-motivation behind its attitude and approach, some of which however seem prima facie, valid, after all.

Given the compulsions of coalition realities and consequent lack of parliamentary numbers, successive Governments at the Centre seem to leaving law-making to the judiciary, without following up on some of the judicial pronouncements through legal and/or constitutional amendments. The Supreme Court verdict in the 'S R Bommai case' and the 'Mandal case' are pointers.

Yet, the Centre and the States cannot escape criticism that they have often employed creative interpretations and imaginative enforcement, violating the spirit of judicial pronouncements at will. The Supreme Court judgments in the 'Vineet Narain case' and the 'Prakash Singh case', for instance, have been violated with impunity, starting with the CVC appointment by the Centre. Tamil Nadu, where it all began, like on many others, with the 'Royappa case' in the Seventies, cannot escape the blame, at present.

There thus may be a need for the Centre to look beyond politics, if that were a consideration, but at larger issues that have long-term consequences for the health of the nation, its unity and integrity. Maybe, there is an urgent need for the appointment of a new commission, on the footsteps of the Sarkaria Commission and the Justice E Venkataramaiah Commission, to review Centre-State relations, and State-to-State relations, with greater objectivity and relativity to the existing trends and emerging possibilities. Alternatively, either the Law Commission or the National Integration Council (NIC) should be tasked with doing so. The nation can afford further laxity and insincerity only at greater peril - possibly the greatest of them all since Independence, if

allowed to gather critical mass, without anyone noticing it, or wanting to acknowledge it, either.

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### **Check Your Progress**

What is Centre state relation?

Which article of Indian Constitution divides the power between Centre and state? Why the Indian constitution has used the term union instead of federation?

*Notes*

## **11.4 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS**

1. The Constitution deals with the centre-state financial relations in Article 268-293 of Part XII. Allocation of taxing powers. The Constitution has provided the union government and the state governments with the independent sources of revenue.
2. Which article of the Indian Constitution divides the power between center and state? Article 1 of the Constitution states that India shall be a Union of States. India is federalism with two tiers of governance, the Union or Centre and the States; hence the need for division of powers between the two is paramount.
3. The federation is a Union because it is indestructible. The country is an integral whole and divided into different states only for the convenience of administration. Some of the features of Indian constitution that provide more power to the union over states are: ... The state governors are appointed by the President.

## **11.5 SUMMARY**

- Sarkaria Commission. Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983 by the central government of India. The Sarkaria Commission's charter was to examine the central-state relationship on various portfolios and suggest changes within the framework of Constitution of India.
- Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the State. The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. Territory of India includes the states, UTs and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.
- Quasi federal refers to a system of government where the distribution of powers between the center and the state are not equal. India is a federation with a unitary bias and is referred as a quasi federal state because of strong central machinery.
- In order to divide the legislative powers between the Union and the states, the Indian Constitution has three lists with specific subjects. ... The State List has 66 topics on which the states have a jurisdiction.

The Concurrent List has 47 subjects on which both the centre and the states can legislate.

- The Prime Minister of India, as addressed in the Constitution of India, is the chief of the government, chief adviser to the president, head of the council of ministers and the leader of the majority party in the parliament. The prime minister leads the executive of the Government of India.

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## 11.6 KEY WORDS

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- **Union of India:** Republic of India refers to the country as a whole. ... Union of India refers to the Government of India [the central government]. The union has many independent branches - the Parliament, the executive [President, PM & cabinet], the judiciary [Supreme Court] and the civil services [bureaucracy].

- **Union Territories:** The Union Territories are controlled and administered directly by the Central Government. To sum up in simple words the basic difference between state and union territory is that, a state has a separate governing body whereas, a union territory is directly governed by the central government or union government.

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## 11.7 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### Short Answer Questions

1. What is Centre state relation?
2. Which article of Indian Constitution divides the power between Centre and state?
3. Which committee examined the Centre and state relationship?

### Long Answer Questions

1. Give a detailed Centre, State Relations Since 1947?

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## 11.8 FURTHER READINGS

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Rajayyan, K-History of Madurai, 1736-1801 A.D.  
Rajayyan, K- A Real History of Tamil Nadu, upto 2004 A.D.  
Subramanian, N- History of Tamil Nadu (PL.II)  
Baker, C.J- The politics of South India  
Nadarajan, C-Social History of Modern Tamil Nadu  
Devenesan, A-History of Tamil Nadu (up to 1995 A.D)

# UNIT12 WORLD TAMIL CONFERENCE, DEVELOPMENT OF TAMIL LANGUAGE

- 12.1 Introduction
- 12.2 Objectives
- 12.3 World Tamil Conference
- 12.4 Development of Tamil Language
- 12.5 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 12.6 Summary
- 12.7 Keywords
- 12.8 Self Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 12.9 Further Readings

## 12.1 INTRODUCTION

Our sagacious leader, Arignar Anna [C.N. Annadurai], conducted the Second World Tamil Conference in Chennai in 1968, during his tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, on a very grand scale with the participation of lakhs of Tamils from all over the country and abroad. The First World Tamil Conference, held in Kuala Lumpur in 1966, the Third in Paris (1970), the Fourth in Jaffna (1974), the Fifth at Madurai (1981), the Sixth again in Kuala Lumpur (1987), the Seventh in Mauritius (1989), and the Eighth in Thanjavur (1995) were, relatively speaking, on a moderate scale.

Following our success in getting the rightful status of Classical Language for Tamil declared and notified by the United Progressive Alliance government – a landmark achievement in the development of Tamil and in the restoration of its prestige and glory – succeeding in our efforts to establish the Central Institute of Classical Tamil in Chennai, and facilitating the award of the President's 'Kuralpeeda Award' and 'Tholkappiar Award' on nationally and internationally renowned Tamil scholars, we thought it fit to conduct the first World Classical Tamil Conference. We decided to hold it for five days from the 23rd to the 27th of June 2010 at Coimbatore in a grand manner.

## 12.2 OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the World Tamil Conference
- Discuss to the Development of Tamil Language

## 12.3 WORLD TAMIL CONFERENCE

The **World Tamil Conference** (Tamil: உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு) is a series of occasional conferences to discuss the social growth of the Tamil language. Each conference is attended by thousands of Tamil enthusiasts around the world. Conferences are hosted in various cities in India, as well as world cities with a significant Tamil population. The conference aims in promoting the heritage of Tamil language.

A similar conference called World Classical Tamil Conference 2010, unapproved by the International Association for Tamil Research, was held in Tamil Nadu conducted by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under the leadership of M. Karunanidhi. Not all agreed with the academic and intellectual rigour of the latter event. Despite these criticisms upholding such a huge event portraying the value of Tamil language and culture is being appreciated vastly and credited to the DMK supremo as commonly believed by the people in the state of Tamil Nadu.<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> The theme song of the World Classical Tamil conference, Semmozhiyana Thamizh mozhiyam, was composed by Oscar award winner A. R. Rahman. The song was written by M. Karunanidhi where he has used popular quotes from Sangam poetry.

The next conference will be held on July 3-7, 2019 in Chicago. The 10th conference will be jointly hosted by Federation of Tamil Sangams in North America (FeTNA) and Chicago Tamil Sangam (CTS).<sup>[4]</sup> The theme song of the 10th World Tamil Conference was composed by American Composer Rajan Somasundaram, titled 'Yathum Oore Anthem'. He has composed the first ever musical form for the 2000 year old poetry, Yathum Oore, written by Sangam period poet Kaniyan Pungundranar. Rajan mentioned that as a tribute to one of the most progressive ancient poetry that calls for unity and equality, he composed the theme song to cover multiple genres of music and brought in many international musicians of varying genres, ethnicity and languages.<sup>[5]</sup>

*List of conferences[edit]*

### List of conferences<sup>[6]</sup>

Official title	Host city	Host country	Year	Arranged by
1st World Tamil Conference	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	1966	Thani Nayagam Adigalar
2nd World Tamil Conference	Chennai	India	1968	M. Bhaktavatsalam and C. N. Annadurai

3rd World Tamil Conference	Paris	France	1970	
4th World Tamil Conference	Jaffna	Sri Lanka	1974	
5th World Tamil Conference	Madurai	India	1981	M. G. Ramachandran
6th World Tamil Conference	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	1987	
7th World Tamil Conference	Port Louis	Mauritius	1989	
8th World Tamil Conference	Thanjavur	India	1995	J. Jayalalithaa
9th World Tamil Conference	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	2015	
10th World Tamil Conference	Chicago	USA	2019	International Association for Tamil Research, FeTNA & Chicago Tamil Sangam

### World Classical Tamil Conference 2010

Conference slogan

The **World Classical Tamil Conference 2010** was an international gathering of scholars, poets, political leaders and celebrities with an interest in Tamil people, the Tamil language and Tamil literature. It was held in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu between 23 June and 27 June 2010 with an expenditure of more than 500 Crores.

### Venue[edit]

The WCTC was held at CODISSIA Trade Fair Complex in Coimbatore and chaired by the then chief minister of Tamil Nadu, M. Karunanidhi and was organised by his government.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

### Participants[edit]

The conference was inaugurated by the president of India, Pratibha Patil. Finnish Tamil scholar Askko Parpola was awarded the *Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi Classical Tamil award*. Tamil scholar V. Sivathambi from Sri Lanka, UNESCO Director Arumugam Parasuraman, MP and political leader Sitaram Yechury of Communist Party of India (Marxist), D. Raja of Communist Party of India, Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi president Thol. Thirumavalavan and Pattali Makkal Katchi founder S. Ramadoss participated in the conference.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Dignitaries and Tamil scholars were gifted with an exquisitely engraved Thanjavur plate.<sup>[5]</sup>

### Events[edit]

Tamil scholar George Hart from the United States, will present a paper on Sangam literature and Indian epigraphist Irvatham Mahadevan will chair a debate on scripts. Rononjoy Adhikari and Kavitha Gangal from Institute of Mathematical Science, who are currently working on a mathematical model to relate the Indus script with the Dravidian language will be involved in the debate on scripts.<sup>[6]</sup>

### Theme Song[edit]

*Main article: Semmozhiyaana Thamizh Mozhiyaam*

The theme song, "Semmozhiyaana Thamizh Mozhiyaam" was penned by the then Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi with music by A.R. Rahman. The video was directed by Gautham Menon which had various artists, musicians, singers.<sup>[7]</sup>

### Controversies[edit]

This conference didn't get the approval from the International Association for Tamil Research. Not all agreed with the academic and intellectual rigor of the latter event.

The conference and associated activities also faced oppositions and criticisms from various political parties and public. The conference was held to divert people's attention from Sri Lankan War crimes and executed by then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Others viewed it as a prevention of Hindi imposition.

### **10th edition of World Tamil Conference in Chicago from July 4**

The 10th World Tamil Conference will be held in Chicago for four days from July 4. The ninth edition was held at Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia in 2015. The International Association of Tamil Research (IATR), which has been organising WTCs for over five decades, is conducting this mega event in the USA for the first time.

Addressing a press conference, Dr M Ponnaivaikko, vice-president, IATR, said it would be a big confluence of Tamil scholars and around 6,000



participants are expected to attend it. He said the academic committee for the conference had screened over 1,150 abstracts received so far and shortlisted over 80 research papers in various fields, which would be presented before the global scholars including Dr Spencer Wells and Prof Dr L Hart.

He also said date of Tamil grammar work 'Tholkappiyam' was actually around 5,000 BC. But because of the 'insertions' in the later period, the date of this great work is being put around 5th century AD. As the first such effort, after removal of these insertions, the original text of 'Tholkappiyam' would be released during the conference.

Tamil Nadu Minister for Tamil Official Language and Tamil Culture K Pandiarajan said that as a concurrent session of this conference, around 150 Tamil associations across the globe from 16 countries where more than one lakh Tamils live would be deliberating on key topics. CM Edappadi K Palaniswami would make an announcement within a few days about the financial contribution for the conference. At least one minister and 25 Tamil scholars from the State would attend the conference, he said. The minister also said the Federation of Tamil Sangams of North America (FeTNA) had so far invited 89 scholars from Tamil Nadu and the number might go up. During the conference, Tamil Nadu government is planning to introduce 'Sorkkuvai' project (Treasury of Tamil words). "Across the globe, many Tamil entrepreneurs have been working for establishing a Tamil Venture Capital and the final shape for this is likely to be announced in Chicago. Many American senators and secretaries are also likely to take part," he added.

A convention of FeTNA will concentrate on "Keezhadi - Nam Thaa Madi (Keezhadi Excavations - in our Tamil Mother's lap) and would be dedicated to the late Tamil scholar, Rev GU Pope, during his 200th birth anniversary. There would be 35 concurrent sessions which would discuss organic farming, Tamil music, etc. An exhibition of rare Tamil books would also be held and a glossary of 46,000 Tamil names for children would be released.

New historicist, scientific and comparative study of the antiquity, Tamil language, literature, culture, civilisation, modern literature and Tamil computing is the overall theme of the conference and is based on the eight research subjects - classical Tamil literature (Sangam literature), ancient Tamil civilisation, Tholkappiyam, Thirukkural, contributions of Tamil scholars, Tamil music and performing arts, modern Tamil literature and Tamil language and linguistics.

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## **12.4 DEVELOPMENT OF TAMIL LANGUAGE**

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Tamil language

Tamil is a Dravidian language predominantly spoken by the Tamil people of India and Sri Lanka, and by the Tamil diaspora, Sri Lankan Moors, Chindians, and Douglas. Tamil is an official language in three countries: India, Sri Lanka and Singapore. In India, it is the official language of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry. Furthermore, Tamil is used as one of the languages of education in Malaysia,

along with English, Malay and Mandarin. Tamil is spoken by significant minorities in the four other South Indian states of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India.

Tamil is one of the longest-surviving classical languages in the world. A. K. Ramanujan described it as "the only language of contemporary India which is recognizably continuous with a classical past." The variety and quality of classical Tamil literature has led to it being described as "one of the great classical traditions and literatures of the world".

A recorded Tamil literature has been documented for over 2000 years. The earliest period of Tamil literature, Sangam literature, is dated from ca. 300 BC – AD 300. It has the oldest extant literature among Dravidian languages. The earliest epigraphic records found on rock edicts and 'hero stones' date from around the 3rd century BC. More than 55% of the epigraphical inscriptions (about 55,000) found by the Archaeological Survey of India are in the Tamil language. Tamil language inscriptions written in Brahmi script have been discovered in Sri Lanka and on trade goods in Thailand and Egypt. The two earliest manuscripts from India, acknowledged and registered by the UNESCO Memory of the World register in 1997 and 2005, were written in Tamil.

In 1578, Portuguese Christian missionaries published a Tamil prayer book in old Tamil script named Thambiran Vanakkam, thus making Tamil the first Indian language to be printed and published. The Tamil Lexicon, published by the University of Madras, was one of the earliest dictionaries published in the Indian languages. According to a 2001 survey, there were 1,863 newspapers published in Tamil, of which 353 were dailies.

#### Classification

Tamil belongs to the southern branch of the Dravidian languages, a family of around 26 languages native to the Indian subcontinent. It is also classified as being part of a Tamil language family that, alongside Tamil proper, includes the languages of about 35 ethno-linguistic groups such as the Irula and Yerukula languages (see SIL Ethnologue).

The closest major relative of Tamil is Malayalam; the two began diverging around the 9th century AD. Although many of the differences between Tamil and Malayalam demonstrate a pre-historic split of the western dialect, the process of separation into a distinct language, Malayalam, was not completed until sometime in the 13th or 14th century.

#### History

Tamil inscriptions on a pillar in a large temple

According to linguists like Bhadriraju Krishnamurti, Tamil, as a Dravidian language, descends from Proto-Dravidian, a proto-language. Linguistic reconstruction suggests that Proto-Dravidian was spoken around the third millennium BC, possibly in the region around the lower Godavari river basin in peninsular India. The material evidence suggests that the speakers of Proto-Dravidian were of the culture associated with the Neolithic complexes of South India. The earliest epigraphic attestations of Tamil are generally taken to have been written from the 2nd century BC.

Among Indian languages, Tamil has the most ancient non-Sanskritic Indian literature. Scholars categorise the attested history of the language into three periods: Old Tamil (300 BC–AD 700), Middle Tamil (700–1600) and Modern Tamil (1600–present). In November 2007, an excavation at Quseir-al-Qadim revealed Egyptian pottery dating back to first century BC with ancient Tamil Brahmi inscriptions. John Guy states that Tamil was the lingua franca for early maritime traders from India.

### Legend

Mangulam Tamil Brahmi inscription in Mangulam, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu dated to Tamil Sangam period c. 400 BC to c. 200 AD. Explanation for Mangulam Tamil Brahmi inscription in Mangulam, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu dated to Tamil Sangam period c. 400 BC to c. 200 AD. Tamil Brahmi script in the reverse side of the bilingual silver coin of King Vashishtiputra Sātakarni (c. AD 160) of Deccan. Rev: Ujjain/Sātavāhana symbol, crescented six-arch chaitya hill and river with Tamil Brahmi script Obv: Bust of king; Prakrit legend in the Brahmi script  
According to Hindu legend, Tamil or in personification form Tamil Thāi (Mother Tamil) was created by Lord Shiva. Murugan, revered as the Tamil God, along with sage Agastya, brought it to the people.

### Etymology

The earliest extant Tamil literary works and their commentaries celebrate the Pandiyan Kings for the organization of long-termed Tamil Sangams, which researched, developed and made amendments in Tamil language. Even though the name of the language which was developed by these Tamil Sangams is mentioned as Tamil, the period when the name "Tamil" came to be applied to the language is unclear, as is the precise etymology of the name. The earliest attested use of the name is found in Tholkappiyam, which is dated as early as 1st century BC. Southworth suggests that the name comes from tam-mil > tam-il "self-speak", or "one's own speech". (see Southworth's derivation of Sanskrit term for "others" or Mleccha) Kamil Zvelebil suggests an etymology of tam-il, with tam meaning "self" or "one's self", and "-il" having the connotation of "unfolding sound". Alternatively, he suggests a derivation of tamil < tam-il < \*tav-il < \*tak-il, meaning in origin "the proper process (of speaking)".

The Tamil Lexicon of University of Madras defines the word "Tamil" as "sweetness". S. V. Subramanian suggests the meaning "sweet sound" from tam — "sweet" and il — "sound".

### Old Tamil

Old Tamil is the period of the Tamil language spanning the 3rd century BC to the 8th century AD. The earliest records in Old Tamil are short inscriptions from between the 3rd and 2nd century BC in caves and on pottery. These inscriptions are written in a variant of the Brahmi script called Tamil-Brahmi. The earliest long text in Old Tamil is the Tolkāppiyam, an early work on Tamil grammar and poetics, whose oldest layers could be as old as the 1st century BC. Many literary works in Old Tamil have also survived. These include a corpus of 2,381 poems collectively known as

Sangam literature. These poems are usually dated to between the 1st and 5th centuries AD.

### Middle Tamil

Tamil inscriptions in Vatteluttu script in stone during Chola period c.1000 AD at Brahadeeswara temple in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. The evolution of Old Tamil into Middle Tamil, which is generally taken to have been completed by the 8th century, was characterised by a number of phonological and grammatical changes. In phonological terms, the most important shifts were the virtual disappearance of the aytam (ஃ), an old phoneme, the coalescence of the alveolar and dental nasals, and the transformation of the alveolar plosive into a rhotic. In grammar, the most important change was the emergence of the present tense. The present tense evolved out of the verb kil (கில் ), meaning "to be possible" or "to befall". In Old Tamil, this verb was used as an aspect marker to indicate that an action was micro-durative, non-sustained or non-lasting, usually in combination with a time marker such as ற (ன் ). In Middle Tamil, this usage evolved into a present tense marker – kiṅ ṛ a (கின்ற ) – which combined the old aspect and time markers.

### Modern Tamil

The Nannul remains the standard normative grammar for modern literary Tamil, which therefore continues to be based on Middle Tamil of the 13th century rather than on Modern Tamil. Colloquial spoken Tamil, in contrast, shows a number of changes. The negative conjugation of verbs, for example, has fallen out of use in Modern Tamil – instead, negation is expressed either morphologically or syntactically. Modern spoken Tamil also shows a number of sound changes, in particular, a tendency to lower high vowels in initial and medial positions, and the disappearance of vowels between plosives and between a plosive and rhotic.

Contact with European languages affected written and spoken Tamil. Changes in written Tamil include the use of European-style punctuation and the use of consonant clusters that were not permitted in Middle Tamil. The syntax of written Tamil has also changed, with the introduction of new aspectual auxiliaries and more complex sentence structures, and with the emergence of a more rigid word order that resembles the syntactic argument structure of English. Simultaneously, a strong strain of linguistic purism emerged in the early 20th century, culminating in the Pure Tamil Movement which called for removal of all Sanskritic elements from Tamil. It received some support from Dravidian parties. This led to the replacement of a significant number of Sanskrit loanwords by Tamil equivalents, though many others remain.

### Geographic distribution

Tamil is the primary language of the majority of the people residing in Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, in India and Northern Province, Eastern Province, in Sri Lanka. The language is spoken among small minority groups in other states of India which include Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Maharashtra in certain regions of Sri Lanka such as Colombo and the hill country. Tamil or dialects of it were used widely in the state of Kerala as the major language of administration, literature and common usage until the 12th century AD. Tamil was also used widely in inscriptions found in southern Andhra Pradesh districts of Chittoor and Nellore until the 12th century AD.

Tamil was used for inscriptions from the 10th through 14th centuries in southern Karnataka districts such as Kolar, Mysore, Mandya and Bangalore.

*World Tamil conference,  
development of Tamil language*

There are currently sizeable Tamil-speaking populations descended from colonial-era migrants in Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Mauritius, South Africa, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, and Vietnam. A large community of Pakistani Tamils speakers exists in Karachi, Pakistan, which includes Tamil-speaking Hindus as well as Christians and Muslims – including some Tamil-speaking Muslim refugees from Sri Lanka. There are about 100 Tamil Hindu families in Madras Para colony in Karachi .They speak impeccable Tamil along with Urdu, Punjabi and Sindhi. Many in Réunion, Guyana, Fiji, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago have Tamil origins, but only a small number speak the language. In Reunion where the Tamil language was forbidden to be learnt and used in public space by France it is now being relearnt by students and adults. It is also used by groups of migrants from Sri Lanka and India in Canada (especially Toronto), United States (especially New Jersey and New York City), Australia, many Middle Eastern countries, and some European countries.

*Notes*

### **Check Your Progress**

When will Tamil Tenth Conferences?  
How many countries is Tamil Language for Official?

## **12.5 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS**

- The 10th World Tamil Conference (WTC) will be held in Chicago over four days from July 4-7, five years after the last conference in Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. The International Association of Tamil Research, which has organised the conference for 53 years, will be holding the WTC in the USA for the first time.
- Tamil is an official language in three countries: India, Sri Lanka and Singapore. In India, it is the official language of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry. Furthermore, Tamil is used as one of the languages of education in Malaysia, along with English, Malay and Mandarin.

## **12.6 SUMMARY**

- Tamil language, member of the Dravidian language family, spoken primarily in India. It is the official language of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and the union territory of Puducherry (Pondicherry).
- By order of appearance, Tamil would be considered the world's oldest language as it is over 5,000 years old, having made its first appearance in 3,000 BC. The literature collection in Tamil, which is a classical language, is very vast.
- Oldest Languages in the World Still Widely Used in Tamil (5000 years old) - Oldest Living Language in India. ...Sanskrit (5000 years old) -Oldest Language in India. ...Egyptian (5000 years old)

...Hebrew (3000 years old) ...Greek (2900 years old) ...Basque.  
...Lithuanian. ...Farsi (2500 years old)

- Who is known as the Father of Tamil literature? Notes: As per Tamil sources, the father of Tamil literature is 'Agastaya'.
- The Tamil alphabet has 12 vowels and 18 consonants. These combine to form 216 compound characters. There is one special character (Aaytha ezutthu), giving a total of 247 characters.

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## 12.7 KEY WORDS

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- **Agastya:** Agastya was a revered Vedic sage of Hinduism. In the Indian tradition, he is a noted recluse and an influential scholar in diverse languages of the Indian subcontinent. He and his wife Lopamudra are the celebrated authors of hymns 1.165 to 1.191 in the Sanskrit text Rigveda and other Vedic literature.

- **World Tamil Conference:** The World Tamil Conference is a series of occasional conferences to discuss the social growth of the Tamil language. Each conference is attended by thousands of Tamil enthusiasts around the world. Conferences are hosted in various cities in India, as well as world cities with a significant Tamil population. The conference aims in promoting the heritage of Tamil language.

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## 12.8 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### Short Answer Questions

1. How many countries is Tamil language spoken?
2. Which one of the following countries Tamil is a major language?
3. When were into the Tamil Conferences?

### Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the World Tamil Conference?
2. Give a detailed Development of Tamil Language?

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## 12.9 FURTHER READINGS

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Rajayyan, K-History of Madurai, 1736-1801 A.D.

Rajayyan, K- A Real History of Tamil Nadu, upto 2004 A.D.

Subramanian, N- History of Tamil Nadu (PL.II)

Baker, C.J- The politics of South India

Nadarajan, C-Social History of Modern Tamil Nadu

Devenesan, A-History of Tamil Nadu (up to 1995 A.D)

# **UNIT 13 FIVE YEAR PLAN AND TAMIL NADU, IRRIGATION, AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

*Notes*

- 13.1 Introduction
- 13.2 Objectives
- 13.3 Five Year Plan and Tamil Nadu
- 13.4 Irrigation
- 13.5 Agriculture
- 13.6 Industrial Development
- 13.7 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 13.8 Summary
- 13.9 Keywords
- 13.10 Self Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 13.11 Further Readings

## **13.1 INTRODUCTION**

In India the planned economic development begin in 1951 with the inception of first five year plan. The main motive of first five year plan was to improve the condition of agriculture in the country. The concept of economic planning in India is derived from the Russia (then USSR). India has launched 12 five year plans so far. First five year plan was launched in 1951. Now the present NDA government has stopped the formation of five year plans. So 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan would be called the last five year plan of India. The decades-old Five-Year Plans will make way for a three-year action plan, which will be part of a seven-year strategy paper and a 15-year vision document. The Niti Aayog, which has replaced the Planning Commission, is launching a three-year action plan from April 1, 2017.

## **13.2 OBJECTIVES**

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the Five Year Plan and Tamil Nadu
- Discuss to the Irrigation, Agriculture, Industrial Development

## **13.3 FIVE YEAR PLAN AND TAMIL NADU**

### **1. First Five Year Plan:**

I. It was made for the **duration of 1951 to 1956.**

II. It was based on the Harrod-Domar model.

III. Its main focus was on the agricultural development of the country.

IV. This plan was successful and achieved **growth rate of 3.6% (more than its target)**

### **2. Second Five Year Plan:**

I. It was made for the duration of 1956 to 1961.

II. It was **based on the P.C. Mahalanobis Model.**

III. Its main focus was on the industrial development of the country.

IV. This plan was successful and achieved growth rate of 4.1% (P.C. Mahalanobis)

### **3. Third Five Year Plan:**

I. It was made for the duration of 1961 to 1966.

II. This plan is **called ‘Gadgil Yojna’ also.**

III. The main target of this plan was to make the economy independent and to reach self active position of take off.

IV. *Due to china war, this plan could not achieve its growth target of 5.6%*

### **Welfare Programmes by the Government of India**

#### **4. Plan Holiday:**

I. The duration of **plan holiday was from 1966 to 1969.**

II. The main reason behind the plan holiday was the Indo-Pakistan war & failure of third plan.

III. During this plan annual plans were made and equal priority was given to agriculture its allied sectors and the industry sector.

#### **5. Fourth Five Year Plan:**

I. Its duration was from 1969 to 1974.

II. There were two main objective of this plan i.e. growth with stability and progressive achievement of self reliance.

III. During this plan the slogan of “**Garibi Hatao**” is given during the **1971 elections by Indira Gandhi.**

IV. This plan failed and could achieve growth rate of 3.3% only against the target of 5.7%.

#### **6. Fifth Five Year Plan:**

I. Its duration was 1974 to 1979.

II. In this plan top priority was given to **agriculture**, next came to industry and mines.

III. Overall this plan was successful which achieved the growth of 4.8% against the target of 4.4%.

IV. The draft of this plan was **prepared and launched by the D.P. Dhar.** This plan was terminated in 1978.



**7. Rolling Plan:** This plan was started with an annual plan for 1978-79 and as a continuation of the terminated fifth year plan.

**8. Sixth Five Year Plan:**

I. Its duration was from 1980 to 1985.

II. The basic objective of this plan was poverty eradication and technological self reliance.

III. It was based on investment yojna, infrastructural changing and trend to growth model.

IV. Its growth target was 5.2% but it achieved 5.7%.

**9. Seventh Five Year Plan:**

I. Its duration was from 1985 to 1990.

II. Objectives of this plan include the establishment of the self sufficient economy, opportunities for productive employment.

III. For the first time the private sector got the priority over **public sector**.

IV. Its growth target was 5.0% but it achieved 6.0%.

**Annual Plans:** Eighth five Plans could not take place due to volatile political situation at the centre. So two annual programmes are formed in 1990-91& 1991-92.

**Nature of Indian Economy: Structure and Key Features**

**10. Eighth Five Year Plan:**

I. Its duration was from 1992 to 1997.

II. In this plan the top priority was given to development of the human resources i.e. employment, education, and public health.

III. Duing this plan Narasimha Rao Govt. launched New Economic Policy of India.

IV. This plan was successful and got annual growth rate of 6.8% against the target of 5.6%.

**11. Ninth Five Year Plan:**

I. Its duration was from 1997 to 2002.

II. The main focus of this plan was “**growth with justice and equity**”.

III. It was launched in the 50th year of independence of India.

IV. This plan failed to achieve the growth target of 7% and grow only at the rate of 5.6%.

**12. Tenth Five Year Plan:**

I. Its duration was from 2002 to 2007.

*Notes*

II. This plan aims to double the per capita income of India in the next 10 years.

III. It aims to reduce the poverty ratio 15% by 2012.

IV. Its growth target was 8.0% but it achieved only 7.2%.

### **13. Eleventh Five Year Plan:**

I. Its duration was from 2007 to 2012.

II. It was prepared by the C. Rangarajan.

III. Its main theme was “**faster and more inclusive growth**”

IV. Its growth rate target was 8.1% but it achieved only 7.9%

### **14. Twelfth Five Year Plan:**

I. Its duration is from 2012 to 2017.

II. Its main theme is “**Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth**”.

III. Its growth rate target is 8%.

IV. It is the current five year plan of India.

Three-year action plan is document only provides a broad roadmap to the government. The document does not detail any schemes or allocations as it has no financial powers. Since it need not be approved by the Union Cabinet, its recommendations are not binding on the government. The documents of the Niti Ayog have no financial role. They are only policy guidemaps for the government.

### **Five Year Plans after the Liberalization**

Five year plans are developed, executed and monitored by the NITI Ayog (Prime Minister is the ex-official Chairman). Till date 12 five year plans have been launched in India. The final approval to any five year plan is given by the National Development Council (NDC).

The Planning Commission was set up in March, 1950 by a Resolution of the Government of India. The economy of India is based on planning through its five-year plans. Five year plans are developed, executed and monitored by the Planning Commission (Prime Minister is the ex-official Chairman). Now the planning commission is being replaced by the NITI Ayog (National Institution for Transforming India). Till date 12 five year plans have been launched by the planning Commission. The final approval to any five year plan is given by the National Development Council (NDC).

### **Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992–1997)**

Time of 1989–91 was of political chaos that leads to economic instability in India and hence no five-year plan was implemented. Between 1990 and 1992, there were only Annual Plans. In 1991, India faced a crisis in Foreign Exchange (Forex) reserves, left with reserves of only about US\$1 billion. Thus, under pressure, the country took the risk of reforming the socialist economy. P.V. Narasimha Rao was the twelfth Prime Minister of the

Republic of India and head of Congress Party, and led one of the most important administrations in India's modern history overseeing a major economic transformation and several incidents affecting national security. At that time Dr. Manmohan Singh (currently, Prime Minister of India) launched India's free market reforms that brought the nearly bankrupt nation back from the edge. It was the beginning of privatisation and liberalisation in India.

*Notes*

Modernization of industries was a major highlight of the Eighth Plan. Under this plan, the gradual opening of the Indian economy was undertaken to correct the burgeoning deficit and foreign debt. Meanwhile India became a member of the World Trade Organization on 1 January 1995. This plan can be termed as Rao and Manmohan model of Economic development.

An average annual growth rate of 6.78% against the target 5.6% was achieved.

### **Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997–2002)**

Ninth Five Year Plan India runs through the period from 1997 to 2002 with the main aim of attaining objectives like speedy industrialization, human development, full-scale employment, poverty reduction, and self-reliance on domestic resources.

During the Ninth Plan period, the growth rate was 5.35 per cent, a percentage point lower than the target GDP growth of 6.5 per cent.

### **Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002–2007)**

- Attain 8% GDP growth per year.
- Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007.
- Providing gainful and high-quality employment at least to the addition to the labour force.
- Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007.
- 20 point program was introduced.
- **Target growth: 8% Growth achieved: 7.8%**

### **Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007–2012)**

The eleventh plan has the following objectives:

#### **Income & Poverty**

- Accelerate GDP growth from 8% to 10% and then maintain at 10% in the 12th Plan in order to double per capita income by 2016–17
- Increase agricultural GDP growth rate to 4% per year to ensure a broader spread of benefits
- Create 70 million new work opportunities.
- Reduce educated unemployment to below 5%.
- Raise real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20 percent.
- Reduce the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

### **Education**

- Reduce dropout rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003–04 to 20% by 2011–12
- Develop minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary school, and by regular testing monitor effectiveness of education to ensure quality
- Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or above to 85%
- Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage point
- Increase the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by the end of the plan

### **Health**

- Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 and maternal mortality ratio to 1 per 1000 live births
- Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1
- Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensure that there are no slip-backs
- Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0–3 to half its present level
- Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of the plan

### **Women and Children**

- Raise the sex ratio for age group 0–6 to 935 by 2011–12 and to 950 by 2016–17
- Ensure that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children
- Ensure that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work
- Infrastructure
- Ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and round-the-clock power.
- Ensure all-weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and ensure coverage of all significant habitation by 2015
- Connect every village by telephone by November 2007 and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012
- Provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016–17

### **Environment**

- Increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.
- Attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011–12.
- Treat all urban waste water by 2011–12 to clean river waters.
- Increase energy efficiency by 20%

**Target growth: 8.4% Growth achieved: 7.9%.**

### **Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-2017)**

The 12th five year plan (2012-17) document that seeks to achieve annual average economic growth rate of 8.2 per cent, down from 9 per cent envisaged earlier, in view of fragile global recovery. 12th five-year plan is guided by the policy guidelines and principles to revive the following Indian economy, which registered a growth rate of meagre 5.5 percent in the first quarter of the financial year 2012-13.

The plan aims towards the betterment of the infrastructural projects of the nation avoiding all types of bottlenecks. The document presented by the planning commission is aimed to attract private investments of up to US\$1 trillion in the infrastructural growth in the 12th five-year plan, which will also ensure a reduction in subsidy burden of the government to 1.5 percent from 2 percent of the GDP (gross domestic product). The UID (Unique Identification Number) will act as a platform for cash transfer of the subsidies in the plan.

Notes

The plan aims towards achieving a **growth of 4 percent in agriculture** and to reduce poverty by 10 percentage points by 2017. The main aim of this plan is to achieve Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth.

## 13.4 IRRIGATION

### Irrigation Source of Tamil Nadu

The areas covered by different types of irrigation are extensive in certain districts and negligible in others. Wide variations are seen in the net area irrigated in the different districts. Thanjavur leads with 4.5 lakh ha under irrigation and Nilgris has the least extent with about 500 ha only. This is due to absence of natural resources like rivers. The existence of big river contributes to the development of flow irrigation as in Thanjavur. The soils of South Arcot, North Arcot and Chengai are very permeable, the rainfall is very generous and these have contributed to a high underground water table. Lift irrigation from wells has developed here.

### Sources of Irrigation

Water is an important determinant factor of production of crops in agriculture sector. Intensive and extensive cultivation of land depend mainly on the availability of water. Medium and minor irrigation schemes are implemented in the state for augmenting the irrigation for agriculture.

The various sources of irrigation are canals, tanks, tube wells, Open wells and springs. The number of sources of irrigation is furnished in the following table.

Sources	No.
<b>1. CANALS</b>	
a) Govt.	2237
b) Private	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2239</b>
<b>2. RESERVOIRS</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>3. TANKS</b>	
a) Ayacut above 40 ha.	7984
b) Ayacut below 40 ha.	33278
<b>Total</b>	<b>41262</b>
<b>4. WELLS</b>	
<b>A) Tube Wells &amp; Others</b>	

Notes

a) Govt.	689
b) Private	305277
<b>Total</b>	<b>305966</b>
<b>B) OPEN WELLS</b>	
a) Govt.	472
b) Private	1529617
<b>Total</b>	<b>1530089</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF WELLS (A+B)</b>	<b>1836055</b>

**Source: Season and Crop Report of Tamil Nadu 2009 – 2010**

**Area Irrigated:** The net area irrigated by different sources during 09-10 was 2863866 ha as against 2931113 ha in 08-09 showing a decrease of 67247 ha or 2.3% over the previous year. The net area irrigated during 09-10 constituted 56.8% of the net area sown in the state. Villupuram district is at the top with 236484 ha net area irrigated. However the highest percentage of the net area irrigated to the net area sown was recorded in Thiruvarur District with 97.4% followed by Thanjavur District with 85.6% and Kancheepuram with 85.0% whereas the lowest percentage was recorded in The Nilgiris district with 0.5%. The following table shows the net area irrigated by various sources compared with 08-09.

S.No.	Sources	Net area irrigated ( in ha)			
		09-10		08-09	
		Area	%	Area	%
1	CANALS (including System tanks)	757090	26.4	765527	26.1
2	TANKS	503491	17.6	540281	18.4
3	WELLS	1593968	55.7	1614082	55.1
	a. Tube wells	391107	13.7	387074	13.2
	b. Open wells	1202861	42.0	1227008	41.9
4	OTHERS	9317	0.3	11223	0.4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2863866</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2931113</b>	<b>100</b>

**Canals (Including System Tanks):** Canals are the major source of irrigation in Tamilnadu. As the system tanks get supply from a permanent storage like reservoirs, dams etc. the area irrigated by this -source is classified under canals. During 09-10, Canal irrigation accounted for 26.4% the net area irrigated by all sources in the state. The net area irrigated by canals including system tanks during the year was 757090 ha as against 765527 ha in 08-09 recording an decrease of 8437 ha i.e. 1.1%. The net area irrigated by canals is the highest in Thiruvarur district with 150564 ha (19.9%) followed by Thanjavur district with 134554 ha (17.8%) and Nagapattinam district with 123696 ha (16.3%) of the total net area irrigated by canals in the State.

**Tanks (Non-System Tanks Only):** The non-system tanks which are fed partly from their independent catchment areas and partly from the diversion of river water and jungle streams depend fully on rain. The net area irrigated by non-system tanks during the year 09-10 is 503491 ha as against 540281 ha in 08-09 registering a decrease of 36790 ha or 6.8% over previous year.

The extent of area irrigated by tanks during the year is the highest in Pudukottai district with 14.9% followed by Kancheepuram district with 13.6% and Sivagangai district with 12.8%.

**Wells:** Wells are the principal source of irrigation in Tamilnadu. During the year under review, open wells and tube-wells/bore-wells continued to be the principal source of irrigation. The net area irrigated by open wells and tube-wells / bore-wells together accounted for 1593968 ha (about 55.7 % of the total net area irrigated) in 09-10 as against 1614082 ha in 08-09 showing a decrease of 20114 ha i.e. 1.2%. The net area irrigated by wells during the year 09-10 was the highest in Villupuram district with 11.3% of the total net area irrigated by the wells in the state followed by 7.7% in Thiruvannamalai district and 6.4% in Salem district.

Notes

## **SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY**

### **RAINFALL**

The State gets relatively more rainfall during north east monsoon, especially, in the coastal regions. The normal rainfall in south west and north east monsoon is around 322 mm and 470 mm which is lower than the National normal rainfall of 1250 mm. Similarly, the per capita water availability of the State is 800 cubic meters which is lower than the National average of 2300 cubic meters.

### **SURFACE WATER RESOURCES OF TAMIL NADU**

The total surface water potential of the state is 36 km<sup>3</sup> or 24864 M cum. There are 17 major river basins in the State with 61 reservoirs and about 41,948 tanks. Of the annual water potential of 46540 million cubic metres (MCM), surface flows account for about half. Most of the surface water has already been tapped, primarily for irrigation which is the largest user. There are about 24 lakh hectares are irrigated by surface water through major, medium and minor schemes. The utilisation of surface water for irrigation is about 90 percent.

### **GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF TAMIL NADU**

The utilisable groundwater recharge is 22,423 MCM The current level of utilisation expressed as net ground water draft of 13.558 MCM is about 60 percent of the available recharge, while 8875 MCM (40 percent) is the balance available for use. Over the last five years, the percentage of safe blocks has declined from 35.6 per cent to 25.2 percent while the semi-critical blocks have gone up by a similar percentage. Over-exploitation has already occurred in more than a third of the blocks (35.8 percent) while eight blocks (2 percent) have turned saline. The water level data reveals that the depth of the wells ranges from an average of 0.93 metres in Pudukottai district to 43.43 metres in Erode. According to the Central Groundwater Board, there has been a general decline in groundwater level in 2003 due to the complete desaturation of shallow aquifers. There has been a considerable failure of irrigation wells in Coimbatore district.

### **DEMAND FOR WATER BY VARIOUS AGENCIES WATER BALANCE**

The Water Resources Organisation prepared a State Framework Water Resource Plan of Tamil Nadu. The annual water potential of the State including surface and groundwater is assessed as 46,540 MCM (1643 TMC) while the estimated demand is 54,395 MCM (1921 TMC) in 2001 which is likely to go up to 57,725 MCM in 2050. The various sectors are.

1) Domestic use (urban and rural) is projected to go up from 4 per cent to 6 per cent due to increase in population and due to urbanisation. The domestic requirement would increase by 55.72 percent.

2) Agriculture use will remain stagnant or may even decrease due to progressive urbanisation.

3) The share of industry may not change much, but in absolute terms the increase will be about 27.7 per cent.

4) Provision of 1600 MCM in 2050 would be made for minimum flow in rivers for ecological purpose, which is a new category for water resource planning.

## **SECTORAL DEMAND**

### **IRRIGATION**

Out of a net sown area of 56 lakh hectares, about 30 lakh hectares (54 per cent) of arable land are irrigated. Since irrigation may take place more than once, the gross irrigated area is of the order of 36 lakh hectares or an irrigation intensity of 120 per cent. Canals account for about 29.2 per cent, tanks for 21.3 per cent and wells for 48.9 per cent of net irrigated area. In 1998-99 the foodgrain output reached a peak of 94 lakh tonnes due to the availability of irrigation. Surface irrigation potential has largely been exhausted. Area under canal irrigation has remained almost stagnant since the sixties at about 8.5 lakh hectares. Modernisation of several of the canal system has been taken up under the National Water Management Project and the World Bank funded Water Resources Consolidation Project. The efficiency of many of the canal systems has declined due to seepage and silting. Irrigation efficiency can be improved through command area development, participatory irrigation management, conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater, introduction of advanced methods of irrigation such as drip and sprinkler systems, and reduction in the wastage of water due to over irrigation. The area under tank irrigation has fallen by a third from 9 lakh hectares in sixties to 6.3 lakh hectares in 1999-2000. The average net area irrigated by a tank has decreased from 19.2 ha in 1981-82 to 15.1 ha in 1999-2000. The proportion of area irrigated by tanks has fallen from 36.8 per cent in the sixties to only 21.3 per cent in 1999-2000. Modernisation of tanks with assistance from the European Economic Commission has been taken up since 1984. Nongovernmental organisations are also involved in implementing the scheme through active participation of water user associations. Wells have become the predominant source of irrigation accounting for nearly half of the irrigated area. The total number of wells has increased from 5.39 lakh in 1970-71 to 16.79 lakh in 1999-2000. During this period, the area irrigated by wells has increased from 9.18 lakh hectares to 14.53 lakh hectares. The number of open wells and dry wells energised was only 42.4 per cent in 1970- 71 but increased to 91.1 per cent in 1999-2000, due to the free supply of electricity to farmers. 16,000 wells could not be used due to well failure. The fact that there is well failure is an indicator of the over-extraction of groundwater in certain parts of the State. As mentioned earlier, the groundwater in 138 out of 385 blocks is over-exploited.

### **PRESSURES**

Water resource is a vulnerable resource and its quality changes because of the following factors:

1. Deforestation and poor land use practices in the catchment area, which disturb topsoil and vegetative cover resulting in decreased infiltration rates,



increased runoff, sediment transport and deposition in rivers and storage reservoirs.

2. Over abstraction of surface water sources at the upstream reduces the minimum flow required in the downstream sections for the sustenance of ecosystems and mangroves.

3. Over pumping of groundwater induces saline water intrusion into fresh water aquifer resulting changes in groundwater quality with increased TDS.

4. Water pollution due to discharge of untreated/partially treated industrial and municipal wastewater into water sources deplete dissolved oxygen and affects fish and other aquatic life.

5. Agricultural drainage, which is carrying residues of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, affects the water quality, promoted weed growth and renders the water resources unfit for other uses.

6. Encroachment of agricultural land and water sheds for urbanization and industrial development has impact on wetlands and important watershed areas and affects recharging areas and reservoir capacities.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS**

As environmental issues are complex in nature, coordinated, interdisciplinary and holistic approach is required for addressing the environmental issues. Key environmental issues that are to be addressed in the water resources project planning as well as in evaluation of the river basins include:

#### **INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT DISCHARGE**

There are more than 3000 industrial units in Tamil Nadu which have been classified under the highly polluting or "red" category. The total effluent generated is about 6 lakh litres per day of which more than 5 lakh litre (85 per cent) is generated by large industries. About 400 units discharge directly into rivers. Of particular concern are the nearly 1000 tanneries which are located in Vellore, Kancheepuram, Dindigul and Erode districts. The effluents have caused serious problems in the Palar basin. Similarly, there are a large number of textile bleaching and dyeing units in Tiruppur, Erode, and Karur, which have contaminated the Noyyal, Amaravathy and other water bodies.

#### **STATE WATER POLICY**

Tamil Nadu adopted a State Water Policy in 1994 along the lines of the National Water Policy of 1987. Subsequently the National Water Policy was revised in 2002. The Tamil Nadu Government is in the process of revising the State Policy to include various current concerns. Some of the major aspects of the policy are the following:

- 1) Importance of water resources in the development of the State.
- 2) Need for considering socio-economic aspects of water resource projects.
- 3) Need for basin wide planning for equitable water use.
- 4) Priorities for water use in the State.
- 5) Management and development of ground water resources.
- 6) Watershed management in rain fed areas.
- 7) Increase in demand for non-agricultural uses.
- 8) Management of water quality and environmental aspects.
- 9) Need for a hydrological database for planning and management.
- 10) Stakeholder participation in management e.g. water user associations.
- 11) Need for proper pricing of water in different sectors.

*Notes*

## 13.5 AGRICULTURE

### Tamil Nadu and Agriculture Development

#### 1. Introduction

Agriculture is socially, economically and culturally entwined with the lives of people of Tamil Nadu. Agriculture cannot be easily dispensed with as it is the key component of economic growth and development. Agriculture is undergoing perceptible changes as it gets transformed from a traditional to modern economy which is an important step towards economic development. The role of Agriculture in economic development cannot be belittled as it was the real factor to cause dynamism in Green Revolution during the 1960s, which revealed the contribution of the agriculture sector in holistic economic development.



Agriculture is the prime driving force for food security, rural economy and sustainable socio-economic development of farmers. Agriculture, as a productive sector provides a pathway out of poverty and has an important macro-economic role upon which diverse economies are built. A faster growing agriculture sector alone can increase the agricultural production, raise the per-capita income of the rural community, generate consumer demand driven commodity surplus to promote various agro-processing industries, create avenues for localized employment, slowing down migration towards urban areas, create domestic demand for industrial goods and services and increase exports.

Agriculture, with its allied sectors, is the largest livelihood provider particularly in rural areas. However, Agriculture faces the dual challenge of becoming more environmentally sustainable while ensuring food security at the same time. Agriculture and food production systems are increasingly vulnerable to burgeoning population, climate variability, environmental degradation, dwindling production resources, rising input costs, labour scarcity and volatile market prices. Government of Tamil Nadu to tide over these challenges has set smart short term to long term Sustainable Development Goals to attain the ambitious plan of making Agriculture a vibrant growth engine to achieve food security and improve nutrition by 2023 A.D.

Government of Tamil Nadu to achieve its vision of Second Green Revolution in the State has infused a comprehensive policy framework by reinforcing farmer-friendly strategies to increase cropped area; fostering innovative crop-specific agricultural practices to improve farm productivity and farmers' income; designing robust infrastructure to transform the existing livelihood farming into a commercial and dynamic farming system; mechanising agricultural operations to make farming smarter by saving time and cost; enriching farming knowledge and empowering farming community through use of ICT; establishing well structured marketing system and strengthening extension services for large-scale dissemination of productivity - increasing technologies, capacity building and supplying critical inputs for permeating agriculture even in the most challenged topography.

## 2. Vision, Objectives and Strategies

### 2.1.0. Vision

Agriculture sector is the fulcrum of rural economy and remains as the main occupation and source of livelihood for the rural people. Agriculture, as a driver of economic prosperity, has to be leveraged with the power of technology and innovation to overcome conservative challenges for a progressive inclusive growth in agriculture. In the recent years, Government of Tamil Nadu has pioneered in multifarious strategies and technologies spearheading an innovation driven transformation in agriculture. Such initiatives broke ground for mightier growth in productivity and production of food grains and other crops which helped Tamil Nadu to hold excellent track record of performance.

Agriculture Department, to achieve the twin goals of doubling the production and tripling the farmers' income through multidimensional agricultural development, has made impressive changes in the Agriculture Policy by addressing the challenges of natural resource depletion, ecosystem degradation, climate change and natural disasters. Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, contemplates to make Tamil Nadu "Numero Uno" State in all fronts, especially in Agriculture and secure the benefits of rapid economic growth for all its farmers making Tamil Nadu one among India's most economically prosperous and progressive States.

Government of Tamil Nadu, which is on the anvil of developing agriculture at farm level, has framed the following objectives and strategies to step up the momentum towards Second Green Revolution.

### 2.1.1. Objectives

- Strengthen institutional mechanisms for integrated policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- Ensure conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Formulate and popularize appropriate agroclimatic and eco-friendly farming systems which would improve soil health and intensify crop productivity and farm income.
- Increase the income of farmers through agricultural diversification towards high value farming, while retaining the core-competence in area of food crops and nutritional security.

*Notes*

- To develop infrastructure facilities in sectors of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agriculture implements, extension services, value addition and marketing across the agricultural supply chain.
- Facilitate adaptation and mitigation to climate change through effective implementation of prescribed framework.

### 2.1.2. Strategies

- Increasing the area under cultivation by bringing fallow lands under cultivation and reclaiming the problematic soils.
- Increasing agricultural production and productivity by improving soil health and input use efficiency.
- Devising ecology-cum-economics based crop-cafeteria in both irrigated and rainfed regions from which even resource poor farmers can choose the crop combination and adopt modern crop husbandry which is best suited to realize the full growth potential of the farm.
- Ensuring timely availability of quality inputs such as seeds /planting materials, fertilizers, bio-fertilizers, biocides/ bioagents, agriculture machinery etc.
- Reducing cost of cultivation by better crop management, popularizing cost effective indigenous inputs, enhancing input use efficiency, adopting location specific innovative technologies, educating the farmers on good agricultural practices and mechanising the farming operations.
- Promoting utilization of non-conventional energy resources.
- Ensuring participation of private sector in agriculture.
- Promoting agro based infrastructure in rural areas.
- Reducing dependency on monsoons with better irrigation / water harvesting and harnessing methods.
- Developing climate - resilient cropping system with inbuilt protective measures such as crop insurance besides generating alternate sources of livelihood through allied activities to mitigate risk.
- Transferring the evolved technologies and best practices through ICT tools to narrow down the yield gap and promote farmer empowerment.

### 3. Agro climatic regions of Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu Government that leaves no stone unturned for uplifting the economic status of farmers has conceived agriculture –demand led – industrialization strategy to increase the agricultural productivity so as to expand the internal demand for intermediate and consumer goods which would generate higher income for the farmers. Tamil Nadu State has been classified into seven distinct agro-climatic zones based on rainfall distribution, irrigation pattern, soil characteristics, cropping pattern and other physical, ecological and social characteristics including administrative divisions.

### Agro climatic regions of Tamil Nadu

Sl. No	Agroclimatic Zone	Districts	Soil Types
1	North Eastern Zone	Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Vellore and Tiruvannamalai	Red sandy loam, clay loam, saline coastal-alluvium
2	Northern Western Zone	Dharmapuri, Salem and Namakkal	Non-Calcareousred, non-calcareous brown,calcareous black
3	Western Zone	Erode, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Karur, Namakkal, Dindigul and Theni	Red loam, black
4	Cauvery Delta Zone	Trichy, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur and Part of Cuddalore	Red loam, alluvium
5	South Zone	Madurai, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi	Coastal alluvium, black, red sandy soil, deep red soil.
6	Hugh Rainfall Zone	Kanniyakumari	Saline coastal alluvium, deep red loam
7	Hill Zone	The Nilgiris and Kodaikanal (Dindigul)	Eritic

Source: Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

#### 4. SNAPSHOTS OF TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURE

Tamil Nadu is the eleventh largest State in India by area and the seventh most populous state with 6 percent of the nation's population. The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu is 130.33 Lakh Hectare (4 per cent of the nation's 12 geographical area). Tamil Nadu being a coastal state (coastal line of 1076 km) is highly vulnerable to seasonal fluctuations causing uncertainty in Agriculture production. Tamil Nadu is one of the most water

*Five year plan and Tamil nadu, irrigation, agriculture, industrial development*

*Notes*

starved states endowed only with 3 per cent of the nation's water resources putting high stress on irrigation water availability. The Tamil Nadu land use pattern as per the latest statistical report (2015-16) is given below:

Table 1.1: Land Use Pattern

Notes

S. No	Details	Area (L.ha)	% wrt to Geographical area
1	Forest	21.57	16.55
2	Net Cropped Area (*)	43.47	33.35
3	Area under Misc. Tree crops	2.32	1.78
4	Permanent Pastures	1.08	0.83
5	Current fallow	13.61	10.44
6	Other fallow	18.47	14.17
7	Culturable Waste	3.23	2.48
8	Land put to non agricultural use	22.01	16.89
9	Barren and unculturable land	4.58	3.51
Total Geographical Area		130.33	100.00
Cropping Intensity (%)		118	-

Source: Department of Agriculture, Policy note 2018-19

Tamil Nadu being a lower riparian State has to depend on water release from neighboring states to a large extent. With distinct periods of rainfall and distribution pattern, Tamil Nadu is entirely dependent on monsoon rains for recharging its water resources and thereby, monsoon failures lead to acute water scarcity and severe drought. As the State lies in the rain shadow region of Western Ghats, it is deprived of rains during South West Monsoon season which is the assured monsoon for the rest of the Country. Moreover, the spatial and temporal changes in rainfall distribution add woes to the cropping pattern in the State. The average annual rainfall of the State is around 921 mm which is less than the National average of 1,200 mm. The quantum of rainfall received during Winter (January - February), Summer (March - May), South-West Monsoon (June – September) and North-East Monsoon (October - December) is 3%, 14%, 35% and 48% respectively. The per capita availability of water is 750 cubic meters per year as compared to the all India average of 2,200 cubic meters. Out of the Gross Cropped Area of 60.74 Lakh Hectare, the land suitable for irrigated agriculture is around 35.75 Lakh Hectare of which 80% is brought under food crops and 20% under non-food crops. The details of net area irrigated using various sources of irrigation across the state are as follows:

## 2: Water Source wise net area irrigated

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Source	Availability (Nos)	Net Irrigated Area (Lakh Ha.)	% wrt to Net Area Irrigated
Canals	2,239	5.27	22.10
Tanks	41,127	3.02	12.66
Wells	18,72,088	15.54	65.16
Others		0.02	0.08
Total		23.85	100.00

Notes

Tamil Nadu, a farmer-friendly state has set one of the best platforms for agricultural development by introducing innovative agricultural technologies to re-invent Green Revolution for the second time in the state. Further, the Government has formulated and implemented policies and schemes to achieve a consistent and rapid growth at an accelerated pace.

Table 1.3: Productivity Position of Tamil Nadu at National Level

National Level Crop	Position of Tamil Nadu at National Level	Yield in Tamil Nadu (Kg/ha)	All India Average Yield (Kg/ha)
Maize	1	6,549	2,509
Cumbu	1	2,613	1,154
Groundnut	1	2,509	1,486
Total Oilseeds	1	2,230	968
Cotton	5	442	432
Coconut	2	9,238	6,721
Rice	2	3,918	2,404
Sugarcane(MT)	3	103	71
Sunflower	4	1,089	697
Jowar	3	1,558	780
Coarse cereals	2	3,759	1,596
Food grains	3	3,090	2,056
Total Pulses	8(*)	689	744
Total Geographical Area		130.33	100.00
Cropping Intensity (%)		118	-

Source: Department of Agriculture, Policy note 2018-19  
SOIL RESOURCES IN TAMIL NADU

The earth needs to be nurtured with a mother's care because; Earth gives everything for sustaining life. Soils that form one of the most precious natural resources of earth. For sustainable agricultural production, it is necessary to focus attention on the soil and the climate resource base, current status of soil degradation and soil-based agro technology for optimizing land use. India lives in villages and agriculture forms the backbone of the Country's economy. Soil is the natural and a vital resource for growing food, fiber and firewood to meet the human needs. The soils are highly vulnerable to degradation and nature takes very long period (say 300 – 1000 years) to form an inch of the top soil mainly due to the combined effects of climate, vegetation, organisms, relief and time on the rocks and parent material. Soil is a life supporting system upon which human beings have been dependent from the dawn of the civilization.

The soil performs many functions such as media for biomass production, filtering and buffering, a habitat and gene reservoir, a source of raw materials, a substrate for buildings, roads and other structures and as an archaeological artifact. Impairment in any function of soils reduces their quality, value and capacity to provide the basic necessities to support ecosystems. Hence, comprehensive information on soil resources in terms of types of soils, their spatial distribution, extent, their limitations viz., erosion, salinization / alkalization, water logging etc., and their potential / capabilities, is required for a variety of purposes such as command area development, soil conservation in catchment areas, rain fed farming, watershed management and reclamation of degraded lands. Such information also plays an important role in non-agricultural sectors like, construction of roadways, railways, dams and engineering structures, etc. Management of soil resources is essential for continued agricultural productivity and protection of the environment.

Tamil Nadu is the southernmost state of India. It is located between 8.05' and 13.34' North latitudes and 76.14' and 80.21 East longitudes. It covers an area of about 13 Mha and accounts for about 4 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The Tamil Nadu State forms part of the peninsular shield and composed of geologically ancient rock of diverse origins (i.e different soils). About three – fourth of the area of the state is unclassified crystalline rocks of Archaean age and the rest is sedimentary rocks.

The State can broadly be divided into three major physiographic divisions and 10 land forms. The climate is Semi-arid in the plains and humid to Sub-humid in the hills with annual rainfall from 750 mm in some parts of the plains to over 2400 mm in the high hills. In all 94 soil families, classified into six orders. Soil depth is not a limiting factor for crop growth in Tamil Nadu (14% shallow and very shallow soils of a TGA of the state). The texture of soils of Tamil Nadu covers a wide range from sand to clay (18% sandy surface 53% loamy and 22% clay). The soil drainage is not a major problem for crop production in the state (14% poorly to imperfectly drained soils, 64% moderately drained to well drained soil and 15% of TGA excessively drained soils).



The soil calcareousness affects 34 per cent of the area in the Tamil Nadu State. Regarding Land Capability classification in Tamil Nadu, 79 per cent of the area is suitable for cultivation and 21 per cent of the area is not suitable for cultivations. Of the lands suited for cultivation, good land (class II) covers about 34 per cent, moderately good land (class III) covers about 30 per cent and fairly good land (class IV) covers an out of 15 per cent of the area of the state.

*Five year plan and Tamil nadu, irrigation, agriculture, industrial development*

*Notes*

### **TYPES OF SOIL IN DIFFERENT AGROCLIMATIC ZONES**

Sl. No	Agroclimatic Zone	Districts	Soil Types
1	North Eastern Zone	Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Vellore and Tiruvannamalai	Red sandy loam, clay loam, saline coastal-alluvium
2	Northern Western Zone	Dharmapuri, Salem and Namakkal	Non-Calcareousred, non-calcareous brown,calcareous black
3	Western Zone	Erode, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Karur, Namakkal, Dindigul and Theni	Red loam, black
4	Cauvery Delta Zone	Trichy, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur and Part of Cuddalore	Red loam, alluvium
5	South Zone	Madurai, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi	Coastal alluvium, black, red sandy soil, deep red soil.
6	Hugh Rainfall Zone	Kanniyakumari	Saline coastal alluvium, deep red loam
7	Hill Zone	The Nilgiris and Kodaikanal (Dindigul)	Lateritic

Source: TNAU Agritech portal, Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore

### SOIL TESTING LABS IN TAMIL NADU

Place	Address
Cuddalore	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Sugarcane Research Station Campus Semandalam, Cuddalore – 607 001
Kanchipuram	Senior Agricultural Officer STL, Kanchipuram -631 502 Panchupettai
Vellore	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Gudiyatham Melalathu 638 806, Vellore Dt TK
Dharmapuri	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Taluk office Dharmapuri – 638 702 Compound
Salem	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory 35/37, B 11 Cross Rajaram Nagar Near vaniyakala kalyana mandapam Salem – 636 007
Coimbatore	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Lawley Road, GCT Coimbatore – 642 013 (Post)
Pudukkottai	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Kudumianmalai – Pudukkottai Dt. 622104
Erode	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory 41/74 Pongundranar Karungalpalayam, Erode – 638 003 Street
Trichy	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Kajamalai, Trichy – 620 020
Madurai	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory 52/North cithirai Madurai -625 001 Street
Aduthurai	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Aduthurai – Thanjavur Dt. 612101
Theni	Senior Agricultural Officer

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*Notes*

	Soil Testing Laboratory 136/2, Second street, Sadayal Bangalamedu (south Nagar Theni – 625 531, Theni Dt side)
Dindigul	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory 3, Co-operative colony Dindigul – 624 001
Sivagangai	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Office of the Asst. Director of Agriculture Complex (TNSTC Branch – Near) Thondi Road, Sivagangai – 630 561
Paramakudi	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Paramakudi – 623 707 Ramanathapuram Dt.
Thirunelveli	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Flat No.37, Sankar colony Playankottai, Thirunelveli -2
Thoothukudi	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Sathur Road, Kovilpatty – 628 501 Thoothukudi Dt.
Nagarkoil	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory 20c, Sundarajan compound Esaki Amman Kovil street Nagarkoil – 629 001
Ooty	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Ooty – 643 001
Namakkal	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory 142 –H, Kishore complex (HDFC Bank opp), Salem Main Road Namakkal – 637 001
Thiruvarur	Regulated market complex ADA office upstairs Thiruvarur – 610 001
Thiruvallur	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Kakkalur, Thiruvallur to Avadi Road Thiruvallur – 602 003
Perambalur	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory

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Notes

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	93F/21A Near Venkatajalapathi New Bus Station Perambalur – 621 210
Krishnagiri	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture Near Ragupathy Hospital Krishnagiri – 635 001
Virudunagar	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Near Joint Director of Agriculture office Collectorate Complex Virudunagar – 626 001
Karur	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Thillai nagar, Thanthoni, Karur – 639 003
Ariyalur	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Valajanagaram, Ariyalur – 621 704
Nagapattinam	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Panchayathu union Complex Nagapattinam – 611 001
Nagapattinam	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Panchayathu union Complex Nagapattinam – 611 001
Thiruvannamalai	Senior Agricultural Officer Soil Testing Laboratory Kottam Playam Road Venkikal, Thiruvannamalai – 606 604

Source: TNAU Agritech Portal, Tamil Nadu Agriculture  
University, Coimbatore

## 13.6 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

### Industrial Development during the Five year Plans in India

The Real Growth and Industrial Development in India started during the period of five-year plans.

**First Five Year Plan (1951-56):** The main objective of the first year plan was on agricultural development. Therefore the Importance was given on existing Industries rather than the establishment of new industries like cotton, woolen and jute textiles, cement, paper, medicines, paints, sugar etc.

**Second Five Year Plan (1956-61):** This plan was given Importance to an establishment of heavy industries only, the main thrust of industrial development was on iron and steel, heavy engineering and fertilizer

industries. Three new iron and steel plants were located in Bhilai, Durgapur, and Rourkela.

*Five year plan and Tamil nadu,  
irrigation, agriculture, industrial  
development*

**Third Five Year Plan (1961-66):** There was an emphasis on the expansion of basic industries like iron and steel, fossil-fuel and machine building. The Ranchi Machine Tool and three more HMT units were established. Machine building, Locomotive and Railway coach making.

*Notes*

**Annual Plans (1966-1969):** The period between 1966 and 1969 was the period of annual plans. The Industrial period could not make much progress during the annual plans period.

**Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74):** Industries like sugar, cotton, jute, vanaspathi, metal based and chemical industries were given much importance and It was during this plan, Much progress was made in alloys, tools aluminum, automobiles tires, electronic goods, Machine Tools, Tractors and special steel.

**Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79):** The Main Importance was given to the rapid growth of steel plants and exports. The Steel Plants at Salem, Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam were proposed to create additional capacity and Steel Authority of India Ltd.(SAIL) was constituted, moreover, Drug manufacturing, oil refining, Chemical fertilizers and heavy engineering industries made steady progress.

**Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85):** The Main objective was on producing goods to exploit the domestic and international marketers and priority was given to industries like aluminum, automobiles, electric equipment and thermostats. Production Targets were achieved in industries like commercial vehicles, drugs, T.V, automobiles, cement, Coal, Jute industry, railway wagons, Sugar industry etc.

**Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90):** Target mainly on electronic industries. Industrial dispersal, Self-employment, exploitation of local resources and proper training were the preference areas of the plan.

**Eighth Five Year Plan:** The Period between 1990 and 1992 was the period of annual plans. There was a major change in the industrial policy of the government of India which was initiated in 1991. The policy of liberalization was adopted for the investment of foreign multinationals. Emphasis was given on the removal of regional imbalances and encouraging the growth of employment in small and tiny sectors.

**Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002):** The main emphasis during this plan was on cement, coal, crude oil, consumer goods, electricity, Infrastructure, refinery and quality steel products.

**Tenth Five Year Plan(2007-12):** During this plan, the main emphasis was on modernization, technology, up gradation, reducing transaction costs and increasing exports and also to enhance exports and to increase global competitiveness and to achieve balanced regional development.

Notes

**Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12):** This Plan gave priority to industry, infrastructure, and employment. The plan recognized that there should be a rapid industrial development that brings a faster reduction in poverty, generates employment and ensures essential services such as health and education to all sections of the society.

**Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017):** The planning commission focus on instilling “inclusive growth” is making headway. The Plan is expected to create employment through developing India’s manufacturing sector and move the nation higher up the value chain is a boon for Industry, The planning commission indicated that it aims to have industry & manufacturing related activities grow by 11% during this plan period, contrasted to 8% over the previous 11th five year plan.

**Check Your Progress**

- What are the objectives of Five Year Plan?  
In which five year plan heavy industry was given priority?  
What was the main focus of First Five Year Plan?  
Were Five Year Plans Successful?  
Why did our planners emphasis on agriculture in all the five year plans?

**13.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS  
QUESTIONS**

1. This plan had two main objectives – the removal of property and attainment of self-reliance. This was planned through the promotion of higher growth rates, better income distribution, and also a significant increase in the domestic rate of saving.
2. It was felt agriculture could be accorded lower priority. The Plan Focussed on rapid industrialization- heavy & basic industries. Advocated huge imports through foreign loans. The Industrial Policy 1956 was based on establishment of a socialistic pattern of society as the goal of economic policy.
3. The First Five-Year Plan was one of the most important, because it had a great role in the launching of Indian development after Independence. Thus, it strongly supported agriculture production and also launched the industrialization of the country (but less than the Second Plan, which focused on heavy industries).
4. The first Five Year Plan (1928 -1933), arguable the most successful, quadrupled the number of workers in industry, transportation and construction. ... The Third Five year Plans (1938 - 1943) was interrupted by the Second world war in 1940 but had poor results in increasing production in the first two years.
5. Therefore, during first five-year plan (1951-56) the highest priority was accorded to increaseof agricultural production. Nearly one third or 31 per cent of total plan funds were allocated to agriculture sector.

River valley projects were taken up. Irrigational facilities and fertilizer plants were established.

*Five year plan and Tamil nadu, irrigation, agriculture, industrial development*

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## 13.8 SUMMARY

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- The Soviet Union entered a series of five-year plans which began in 1928 under the rule of Joseph Stalin. Stalin launched what would later be referred to as a "revolution from above" to improve the Soviet Union's domestic policy. ... Stalin desired to remove and replace any policies created under the New Economic Policy.
- The ten objectives for the 13th five-year plan includes "maintaining economic growth, transforming patterns of economic development, optimizing the industrial structure, promoting innovation-driven development, accelerating agricultural modernization, reforming institutional mechanisms, promoting coordinated.
- The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002): The plan's thrust areas were agriculture, employment, poverty and infrastructure. In agriculture, the top priority is to be given in irrigation.
- **Common goals of Indian five year plans are:**
  - Self reliance.
  - Reduction in inequality.
  - Modernization.
  - Growth.
- After years of colonial misrule India's agricultural wealth was in ruins. And after independence one of the most important work of the government was to make India self sufficient.
- Irrigation policy was emphasised for multi-purpose and major projects which was based on protective criteria. Prime Minister Nehru announced in the Parliament on 1st August, 1950 that Planning Commission was drawing up the first plan in two stages.

*Notes*

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## 13.9 KEY WORDS

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- **Self reliance:** Uncountable noun. Self-reliance is the ability to do things and make decisions by yourself, without needing other people to help you. People learned self-reliance because they had to.
- **Reduction in inequality:** Governments can intervene to promote equity, and reduce inequality and poverty, through the tax and benefits system. This means employing a progressive tax and benefits system which takes proportionately more tax from those on higher levels of income, and redistributes welfare benefits to those on lower incomes.

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## 13.10 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### **Short Answer Questions**

1. In which five year plan heavy industry was given priority?
2. Which is the most successful five year plan in India?
3. How many five year plans are there?

### **Long Answer Questions**

1. Explain the Five Year Plan and Tamil Nadu?
2. Give a detailed Irrigation and Agriculture expansion in Tamil Nadu?
3. Give a detailed Industrial Development in Tamil Nadu?

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## **13.11 FURTHER READINGS**

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Rajayyan, K-History of Madurai, 1736-1801 A.D.

Rajayyan, K- A Real History of Tamil Nadu, upto 2004 A.D.

Subramanian, N- History of Tamil Nadu (PL.II)

Baker, C.J- The politics of South India

Nadarajan, C-Social History of Modern Tamil Nadu

Devenesan, A-History of Tamil Nadu (up to 1995 A.D)



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# UNIT 14 RESERVATION POLICIES AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

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*Reservation policies and social  
justice*

- 14.1 Introduction
- 14.2 Objectives
- 14.3 Reservation Policies and Social Justice
- 14.4 Answers to Check your Progress Questions
- 14.5 Summary
- 14.6 Keywords
- 14.7 Self Assessment Questions and Exercises
- 14.8 Further Readings

*Notes*

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## 14.1 INTRODUCTION

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The system of reservation in India such as reserving access to seats in the various legislatures, to government jobs, and to enrollment in higher educational institutions. The reservation nourishes the historically disadvantaged castes and tribes, listed as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Government of India, also those designated as Other Backwards Classes (OBCs) and also the economically backward general. The reservation is undertaken to address the historic oppression, inequality, and discrimination faced by those communities and to give these communities a place. It is intended to realize the promise of equality enshrined in the Constitution.

The Constitution prohibits untouchability and obligates the state to make special provision for the betterment of the SCs and STs. Over the years, the categories for affirmative action, also known as positive discrimination, have been expanded beyond those to the OBCs. Reservation is governed by the Constitution, statutory laws and local rules and regulations. The SCs, STs and OBCs, and in some states Backward Classes among Muslims under a category called BC (M), are the primary beneficiaries of the reservation policies. There have been protests from groups outside the system who feel that it is inequitable.

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## 14.2 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Discuss to the Reservation Policies and Social Justice

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## 14.3 RESERVATION POLICY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

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The reservation system in Tamil Nadu is much in contrast to the rest of India, not by the nature of reservation but by its history. When the first reservation protest hit New Delhi in May 2006, a contrasting quiet serenity was noticed in Chennai. Later, as the anti-reservation lobby gained in visibility in Delhi, Chennai saw quiet street protests demanding reservation.

Doctors in Chennai, including doctors association for social equality (DASE) were in the forefront expressing their support for reservation in institutions.

**November 26, 1949**

India accepts the Constitution, which includes the principle of reservations for SC & ST and has Article 340 directing State to constitute Backward Classes Commission to recommend similar measures.

**1950**

First amendment Act of the Indian Constitution)Article 340 of the Indian Constitution, 1950, granted reservation rights to OBC's

November 27, 1951: Dr. Babsaheb Ambedkar resigns from the Central Cabinet of PM Nehru, citing deliberate delay in acting on Article 340 as one of the reasons.

**1951**

16% Reservation for SC/ST and 25% Reservation for OBCs introduced. Total Reservation Stood at 41%

**1971**

Sattanathan Commission recommended Introduction of "Creamy Layer" and altering Reservation percentage for Backward Classes to 16% and separate reservation of 17% to Most Backward Classes (MBCs).

DMK Government increased OBC reservation to 31% and Reservation for SC/ST has been increased to 18%. Total Reservation stood at 49%

**1980**

ADMK government excludes "Creamy Layer" from OBC reservation benefits. Income Limit for availing Reservation benefit has been fixed at Rs 9000 Per Annum. DMK and other Opposition parties protested the decision.

Creamy Layer scheme withdrawn and Reservation % for OBC has been increased to 50%. Total Reservation Stood at 68%

**1989**

Statewide Road Blockade Agitations were launched by Vanniar Sangam (Parent Body of Pattali Makkal Katchi) demanding 20% reservations in State Government and 2% Reservations in Central Government exclusively for Vanniyar Caste.

DMK Government Split OBC reservations as 2 Parts with 30% for OBC and 20% for MBC. Separate Reservation of 1% introduced for Scheduled Tribes. Total Reservation percentage stood at 69%.

**1992**

Supreme Court, in Mandal Judgment, reiterated that Reservation percentage cannot exceed 50% and "Creamy Layer" to be excluded from Reservation benefits.

**1994**

Court instructed Tamil Nadu Government to follow 50% reservations in the case filed by famous lawyer K. M. Vijayan on behalf of VOICE Consumer forum. Anandkrishnan, one of the members of Oversight committee, and then Anna University Vice-Chancellor announced that 50% reservation will be followed.

### **69% Reservation was included in 9th Schedule.**

K. M. Vijayan was brutally attacked and maimed while leaving to New Delhi to file case in Supreme Court against inclusion of 69% reservation in 9th Schedule.<sup>[2]</sup>

### **2006**

Supreme Court asked Tamil Nadu Government to exclude Creamy Layer from Reservation benefits.

*Notes*

### **May 2006 -August 2006**

Anti Reservation Protests intensified in many parts of India.<sup>[3][4][5]</sup> Pro reservationists claim protests were intensified by media bias.<sup>[6]</sup> Tamil Nadu stayed calm. This is attributed to low percentage of Forward castes in Tamil Nadu (13%) as against 36% in India.

Alternative systems of Affirmative Action proposed by academics Prof. Purushottam Agrawal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in the form of the Multiple Index Related Affirmative Action (MIRAA) – and by Prof. Satish Deshpande and Dr. Yogendra Yadav of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies

Dr. Sam Pitroda, Chairperson of the National Knowledge Commission [an advisory body instituted by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh] came out in opposition to the proposed scheme to extend caste-based reservations to OBCs in institutes of Higher Education (<http://www.indiadaily.org/entry/sam-pitroda-review-quota-policy/>)

Dr. Pratab Bhanu Mehta, member-convener of the National Knowledge Commission resigns from his post in protest against the policy of reservations [Dr. Mehta's open letter of resignation

Indian Prime Minister appoints Oversight committee headed by former chief minister of Karnataka M. Veerappa Moily to suggest ways for implementation of reservations for Other Backward Classes and to suggest measures for increasing seats in educational institutions.

Oversight committee submits interim report and suggests phased implementation of reservations in central educational institutions for other backward classes.<sup>[1]</sup>

OBC reservation bill introduced in the Lok Sabha and referred to standing committee. It has not excluded creamy layer (rich and affluent amongst the other backward classes) from enjoying reservation benefits per Supreme Court judgment.<sup>[2]</sup>

Supreme Court referred inclusion of 69% reservation in Tamil Nadu in 9th schedule to 9 member bench

### **September 2006 – 2007**

Supreme Court observed that central Government is trying to introduce quota without adequate data.

Oversight committee submits final report.

Supreme Court upheld constitutional amendment for providing reservations in promotions for Scheduled castes and Tribes. It reiterated 50% limit and exclusion of Creamy layer from enjoying reservation benefits.<sup>[3]</sup>

Parliamentary standing committee recommended preference for non creamy layer (Poor among backwards) among backward classes from enjoying reservation benefits and comprehensive population survey to identify real backward people.<sup>[4]</sup>

Sachar committee submitted its report regarding backwardness of Indian Muslims. It made many recommendations for uplifting Indian Muslims. It indicated that current enrollment in educational institutions of non Muslim OBC's is almost equal to/close to their population. It also recommended alternative method for identifying real needy people.[5]

Union cabinet meeting rejected Parliamentary standing committee recommendations and decided to bring reservations bill by including creamy layer (Super rich) among other backward classes. Parliament passed OBC Reservations bill through voice vote.[6]

### April 2008

On 10 April 2008, the Supreme Court of India upheld the law that provides for 27% reservation for Other Backward Castes (OBCs) in educational institutions supported by the Central government, while ruling that the creamy layer among the OBCs should be excluded from the quota.<sup>[7][8]</sup>

### Present practice

At present, reservation works out to somewhat less than 69%, depending on how many non-reserved category students are admitted in the super-numeracy seats. If 100 seats are available, first, two merit lists are drawn up without considering community (reserved or unreserved), one for 31 seats and a second for 50 seats, corresponding to 69% reservation and 50% reservation respectively. Any non-reserved category students placing in the 50 seat list and not in the 31 seat list are admitted under super-numeracy quota (i.e.) seats are added to the 100 for these students. The 31 seat list is used as the non-reserved open admission list and 69 seats are filled up using the 69% reservation formula (30 seats OBC, 20 seats MBC, 18 seats SC and 1 seat ST). The effective reservation percentage depends on how many non-reserved category students figure in the 50 list and not in the 31 list. At one extreme, all 19 (added from 31 to make the 50 list) may be non-reserved category students, in which case the total reservation works out to about  $(50+19)/119$  or about 58%. At the other extreme, none of the 19 added to the 31 list may be from the non-reserved category, in which case no super-numeracy seats are created and reservation works out to be 70% as mandated by the state law.

### Present Reservation Scheme Details

The below details are provided as per Gazette of Government of Tamil Nadu

Main Category as per Government of Tamil Nadu	Sub Category as per Government of Tamil Nadu	Reservation Percentage for each Sub Category as per Government of Tamil Nadu	Reservation Percentage for each Main Category as per Government of Tamil Nadu	Category as per Government of India
Backward	Backward Class Non	26.5%	30%	Backward

Class (BC)	Muslims(BC) - General			Class
	BC Muslims	3.5%		
Most Backward Class (MBC)	Most Backward Communities (MBC)		20%	
	Denotified Community (DNC)			
Scheduled Castes	Only Scheduled Castes	15%	18%	Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes
	only for Arunthathi yar)	3%		
Scheduled Tribes		1% No Sub-Categories	1%	
<b>Total Reservation Percentage</b>			<b>69%</b>	

*Reservation policies and social justice*

*Notes*

### **Check Your Progress**

- How does reservation policy work?
- Which state has highest reservation in India?
- Who started Reservation in India?
- What comes under social justice?

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## 14.4 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS QUESTIONS

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- Reservation Policy in India is a process of reserving certain percentage of seats (maximum 50%) for a certain class such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes, etc. in Government educational institutions, government jobs, etc. The reservation policy is an age old policy being practiced in India.
- Maharashtra after the Union Cabinet approved the 10% reservation for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS), the reservation has been estimated to increase up to 75% making Maharashtra the state with the highest percentage of reservation in the country.
- The state of Kolhapur introduced reservations in 1902 — for backward castes in education. Ideas about reservation in independent India were shaped significantly by the so-called Poona Pact between B R Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.
- Social justice is a political and philosophical concept which holds that all people should have equal access to wealth, health, well-being, justice, and opportunity.

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## 14.5 SUMMARY

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- Total Reservation percentage stood at 69%. Supreme Court, in Mandal Judgement, reiterated that Reservation percentage cannot exceed 50% and "Creamy Layer" to be excluded from Reservation benefits. Court instructed Tamil Nadu Government to follow 50% reservations in the case filed by famous lawyer K. M.
- In 1935, Parliament passed the Government of India Act 1935, designed to give Indian provinces greater self-rule and set up a national federal structure. The reservation of seats for the Depressed Classes was incorporated into the act, which came into force in 1937.
- The Indian Constitution has a law for the same and according to this; reservation has been made to bring underprivileged classes at par with privileged or general ones.
- A well - organized reservation system allows hotels to ensure a steady flow of guests into their properties. Hotel chains offer their members the ability to fill 30 percent or more of available rooms on a nightly basis.
- Ever since it achieved Independence, India has seen the reservation system in place in its job and education sectors. But the reservation system has existed in other parts of the world with different names, before it was adopted in India.
- They cannot be excluded from reservation policies because they are entitled to protection against discrimination based on their group identity. As for economically weak SCs and STs, they need both financial support as well as reservation to ensure fair access to employment and education.

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## 14.6 KEY WORDS

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*Reservation policies and social justice*

• **Poona Pact:** The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of depressed classes and caste Hindu leaders on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of British India government. Contrary to popular belief, Mahatma Gandhi was not involved in signing the pact. It was made on 26 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona, India. It was signed by B.R Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes and Madan Mohan Malviya on behalf of the Caste Hindus as a means to end the fast that Gandhi was undertaking in jail as a protest against the decision by British prime minister Ramsay MacDonald to give separate electorates to depressed classes for the election of members of provincial legislative assemblies in British India. They finally agreed upon 148 electoral seats.

*Notes*

• **Social justice:** Social justice is a political and philosophical concept which holds that all people should have equal access to wealth, health, well-being, justice, and opportunity.

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## 14.7 SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### Short Answer Questions

1. What is social justice in Tamil Nadu?
2. What are the 5 principles of social justice?
3. What is the importance of reservation?

### Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the reservation policy in Tamil Nadu?
2. Give a detailed the social justice?

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## 14.8 FURTHER READINGS

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Rajayyan, K-History of Madurai, 1736-1801 A.D.  
Rajayyan, K- A Real History of Tamil Nadu, upto 2004 A.D.  
Subramanian, N- History of Tamil Nadu (PL.II)  
Baker, C.J- The politics of South India  
Nadarajan, C-Social History of Modern Tamil Nadu  
Devenesan, A-History of Tamil Nadu (up to 1995 A.D)

**DISTANCE EDUCATION – CBCS- (2019-2020 Academic Year onwards)**  
**Question Paper Pattern (ESE) – Theory**

*Model question paper*

UG/PG/P.G Diploma Programmes

Time: 3 Hours  
Maximum: 75 Marks

**Part-A (10x2=20 Marks)**

Answer all questions

1. What does it mean to be independent?
2. What is the kula kalvi thittam?
3. What was the basis of states Reorganization Act 1956??
4. Who defeated Kamaraj?
5. What is kamraj plan?
6. What were the main reasons for the birth of Dravidian party?
7. What are the Amma Schemes in Tamil Nadu?
8. Which article of Indian Constitution divides the power between Centre and state?
9. How many countries is Tamil language spoken?
10. How many five year plans are there?

**Part-B (5x5=25 Marks)**

**Answer all questions choosing either (A) or (B)**

11. a. Explain the kula kalvi thittam Tamil Nadu?  
(Or)  
b. How did the North South Border Agitations?
12. a. Explain the Formation of Madras State?  
(Or)  
b. Give a detailed Social and Economic development in Kamaraj rule?
13. a. Give a detailed Achievements of Congress Ministry 1947-67 in Tamil Nadu?  
(Or)  
b. Describe the Formation of DMK?
14. a. Give a detailed C.N. Annadurai and His Ministry?  
(Or)  
b. Give a detailed M. Karunanidhi and His Ministry?
15. a. Explain the Socio-Economic developments in AIADMK administration?  
(Or)  
b. Describe the Five Year Plan and Tamil Nadu?

**Part-C (3x10=30 Marks)**

**(Answer any 3 out of 5 questions)**

16. Explain the states Reorganization Act?
17. Describe the Developmental Schemes in Kamaraj tenet?
18. Explicate the Anti-Hindi agitations of Tamil Nadu?
19. Give a detailed Centre, State Relations Since 1947?
20. Explain the reservation policy in Tamil Nadu?