

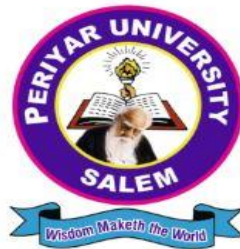
# **PERIYAR UNIVERSITY**

**(NAAC 'A++' Grade with CGPA 3.61 (Cycle - 3) State University - NIRF Rank 56 -  
State Public University Rank 25)**

**SALEM - 636 011, Tamil Nadu, India.**

**CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND ONLINE EDUCATION  
(CDOE)**

**M.A HISTORY  
SEMESTER - I**



**ELECTIVE II - ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU  
(Candidates admitted from 2025 onwards)**

# **PERIYAR UNIVERSITY**

## **CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND ONLINE EDUCATION (CDOE)**

### **M.A History 2025 admission onwards**

#### **ELECTIVE - II**

#### **Administrative History of Tamil Nadu**

Prepared by:

Dr.S.Swaminathan  
Associate Professor  
Dept. of History  
Thiruvalluvar Government Arts College  
Rasipuram-637 401

Scrutinized & Verified by:

BOS Members,  
Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE)  
Periyar University  
Salem - 636011

## Unit I

### Justice Party

**Unit I: Justice Party** - A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar- Raja of Panangal- P. Subburayan – Raja of Bobbili - achievements- reservation- Communal GO- creation of staff selection board- right to vote for women- regulation of temples- mid –day meal scheme

#### Objective

- To address historical disparities and promote social justice by providing equitable opportunities for marginalized communities.
- To vote for women, the Justice Party actively contributed to the empowerment and political inclusion of women in the democratic process.
- To addressing social welfare concerns, particularly related to child nutrition and education, thereby contributing to the overall well-being of the population.

#### Introduction

This element will found the structure for the examination by featuring the phases of history of administration, particularly in the city of Madras as the fundamental way to deal with the understanding of the state or government in the meantime distinguishing the basic record keeping highlights that portrayed each stage. Since various variables have formed the idea of open organization into what it is today, the method of reasoning for regulatory change will be examined, for the most part. This discourse will be vital so as to: arrange the examination in the more extensive getting of grant or managerial change and record keeping; produce suspicions for the investigation; justify the exploration; and point of confinement the extent of the examination. History is as “an unending conversation” between the past and the present, an exchange between the occasions of the past, present and developing future closures. The student of

history elucidates of the past, his significance of the critical and vital, advances with the dynamic rise in new objectives. Truth be told, history can be composed just by the individuals who find and acknowledge the logic of direction in history itself. The conviction that we have originated from some place is firmly connected with the conviction that we are going to some place. History, thus, secures importance and objectivity just when it builds up an intelligible connection among past and future. History is the living past of man. It is the Endeavour made by man through hundreds of years to remake, portray and decipher his very own past. History is aggregate memory, the storage facility of experience through which individuals build up feeling of their social character and their future prospects. History in its essence is change and movement. History is a social process in which individuals are engaged as social beings. The word history has two generally accepted meanings as it refers to history as event or as record. History is the past experience of mankind. History is the memory of past experience as it has been present ed largely in written records. However, at practical level, history is the product of historians' work in reconstructing the flow of events from the original written traces or sources into narrative account.

## Administration

The Administration at the State level is the front line of nation in general administration framework in the nation. Be it the issue of ration or electoral identity cards, attainment of food grains, usage of work ensure plans, supply of drinking water, change of land records, working of grade schools and medicinal services focuses or control of epidemics in the wide open, it is the instrumentalities of the State and District administration with which residents need to associate. The establishments of the State and District administration exist essentially to give these administrations to the subjects. There are set down guidelines and methods for each part of the administration's working and its association with the common man. Chennai is expressed to be an imperative benefactor towards managerial, military, and monetary focus since the first century. The Pallava, the Chola, the Pandya, and

Vijayanagar the discernible lines led over Chennai. Madras, gained its name from Madarasapattinam which is an angling town arranged toward the north of Fort St. George. There are different renditions identified with the beginning of the name Madras. One of the hypotheses expresses that the name Madre de Deus must be given by the Portuguese to the town when they landed therein the sixteenth century.

### **Governance of Madras**

However in spite of the fact that Fort St. George may seem miserable and inept by the norms that are anticipated from a cutting edge state, it was, truth be told, superbly tuned to the necessities of the mid nineteenth-century British Empire. For Parliament in London and for government in India, it existed to give a high return of income and to ensure its own security. Both of these undertakings it performed outstandingly, in reality superior to some other commonplace administration. Its legislature was carried on by Orin light of a legitimate concern for men who freely had a vast offer of political expert in local society. The presence of a tight snare of local associations between the legislature and the general public clarifies Fort St. George's accomplishment in raising the incomes, keeping the harmony and saving its very own political security.

### **The Madras Legislative Council**

The Madras Legislative Council was set up in 1921 under the Government of India Act 1919. The term of the Council was for a time of three years. It comprised of 132 individuals from which 34 were designated by the Governor and the rest were chosen. It met out of the blue on ninth January 1921 at Fort St. George, Madras. The Council was initiated by the Duke of Connaught, a fatherly uncle of the King of England, on twelfth January 1921 dependent on the demand made by Governor Lord Wellington. The Governor tended to the Council on fourteenth February 1921. The Second and Third Councils, under this Act were established after the general elections held.

### **MadrasMunicipalCorporation**

Other than the District and Sub-region Local Self-Government (Mofussal) there was a City Municipal Administration in Madras. The Administration of the Municipal issues of the City of Madras is represented by the City Municipality Act, TV of 1919. Area 4 of this Act enlists the Administration to the accompanying three specialists: (1) The Council, (2) Standing Committee and (3) the Commissioner. The Councilors used to choose every year, from among them a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor. This decision is directed at the primary board meeting. Till 1930, just an individual from specific Community had been getting a charge out of the restraining infrastructure of that office. But in the year 1930, a tradition was set up by which people from the minority Communities likewise got chosen as Mayor.

### **CorporationofMadrasunderDiarchy**

The Administration of the Municipal undertakings of the city of Madras is administered by the Municipality Act IV of 1919. Area 4 of this Act depends the administration to the accompanying three specialists, (1) The Council, (2) Standing Committee and (3) The Commissioner. The Councilors used to choose every year in the period of November from amongthema 'Mayor'anda 'Deputy Mayor' wasto be done at the FirstCouncil Meeting in the month of November consistently.

### **TaxationandFinanceCommittee**

This Committee was entrusted with the utilization of budget grants. As the works of the Civic administration expanded, more Committees were formed and there was redistribution of functionsamongthem.ByanAmendment Actin1936twomorecommittees,onefor'Accounts' and the other for 'Town Planning' and enhancements, were shaped making the all out number six. The obligations of the Taxation and Finance Committee were exchanged to the 'Records Committee' and consent wasallowed for extra 'Standing Committees', to be setup with the past authorize of the Government. A Joint Committee was likewise shaped to consider matters of regular enthusiasm identifying with the Corporation and adjoining local

bodies. Governance of Madras. The administration in Madras was both significantly more and significantly not exactly the hundred or so Europeans who created its senior common administration. Associated with it, somehow, were the British Parliament, sitting six thousand miles away and worried about the issues of an International Empire; scarcely educated workers, on pay rates of four shillings every month; and the expansive range of individuals and interest which lay between them. At its most elevated amount, Madras was represented by three separate approaches making bodies: the Secretary-of-State-in Council in London, Government of India in Calcutta till 1911 (later Delhi since 1911) and the Government Fort St. George in Madras city. It isn't astonishing that the events of threat between the three were successive and severe as each looked for preferred standpoint to the detriment of others.

### **Structure and Functions of Municipalities**

Municipal Government is the political administration of urban, rural and rural networks that are not run specifically by the Central or State Government. Generally the term 'Municipality' by and large alludes to urban networks or urban communities and the term 'Municipal Government' refers to the political association or hardware used to direct open issues in such zones. The aim of the Municipal Government is to satisfy all the household needs of the people in that particular location. It tosses the field open for their helpful and innovative exercises. Further it likewise gives a chance to the declaration of political cognizance. Also, as methods for political instruction it renders the nationals fit for their municipal obligations and duties, it empowers them to take an interest out in the open issues. It additionally produces among the general population on tasteful sense that prompts them decorate and embellish the land they occupy. Further, it gives the best chance to people to of far their nearby information and energy's powerful influence for the arrangement of their own exceptional issues.

### **Corporation of Madras under Diarchy**

The Administration of the Municipal undertakings of the city of Madras is

administered by the Municipality Act IV of 1919. Area 4 of this Act depends the administration to the accompanying three specialists, (1) The Council, (2) Standing Committee and (3) The Commissioner. The Councilors used to choose every year in the period of November from among them a 'Mayor' and a 'Deputy Mayor' was to be done at the First Council Meeting in the month of November consistently.

### **Judiciary System in Madras**

The early centers of British power in India were the three Presidency Towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta which were established by the British and which developed nearly from a scratch. The year 1726 establishes a milestone in the Indian Legal History as it gave new introduction to the legal framework in the three Presidency towns. The legal framework at the Presidency towns was planned fundamentally to direct equity to the Englishmen. In any case, with the progression of time, the Indian populace of these settlements expanded and, along these lines, alterations must be made in the legal framework with the end goal of accommodating the administration of equity to these individuals too. In spite of this reality, in any case, the legal hardware in the Presidency Towns remained intensely situated towards the English legitimate framework.

### **Government of Tamil Nadu Administration – Current Scenario**

The Governor of Tamil Nadu is the protected leader of the state while the Chief Minister of the state heads the administration and furthermore the council of ministers. Tamil Nadu has a populace of 72,13,958 according to registration 2011 and covers an area of 1,30,058 km. The state is partitioned for authoritative reason into 33 districts, 76 revenue divisions, 220 taluks, 10 municipal corporations, 148 municipalities, 385 Panchayat unions, 561 town Panchayats and 12,524 village Panchayat. The State Government departments are controlled by 33 ministries headed by a different clergyman for every service. At local level District Collectors head every one of the divisions of the state Government. Evolution of Madras Presidency From the earliest starting point of the fifteenth century European countries looked for an ocean course to India. Vasco da Gama found an ocean course in 1498 and made an effective voyage to India and landed solidly at Calicut



in May 1491. Thus the doors of India were opened to European dealers. The English East India Company was the endowment of Queen Elizabeth I who allowed an imperial sanction to a gathering of shippers who presented an appeal to her asking for authorization to establish an organization. It was given restrictive benefits of "exchanging into the East Indies" for a term of fifteen years. Subsequently the British time frame in India first lights with the foundation of East India Company on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1600 by a Royal Charter issued by the Queen Elizabeth of British Empire. From that point, it was given sure powers and benefits to continue exchange with India in the manner in which it loved. Consequently, a lot more sanctions were issued to enhance the exchanging exercises of the organization. The East India Company in far exceeds capacity from the British crown as well as from the Incomparable Mughals. In 1608 British commander Hawkins took endeavors to get authorization for exchange India from the Emperor Jahangir. The English Ambassadors Thomas Allworth in 1612 and Thomas Roe in 1615 were very effective in motivating authorizations to build up manufacturing plants in Mughal domains. In 1628 Annamalai was gotten by the organization. As it was increased through the impact of a Chief by name Arumuga Mudali the English had the beauty to call it after him. Discovering this place not reasonable for their business exercises because of absence of assets and warmth of the local Nayak it was chosen by the Directors of East India Company to surrender that put. Be that as it may, they sent their request with this impact just in 1638-39. The Growth of Legislature in Madras Presidency An administration is evaluated through its result. In the event that the result is advantage, peace and welfare situated it is valued by all. Majority rule government and Political gatherings assume indispensable jobs in the definition of a legislature. It prepares for an individual to display his or her expertise and capacity in administration. Legislatures have both the chosen and selected agents and whichever political gathering directions the larger part it frames a service. Every single political gathering has its very own financial and political strategies. At the point when a political gathering picks up power it endeavors to actualize its arrangements through the service it frames. Without legislature,

there is no service in a vote-based system. It will be valued if the development of legislature is managed, in this examination work. Madras Municipal Corporation Other than the District and Sub-region Local Self-Government (Muffassal) there was a City Municipal Administration in Madras.<sup>10</sup> The Administration of the Municipal undertakings of the City of Madras is administered by the City Municipality Act, TV of 1919. Segment of this Act depends the Administration to the accompanying three specialists.

### **Tamil Nadu Police**

The Police (TN) based control on administration vests with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who holds the portfolio of Home Minister. The co-ordination as well as supervision of Police organized by the Home Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu. The head for the force was a Police (Director\_General), is responsible for maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crimes in an area spanning 130058 Sq.Kms. with a population of over 7.2 courses per the Census 2001. 87,973 workforce bear on the power of the Police Force of Tamil Nadu are deployed throughout the State. The 8 metropolitan cities within Tamil Nadu - Madurai, Chennai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Vellore & Erode. Each of the cities has a City Police force, headed by a Commissioner of Police. There are thirty-two police districts in Tamil Nadu, each headed by a Superintendent of Police. The police (Tamil Nadu) have a variety of Distinctions and honors to its credit. It has the leading strength of women police personnel in the country, the highest number of women police stations in the country, the first women special police battalion, the first women Commando Force in the Country, the first established Finger Print Lab in the World, the first Integrated Modern in the country (Control room) and has the largest number of computers against other police departments in the Country and this has resulted in the reduction of overall number of crimes registered over the years.

### **Economic Administration**

The collector of each district took control over the Administration. Their major goal was to levy huge tax on the working community and generate huge money,

thereby increasing the economy. However, certain presidencies were understaffed,

especially the madras presidency. The collector was held responsible for almost all the activities that were carried out. After the East India Company was to a considerable extent firmly established in the Madras Presidency by 1801, the process of consolidation of its political power and setting up of its administrative machinery to govern this vast area had taken place. Simultaneously, they were accompanied by new revenue policies as its motivation was primarily economic. The major con is that, the colonial policy followed by the British had a huge negative hit on the economy and the socio- political life.

### **Agriculture**

Indian agriculture was quite orthodox and simple and did not have a global reach till the early 20th century under The British. They had to meet the increasing demand for the growing popularity of handicrafts across the globe and hence faced the heat from the British. This led stayed simply an income of survival for almost all the farmers. On the other part of 19th century, starvation worsens the circumstances of farming even more. The ruler (British) was not taking enough steps in developing irrigation related facilities.

At the reach of 19<sup>th</sup> century, there were minute variations with respect to agriculture based practices followed in India. All through the centuries (past), farmers (Indian) were cultivating similar kind of crops. Wheat and rice were the 2 major crops of India trailed by barley & jawed. Alternate crops, grown in India from the first, constituting of oil seeds, pulses (varieties), jute, spices, indigo & cotton. All the variety of crops were grown in India utilizing simple tools as well as implements like sickle and spade, wooden \_plough(light), supported by means of animal power. Unenclosed, open field based cultivation were the practices of India. The traditional kind of crops based rotation was carried in regaining the fertility. Farmers found to utilize only manures (natural). Marketing as well as storage facilities were completely insufficient.

### **Administration in the State of Madras**

The Madras Presidency was one of the strategically as well as politically

important region in the British Indian regime. It was also called as the Presidency of Fort St.George and was the southernmost province of the British bounded by seas on its east, west and south. On the Northern side there were the Presidency of

Bombay, the states of Mysore and the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, the highlands of the Central provinces and Bihar and Orissa. On the South-East was the British Colony of Ceylon separated by the Palk Strait. The Amindiv and Laccadive Islands formed a part of the Madras Presidency being attached to districts of South Canara and Malabar respectively for administrative purpose. The Madras Presidency comprised of 26 districts. The five independent states- Travancore, Cochin, Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur were subject to the control of the Presidency. 15 The extreme length of the Presidency from North-East to South-West was about 950 miles and its extreme breadth about 450 miles. The Presidency contained an area of about 1,40,000 square miles with a population of nearly 31 million in the early 1900. For nearly a century and a half until India's independence in 1947, the twelve Tamil Districts that lay in the South-Eastern corner of the Indian sub-continent formed the core part of the Madras Presidency while Tamil language happened to be the dialect of the region with Madras as the Head Quarters. Thus Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madura, The Nilgiris, Ramnad, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly were the originally classified and delimited Tamil Districts in the Madras Presidency. India as the peninsular part of South Asian ever had a singularly administered polity encompassing its whole territory and as such presented itself as a landscape of a mixture of diverse cultural, linguistic, social and political interests confining to their respective regions even from the pre-Medieval era but flourishing with a vastly fertile soil and different crafts of manufacture. Such diversity coupled with disunity among the ruling classes happened to be easily prone to external aggression, in invasion and occupation from the Persians, Mongolians, Afghans-descent war-lords, Turks and Mughals often suppressing the natives and supplanting their reigns with ruthless, barbaric and plunderers onslaught. This phenomenon was manifestly continued by the English merchants also in their quest for gainful trade, wealth and power with royal and official patronage who ultimately became the rulers of India transforming the country as a Colony of the British rule commencing from the nineteenth century.

## **Social Religious Reform Movement in Tamil Nadu**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Society was influenced by radical thinker due to the impact of western education. Many social evils like sati, polygamy, child marriage, untouchability, female infanticide, were practiced in the state. In order to eradicate these social evils many social reforms, movement emerged in Tamil Nadu.

### **Justice Party (1916–1944)**

The Justice Party, officially known as the South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF), was a pioneering political and social movement in Tamil Nadu that played a crucial role in anti-Brahminism, social justice, and Dravidian politics. It was founded in 1916 by C. Natesa Mudaliar, T. M. Nair, and P. Theagaraya Chetty.

#### **Origins and Formation**

Formed in 1916 as a response to Brahmin dominance in administration, politics, and education.

It emerged from the Non-Brahmin Manifesto, published by Dr. T. M. Nair and Theagaraya Chetty.

Advocated for reservations in education and jobs for non-Brahmins, especially for Backward

Classes, Dalits, and Dravidians.

#### **Key Objectives**

- ❖ Opposition to Brahmin dominance in government and society.
- ❖ Social justice and reservations for marginalized communities.
- ❖ Secularism and opposition to caste-based oppression.
- ❖ Support for women's education and empowerment.
- ❖ Demand for local self-rule and greater autonomy from British rule.

#### **Role in Politics and Administration**

##### **(i) Early Electoral Success (1920–1937)**

- ❖ Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919), the first elections in

British India were held in 1920.

- ❖ The Justice Party won a majority in the Madras Presidency and formed the first non-Congress government in India.
- ❖ P. Theagaraya Chetty, Raja of Panagal, and B. Munuswamy Naidu led the government.
- ❖ Introduced reservations for non-Brahmins in government jobs and education (first time in India).

#### **(ii) Decline in Popularity (1937–1944)**

- ❖ The Indian National Congress gained support, especially after C. Rajagopalachari became Chief Minister in 1937.
- ❖ The rise of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy and the Self-Respect Movement challenged the Justice Party's leadership.
- ❖ Many Justice Party members joined the DravidarKazhagam (DK) in 1944, marking its transformation into a Dravidian movement.

#### **Legacy and Impact**

- ❖ Pioneered affirmative action policies in India (reservation system).
- ❖ Laid the foundation for Dravidian politics, later continued by Dravida MunnetraKazhagam (DMK) and All India Anna Dravida MunnetraKazhagam (AIADMK).
- ❖ Opposed Hindi imposition, which remains a major political issue in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Influenced Periyar's Self-Respect Movement, which led to greater social reforms.

#### **Conclusion**

The Justice Party played a crucial role in Tamil Nadu's social and political transformation, advocating for non-Brahmin empowerment, secularism, and social justice. Though it dissolved in 1944, its legacy continues in Tamil Nadu's Dravidian political movements.

#### **(i) A.SubbarayuluReddiyar**



A. SubbarayaluReddiyar was a Tamil politician and the first Chief Minister (Premier) of Madras Presidency under the diarchy system introduced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919). He was a key leader of the Justice Party and played a significant role in non-Brahmin politics and administrative reforms in Tamil Nadu.

#### **(a) Early Life and Political Career**

- ❖ Born in 1855 in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Became active in politics as a part of the Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation), which fought for social justice and non-Brahmin representation.
- ❖ He was known for his administrative skills and leadership in early Tamil Nadu politics.

#### **First Chief Minister of Madras Presidency (1920–1921)**

##### **Formation of Government**

- ❖ In 1920, the first provincial elections were held under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, introducing diarchy (dual government rule).
- ❖ The Justice Party won the majority, and A. SubbarayaluReddiyar was chosen as the first Premier (Chief Minister) of Madras Presidency.
- ❖ He formed the first non-Brahmin government in India, marking a shift in regional governance.

#### **(b). Key Policies and Achievements**

- ❖ Introduced reservations for non-Brahmins in education and government jobs, laying the foundation for the reservation system in India.
- ❖ Expanded primary education, with a focus on making schools accessible to the backward classes.
- ❖ Supported local governance and rural administration reforms.

#### **(c) Challenges and Resignation**

- ❖ Due to health issues, he served as Chief Minister for only six months (from 17 December 1920 to 11 July 1921).

- ❖ Panagal Raja (Raja of Panagal) succeeded him as the next Justice Party leader and Chief Minister.

**(d) Legacy and Impact**

- ❖ Pioneered non-Brahmin political representation, leading to the rise of Dravidian politics.
- ❖ His administration set the stage for social justice policies in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Remembered as a founding leader of Tamil Nadu's Justice Party-led government.

Diwan Bahadur Agaram Subbarayalu Reddiar (b. 15 October 1855 – d. November 1921) was a landlord and Chief Minister or Premier of Madras Presidency from 17 December 1920 to 11 July 1921. Subbarayalu Reddiar was born in a Reddiar family of South Arcot in 1855. He studied law in the West. On his return to India, Subbarayalu Reddiar involved himself in district politics of South Arcot and served as a district board president. Initially, he joined the Indian National Congress but left the party in 1916 to join the Justice Party. When the Justice Party was elected to power in the Madras Presidency in the first general elections in November 1920, Subbarayalu Reddiar was chosen as Chief Minister. Thus, Subbarayalu Reddiar is the first Chief Minister of Madras Presidency.

Diwan Bahadur Agaram Subbarayalu Reddiar (15 October 1855 – November 1921) was a landlord and Chief Minister or Premier of Madras Presidency from 17 December 1920 to 11 July 1921. Subbarayalu Reddiar was born in a Reddiar family of South Arcot in 1855. He studied law in the West. On his return to India, Subbarayalu Reddiar involved himself in district politics of South Arcot and served as a district board president. Initially, he joined the Indian National Congress but left the party in 1916 to join the Justice Party. When the Justice Party was elected to power in the Madras Presidency in the first general elections in November 1920,

Subbaraya Reddiar was chosen as Chief Minister. Thus, Subbaraya Reddiar is the first Chief Minister of Madras Presidency. Subbaraya Reddiar served as Chief Minister till 11 July 1921 when he resigned on grounds of health. He died soon afterwards.

### **Origin of Justice Party**

Due to over domination of Brahmins in government administration. The British gave them job though they constituted only 3% of the population. Hence non-Brahmins of Tamil Nadu united together under the leadership of Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar. They formed South Indian Liberal Federation in 1916. Later in 1917 this association was called "Justice Party". In the 1920 election, Justice Party came to power. Subbaraya Reddiar became the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency. During Justice Party Government all communities shared the official and administration benefits, and issued Communal G.O. in 1921 and 1922. The Staff selection Board was established in 1924. On this basis, Public Service Commission was established first time in India in 1929. Andhra University and Annamalai University was started. Hindu Religious Endowment Act (1921) - Non-Brahmin Archakas can be in the temple. Act of 1921, Women was given voting rights.

### **Self Respect Movement**

Brahmins dominated the administration in the British period, non-Brahmins were deprived and treated badly. E.V. Ramasamy headed the Self respect movement. E.V. Ramasamy - (Eye / Periyar) Born - 17th September 1879 at Erode. Father Name: Venkatta Naicker. Mother Name: Chinna Thayammal. Wife Name: Nagammal. He left Indian National Congress in 1925 at the Kancheepuram session. Started the self-respect movement in 1925. He started 'Kudiyarasu' a Tamil weekly in 1925 and 'Revolt' an English journal in 1928. He was against untouchability, he with the support of Justice Party, passed the Anti - Untouchability Act in 1930. This movement led to the foundation of casteless society in Tamil Nadu. Welfare of Women: This

movement passed a number of resolutions for passing of legislations. The most important legislation was Widow Remarriage Act, Women Right's to property Act, Abolition of Devadasi Act. Devadasi Act was abolished by the Act of 1930 with the earnest effort made by Dr. Muthu Lakshmi.

### **Justice Party**

The Justice Party, officially known as South Indian Liberal Federation (S. I. L. F.), was the political wing of Then Nala Urimai Sangam (literal translation: The South Indian Welfare Association). The Justice Party derived its name from an English-language daily of that time, named Justice.

The Justice Party was established in 1917 as the South Indian Liberal federation by Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty and Dr. T. M. Nair as a result of a series of non-Brahmin conferences and meetings in the Madras Presidency. The formation of the SILF or the Justice Party marked the culmination of a series of failed efforts to establish an organization representing the non-Brahmins of the Presidency. The early political work of the party involved petitioning the imperial administrative bodies and British politicians demanding more representation for non-Brahmins in administration and in the government.

In 1920, elections were held in the Madras Presidency as per the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. The Justice party contested the elections and was elected to power. The party ruled the province for six years before giving way to the independent ministry of P. Subbarayan in 1926. The Justice Party, however, recaptured power in the Presidency in the 1930 elections and ruled till 1937 when it lost to the Indian National Congress. It never recovered from the defeat and was eventually withdrawn from politics in 1944 by its then President E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker. A rebel faction called itself the Justice Party and survived till 1957 when it was eventually disbanded due to poor performance.

The Justice Party's period in power is remembered for the introduction of caste-based affirmative action and also for the educational and religious reforms it introduced. The Justice Party under E. V. Ramasami spearheaded

the anti-Hindi agitations of 1937 and allied with Mohammad Ali Jinnah in its demand for separation from the Indian union.

### **Justice Party- Rule**

Adyarchy was created in Madras Presidency in the year 1920 as per the Montagu- Chelmsford reforms and provisions were made for elections in the Presidency. In the first elections held in November 1920, the Justice Party was elected to power. A. Subbarayalu Reddiar became the first Chief Minister of Madras Presidency. However, he resigned soon after a short period due to declining health and was replaced with Sir P. Ramarayaningar, the Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Health. The party split in late 1923 when C. R. Reddy resigned from primary membership and formed a splinter group which allied with Swarajists who were in opposition. A no-confidence motion was passed against Ramarayaningar's government on November 27, 1923, which was however defeated 65-44. Ramarayaningar, popularly known as the Raja of Panagal, remained in power till November 1926. The passing of the First communal Government Order (G.O. No.613) which introduced reservations to government jobs, in August 1921, remains one of the high points of his rule. In the next elections held in 1926, the Justice Party lost. However, as no party was able to attain clear majority, the Governor set up an independent government under the leadership of P. Subbarayan and nominated members to support it.

Soon after the demise of the Raja of Panagal, the Justice Party broke into two factions: the Constitutionalists and the Ministerialists. The Ministerialists were led by N. G. Ranga and were in favor of allowing Brahmins to join the Party. In 1930, the Justice Party was victorious and P. Munuswamy Naidu became the Chief Minister. However, the exclusion of Zamindars from the Ministry split the Justice Party once again. Fearing a no-confidence motion against him, Munuswamy Naidu resigned in November 1932 and the Raja of Bobbili was appointed Chief Minister. The Justice Party eventually lost

in the 1937 elections to the Indian National Congress and Chakravarti Rajagopalachari became Chief Minister of Madras Presidency.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the Anti-Brahmin movement evolved in the Madras Presidency. This movement was launched by a Congressman E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, who, unhappy with the principles and policies of the Brahmin leadership of the provincial Congress, moved to the Justice Party in 1925. E. V. R., Periyar, as he was affectionately called, launched a venomous attack on Brahmins, Hinduism and Hindu superstitions in periodicals and news papers such as Viduthala and Justice. He also participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha which campaigned for the rights of untouchables in Travancore to enter temples.

### **Achievements of Justice Party**

The Justice Party Government introduced many reform measures with the active support of the Governor. The following are its noteworthy achievements:

1. The Madras Panchayats Act and the Madras Local Boards Act were passed in 1920. These most momentous Acts increased the importance of grass-root direct democratic organizations and opened them up to a wide range of interests in local areas.

2. The Communal G.O.s of 1921 and 1922 provided for the first time reservation of jobs in government bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities in increased proportions.

3. The Hindu Religious Endowment Act of 1921 sought to do away with the corruption in the religious endowments and committees were constituted for the proper management of the temple properties.

4. The despicable Devadasi system was abolished.

5. The Madras State Aid to Industries Act of 1922 was intended to provide credit to industries, allot land and water to them, helped to do research

and to guarantee minimum return to the capital invested. It was the first major attempt to promote industrial progress in the presidency.

6. Primary Education was extended to the children of the depressed and deprived classes through fee concession, scholarship and mid-day meals.
7. Porampoke lands were allotted to landless poor to construct houses.
8. Women were granted voting right on par with men.
9. The Staff Selection Board, created in 1924, was upgraded into the Public Service Commission in 1929.
10. The working of the University of Madras was reorganized.

The Andhra and Annamalai Universities were established in 1926 and 1929 respectively.

### **(ii) Raja of Panagal**

Raja of Panagal (1872–1928) – Architect of Social Justice in Tamil Nadu

Raja of Panagal (Ramarayaningar, 1872–1928) was a prominent leader of the Justice Party and served as the Chief Minister (Premier) of Madras Presidency from 1921 to 1926. He played a crucial role in introducing reservations for non-Brahmins, expanding social justice policies, and strengthening Dravidian politics in Tamil Nadu.

### **(a) Early Life and Political Career**

- ❖ Born in Kalahasti (present-day Andhra Pradesh) in 1872.
- ❖ Educated in law and administration, later becoming involved in social reform and politics.
- ❖ Joined the Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation), advocating for non-Brahmin representation in governance.

### **(b). Chief Minister of Madras Presidency (1921–1926)**

#### **Formation of Government**

- ❖ After A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar resigned due to health issues, Raja of Panagal became the second Chief Minister of Madras Presidency in

1921.

- ❖ Led the first non-Brahmin government in India, advancing social justice policies.

**(c).Key Administrative and Social Reforms**

- ❖ Reservations for Non-Brahmins (1921) – Pioneering Affirmative Action
- ❖ Implemented reservations in government jobs and education for non-Brahmins, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs).
- ❖ This was the first reservation policy in India, influencing later policies at the national level.
- ❖ Expansion of Education
- ❖ Increased funding for schools and colleges, ensuring access to education for backward communities.
- ❖ Supported free primary education for lower-caste students.
- ❖ Land and Administrative Reforms
- ❖ Introduced laws for equitable land distribution.
- ❖ Modernized the civil service, reducing Brahmin dominance in government administration.
- ❖ Opposition to Hindi Imposition
- ❖ Strongly opposed the imposition of Hindi in Tamil Nadu, promoting Tamil as the administrative language.
- ❖ His efforts laid the groundwork for the later Dravidian movement against Hindi imposition.

**(c). Decline of the Justice Party and Resignation (1926)**

- ❖ The Justice Party lost popularity due to internal conflicts and opposition from the Indian National Congress.
- ❖ In 1926, he stepped down after the Justice Party lost the elections.
- ❖ Continued to be an important voice for non-Brahmin rights until his death in 1928.

**(d). Legacy and Impact**



- ❖ Father of the Reservation System in India – His policies laid the foundation for modern affirmative action in India.
- ❖ Inspired the Dravidian Movement, later carried forward by Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, DMK, and AIADMK.
- ❖ His administrative reforms strengthened Tamil Nadu's governance system, influencing later political developments.
- ❖ Several institutions, including Panagal Park in Chennai, are named in his honor.
- ❖ Raja of Panagal was a visionary leader who transformed Tamil Nadu's governance by promoting social justice, education, and reservation policies. His leadership paved the way for Dravidian politics, shaping Tamil Nadu's political landscape for decades

Raja Sir PanagantiRamarayaningar KCIE (9 July 1866 – 16 December1928), also known as the Raja of Panagal, was a zamindar of Kalahasti,a Justice Party leader and the Chief Minister or Premier of Madras Presidency from 11 July 1921 to 3 December 1926. Ramarayaningar was born in Srikalahasti, Chittoor district on 9 July 1866. He was educated in Madras and obtained degrees in Sanskrit, law, philosophy and Dravidian languages before entering politics. He was one of the founder-members of the Justice Party and served as its President from 1925 to 1928.

Raja Sir PanagantiRamarayaningar KCIE (9 July 1866 – 16 December 1928), also knownas the Raja of Panagal, was a zamindar of Kalahasti,a Justice Party leader and the Chief Minister or Premier of Madras Presidency from 11 July 1921 to 3 December 1926. Ramarayaningar was born in Srikalahasti, Chittoor district on 9 July 1866. He was educated in Madras and obtained degrees in Sanskrit, law, philosophy and Dravidian languages before entering politics. He was one of the founder-members of the Justice Party and served as its President from1925 to 1928.From17 December 1920 to11 July 1921,Ramarayaningar served as the Minister of Local Self-Government in the

first Justice Party government led by A. SubbarayaluReddiar. He served as the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency from 11 July 1921 to 3 December 1926. He introduced a number of reforms during his tenure. The Thyagaraya Nagar locality in Chennai was developed during his Chief-Minister ship. Ramarayaningar resigned as Chief Minister in 1926 when the Justice Party failed to obtain majority in the 1926 elections to the Madras Legislative Council. He, however, continued to remain active in politics and served as the President of the Justice Party until his death on 16 December 1928. Ramarayaningar was regarded as an advocate of democracy and a staunch supporter of empowerment of the depressed classes. Historians generally attribute the decline of the Justice Party in the mid-1930s to the absence of charismatic leaders in the Justice Party following his death.

**(iii) P. Subbarayan (1889–1962) – A Reformist Leader of Tamil Nadu**

Paramasivan Subbarayan was born on 11 September 1889 in Tamil Nadu. He graduated from Presidency College Madras and then pursued his M.A. at the University of Oxford. Subsequently, he obtained an LLB from the University of London and an LLD from Trinity College, Dublin. He worked as an advocate in the Madras High Court.

**(a) Role in India's Independence Movement**

Paramasivan Subbarayan (1889–1962) was a prominent Indian politician, social reformer, and freedom fighter who served as the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency (1926–1930). He was an independent leader supported by the Indian National Congress and played a crucial role in land reforms, caste-based reservations, and rural development.

**(b). Early Life and Education**

- ❖ Born in 1889 in Tamil Nadu, into an influential landowning family.
- ❖ Educated in Oxford University, where he was influenced by democratic and reformist ideals.
- ❖ After returning to India, he entered politics with a focus on social

justice and rural development.

**(c). Chief Minister of Madras Presidency (1926–1930)**

- ❖ Rise to Power
- ❖ In 1926, the Justice Party lost the elections due to internal conflicts.
- ❖ The British Governor invited P. Subbarayan to form a government as an independent leader, with support from the Indian National Congress.
- ❖ Served as Chief Minister from 4 December 1926 to 27 October 1930.

**(d). Key Policies and Achievements**

**Land Reforms and Rural Development**

- ❖ Introduced policies to regulate landownership and support peasant farmers.
- ❖ Expanded irrigation projects to improve agriculture.
- ❖ Women's Rights and Social Reforms.
- ❖ Introduced the Madras Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929) to raise the minimum age of marriage for girls.
- ❖ Advocated for women's education and political participation.
- ❖ Caste-Based Reservations and Social Justice
- ❖ Continued the reservation policies for non-Brahmins started by the Justice Party.
- ❖ Supported Dalit rights and their inclusion in politics.
- ❖ Relations with the Indian National Congress
- ❖ Though not a Congress member himself, he worked closely with Congress leaders like
- ❖ Rajagopalachari and Mahatma Gandhi,
- ❖ Promoted constitutional reforms and responsible government in Madras Presidency.

**(e). Later Political Career**

- ❖ Became a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) in independent India.
- ❖ Served as Union Minister for Transport and Communications (1952–

1957) in Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet.

- ❖ Advocated for federalism and greater autonomy for states.

#### **(f). Legacy and Impact**

- ❖ A progressive leader who focused on land reforms, education, and social justice.
- ❖ His government paved the way for Tamil Nadu's rural development and affirmative action policies.
- ❖ His son, Mohan Kumaramangalam, became a prominent politician in independent India.
- ❖ P. Subbarayan was a visionary leader who contributed to Tamil Nadu's political, social, and economic reforms. Though not part of the Justice Party or Congress, he played a balancing role between the two, ensuring progressive policies for the underprivileged.

Subbarayan started his political career as a Member of the Justice Party. Subsequently, he quit the Justice Party and was supported as an independent candidate by the Swarajya Party. He later joined the Indian National Congress in 1933. He was a member of the Madras Parliament (1921-1949). He was elected as the Chief Minister of Madras (1926-1930).

#### **(iv) Raja of Bobbili – T. V. Seshachalam Ranga Rao (1870–1936)**

The Raja of Bobbili, T. V. Seshachalam Ranga Rao, was a prominent leader of the Justice Party and served as the Chief Minister (Premier) of Madras Presidency from 1932 to 1934. He was known for his administrative skills, support for non-Brahmin rights, and contributions to education and rural development.

#### **(a). Early Life and Background**

- ❖ Born in 1870 into the Bobbili royal family in present-day Andhra Pradesh.
- ❖ Educated in law and administration, with a strong interest in governance and social reform.
- ❖ Became a key member of the Justice Party, advocating for non-

Brahmin representation and social justice.

**(b). Chief Minister of Madras Presidency (1932–1934)**

- ❖ The Justice Party faced challenges in the early 1930s due to internal divisions and opposition from the Indian National Congress.
- ❖ In 1932, the British Governor appointed Raja of Bobbili as Chief Minister, succeeding B. Munuswamy Naidu.

**(c). Key Policies and Contributions**

**(i) Strengthening the Reservation System**

- ❖ Continued the affirmative action policies introduced by the Justice Party.
- ❖ Expanded reservations for non-Brahmins in education and government jobs.

**(ii) Economic and Rural Development**

- ❖ Promoted agriculture, irrigation projects, and rural industries to improve the economy.
- ❖ Supported infrastructure projects like roads, public buildings, and sanitation programs.

**(iii) Education and Social Welfare**

- ❖ Encouraged primary and higher education, especially for the Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.
- ❖ Established new schools and colleges, ensuring access to education in rural areas.

**(iv) Political Challenges and Resignation**

- ❖ Faced opposition from the Indian National Congress, which was growing in influence.
- ❖ Resigned in 1934 due to political instability and pressure from both British authorities and emerging nationalist movements.

**(d). Later Life and Legacy**

- ❖ After stepping down, he continued to support education and rural development.

- ❖ Remained a respected elder statesman in Tamil Nadu and Andhra politics.
- ❖ His tenure helped shape the Justice Party's legacy and influenced later Dravidian movements.

**(d). Achievements of the Raja of Bobbili (T. V. Seshachalam Ranga Rao)  
as Chief Minister of Madras Presidency (1932–1934)**

**(i) Strengthening Social Justice Policies**

- ❖ Continued reservation policies in education and government jobs for non-Brahmins, helping underprivileged communities gain access to opportunities.
- ❖ Strengthened affirmative action policies introduced by earlier Justice Party leaders like Raja of Panagal.

**(ii). Expansion of Education**

- ❖ Established schools and colleges to improve access to education for backward classes and rural students.
- ❖ Supported women's education, encouraging more girls to enroll in schools.

**(iii) Economic and Rural Development**

- ❖ Focused on agriculture and irrigation projects to help farmers improve productivity.
- ❖ Developed road infrastructure and public works to boost the rural economy.

**(iv) Administrative and Governance Reforms**

- ❖ Modernized the civil service and local administration, making government services more efficient.
- ❖ Strengthened public health policies and improved sanitation in urban and rural areas.

**(v). Political Stability and Leadership**

Provided strong leadership during a politically unstable period.

Maintained the Justice Party's influence in Madras Presidency despite growing challenges from the

**(e). Indian National Congress.**

- ❖ Played a crucial role in the Justice Party's governance, ensuring the continuation of social justice policies.
- ❖ His tenure influenced later Dravidian movements, shaping Tamil Nadu's political future

**(v) Achievements of the Justice Party (1916–1944)**

The Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation) was a pioneering political movement in Madras Presidency that fought for social justice, non-Brahmin representation, and reservation policies. It played a crucial role in shaping Tamil Nadu's politics, governance, and Dravidian ideology.

**(a). Pioneering Social Justice Reforms**

**Introduction of Caste-Based Reservations (1921)**

- ❖ The first-ever reservation policy in India was introduced by the Justice Party government.
- ❖ Provided reservations for non-Brahmins, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs and education.
- ❖ This was the foundation of India's affirmative action policies.

**(b). Representation for Non-Brahmins in Administration**

- ❖ Before the Justice Party, Brahmins dominated government jobs.
- ❖ The party ensured non-Brahmins could enter civil services and politics, breaking caste-based monopolies.

**(c). Educational Reforms and Access to Learning**

**Expansion of Schools and Colleges**

- ❖ Established many schools and colleges for non-Brahmin and backward communities.
- ❖ Supported free education for Dalits and disadvantaged groups.

**Encouragement of Women's Education**

- ❖ Established schools for girls and provided scholarships for women's

education.

- ❖ Strengthened women's rights in marriage and property laws.

#### **(d). Administrative and Governance Reforms**

Strengthened Local Self-Government

- Empowered village panchayats and municipalities to manage local affairs.
- Improved sanitation, water supply, and rural development projects.

Modernization of the Civil Service

- Introduced equal opportunities for all castes in government jobs.
- Reduced Brahmin dominance in administration, making it more inclusive.

#### **(e). Economic and Infrastructure Development**

Focus on Agriculture and Rural Development

- Expanded irrigation projects to support farmers.
- Provided loans and subsidies to small farmers.

Industrial Growth and Public Works

- Developed industries and improved road connectivity.
- Invested in electricity and railway expansion.

#### **(f).Opposition to Brahminical Dominance and Hindi Imposition**

**Laid the Foundation for Dravidian Politics**

- Opposed Brahmin domination in politics, administration, and culture.
- Advocated for Tamil identity and Dravidian self-respect.

**Resisted Hindi Imposition in Tamil Nadu**

- The Justice Party opposed the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory language in schools.
- Paved the way for future anti-Hindi agitations led by Dravidian parties.

#### **(h) Political Legacy and Influence on Tamil Nadu**

- Though the Justice Party declined after 1944, it transformed into the DravidarKazhagam (DK) under Periyar E.V. Ramasamy.
- The Dravidian movement and later DMK and AIADMK drew their



ideology from the Justice Party's work.

- Its policies on reservations, social justice, and Tamil identity still shape Tamil Nadu's politics today.

The Justice Party was a trailblazer in social justice, education, and governance. Its policies empowered backward communities, created reservation systems, and influenced modern Dravidian politics.

#### **(vi) Reservation Policy of the Justice Party (1916–1944)**

The Justice Party was the first political organization in India to introduce caste-based reservations in government jobs and education. It played a foundational role in shaping India's affirmative action policies, ensuring non-Brahmins, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) had access to opportunities in administration and education.

#### **(1) Background: Why the Justice Party Introduced Reservations**

- Before the Justice Party's rise, the Madras Presidency's administration and education system were dominated by Brahmins.
- Brahmins held more than 70% of government jobs, even though they were a small minority.
- Non-Brahmins, Dalits, and OBCs were largely excluded from administrative positions and higher education.
- The Justice Party was formed in 1916 to fight against Brahminical dominance and demand fair representation for all castes.

#### **(2). Key Achievements in Reservation Policy**

First Reservation Policy in India (1921)

- The Justice Party government (1921–1937) introduced the first-ever caste-based reservation policy in India.
- Reserved government jobs and seats in educational institutions for non-Brahmins, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and other backward groups.
- This laid the foundation for future reservation policies across India.

#### Reservation in Government Jobs

- Justice Party leaders ensured fair representation in civil services.
- Created a quota system to provide jobs for non-Brahmins, SCs, and OBCs.
- Before this, Brahmins occupied the majority of high-ranking government positions.

#### Reservation in Education

- Introduced reserved seats in colleges and universities for non-Brahmins.
- Provided scholarships and financial aid to support the education of Dalits and backward communities.

### 3. Impact of Justice Party's Reservation Policy

#### Empowerment of Non-Brahmins and Dalits

- The first step toward breaking caste barriers in administration and education.
- Helped non-Brahmins enter government service and take up leadership roles.
- Encouraged lower-caste students to pursue higher education.

#### Influence on Future Reservation Policies

- The Justice Party's model was later adopted at the national level.
- The Madras Presidency's reservation system became the basis for independent India's reservation policies.
- Influenced Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's advocacy for affirmative action in the Indian Constitution (1950).

### 4. Opposition and Challenges

- Brahmin-dominated groups opposed the policy, arguing that it was unfair.
- The Indian National Congress initially did not support reservations, as it focused more on independence from British rule.
- Despite opposition, the Justice Party successfully implemented and expanded the reservation system.

### 5. Legacy of the Justice Party's Reservation Policy

- Continued under Periyar E.V. Ramasamy when he transformed the Justice Party into the DravidarKazhagam (DK).
- Carried forward by the Dravida MunnetraKazhagam (DMK) and All India Anna Dravida MunnetraKazhagam (AIADMK) in Tamil Nadu.
- Today, Tamil Nadu has one of the highest reservation quotas in India (69%), a direct legacy of the Justice Party's efforts.

The Justice Party was a pioneer in caste-based reservations. It introduced India's first affirmative action policy, ensuring that non-Brahmins, SCs, and OBCs had access to education and government jobs. This policy later influenced India's national reservation system, making it one of the party's most significant contributions to Indian society.

### Contribution to Constitution Making:

Subbarayan was elected to the Constituent Assembly from Madras on a Congress party ticket. He made important contributions to the debates on adult franchise, civil services, rule of law and the official language.

### Later Contributions:

Subbarayan was a member of the Rajya Sabha (1954-57). He was appointed as the Governor of Maharashtra in 1962.

He submitted a dissent note to the First Official Language Commission constituted in 1955 titled "*Minute of 'Dissent'*" advocating for English as the official language. He proposed English as it was considered a convenient medium in non-Hindi speaking States and was a window to knowledge. He believed English would help provide access to a global knowledge pool.

He actively worked on Dalit rights issues. He was on the Provincial Executive Committee of the Tamil Nadu Harijan Sevak Sangh. During his tenure as Chief Minister of the Madras Presidency, a number of legislations were introduced to abolish untouchability and promote education.

**Welfare Schemes for Dalits during Justice Party Regime**

During Justice party regime, M.C Rajah brought a resolution in the legislature on 20.02.1922 that called for derogatory terms like Pallar and Pariah to be changed and for his community to be called by the name 'Adi Dravidas' henceforth. That resolution was passed unanimously. On that basis, Government Order (hereafter G.O) no. 217 law (common) was issued on 25.03.1922 that ordered for this community to be recorded as Adi Dravidas in all Documents. A government order was issued to enroll Adi Dravida children in public schools mandatorily. (G.O. No. 87 school day 6.1.1923).

A government order was issued that if government-aided schools refused to admit Adi Dravida children, their funding would be terminated. (G.O. No.88 school day 16.1.1923.)

The government refused to accept the request made by the Trichy District Board for permission to make Adi Dravida children stay in a separate place and study, instead issuing an order that Adi Dravida children should be made to study together with children from other castes. (G.O. No. 2015 school day 11.2.1924.)

Keeping in mind the question of whether Adi Dravida children can access primary schools even while beginning construction, a government order was issued for school buildings to be built in places that Adi Dravida children could access freely without barriers; this was based on the fact that members of other castes would refuse to permit Adi Dravida children to enter places like the temple or the aghara. (G.O. No. 2333 27.11.1922)

A free residential hostel for Adi Dravida students was opened for the first time in India (G.O. No. 2563 on 24.10.1923). The total amount for building this hostel was given to the Adi Dravida leader M.C. Rajah, who was himself in charge of the project.

Within 1931, three hostels were established for Adi Dravida students. (G.T.Boag ICS, *The Madras Presidency 1881-1931*, page 132)

A government order was issued to provide free pattas to Adi Dravidas for their residential lands. (G.O. No. 1243, 5.7.1922)

A government order was issued making it unnecessary for Adi Dravida students to pay exam fees to take the SSLC exam. (G.O. No. 1241 law (school) day, 17.10.1922)

A government order was issued those details about the education status of Adi Dravida students was to be provided to the government. (G.O. No. 859, 22.06.1923)

A government order was issued to provide students belonging to the Adi Dravida community with an education stipend from class 4 onwards. (G.O. No. 1568 law (school) day 06.11.1923) Condemning the fact that some schools had separate classrooms for Adi Dravida students, the government issued an order pledging greater financial aid to schools that admitted Adi Dravida students in large numbers. (G.O. No. 205 school day 11.02.1924)

A government order was issued to provide an education stipend to student's from the Adi Dravida community and other backward communities studying in medical colleges. (G.O. No. 866 (common) health day 17.06.1922).

In Chidambaram, Swami Sagajanandham started a school for Adi Dravida children in 1916. He asked the British government for land. They didn't provide land for this. Therefore, he started conducting a kind of school on his porch himself. Panagal Raja of Justice Party was the one who provided 50 acres of land and increased its quality by making it into a middle school, providing recognition for the same along with ensuring that the school received regular financial aid from the government every year.

In Chennai, L.C. Gurusami started five schools for Arundhathiyars. Four of these were night schools. One was a day school. Panagal Raja made L.C. Gurusami the supervisor and continued giving the government's financial aid for all the five schools to L.C. Gurusami himself.

It was during Panagal Raja's time that 3 Adi Dravida students won a

place in medical colleges on the basis of reservations. In the same way, Adi Dravida students got seats in engineering, agricultural and veterinary colleges. He also created opportunities for Adi Dravidas in various other government jobs. In the issue of ensuring the wellbeing of Adi Dravidas, he can only be compared to himself. This was another reason why Periyar was attracted to Panagal Raja.

The Justice Party provided panchami lands to Adi Dravidas at a level unheard of in any other province in India during its rule. Till the Justice Party came to power, in 1920-21 the Adi Dravidas were only given 19251 acres of panchami lands. But during the Justice Party's rule until 1931, 342611 acres of panchami lands were given. (Source for this information is page number 132 of the book titled *The Madras Presidency 1881-1931* written by the provincial government's statistics official G.T.Boag ICS.) Moreover, the *Justice* newspaper has pointed out how the amount of panchami lands provided to the Adi Dravidas till March 31, 1935 has increased to 440000 acres in its 19.7.1935 issue.

The local administrations were themselves in charge of important portfolios like health, education and public works during that time. Justice Party was the one which appointed members of the Adi Dravida community in these posts and gave them a share in power. Below are the details of Adi Dravida representation in the local administration of Chennai province.

Accepting the resolutions brought in the Madras Legislative Council by Irattaimalai Srinivasan on 22.08.1924 to punish those who voice opposition to the movement of Adi Dravidas in common places, and Veerayyan on 24.02.1925, a government order was issued by the Justice Party declaring that those who opposed the entry of Adi Dravidas in to common places like common roads, common wells, government offices and lodges would be liable to a fine of Rs. 100 (Gazette notification 08.04.1925 Part IV). This order was announced to people throughout the Madras province through beating the

thandora, in addition to being published in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. In this manner, the Justice Party paved the way for removing the social barriers faced by the Adi Dravidas.

From 1927 itself, the members of the self-respect movement and the Justice Party fought for the rights of Adi Dravidas by taking them inside various temples. (For more, see Valasa Vallavan's *The Contribution of Dravidian Movements to Temple Entry Protests*).

Justice Party rule ensured opportunities for the Depressed Classes and other non-Brahmin communities in government jobs.

The first government order (G.O. No. 613) passed providing for proportional representation was published on 16.09.1921.

The second government order ensuring reservation (G.O. No. 652) was issued on 15.08.1922. It was ordered that department head and higher-level officials in the administration should confirm once in six months that reservation was being followed in job placements.

Despite the orders for reservation being passed in 1921-22, Brahmins disrupted its execution by filing a case in the Madras High Court.

In 1924, a commission was formed to place employees in government jobs. It was called the Staff Selection Board. This is what has transformed into T.N.P.S. in its current avatar. From 1925, the details of government employees by community started getting published in the annual government reports. During Panagal Raja's rule, in 1926-27, 382 Adi Dravidas were placed as constables, 20 Adi Dravidas were placed as head constables, and one person was placed in the post of Sub-Inspector. Only in 1927 was a person belonging to the Adi Dravida community selected as an inspector. (Staff Selection Board report page 120). In 1935, Adi Dravidas were promoted up till the post of Assistant superintendent. M.C. Rajah has written in the report he sent to the Central Government in 1928 that during that time, no state in India even accepted Adi Dravidas as constables in the Police Department. (*M.C. Rajah Vaazhkai Varalaaru Ezhuthum Pechum*, J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, page

42)

According to the resolution brought by C. Natesa Mudhaliyar in the legislative council on 7.2.1925, seats in the Staff Selection Board were divided as follows. Non- Brahmins and Adi Dravidas were therefore able to go for government jobs. Non Brahmin Hindus-40 Brahmins-20 Muslims-20 Anglo Indians/Indian Christians-10 Adi Dravidas- 10 (Source: Madras Legislative Council debaterrecords 27.8.1927 page 469) In 1930, W.P.A. Soundarapandian of Justice Party, head of the District Board of Ramanathapuram sent an order to bus owners. He ordered that if their buses refused to admit Adi Dravidas, the respective bus permits would be terminated. During that time, a Brahmin called Subramaniam was an owner of the buses in that district. It is notable that he had printed in the bus tickets itself that Adi Dravidas would not be allowed in buses.

During the Justice Party's rule, Dr. Subbarayan from the Opposition introduced a bill on temple entry for the Adi Dravidas on 2.11.32. Periyar backed the bill even before it was filed in the legislature, and wrote an editorial in the *Kudiyarasu* newspaper about it. In it, he asked the members of the Justice Party to also support the bill. "For the members of the Justice Party, the principle of social reform is the fundamental concern. They have been in support of equal rights with regard to temple entry for all communities for many years. Therefore, we surely believe that they won't oppose this good Bill only because of the petty reason that it was tabled by the leaders of the Opposition. We warn them that it will be most disgusting if the members of the Justice Party chose to remain neutral or oppose the Bill instead of supporting it, because of differences in the political ideologies of Dr. Subbrayan's party and our party, or because of the revengeful ideology that it is our duty to oppose any good Bill the Opposition brings about." (*Kudiyarasu* 30.10.1932)

### Communal GO

In September 1921,

the

so-



called “Communal GO” (or Government Order) was passed in the Madras Presidency by a provincial government led by the Justice Party.

The Communal GO was essentially a power-sharing agreement that had the blessings of the colonial government.

It allocated government jobs and seats in public higher education institutions to different communities in specific proportions.

It was designed to check the near-monopoly of Brahmins on these opportunities despite the fact that they constituted only about three per cent of the population. The GO also signalled the arrival of popular politics, and was the culmination of a successful campaign for electoral power by the so-called non-Brahmin movement spearheaded by the Justice Party.

These government opportunities were to be shared among six communities: Brahmins, non-Brahmin Hindus, Mohammedans, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans, and others.

But most important here is the rationale for this policy — it is not based on any form of backwardness or disadvantage. Rather, it is an explicitly political principle of sharing the state’s resources and opportunities.

### **Background of Commission**

- The Justice Party formally the South Indian Liberal Federation, was a dogmatic gathering in the Madras Presidency of British India.
- It was recognized on 20 November 1916 in Victoria Memorial Hall in Madras by Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar and co-founded by T. M. Nair and P. Theagaraya Chetty as a consequence of a sequence of non-Brahmin sessions and conferences in the tenure.
- Public partition among Brahmins and non-Brahmins initiated in the presidency through the late-19th and early-20th era, mostly owing to contextual prejudgments and inconsistent Brahminical depiction in regime occupations.

- The Justice Party's establishment clears the zenith of some struggles to create an institute to signify the non-Brahmins in Madras and is realized as the flinch of the Dravidian Movement.

The Estimates Committee of the Parliament, in its 47<sup>th</sup> Report (1967-68), recommended the setting up of a Service Selection Commission for conducting examinations for recruitment to lower categories of posts. Pursuant to this, and as an interim measure, an Examination Wing was initially added to the Secretariat Training School, subsequently renamed as the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM).

The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), in its Report on Personnel Administration, drew attention to the fact that bulk of the staff of the Government at the Centre and in the States belonged to Class III and Class IV categories. Referring in particular to the identical nature of qualifications stipulated for entry into such posts in various offices, the Commission advocated pooling of the requirements of non-technical posts by different Departments and selection of personnel either by joint recruitment or through a recruitment board. It was in pursuance of this recommendation that the Government of India decided to constitute a Subordinate Services Commission under an Executive Resolution. The Government of India, in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms vide its Resolution No. 46/1(S)/74-Estt.(B) dated the 4th November, 1975 constituted a Commission called the Subordinate Services Commission which has subsequently been re-designated as Staff Selection Commission effective from the 26th September, 1977 to make recruitment to various Class III (now Group "C") (non-technical) posts in the various Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India and in Subordinate Offices. The functions of the Staff Selection Commission have been enlarged from time to time and now it carries out the recruitment also to all Group "B" posts in the pay scale of Rs.9300 to 34800 with a grade pay of Rs.4200. The functions of the Staff Selection Commission were redefined by the Government of India, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and

Pensions vide its Resolution No.39018/1/98- Estt. (B) dated 21st May 1999 (may be seen under the heading Resolution). The new constitution and functions of the Staff Selection Commission came into effect from 1st June 1999.

The Staff Selection Commission is an attached office of the Department of Personnel and Training and comprises of Chairman, two Members and a Secretary-cum-Controller of Examinations who are appointed on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time. The Commission is provided such supporting staff as considered necessary by the Central Government.

### **Women's Movements**

There were several streams of women's movements and organisations established in the early twentieth century to address the question of women empowerment in Madras Presidency. Women's India Association (WIA) and All India Women's Conference (AIWC) are the important among them in Tamil Nadu. WIA was started in 1917 by Annie Besant, Dorothy Jinarajadasa and Margaret Cousins at Adyar, Madras. The Association published pamphlets and bulletins in different languages to detail the problems of personal hygiene, marriage laws, voting rights, child care and women's role in the public. In the meantime, WIA formed the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) in 1927 to address the problem of women's education and recommended that the government implement various policies for the uplift of women.

Women's liberation was one of the important objectives of the Self-Respect Movement. Self-respecters led by Periyar E.V.R. worked for gender equality and gender sensitization of the society. The movement provided a space for women to share their ideas. There were several women activists in the movement. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar, Nagammai, Kannamma, Nilavathi, Muvalur Ramamirtham, Rukmani Ammal, Alarmelmangai Thayammal,

Nilambikai, and Sivakami Chidambaranar are prominent among them. There was a custom of dedicating young girls to the Hindu temples as a servant of God, known as *devadasi*. Though intended as a service to God it soon got corrupted leading to extensive immorality and abuse of the women. Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar was in the forefront of the campaign pressing for a legislation to abolish this devadasi system. The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act 1947 was enacted by the government.

In 1930, Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar introduced in the Madras Legislative Council a Bill on the “prevention of the dedication of women to Hindu temples in the Presidency of Madras”. The Bill, which later became the Devadasi Abolition Act, declared the “pottukattu ceremony” in the precincts of Hindu temples or any other place of worship unlawful, gave legal sanction to devadasis to contract marriage, and prescribed a minimum punishment of five years’ imprisonment for those found guilty of aiding and abetting the devadasi system. The Bill had to wait for over 15 years to become an Act.

In July 1848 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY. The Seneca Falls Convention produced a list of demands called the Declaration of Sentiments. Modeled on the Declaration of Independence, it called for broader educational and professional opportunities for women and the right of married women to control their wages and property. After this historic gathering, women's voting rights became a central issue in the emerging debate about women's rights in the United States.

Many of the attendees to the convention were also abolitionists whose goals included universal suffrage – the right to vote for all adults. In 1870 this goal was partially realized when the 15th amendment to the Constitution, granting black men the right to vote, was ratified. Woman suffragists' vehement disagreement over supporting the 15th Amendment, however, resulted in a “schism” that split the women's suffrage movement into two new suffrage organizations that focused on different strategies to win women voting rights.

The National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) was formed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in May of 1869 – they opposed the 15th amendment because it excluded women. In the year following the ratification of the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment, the NWSA sent a voting rights petition to the Senate and House of Representatives requesting that suffrage rights

Be extended to women and that women be granted the privilege of being heard on the floor of Congress. The second national suffrage organization established in 1869 was the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), founded by Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The AWSA supported the 15th Amendment and protested the confrontational tactics of the NWSA. The AWSA concentrated on gaining women's access to the polls at state and local levels, in the belief that victories there would gradually build support for national action on the issue. While a federal woman suffrage amendment was not their priority, an 1871 petition, asking that women in DC and the territories be allowed to vote and hold office, from AWSA leadership to Congress reveals its support for one.

In 1890, the NWSA and AWSA merged into the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). It became the largest woman suffrage organization in the country and led much of the struggle for the vote through 1920, when the 19th Amendment was ratified. Stanton became its president; Anthony became its vicepresident; and Stone became chairman of the executive committee. In 1919, one year before women gained the right to vote with the adoption of the 19th amendment, the NAWSA reorganized into the League of Women Voters.

The tactics used by suffragists went beyond petitions and memorials to Congress. Testing another strategy, Susan B. Anthony registered and voted in the 1872 election in Rochester, NY. As planned, she was arrested for "knowingly, wrongfully and unlawfully vot[ing] for a representative to the

Congress of the United States." She was convicted by the State of New York and fined \$100, which she insisted she would never pay. On January 12, 1874, Anthony petitioned Congress, requesting "that the fine imposed upon your petitioner be remitted, as an expression of the sense of this high tribunal that her conviction was unjust."

Wealthy white women were not the only supporters of women's suffrage. Frederick Douglass, formerly enslaved and leader of the abolition movement, was also an advocate. He attended the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. In an editorial published that year in *The North Star*, the anti-slavery newspaper he published, he wrote, "...in respect to political rights, there can be no reason in the world for denying to woman the elective franchise." By 1877, when he was U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia, Douglass's family was also involved in the movement. His son, Frederick Douglass, Jr.; daughter, Mrs. Nathan Sprague; and son-in-law, Nathan Sprague, all signed a petition to Congress for woman suffrage "...to prohibit the several States from Disfranchising United States Citizens on account of Sex." A growing number of black women actively supported women's suffrage during this period. They organized women's clubs across the country to advocate for suffrage, among other reforms. Prominent African American suffragists included Ida B. Wells-Barnett of Chicago, a leading crusader against lynching; Mary Church Terrell, educator and first president of the National Association of Colored Women (NACW); and Adella Hunt Logan, Tuskegee Institute faculty member, who insisted in articles in *The Crisis*, a publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), that if white women needed the vote to protect their rights, then black women – victims of racism as well as sexism – needed the ballot even more.

In the second decade of the 20th century, suffragists began staging large and dramatic parades to draw attention to their cause. One of the most consequential demonstrations was a march held in Washington, DC, on March 3, 1913. Though controversial because of the march organizers' attempt to

exclude, then segregate, women of color, more than 5,000 suffragists from around the country paraded down Pennsylvania Avenue from the U.S. Capitol to the Treasury Building.

Many of the women who had been active in the suffrage movement in the 1860s and 1870s continued their involvement over 50 years later. In 1917, Mary O. Stevens, secretary and press correspondent of the Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War, asked the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee to help the cause of woman suffrage by explaining: "My father trained me in my childhood days to expect this right. I have given my help to the agitation, and work(ed) for its coming a good many years."

During World War I, suffragists tried to embarrass President Woodrow Wilson into reversing his opposition and supporting a federal woman suffrage amendment. But in the heated patriotic climate of wartime, such tactics met with hostility and sometimes violence and arrest. Frustrated with the suffrage movement's leadership, Alice Paul had broken with the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) to form the National Woman's Party (NWP). It employed more militant tactics to agitate for the vote.

Most notably, the NWP organized the first White House picket in U.S. history on January 10, 1917. They stood vigil at the White House, demonstrating in silence six days a week for nearly three years. The "Silent Sentinels" let their banners – comparing the President to Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany – speak for them. Many of the sentinels were arrested and jailed in deplorable conditions. Some incarcerated women went on hunger strikes and endured forced feedings. The Sentinels' treatment gained greater sympathy for women's suffrage; and the courts later dismissed all charges against them.

When New York adopted woman suffrage in 1917 and President Woodrow Wilson changed his position to support an amendment in 1918, the political balance began to shift in favor of the vote for women. There was still strong opposition to enfranchising women, however, as illustrated by petitions from anti-suffrage groups.



Eventually suffragists won the political support necessary for ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. For 42 years, the measure had been introduced at every session of Congress, but ignored or voted down. It finally passed Congress in 1919 and went to the states for ratification. In May, the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 304 to 90; two weeks later, the Senate approved it 56 to 25.

Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan were the first states to ratify it. On August 18, 1920, it appeared that Tennessee had ratified the amendment – the result of a change of vote by 24 year- old legislator Harry Burn at the insistence of his elderly mother. But those against the amendment managed to delay official ratification. Anti-suffrage legislators fled the state to avoid a quorum, and their associates held massive anti-suffrage rallies and attempted to convince pro-suffrage legislators to oppose ratification. However, Tennessee reaffirmed its vote and delivered the crucial 36th ratification necessary for final adoption. While decades of struggle to include African Americans and other minority women in the promise of voting rights remained, the face of the American electorate had changed forever.

### Regulation of Temples

- In 1927, the Justice Party enacted the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1927.
- In 1950, the Law Commission of India suggested that law be passed to check the misuse of funds and properties of temples.
- The **Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (TNHR&CE) Act** was enacted, but its constitutional validity was challenged before the Supreme Court.
- In the landmark ***Shirur Mutt case, 1954***, the Court upheld the overall law except some provisions which led to a revised TNHR&CE Act, 1959.
- **Recommendation**-In 1960, the Government of India constituted Dr.C.P.Ramaswami **Aiyar Commission** to enquire into matters



connected with Hindu Public Religious Endowments.

- The Commission declared that government control over temples was essential to prevent maladministration.
- **Constitutional power** - Even, the framers of our Constitution conferred powers to the state to exercise limited control over religious affairs by virtue of Article 25(2).
- **Against discrimination** - The Dravidian movement ensured that people belonging to backward classes were given the right to walk on the roads adjoining the Shiva temple in Vaikom.
- It resulted in the promulgation of the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936.
- **Temple Reforms** - Kerala and Tamil Nadu have seen significant reforms within Hindu temples that have led to the appointment of woman *odhuvar* (singer of hymns) and persons from backward classes as *archakas* (priests).
- **Transparency** - The Integrated Temple Management System digitises temple records to ensure transparency and accountability in temple administration.
- **Others** - The department has also taken initiatives such as setting up institutes for training *archakas*, converting jewellery given as donation into gold bars, expediting evictions in cases of land encroachments, etc.

### Mid-day Meal Scheme

Education enables people to enhance their capability and functioning to lead a life of dignity. Tamil Nadu has focused on this crucial human development indicator since the formation of the Justice Party (political party established in 1916, in Madras presidency led by Natesa Mudaliar, which was succeeded by Dravidar Kazhagam. Post independence, consecutive governments have made Tamil Nadu one of the leading states in Human Resource Development.

- TamilNadu was the first state to introduce the Mid-Day Meal scheme (MDMS) in India.
- MDMS is amongst the largest initiatives in the world to enhance nutrition levels of school-going children through hot cooked meals.
- It is the largest school feeding programme of its kind in the world.
- It is covering students enrolled in government schools from classes 1 to 8.
- In the year 1920 the world's first mid-day meal scheme was started in Chennai.
- The Madras Corporation Council approved a proposal for providing tiffin to the students of Corporation Schools at Thousand Lights, Chennai.
- At the time, there were only 165 students in the school.
- It was provided at a cost not exceeding one anna per student per day.

#### **(vi). Justice Party and the Communal G.O. (1921) – India's First Reservation Policy**

The Justice Party government in the Madras Presidency introduced the Communal Government Order (G.O. No. 613) on September 16, 1921. This was India's first-ever caste-based reservation policy, ensuring fair representation for non-Brahmins, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Muslims, Christians, and Anglo-Indians in government jobs and education.

#### **(1) Background: Why Was the Communal G.O. Introduced?**

- Before 1921, Brahmins dominated government jobs and higher education in the Madras Presidency despite being only 3% of the population.
- Over 70% of high-ranking government jobs were held by Brahmins.
- Non-Brahmins, Dalits, and Muslims were denied opportunities in administration and education.
- The Justice Party, formed in 1916, demanded fair representation for all communities.
- After winning the 1920 Madras Legislative Council elections, the Justice Party government under A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar introduced

G.O. No. 613 in 1921.

## 2. Key Provisions of the Communal G.O. (1921)

### a. Reservation in Government Jobs

The order divided government jobs among different caste and religious groups to ensure representation:

Community	Quota in Government Jobs (%)
Non-Brahmin Hindus	42%
Brahmins	16%
Muslims	17%
Anglo-Indians & Christians	16%
Scheduled Castes (Depressed Classes)	9%

### b. Reservation in Education

- Seats in government-run colleges and universities were also reserved based on the same quota system.
- Non-Brahmin students, Dalits, and Muslims gained access to higher education.
- Scholarships were introduced to help students from marginalized communities.

### C. End of Brahmin Monopoly

- Before 1921, merit-based selection favored Brahmins, who had better access to education.
- The Justice Party argued that true equality required fair representation and not just merit-based exams.

- The Communal G.O. balanced government employment and education by ensuring opportunities for all communities.

### **3. Impact of the Communal G.O.**

#### **a. First Step Toward Caste-Based Reservation in India**

- The Communal G.O. was India's first formal affirmative action policy.
- It laid the foundation for independent India's reservation system.

#### **b. Increased Non-Brahmin Participation**

- More non-Brahmins, SCs, and Muslims entered government services and higher education.
- Created a new class of non-Brahmin administrators, teachers, and professionals.

#### **c. Opposition from Brahmins and the Congress**

- Brahmin organizations strongly opposed the Communal G.O., claiming it undermined merit-based selection.
- The Indian National Congress (INC) did not support reservations initially, as it was focused on India's independence rather than caste-based reforms.
- However, the Justice Party defended the policy, stating that social justice was essential for true democracy.

### **4. Later Developments and Legacy**

#### **a. Temporary Suspension and Reinstatement**

- In 1935, the British temporarily suspended the Communal G.O., leading to widespread protests.
- The policy was restored in 1936 after public demand.

#### **b. Influence on Independent India's Reservation Policy**

- The Justice Party's reservation model influenced Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in framing India's reservation policy in the 1950 Constitution.
- Tamil Nadu's current 69% reservation policy can be traced back to the Justice Party's efforts.

#### 5. A Landmark Social Justice Reform

- The Communal G.O. of 1921 was a revolutionary policy that challenged Brahmin dominance and paved the way for modern reservation policies.
- Ensured fair representation for marginalized communities.
- Laid the foundation for India's affirmative action policies.
- Continues to influence Tamil Nadu's social justice movements today.

#### **(vii) Justice Party and the Creation of the Staff Selection Board**

The Justice Party government in the Madras Presidency took several steps to ensure fair representation for non-Brahmins, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Muslims, and other marginalized communities in government jobs. One of its most significant administrative reforms was the creation of the Staff Selection Board, which later evolved into the Madras Public Service Commission and influenced the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in independent India.

#### **1. Background: Why Was the Staff Selection Board Created?**

- Before the Justice Party came to power in 1920, government jobs were dominated by Brahmins.
- Over 70% of high-ranking government posts were occupied by Brahmins.
- Recruitment was largely controlled by Brahmin-dominated selection committees.
- There was no systematic or impartial process for hiring civil servants.
- The Justice Party aimed to end Brahmin monopoly and establish a transparent, merit-based, and community-representative selection system.

#### **2. Creation of the Staff Selection Board (1924)**

##### a. Formation and Purpose

- In 1924, under the Justice Party government, the Staff Selection

Board was established to ensure fair recruitment for government jobs.

- It conducted examinations and interviews to recruit candidates based on merit and community representation (following the Communal G.O. No. 613 of 1921).

**b. Key Functions**

- Conducted competitive exams for government jobs.
- Ensured fair representation for non-Brahmins, Muslims, Dalits, and Christians.
- Recruited candidates without Brahmin dominance in selection panels.

**3. Impact of the Staff Selection Board**

**a. Foundation for Public Service Commissions in India**

- The Staff Selection Board was one of the first structured recruitment bodies in India.
- It laid the groundwork for the Madras Public Service Commission (formed in 1936).
- After independence, this system was adopted nationally as the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

**b. Increased Representation in Government Jobs**

- Allowed non-Brahmins, Dalits, and backward castes to enter the bureaucracy.
- Created a more inclusive administration in the Madras Presidency.

**c. Opposition from Brahmins and Congress**

- The Brahmin elite opposed the Staff Selection Board, as it ended their dominance in government hiring.
- The Indian National Congress (INC) initially did not support it, as they prioritized independence over social justice reforms.

**4. Legacy and Influence**

- The Madras Public Service Commission, established in 1936, was a direct successor to the Staff Selection Board.

- After independence, it became the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC).
- The Justice Party's recruitment policies influenced India's reservation system and civil service exams.

**5. The Justice Party's creation of the Staff Selection Board in 1924 was a major step in democratizing government recruitment.**

- It ended Brahmin monopoly in jobs.
- It paved the way for Public Service Commissions in India.
- It strengthened affirmative action policies that still exist today.

**(viii) Justice Party and the Right to Vote for Women in Madras Presidency**

The Justice Party played a crucial role in securing voting rights for women in the Madras Presidency during the early 20th century. While women's suffrage was a global movement, the Madras Presidency became the first province in British India to grant women the right to vote in 1921, thanks to the efforts of the Justice Party government.

**1. Background: Women's Political Rights in Colonial India**

- Before 1921, Indian women had no voting rights in elections.
- The British government initially restricted voting to men who met property and education qualifications.
- The Justice Party, which advocated for social reforms and non-Brahmin representation, also pushed for women's rights.

**2. Justice Party's Role in Granting Women the Right to Vote**

**a. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919) and the Justice Party's Demand**

- The Government of India Act 1919 introduced limited self-governance, allowing Indians to elect members to provincial legislatures.
- The Justice Party demanded that women be granted voting rights under these reforms.

**b. Women's Suffrage Bill (1921)**

- In 1921, the Justice Party government in the Madras Presidency

introduced legislation to allow women to vote.

- Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, a prominent social reformer, was one of the key figures who pushed for this change.
- The bill was passed in the Madras Legislative Council, making Madras the first province in British India to grant women the right to vote.

#### C. Conditions for Women's Voting Rights

- Initially, the voting rights were limited to women who met certain property and education qualifications (similar to men).
- Over time, these restrictions were gradually removed, allowing more women to participate in elections.

### 3. Impact of Women's Suffrage in Madras Presidency

#### a. First Step Towards Gender Equality in Politics

- The Justice Party's efforts marked the beginning of women's political participation in India.
- Inspired other provinces to consider women's voting rights.

#### b. Increased Political Representation for Women

- The Justice Party later nominated Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy as the first woman legislator in India (1927).
- Encouraged more women to engage in politics and social reform movements.

#### c. Influence on Future Indian Suffrage Laws

- The reforms in Madras Presidency influenced national policies.
- After India's independence in 1947, the Constitution of India (1950) granted universal suffrage to all Indian citizens, regardless of gender.

4. The Justice Party's success in granting women the right to vote in 1921 was a historic step toward gender equality in India.

- Madras became the first province in British India to allow women to vote.
- Laid the foundation for women's political participation in India.



- Influenced the national movement for universal suffrage.

### **(viii) Justice Party and Temple Regulation in the Madras Presidency**

The Justice Party government in the Madras Presidency played a crucial role in regulating temple administration, aiming to end Brahmin monopoly and ensure fair access to temples for all communities, especially non-Brahmins and Scheduled Castes (SCs).

#### **1. Background: Why Did the Justice Party Regulate Temples?**

- Before the Justice Party came to power in 1920, temples in the Madras Presidency were:
- Controlled mostly by Brahmin priests and trustees, who managed temple lands, wealth, and rituals.
- Denied entry to Scheduled Castes (Dalits) and non-Brahmins, reinforcing caste-based discrimination.
- Used for financial gains by upper-caste administrators, with little transparency in temple funds.
- The Justice Party, which stood for social justice and equality, saw temple reform as a way to break Brahmin dominance and ensure fair temple management.

#### **2. Justice Party's Temple Regulation Reforms**

##### **a. Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (1925)**

- The Justice Party government, led by Raja of Panagal, introduced this act to bring temples, mathas (monastic institutions), and endowments under government control.
- It created a Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (HR&CE) Board to:
- Supervise temple administration and prevent mismanagement.
- Ensure temple funds were used for public welfare and not just for Brahmin interests.

- Appoint non-Brahmins to temple management positions, breaking Brahmin dominance.

**b. Temple Entry for All Castes**

- Though the Justice Party could not immediately enforce temple entry for Dalits (due to opposition from upper castes and British policies), its reforms paved the way for later temple entry movements.
- The Self-Respect Movement, inspired by the Justice Party, later intensified efforts for Dalit temple entry.

**c. Control of Temple Finances**

- Many temples had large endowments and lands but were mismanaged by Brahmin trustees.
- The Justice Party ensured that temple revenue was used for public welfare (such as feeding the poor, education, and social services).

**3. Impact of Temple Regulation by the Justice Party**

**a. Ended Brahmin Monopoly Over Temple Management**

- Allowed non-Brahmins to participate in temple administration, promoting equality.
- Created government oversight over temple finances.

**b. Strengthened State Control Over Religious Institutions**

- Paved the way for later temple entry movements and social justice reforms.
- Influenced later Dravidian parties (like the DMK and AIADMK) to continue temple reforms.

**c. Laid the Foundation for Future Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments (HR&CE) Laws**

- The HR&CE Board still exists today in Tamil Nadu, regulating thousands of temples.
- Tamil Nadu remains one of the few Indian states where the government directly oversees temple management.

#### **4. The Justice Party's temple regulation reforms (1925) were a landmark step in democratizing Hindu temple administration.**

- Reduced Brahmin dominance over temple affairs.
- Ensured transparency in temple finances.
- Paved the way for Dalit temple entry and future social reforms.

#### **(ix) Justice Party and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Madras Presidency**

The Justice Party government in the Madras Presidency was a pioneer in introducing the mid-day meal scheme in India. This initiative was aimed at improving nutrition, increasing school enrollment, and reducing dropout rates among poor children, especially from marginalized communities.

##### **1. Background: Why Did the Justice Party Introduce the Mid-Day Meal Scheme?**

Before the mid-day meal scheme:

- Many children from poor families, especially non-Brahmins and Scheduled Castes (SCs), did not attend school due to poverty.
- Malnutrition was widespread among school-going children.
- Schools saw high dropout rates as children were forced to work for food instead of attending classes.
- The Justice Party, which strongly advocated for social justice, saw providing free meals in schools as a way to improve education and child welfare.

##### **2. Introduction of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (1920s-30s)**

###### **a. First Implementation in Madras Presidency**

- In 1923, the Justice Party government introduced free noon meals in government schools in Madras city, making it the first Indian province to do so.
- The scheme was later expanded to rural schools during the 1930s.

###### **b. Objectives of the Scheme**

- Increase school enrollment among children from poor backgrounds.

- Reduce dropout rates, ensuring children stayed in school.
- Improve nutrition and overall health of students.
- Promote social equality by encouraging children from different castes to eat together.

### **3. Impact of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

#### **a. Increased School Enrollment and Attendance**

- Many poor families sent their children to school since they were assured at least one meal a day.
- Dropout rates decreased significantly in schools where the scheme was implemented.

#### **b. Improved Child Nutrition**

- Helped combat malnutrition among children from underprivileged backgrounds.
- Encouraged better health and cognitive development, leading to better academic performance.

#### **c. Foundation for Future Mid-Day Meal Programs**

- The scheme inspired later welfare policies in Tamil Nadu and India.
- After independence, Tamil Nadu expanded the program in the 1950s under Chief Minister K. Kamaraj.

4. In 1982, Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran (MGR) launched a statewide noon meal program, which later influenced India's national Mid-Day Meal Scheme (1995).

The Justice Party's mid-day meal scheme was a historic social welfare initiative that:

- Encouraged education among poor children.
- Improved child nutrition.
- Set the foundation for future government meal programs in Tamil Nadu and India.

### **TEMPLEENTRY**

Under the leadership of Vaithianatha Iyer a Harijan Temple entry Prachara Committee was formed. It organized meetings in which temple entry was insisted: Man is equal by birth. There is no sanction in the Hindu Sastras to untouchability. Such ideas were spread by organizing meetings of anti-untouchability and the temple entry. Some of the personalities who participated in the meeting were N. Halasyan, N.M.R. Subbaraman and P.K. Ramachariyar and others. Vaithianatha Iyer announced the date of Temple entry. It was decided that the lowcaste Hindus had to enter into the Sri Meenakshi Temple on July 8, 1939. The day 8th July 1939 was a red-letter day in the history of Tamilnadu as the age-old barrier was broken by entering the temple of Sri Meenakshi, Madurai by the Harijans. In the morning at about 8 O Clock Vaithianatha Iyer, five Harijans and a Nadar departed from Iyer's residence to the Temple. They entered through the Southern Gate where the executive officer R.S. Naidu welcomed them and the group took dharshan of Sri Meenakshi and worshipped. The priest gave prasadh to the devotees. Then they worshipped the God

Sri Somasudareswarar and left through the Eastern Gate of the temple.

Objective questions concerning the Justice Party:

Justice Party and its Leaders

1. Who founded the Justice Party in 1916?

- a) A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar
- b) Raja of Panagal
- c) P. Theagaraya Chetty
- d) C. Natesa Mudaliar

2. Who was the first president of the Justice Party?

- a) Raja of Panagal
- b) P. Subburayan
- c) A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar
- d) P. Theagaraya Chetty

3. Which Raja played a significant role in the Justice Party?

- a) Raja of Panagal
- b) Raja of Bobbili
- c) Both a and b

d) None of the above

4. Who was P. Subburayan?

- a) A leader of the Justice Party
- b) The Raja of Bobbili
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Achievements of the Justice Party

5. What was one of the significant achievements of the Justice Party?

- a) Introduction of reservation
- b) Establishment of the Staff Selection Board
- c) Granting of the right to vote for women
- d) All of the above

6. The Communal GO introduced by the Justice Party aimed at:

- a) Providing representation to all communities
- b) Reserving seats for backward classes
- c) Promoting communal harmony
- d) None of the above

7. The Justice Party introduced the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in:

- a) Schools
- b) Colleges
- c) Hospitals
- d) None of the above

8. The Justice Party played a role in regulating:

- a) Temples
- b) Schools
- c) Hospitals
- d) None of the above

Policies and Reforms

9. What was the primary objective of the Justice Party's policies?

- a) To promote social justice
- b) To empower the backward classes
- c) To improve education
- d) All of the above

10. The Justice Party's reservation policy aimed at:

- a) Providing representation to backward classes
- b) Promoting merit-based selection
- c) Reducing competition

d) None of the above

11. The creation of the Staff Selection Board was a step towards:

- a) Merit-based selection
- b) Reservation-based selection
- c) Promoting communal representation
- d) None of the above

12. The Justice Party's efforts led to the granting of the right to vote for:

- a) Men
- b) Women
- c) Backward classes
- d) None of the above

Impact and Legacy

13. The Justice Party's policies had a significant impact on:

- a) Education
- b) Social justice
- c) Economic development
- d) All of the above

14. The party's emphasis on reservation helped:

- a) Backward classes
- b) Forward classes
- c) Women
- d) None of the above

15. The Justice Party's legacy can be seen in:

- a) Modern-day reservation policies
- b) Women's empowerment
- c) Temple regulation
- d) All of the above

Additional Questions

16. Who was the Raja of Panagal?

- a) A. SubbarayuluReddiyar
- b) P. Subburayan
- c) The first president of the Justice Party
- d) None of the above

17. The Justice Party was also known as:

- a) The Non-Brahmin Party
- b) The Social Justice Party
- c) The Reform Party

d) None of the above

18. The party's policies were influenced by:

- a) Social justice ideologies
- b) Economic development goals
- c) Communal representation
- d) All of the above

19. The Justice Party played a significant role in:

- a) Indian independence movement
- b) Social reform movements
- c) Economic development
- d) None of the above

20. The party's achievements include:

- a) Introduction of mid-day meal scheme
- b) Regulation of temples
- c) Granting of right to vote for women
- d) All of the above

21. The Justice Party's policies were aimed at:

- a) Promoting social equality
- b) Reducing economic disparities
- c) Empowering backward classes
- d) All of the above

22. The party's legacy continues to influence:

- a) Reservation policies
- b) Women's empowerment
- c) Temple regulation
- d) All of the above

23. The Justice Party's role in promoting social justice was:

- a) Significant
- b) Limited
- c) Insignificant
- d) None of the above

24. The party's policies had a lasting impact on:

- a) Education
- b) Social justice
- c) Economic development
- d) All of the above



25. The Justice Party's contributions to Indian society include:

- a) Promoting social reform
- b) Empowering backward classes
- c) Granting rights to women
- d) All of the above

**UNIT – II:** Congress rule: C. Rajagoplachari - K. Kamaraj - M.Bhakhathsavalam- achievements: free mid day meal scheme- opening of new schools- Increase in irrigation facilities- industrial growth

**Objective**

- To implementation of a comprehensive and sustainable free mid-day meal scheme.
- To quality education, and address the growing educational needs of the population.
- To Strategic efforts to enhance irrigation infrastructure, ensuring better water management for agriculture.

**Introduction**

The analysis of the Congress party's activities in the Madras Presidency cannot be studied in isolation as the Congress party of Tamil Nadu (TNCC) was part of the Indian National Congress (INC). The decisions of the INC influenced the regional politics. In fact, the factional conflicts in the Madras Presidency originated from the INC. A study of the conflicts at the allIndia level therefore becomes necessary and relevant. The Freedom War took a new turn in 1919 to which many factors contributed. The introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, Khilafat movement, and the proposed enactment of the certain repressive laws were the most prominent of them. The annual conference of the Congress was held at Amritsar in December, 1919.' Just at that time the Crown gave assent to the Montagu Chelmsford scheme of reforms. The scheme of reforms became the main subject of discussion and the issue centred around the attitude INC must adopt whether to accept the new proposals or to obstruct their implementation in the country. Gandhi thought that the Congress should adopt a solution accepting their forms. On the other hand. Tilak, C.R. Das and Begin Chandra Pal considered the reforms wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory and therefore favoured its rejection. Finally, a compromise was struck. While the Congress

thanked the British for there forms,it declared that'self-rule<sup>1</sup> wasthe 'ultimate goal' of the Indian people, and that they would'so work the reforms as to secure an early establishment of full responsible government<sup>1</sup>. 2 But after the Annritsar Congress the attitude of the Congress leaders towards the Reforms completely changed because of certain grave issues like the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and publication of the Hunter Committee Report. Gandhi favoured NonCo-operation and Chitranjan Das became a champion of the Council-Entry in the Special Congress Session held at Calcutta in September 1920. The Non-Co-operation plan provided that 'instead of not entering into the Legislatures the Congress should get into these bodies in large numbers andcarryonapolicy of uniform, continuous and

Consistent opposition to the Government<sup>tf</sup>. After Gandh if sannouncement of the Nonco-operation, the whole controversy centredaroundit. '~ilakdiedonthe very day Gandhi wantedtolaunchhisprogramme. Though C.R. Das and other Nationalists opposed the Non-Co-operation Movement it was finally decided at the Special Calcutta Congress Session in 1920 in favour of Gandhi. At the 1920 Nagpur Congress Session, Gandhi's programme of NonCo-operation was finally accepted.

Since the national movement received a set back after 1921 dueto several reasons, the demand for a partial revival of the old responsive cooperation in a different name was made at the initiative of C.R. Das. Those who demanded a change were called the'ProChangers' and those who expressed their allegiance to Gandhi were called, the'No-Changers'. The former pleaded that the policy of NonCo-operation should be extended to the Legislative Councilsand from within the Councils the Congress should implement its policy of NonCo-operation.

### **2.1. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji)**

#### **Rajaji Ministry and Social Conflict**

Since the outbreak of Second World War in 1939 the Government of

India placed the administration of provinces under the control of Governors. In 1946 election was held and Congress bagged 165 seats in Madras. T. Prakasam was made the Chief Minister. In 1947 Prakasam Ministry was dismissed and Omandhur Ramaswamy was made the Premier of Madras Presidency. In the mean time, India attained independence and Rajaji became the first Governor General which elevated his status as one of the greatest leaders of the Congress. Despite being a great leader, Rajaji held Brahminical methods. As he belonged to Tamil Nadu, he wanted to introduce reforms favorable to Brahminism in his home State. In the meantime, Omandhur Ramasamy Reddiar, who was the Chief Minister of Madras, resigned his post in 1950 and Kumarasamy Raja was made the Chief Minister. In January 1950 India became a Republic. As per the new Constitution general elections were held in 1952. The Congress which captured more seats felt that Rajaji was an able leader who would bring a stable government in Tamil Nadu. Known for his dedication and patriotism, Rajaji was elected as the Chief Minister. Utilizing this last opportunity, Rajaji introduced the kulakkalvithittam (caste-based system of education) in Tamil Nadu, which proved detrimental to the Congress rule. The kulakkalvithittam was interpreted as an indirect way of imposing Brahminism. This scheme of Rajaji earned vehement opposition from different political ranks and even from his own partymen which brought about the resignation of Rajaji in 1954.

Independence and Congress Politics, 1946-1952

The first Rajaji Government went out of office late in the year 1939 after the outbreak of World War II. The Governor's Advisors were in charge of the province between 1939 and 1945. In 1945 at the election manifest to of the Congress, the need for the urgent reform of land tenure system was stressed and so the necessity for the removal of intermediaries between the peasant and the State. In the election the Congress Party won majority and assumed office in Madras in 1946. 2. The Congress swept the poll winning 165 out of the 205 seats in Madras. T. Prakasam was elected the Chief Minister along with ten ministers by Governor Henry Follinight on 30 April 1946.

Ruckmani Lakshmipathi was the first woman Minister of Public Health in the Ministry. She started maternity care in villages and attempted to improve the health conditions of the poor people. On 23 March 1947 T. Prakasam was replaced by Omandur Ramaswami Reddiyar as Chief Minister. In April 1947 the Madras Legislature had recommended for the linguistic formation of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra as separate provinces under the new constitution and a provision for early appointment of a boundary commission or other machinery suitable for the provinces. When India attained independence on 15 August 1947, the task of developing a constitution for the nation was undertaken by the Constituent Assembly of India, composed of elected representatives with Rajendra Prasad as its President. Rajaji became the first Governor General in independent India. As Chief Minister Omandur Ramaswami Reddiyar and his Ministers celebrated the Independence Day on 15 August 1947 at Fort St. George, Madras. His administration continued till 1949. Omandur resigned from the post of Premiership on 6 April 1949. P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja was appointed as Chief Minister with eleven Ministers on 7 April 1949. In this time, the drafting committee prepared the constitution. On 26 January 1950 India was declared a Republic. In 1950 the Assembly sat for eighty-six days and transacted official business on all days excepting five days on which non-official business was transacted. His ministry continued till 1952.

**Rajaji's Second Ministry** At the first general election held in 1952, the Congress Party captured 133 out of the 190 seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly. The Congress Party formed the Government with Rajaji as the Chief Minister. The Congress was still the largest single Party to form the ministry in the State. The uncertainty that prevailed among the public and the Congress Party in particular regarding the leadership of the Party was cleared up with the unanimous selection of C. Rajaji, who agreed to take up the task of leading the Party and forming the Ministry in the State. There

Was a general wave of hope throughout the Province on this

account. The public felt that with his election there was every chance of a stable ministry being formed. His address to the members of the Congress Party was widely welcomed as a happy augury. That confidence in the organization grew again and was abundantly evident from the mammoth gathering at a public meeting addressed by him on 13 April 1952 in Madras. In his speech, he reiterated the national character of the Congress organization and pleaded that, "the Congress should think of itself not in terms of a Party but as representing the nation"<sup>15</sup>. Soon after his election as leader of the Hindu in the course of another appreciative editorial observed that he should seek an early opportunity to get him elected to the Lower House. The constitution of India provided a three-tiered process. Elections to the Lower House or House of People (Lok Sabha) at the centre and State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas), elections to the Upper House or the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) at the Centre and the Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishads) in the State.

### **(ii) Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) – Life and Achievements**

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, was a freedom fighter, statesman, writer, and the first Indian Governor-General of India. He played a significant role in India's independence movement and post-independence politics.

#### **a. Early Life and Political Entry**

Born: December 10, 1878, in Thorapalli, Tamil Nadu.

- Trained as a lawyer, but joined the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1916.
- Became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920s).

#### **b. Role in the Freedom Struggle**

- 1919 – Opposed the Rowlatt Act and joined the Congress-led protests.

- 1930 – Led the Salt Satyagraha in Vedaranyam, Tamil Nadu, as part of Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1937 – Became first Premier (Chief Minister) of Madras Presidency after Congress won elections.

**c. Chief Minister of Madras Presidency (1937–1939)**

- Abolished zamindari system, helping poor farmers.
- Introduced Prohibition (ban on alcohol) in Madras.
- Introduced compulsory Hindi in schools, which led to massive opposition from Tamil nationalists and Dravidian movements.

**d. First Indian Governor-General of India (1948–1950)**

- After Lord Mountbatten left in 1948, Rajaji became the first and only Indian Governor-General of India.
- The integration of princely states into India.
- The transition from British rule to full Indian sovereignty.

**e. Chief Minister of Madras State (1952–1954)**

- Re-elected as Chief Minister of Madras in 1952.
- Free markets and private enterprise.
- Reform in education and administration.
- Introduced the controversial “Kula Kalvi Thittam” (Caste-based Education Scheme), which was strongly opposed by Dravidian parties and later withdrawn.

**f. Founder of Swatantra Party (1959)**

- Opposed Nehru's socialist economic policies and state control over industries.
- Founded the Swatantra Party (1959), advocating free markets, individual liberty, and limited government control.
- The party gained popularity among farmers, businessmen, and middle-class voters, but declined by the 1970s.

**g. Legacy and Contributions**

- An intellectual and writer, he translated Ramayana and Mahabharata into Tamil and English.
- Opposed Hindi imposition in Tamil Nadu in his later years.
- Received Bharat Ratna (India's highest civilian award) in 1954.
- Passed away on December 25, 1972.

#### **j. Conclusion**

C. Rajagopalachari was a visionary leader, freedom fighter, and reformist. While admired for his governance and intellect, he faced criticism for controversial policies like compulsory Hindi education. His Swatantra Party was India's first major pro-free-market party, influencing later economic reforms.

#### **2.2. Shri K Kamaraj**

Kumaraswami Kamaraj played a leading role in shaping India's destiny after the passing away of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964, to the Congress split in 1969. He was born humble and poor in a backward area of Tamil Nadu on July 15, 1903. He was a Nadar, one of the most depressed castes of Hindu society. His schooling lasted only six years. At the age of twelve, he was already working as a shop assistant. He was barely fifteen when he heard of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre which was the turning point in his life. Two years later when Kamaraj saw Gandhiji at Madurai; he knew his path was chosen. He became a member of the Indian National Congress. Kamaraj was content for years to remain a rank and file Congress volunteer, working hard for the cause of the freedom movement, unmindful of his personal comfort or career. He was eighteen when he responded to the call of Gandhiji for non-cooperation with the British. He carried on propaganda in the villages, raised funds for Congress work and took a leading part in organizing meetings. At twenty he was picked up by Satyamurthy, one of the greatest orators and a leading figure of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, who would become Kamaraj's political guru. In April 1930, Kamaraj joined the Salt Satyagraha Movement at Vedaranyam and was sentenced to two years in jail—the first of



his many stints in prison. Jail-going had become a part of his career and in all he went to prison six times and spent more than 3,000 days in British Jails. Bachelor Kamaraj was forty-four when India became free. Kamaraj was elected President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in February, 1940. He held that post till 1954. The Working Committee of the AICC from 1947 till the Congress split in 1969, either as a member or as a special invitee.

Kamaraj was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937, unopposed. He was again elected to it in 1946. He was also elected to the Constituent Assembly of India in 1946, and later to Parliament in 1952. He became Chief Minister of Madras in 1954. He was perhaps the first non-English knowing Chief Minister of India. But it was during the nine years of his administration that Tamil Nadu came to be known as one of the best administered States in India. In 1963 he suggested to Nehru that senior Congress leaders should leave ministerial posts to take up organizational work. This suggestion came to be known as the 'Kamaraj Plan',

### **Rural Development**

Which was designed primarily to dismiss from the minds of Congress men the lure for power, creating in its place a dedicated attachment to the objectives and policies of the organization. Kamaraj had very positive and highly progressive ideas regarding electrification of the rural areas. He concentrated on power development as he felt that electricity was the foremost requirement for industry and agriculture. He was confident that electric power would bring in not only light but also brighten the lives of the rural people. He considered it as a valuable addition to modernizing the village. He was able to bring electricity for as many villages as possible. In respect of utilization of power for irrigations, Madras was said to rank first. Five-year plan had targeted 250 villages to be covered by electrification. Tamil Nadu extended power to 1000 villages per annum. Moreover 6000 miles of HT lines were laid to extend electricity to new industries and to cater to the needs of the additional villages.

that was brought under the power grid. Today no village in Tamil Nadu is without electric power connection. This was due to the farsightedness of Kamaraj in those days. Tamil Nadu had more electrically operated pump sets used for irrigation in the country than any other state. He was able to help the farmers to systematically exploit the ground water resources for irrigation purpose. As a result, Tamil Nadu which was a deficit state in food grains production became a self-sufficient state in food grains production became a self-sufficient state. During his Chief Minister ship, the capital consumption of electricity has risen from 12 units 1951 to 94 units 1996. Major irrigation schemes like lower Bhavani, Manimuthar, Cauvery, Arani River, Vaigai dam, Amaravathi, Sathanur, Krishnagiri, Pullambadi, Parambikulam, and Nayyaru dams were established. 200 wells were dug up without long term loan with 25 percent subsidy were issued to farmers. Farmers possessing dry lands were given oil engines, electric pump sets on installment basis. 56 lakh acres of land got permanent irrigation facility.

### **Educational Policy**

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 dismay he saw the children were in a state of poor health due to poverty with poor vision, un-groomed hair without oil, ill fed scantily dressed and dwelling in sanitary hutments. He realized that under such a situation the parents would care little about their child's education. For this purpose, he made primary education free. He had also ensured that villages with the population of 300 people should provide with primary school. He also created single teacher schools in the villages and facilitated the unemployed youths to have jobs. 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. 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 of pupils on the rolls were 18.52 million in 1951 increased to 35.58 million in 1961. The number of children in the mid-day meals scheme was 8, 88,000. The government subsidy was to the tune of Rs. 8,278 million. In 1966 the number under the mid-day meals programme had increased to 1,67,000 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 a huge incentive for pupils to join the schools increased in rural area and also helped to break the caste barrier and led to a silent revolution. Many state governments followed the mid-day 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 government. Kamaraj's contribution to the cause of education in Tamil Nadu had withdrawn the Rajagopalachari's educational reform. That act generated a groundswell of welcome from the people. Besides the midday meals scheme, he had also introduced free uniforms scheme. A scheme was carried out at the instance of Kamaraj who had wanted to eschew discrimination of school children on the basis of their being 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 building, addition to school equipments, better furniture and additional facilities for children. Kamaraj had declared in 1960 that poor children would get free educational up to the secondary school level.

He saw it that there was no village in Tamilnadu 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 builds houses for the village teacher to reside in the villages as competent teacher 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 the healthy growth of arts colleges, two physical education colleges, 10 teachers training colleges and 39 teacher training schools. New schools within a perimeter of five miles from residence of the students were opened. The teacher began to enjoy sound pension scheme, provident fund and had compulsory saving schemes. The education was development of under Kamaraj rule. Kamaraj's rule was lauded by one and all as the golden rule of Kamaraj.

### **Industrial Policy**

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 Adyar harbor 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 of the fund allotment made by the central government on 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. In1956 at an estimate of Rs.160 cores Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) was established. The multipurpose project produced 25 Mega Watt electricity.Thiscentral governmentunit 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.

### **(ii)K. Kamaraj – The Kingmaker and Architect of Tamil Nadu’s Development**

Kumaraswami Kamaraj, popularly known as K. Kamaraj, was a freedom fighter, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (1954–1963), and a key Congress leader. He is remembered for his role in Indian politics, educational reforms, and his influence as a “Kingmaker” in national politics.

#### **a. Early Life and Political Entry**

- Born: July 15, 1903, in Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu.

- Left school at the age of 11 to join the freedom movement.
- Joined the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1920.
- Participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement.
- Was imprisoned multiple times by the British for his role in the independence struggle.

#### **b. Role in the Freedom Movement**

- Became a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Patel.
- Worked to unite Congress in Tamil Nadu, strengthening the party's base.
- Played a key role in organizing mass protests and satyagrahas against British rule.

#### **c. Chief Minister of Madras State (1954–1963) – The Golden Era**

After independence, Kamaraj became Chief Minister of Madras State (now Tamil Nadu) in 1954. His governance is considered one of the best in Tamil Nadu's history, focusing on education, industrial growth, and rural development

#### **Educational Reforms – The “Kamaraj Plan”**

- Opened over 12,000 new schools, making education accessible to rural children.
- Introduced the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, ensuring poor children stayed in school.
- Abolished school fees for rural students.
- Increased primary school enrollment from 54% to 94%.

#### **Industrial and Infrastructure Development**

- Established major industries, including:
- Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC).
- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Trichy.
- Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty.

- Expanded road and electricity networks to villages.

#### **Agricultural Growth**

- Built large-scale irrigation projects, including:
  - Mettur Dam.
  - Vaigai Dam.
  - Manimuthar Dam.
- Increased food production, making Tamil Nadu self-sufficient in agriculture.

#### **d. The Kamaraj Plan (1963) – The “Kingmaker” in Indian Politics**

- In 1963, Kamaraj resigned as Chief Minister to focus on national politics.
- Proposed the "Kamaraj Plan", urging senior Congress leaders to resign from ministerial posts and work at the grassroots level.
- As Congress President (1964–1967), he played a key role in:
  - Selecting Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister after Nehru's death (1964).
  - Choosing Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister after Shastri's death (1966).
- This earned him the title “Kingmaker of India”.

#### **e. Later Years and Decline of Congress in Tamil Nadu**

- After Indira Gandhi's rise, Kamaraj lost influence in Congress.
- Congress lost power in Tamil Nadu in 1967 to the DMK, ending Congress rule in the state.
- Kamaraj continued working for the people until his death on October 2, 1975.

#### **f. Legacy and Contributions**

- Known as "Kalvi Thanthai" (Father of Education) in Tamil Nadu.
- Received Bharat Ratna (India's highest civilian award) in 1976 (posthumously).

- His educational and rural development policies laid the foundation for modern Tamil Nadu.

K. Kamaraj was a visionary leader, who transformed Tamil Nadu through education, infrastructure, and industry. His Kamaraj Plan shaped national politics, and he remains one of India's most respected leaders.

### **(iii)Shri Manicka Tagore (Virudhunagar)**

At present, Mid-day Meal Scheme is being implemented in various schools which provide/distribute free Mid-day Meal to poor school children. It was first introduced by late Shri Kamaraj in Tamil Nadu when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during 1954-1963 and later implemented throughout the country and introduced the mid-day meal scheme to provide at least one meal per day to the lakhs of poor school children (which is first time in the world). He introduced free school uniforms to weed out caste, creed and class distinctions among the youth minds. During his term the literacy rate was reached 37% from 7%. Shri Kamaraj had a vast knowledge and brilliance in many fields and was called by unlettered genius'. In remembering and honouring the works done by Kamaraj, he was awarded 'Bharat Ratna' posthumously by the Union Government in 1976. The Chennai airport was renamed as "Kamaraj Terminal" and Madurai University was named as "Madurai Kamaraj University", Chennai Beach Road was renamed 'Kamarajar Salai' and Bengaluru's North Parade Road was renamed 'K. Kamaraj Road'. In view of the above, if the present Mid-day Meal Scheme is named after 'Kamaraj Mid-day Meal Scheme' it will be a befitting tribute to him in bringing renaissance in spread of education in rural areas, abolition of class distinctions among them throughout the country. Hence, urge upon the Union Government to rename the present Mid-day Meal Scheme in the country as 'Kamaraj Mid-day Meal Scheme'.

### **2.3. M.Bhaktavatsalam**

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. 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.

### **The Anti-Hindi Agitation Of 1965**

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. 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. This move was immediately opposed by E. V. Ramasamy and the opposition Justice Party *later Dravidar Kazhagam*. The agitation, which lasted three years, was multifaceted and involved fasts, conferences, marches, picketing and protests. The government responded with a crackdown resulting in the deaths of two protesters and the arrests of 198 persons including women and children. Mandatory Hindi education was later withdrawn by the British

Governor of Madras Lord Erskine in February 1940 after the resignation of the Congress Government in 1939.

The adoption of an official language for the Indian Republic was a hotly debated issue during the framing of the Indian Constitution after India's independence from the United Kingdom. After an exhaustive and divisive debate, Hindi was adopted as the official language of India with English continuing as an associate official language for a period of fifteen years, after which Hindi would become the sole official language. The new Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950. Efforts by the Indian Government to make Hindi the sole official language after 1965 was not acceptable to many non-Hindi Indian states, who wanted the continued use of English. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), a descendant of Dravidar Kazhagam, led the opposition to Hindi. To allay their fears, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru enacted the Official Languages Act in 1963 to ensure the continuing use of English beyond 1965.

The text of the Act did not satisfy the DMK and increased their skepticism that his assurances might not be honored by future administrations. As the day (26 January 1965) of switching over to Hindi as sole official language approached, the anti-Hindi movement gained momentum in Madras State with increased support from college students. On 25 January, a full-scale riot broke out in the southern city of Madurai, sparked off by a minor altercation between agitating students and Congress party members. The riots spread all over Madras State, continued unabated for the next two months, and were marked by acts of violence, arson, looting, police firing and lathi charges. The Congress Government of the Madras State called in paramilitary forces to quell the agitation; their involvement resulted in the deaths of about seventy persons including two policemen. To calm the situation, Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri gave assurances that English would continue to be used as the official language as long as the non-Hindi speaking states wanted. The riots subsided after Shastri's assurance, as did the student agitation.

The agitations of 1965 led to major political changes in the state. The DMK won the 1967 assembly election and the Congress Party never managed to recapture power in the state since then. The Official Languages Act was eventually amended in 1967 by the Congress Government headed by Indira Gandhi to guarantee the indefinite use of Hindi and English as official languages. This effectively ensured the current "virtual in definite policy of bilingualism" of the Indian Republic. There were also two similar agitations in 1968 and 1986 which had varying degrees of success.

### **(ii) M. Bhakthavatsalam – The Last Congress Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu**

Minjur Bhakthavatsalam (M. Bhakthavatsalam) was an Indian freedom fighter, politician, and the fourth Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (1963–1967). He was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress (INC) and played a key role in Tamil Nadu's administration during a politically turbulent period.

#### **a. Early Life and Political Career**

- Born: October 9, 1897, in Madras Presidency (now Tamil Nadu).
- Education: Studied law at the University of Madras.
- Joined the Freedom Movement and participated in:
- Civil Disobedience Movement (1930s).
- Quit India Movement (1942) – was jailed for his role.
- Held key positions in Congress and the Madras State government before becoming Chief Minister.

#### **b. Tenure as Chief Minister (1963–1967)**

- ❖ Bhakthavatsalam became Chief Minister of Madras State in 1963, succeeding K. Kamaraj. His tenure was marked by development initiatives, but also political unrest.

#### **c. Industrial and Agricultural Growth**

- ❖ Continued Kamaraj's policies of expanding industries and irrigation projects.
- ❖ Promoted power generation projects and industrialization.

#### **d. Infrastructure and Welfare**

- ❖ Expanded educational institutions and rural development programs.
- ❖ Strengthened law and order policies.

**e. Controversial Anti-Hindi Protests (1965)**

- ❖ His government tried to enforce Hindi as a compulsory language in schools, following national policy.
- ❖ This led to mass protests in Tamil Nadu, led by the Dravida MunnetraKazhagam (DMK) and Tamil nationalist groups.
- ❖ Protests turned violent, with self-immolations and police crackdowns.
- ❖ The strong public backlash weakened Congress in Tamil Nadu.

**f. Congress Defeat in 1967 and Political Fallout**

- ❖ In the 1967 elections, Congress lost to the DMK, led by C. N. Annadurai.
- ❖ This marked the end of Congress rule in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Bhakthavatsalam retired from active politics after the defeat.

**g. Legacy and Later Life**

- ❖ He was one of the last major Congress leaders in Tamil Nadu before the Dravidian parties took over.
- ❖ Remembered for his role in freedom movement and governance, but also criticized for handling the anti-Hindi protests.
- ❖ Passed away on February 13, 1987.

**h. Conclusion**

M. Bhakthavatsalam's tenure as Chief Minister was a period of transition, as Tamil Nadu shifted from Congress rule to Dravidian dominance. His contributions to industrial growth and administration were notable, but his failure to handle the anti-Hindi agitation led to Congress's downfall in the state

**2.4. Congress Achievements in Tamil Nadu (Pre-1967)**

The Indian National Congress ruled Tamil Nadu (then Madras State) from 1947 to 1967, making significant contributions in education, irrigation, industrialization, and welfare programs.

**a. Free Mid-Day Meal Scheme (1956) – Kamaraj's Landmark Initiative**

- ❖ Introduced by K. Kamaraj in 1956 to reduce student dropouts and

encourage rural education.

- ❖ First major government-run school meal program in India.
- ❖ Inspired Tamil Nadu's later "Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme" and India's national Mid-Day Meal Program.

**b. Expansion of Schools and Education Reforms**

- ❖ 12,000+ new schools opened, especially in rural areas.
- ❖ Abolished school fees for rural children.
- ❖ Literacy rate increased significantly under Congress rule.
- ❖ Engineering, medical, and arts colleges were expanded.

**c. Increase in Irrigation Facilities**

- ❖ Congress governments built major dams and irrigation projects, ensuring water supply for farmers.
- ❖ Important projects:
- ❖ Mettur Dam expansion.
- ❖ Vaigai Dam (1959).
- ❖ Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.
- ❖ Manimuthar and Sathanur Dams.
- ❖ Helped Tamil Nadu become a leading agricultural state.

**d. Industrial Growth and Infrastructure Development**

- ❖ Encouraged state-owned industries and power generation.
- ❖ Established major industries like:
- ❖ Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC).
- ❖ Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Trichy.
- ❖ Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty.
- ❖ Chennai Refinery (Manali Petrochemicals).
- ❖ Expanded roads, electrification, and rural infrastructure.

**e. Conclusion**

Under Congress rule, Tamil Nadu saw rapid growth in education, agriculture, and industries. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme, school expansion, and irrigation projects were major achievements. However, the party lost support due to the 1965 Anti-Hindi protests and rise of the Dravidian movement, leading to DMK's victory in 1967.

Objective type questions on the Congress rule.

Congress Rule and Leaders

1. Who was the Chief Minister of Madras during 1952-1954?
  - a) C. Rajagopalachari
  - b) K. Kamaraj
  - c) M. Bhaktavatsalam
  - d) None of the above
2. Who succeeded C. Rajagopalachari as the Chief Minister of Madras?
  - a) K. Kamaraj
  - b) M. Bhaktavatsalam
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
3. Who was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu from 1954 to 1963?
  - a) K. Kamaraj
  - b) M. Bhaktavatsalam
  - c) C. Rajagopalachari
  - d) None of the above
4. Who took over as the Chief Minister after K. Kamaraj?
  - a) M. Bhaktavatsalam
  - b) C. Rajagopalachari
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above

Achievements of Congress Rule

5. What was one of the notable achievements of K. Kamaraj's government?
  - a) Free Mid-Day Meal Scheme
  - b) Increase in irrigation facilities
  - c) Industrial growth
  - d) All of the above
6. The Free Mid-Day Meal Scheme was introduced to:
  - a) Improve nutrition among school children
  - b) Increase enrollment in schools
  - c) Reduce dropout rates
  - d) All of the above
7. The Congress government under K. Kamaraj focused on:

- a) Opening new schools
- b) Improving irrigation facilities
- c) Promoting industrial growth
- d) All of the above

8. The government's efforts led to:
- a) Increase in agricultural production
  - b) Growth of industries
  - c) Improvement in education
  - d) All of the above

#### Education and Development

9. The Congress government's education policy emphasized:
- a) Universalization of education
  - b) Promotion of technical education
  - c) Increase in school infrastructure
  - d) All of the above

10. The government's initiatives led to:
- a) Increase in literacy rates
  - b) Improvement in school infrastructure
  - c) Reduction in dropout rates
  - d) All of the above

11. The Congress government's focus on irrigation facilities helped:
- a) Agriculture
  - b) Industry
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above

12. The government's industrial growth initiatives led to:
- a) Increase in employment opportunities
  - b) Growth of small-scale industries
  - c) Development of infrastructure
  - d) All of the above

#### Additional Questions

13. Who is credited with the introduction of the Free Mid-Day Meal Scheme?
- a) K. Kamaraj
  - b) M. Bhaktavatsalam

- c) C. Rajagopalachari
- d) None of the above

14. The Congress government's policies had a significant impact on:

- a) Education
- b) Agriculture
- c) Industry
- d) All of the above

15. The government's efforts led to:

- a) Improvement in living standards
- b) Increase in economic growth
- c) Reduction in poverty
- d) All of the above

16. The Congress government's achievements include:

- a) Free Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- b) Increase in irrigation facilities
- c) Industrial growth
- d) All of the above

17. The government's focus on education helped:

- a) Increase in literacy rates
- b) Improvement in school infrastructure
- c) Reduction in dropout rates
- d) All of the above

18. The Congress government's industrial growth initiatives were aimed at:

- a) Promoting small-scale industries
- b) Developing infrastructure
- c) Increasing employment opportunities
- d) All of the above

19. The government's policies had a lasting impact on:

- a) Education
- b) Agriculture
- c) Industry
- d) All of the above

20. The Congress government's contributions to Tamil Nadu's development include:

- a) Free Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- b) Increase in irrigation facilities
- c) Industrial growth
- d) All of the above



21. The government's efforts led to:

- a) Improvement in healthcare
- b) Increase in education
- c) Growth of industries
- d) All of the above

22. The Congress government's legacy continues to influence:

- a) Education policies
- b) Agricultural development
- c) Industrial growth
- d) All of the above

23. The government's focus on irrigation facilities helped:

- a) Increase agricultural production
- b) Reduce water scarcity
- c) Improve crop yields
- d) All of the above

24. The Congress government's initiatives led to:

- a) Increase in employment opportunities
- b) Growth of small-scale industries
- c) Development of infrastructure
- d) All of the above

25. The government's achievements had a significant impact on:

- a) Tamil Nadu's economy
- b) Education system
- c) Agricultural development
- d) All of the above

### Unit – III

DMK administration-C.N Annadurai- renaming of Madras state as Tamil Nadu- Two language policy-free education for all till P.U.C - Kalaingar M

Karunanithi-Slum clearance board-beggar rehabilitation scheme- Formation of Backward Class Commission-implementation of reservation policy –Salem Steel plant. Manu Neethi Thittam-Free electricity for farmers- property rights to women; creation of universities-33 percent reservation for women in local body elections-30 percent reservation for women in government jobs- Samathuvapuram scheme--Tidelpark-financial assistance for marriage of poor girls-increase of infrastructure-Industrial development

**Objective**

- To Renaming Of Madra state TamilNadu And Two Language Policy
- To Free Education For All Till P.U.C And Creation Of Universities
- To Implementation Of Reservation Policy And Industrial Development:

**DMK Administration in Tamil Nadu (1967–1976 & beyond)**

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) came to power in Tamil Nadu in 1967, marking the end of Congress rule. Under the leadership of C. N. Annadurai (1967–1969) and M. Karunanidhi (1969–1976), the DMK government introduced major social, economic, and linguistic reforms that shaped modern Tamil Nadu.

**(i). Social Justice and Welfare Reforms****a. Language Policy & Anti-Hindi Stance**

- ❖ Declared Tamil the official language of Tamil Nadu (while retaining English for official use).
- ❖ Ensured Hindi was not imposed in schools, responding to the 1965 Anti-Hindi agitation.

**b. Reservation and Social Justice**

- ❖ Increased reservation for Backward Classes (BCs) from 25% to 31% and for Scheduled Castes (SCs) from 15% to 18%.
- ❖ Introduced legislation for caste-based reservation in government jobs and education.

**c. Women's Rights and Welfare**

- ❖ Provided marriage assistance for poor women.
- ❖ Promoted equal property rights for women.

**(ii). Economic and Industrial Development**

**a. Industrial Expansion**

- ❖ Established Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) and Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO).
- ❖ Promoted public sector and private sector industries, boosting employment.

**b. Infrastructure Growth**

- ❖ Expanded roads, electrification, and drinking water supply.
- ❖ Encouraged urban development projects in Chennai and other cities.

**c. Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare**

- ❖ Increased minimum support prices for farmers.
- ❖ Expanded irrigation facilities and subsidized fertilizers.

**(iii). Key Legislative and Administrative Reforms**

**a. Nationalization of Bus Transport (1971–1973)**

- ❖ Took control of private bus services and introduced state-run transport (TNSTC).
- ❖ Improved public transportation and connectivity across Tamil Nadu.

**b. Nationalization of Rice Mills and Cinema**

- ❖ To regulate food prices, the government took control of rice mills.
- ❖ Brought Tamil cinema under government support, benefiting Tamil film industry workers.

**(iv). Mid-Day Meal Scheme Expansion**

- ❖ The DMK expanded the free Mid-Day Meal Scheme started by Congress, ensuring more children had access to food in schools.
- ❖ Encouraged primary education and reduced dropout rates.

**(v). Political Impact & End of First DMK Rule (1976)**

- ❖ In 1976, the DMK government was dismissed by Indira Gandhi during the Emergency.
- ❖ However, DMK's policies laid the foundation for future Dravidian party rule in Tamil Nadu.

#### **(vi). Long-Term Impact of DMK Rule**

- ❖ Strengthened Tamil identity and Dravidian ideology.
- ❖ Empowered backward classes through reservations and welfare schemes.
- ❖ Modernized Tamil Nadu's infrastructure and economy.
- ❖ Made Tamil Nadu a leader in social justice and welfare policies.

#### **3.1. C.N. ANNADURAI**

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 State 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 DravidarKazhagam. 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 DravidarKazhagam and launched his own party, Dravida MunnetraKazhagam. The DMK initially followed ideologies the same as the mother party; DravidarKazhagam. 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.

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, and 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 organizations are named after him. A splinter party launched by M. G. Ramachandran in 1972 was named after him as All India Anna Dravida MunnetraKazhagam.

### **Periyar and Birth of DMK**

The Indian National Congress, which had been fighting for the independence of India from colonial British rule, was dominated by Brahmins. Periyar assumed that independent India would bring South Indians, especially Tamils, under the dominance of Brahmins and North Indians. For these reasons Periyar called for 15 August 1947, the day of Indian independence, to be a day of mourning. Annadurai opposed this move and the schism between his supporters and Periyar widened. He saw the gaining of independence as an overall achievement of India rather than solely that of Aryan North. Moreover, Periyar's decision on giving up participating in democratic elections was also opposed by Annadurai, in reaction to which he

walked out of a party meeting in 1948. Periyar considered that candidates in elections must compromise their ideologies. Moreover, it was Periyar's idea that social reformation can be better achieved outside politics, through education and canvassing the masses, rather than governments. Eventually, when Periyar married Maniammai, who was 40 years younger than he, the personal differences between Annadurai and Periyar split their supporters). Annadurai launched his own party with his party fragment, along with E. V. K. Sampath (Periyar's nephew and until then considered his political heir). The new party was named Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. DMK's presence was initially restricted to urban centres and its surrounding areas. But by appealing to the urban lower, lower middle and working classes, students, Dalits and lower castes, Annadurai was able to accelerate its growth and spread.

### **Dravida Nadu**

During his days in Dravida Kazhagam, Annadurai had supported Periyar's call for an independent Dravida Nadu. The claim for such an independent state stayed alive in the initial days of DMK. E. V. K. Sampath, who had earlier forfeited his inheritance from Periyar to join DMK, saw the call for Dravida Nadu as an unrealistic goal. Sampath's opposition to using film stars made him cross swords with many other members of the party. Eventually, with looming differences with Annadurai and other leaders on Dravida Nadu, Sampath left the DMK and formed his own party, the Tamil Nationalist Party, in 1961. In 1962, Annadurai said in the Rajya Sabha that Dravidians want the right of self-determination. We want a separate country for southern India. However, the reorganisation of states in India on linguistic basis removed Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam speaking regions from the Madras Presidency leaving behind a predominantly Tamil Madras State. Giving in to realities, Annadurai and his DMK changed the call of independent Dravida Nadu for Dravidians to independent Tamil Nadu for Tamils. Annadurai felt that

remaining in the Indian Union meant accepting linguistic domination and economic backwardness. Nevertheless, the Sino-Indian war brought about changes in the Indian constitution. The Sixteenth Amendment (most popularly known as the Anti-Secessionist Amendment) banned any party with sectarian principles from participating in elections. When this amendment was presented in the Parliament of India, Annadurai was one of its members. He vehemently debated against the amendment, but eventually could not stop it from being passed. Faced with the new constitutional changes, Annadurai and his DMK left the call for an independent Tamil homeland on the back burner. From then on Annadurai and his DMK aimed at achieving better cooperation between the southern states and claimed more autonomy for Tamil Nadu.

### Protests in 1953

- In 1953, Annadurai directed the DMK to undertake three protests:
- Against Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, for using derogatory language with reference to leaders of Madras State
- Against C. Rajagopalachari the then chief minister of Madras State, for introducing a new educational system that indirectly encouraged traditional caste-based occupations called *Kula Kalvi Thittam*
- Against renaming Kallakkudi Dalmiyapuram as the name Dalmiyapuram symbolised north Indian domination. He was eventually sentenced to three months imprisonment in this protest.

### Anti-Hindi

Agitations Hindi was first recommended to be an apt language for official purposes in India by a committee headed by Motilal Nehru in 1928. This move was opposed by people and politicians of Tamil Nadu, since they considered that it would make them second class citizens when compared to that of native Hindi speaking North Indians.

### Protests of 1938

In 1938, the Congress government in Madras Presidency headed by C.

Rajagopalachari proposed the use of Hindi language as a compulsory language in schools. This move was opposed by Tamil leaders. Annadurai, along with other Tamil enthusiasts including the poet Bharathidasan, held demonstrations. Annadurai participated in the first Anti Hindi imposition conference held in Kanchipuram on 27 February 1938. Two members of the protest, Thalamuthu and Natarajan, died as a consequence of police beating the same year. With over whelming opposition, the government of Madras Presidency finally withdrew the order in 1940.

### **Madras Anti Hindi Agitation of 1965**

When India became a republic with its own constitution in 1950, the constitution had given special status to the Hindi language, which was to gain official status after 15 years in 1965. This move was regarded with anxiety by students in Tamil Nadu. Speaking of making Hindi as official language of India, Annadurai said It is claimed that Hindi should be the common language because it is spoken by the majority. In view of continued threat to impose Hindi, the DMK held an open-air conference against Hindi imposition at Kodambakkam, Chennai in August 1960, which Annadurai presided over. He gave black flags to leading functionaries, to be shown to the President of India during his visit to the state. Sensing an uprising, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru assured in the Parliament that English would continue to be the official language of India, as long as non-Hindi speaking people desire. DMK gave up the plan of showing black flags and Annadurai appealed to the Union Government to bring about a constitutional amendment incorporating the assurance. With no constitutional amendment done Annadurai declared 26 January 1965, the 15th Republic Day of India and also The day the Constitution, which in essence enshrined Hindi as the official language of India, came into practice, as a day of mourning. This move was opposed by the then Chief Minister of Madras State, Bhakthavatchalam, as blasphemous. Hence Annadurai, who by then had been trying to shake off the secession, is time age



of his party, declared 24 January as a day of mourning. He also replaced the slogan of the protests to down with Hindi; Long live the Republic. Nevertheless, violence broke out on 26 January, initially in Madurai which within days spread throughout the state. Robert Hardgrave Jr, professor of humanities, government and Asian studies, suggests that the elements contributing to the riots were not instigated by DMK or Leftists or even the industrialists, as the Congress government of the state suggested, but were genuine frustrations and discontentment which lay beneath the surface of the people of the state. With violence surging, Annadurai asked the students to forfeit the protests, but some DMK leaders like Karunanidhi kept the agitations going. Nevertheless, Annadurai was arrested for instigating the agitation. Although the violence were not directly instigated by the DMK, the agitation itself aided DMK to win the 1967 elections and Annadurai became the Chief Minister of Madras State.

### **Chief Minister**

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 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. Annadurai legalized 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 subsidise 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. Subsidizing rice costs are still used as an election promise in Tamil Nadu. It was Annadurai's government that renamed the Madras State Tamil Nadu. The name Welfare Schemes

Commenting on social welfare schemes, Sushila said that it is fashionable to sneer at the state's welfare schemes, but there is a subtle upside to these schemes. The low-cost rice programme and other subsidy schemes have benefited the marginalized and BPL population, thereby keeping a check on social discontent and violence. Many 'freebies' such as television sets, mixer grinders have helped instill a sense of prosperity among the rural masses. While it is common to criticize our politicians for doling out freebies in return for votes, one must not underestimate our political class. Both parties understand that economic development is essential to support the welfare schemes; hence policy making is always geared towards encouraging industry, trade and businesses.

**C. N. Annadurai Death** Annadurai died just after two years in office. His health was deteriorating due to cancer and in spite of good medical care he died of his illness on 3 February 1969. His illness was attributed to his habit of chewing tobacco. His funeral had the highest number of attendees until then, as registered with The Guinness Book of Records. An estimate of 15 million people attended the funeral. His mortal remains were buried in the northern end of Marina Beach, which is now called Anna Square. **C. N. Annadurai Legacy** The statue of Annadurai at the College of Engineering, Guindy campus of Anna University which is named after him. Annadurai was the only political leader at the national level in India during his era who was not involved in the Indian independence movement. After his electoral success with his DMK in 1967, the Congress has not yet returned to power in Tamil Nadu. C. N. Annadurai government was the first in the country to be from a non-Congress party with full majority. When the DMK later split, with M.G. Ramachandran

forming his own Dravidian party, there be fragment was named after Annadurai as Anna DMK.

Anna Nagar, a residential neighbourhood in Chennai is named after him. Sri Lankan Tamil nationalist leaders and writers are considered to be influenced by Annadurai's chaste Tamil movement. Anna University, a premier institution in science and technology was named after him. DMK's current head office built in 1987 is named after him as Anna Arivalayam. One of the major roads in Chennai was named in his honour, Anna Salai—it was previously called Mount Road, and a statue of Annadurai now stands there. The central government issued a commemorative coin of 5 denominations to mark the centenary celebrations of him on Sep 15, 2009 in Chennai. Jawaharlal Nehru hailed him as one of the great parliamentarians for speeches in Rajya Sabha. In 2010, Anna Centenary Library was established in Chennai in remembrance of Annadurai.

### **Free Education for All till P.U.C**

In the Indian education system of some Indian states, the **Pre-University Course (PUC)** or **Pre-Degree Course (PDC)** is referred to as Intermediate or +2 Courses, which is a two-year senior secondary education course that succeeds the tenth grade SSC. And proceeds to the completion of a Senior Secondary Course. The First Year of the PUC is commonly referred to as 1<sup>st</sup> PUC or Class 11<sup>th</sup>, (known in most other Indian states as +1 or HSC corresponding to the US junior year or generally the eleventh grade), and the Second Year of the PUC as 2<sup>nd</sup> PUC or Class 12<sup>th</sup> (known in most other Indian states as +2 or HSC, corresponding to the US senior year or the twelfth grade in general). A college which offers the PUC is simply known as a 'PU college' or 'Intermediate College' which is also referred to as junior college.

In India, The national and almost all other state education boards consider education up to the Class 12<sup>th</sup> as simply "Schooling" as the education

up to this class comes under school education. But in some state education boards in India consider the Classes 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> education as "PUC/PDC" or "Intermediate Course" as this course is conducted only in Junior Colleges and not in High Schools like other national and state education boards because these state education boards provide the schooling only in Class 10<sup>th</sup>. Also, this type of Junior Collegiate Education or PUC/Intermediate Course education for Senior Secondary Classes (Classes 11<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup>) exists only in the education boards of some Indian states as majority of national and state education boards provide schooling till class 12<sup>th</sup>. However, The education system across the country follows the same pattern as follows like 10 + 2 + (3,4, or 5) pattern is followed: a bachelor's degree (of three, four, or five years) requires at least ten years of primary and secondary education in schools followed by two years of higher secondary education in Higher Secondary Schools (Majority Of National and State Education Boards) and Junior Colleges (Some State Education Boards).

The PUC certificate is a certification obtained by the Junior College students upon the successful completion of the Higher Secondary Examination at the end of study at the higher secondary level in India. The PUC Certificate is obtained on passing the "2<sup>nd</sup> PUC (Class 12<sup>th</sup>) Public Examination" which is commonly known as "Class 12th Board Examinations" in India in general. A person desiring admission to an Indian university must pass this course, which can be considered as a degree bridge course to prepare students for university education.

For example, the state of Karnataka conducts Board Examinations at the end of the 2nd Year PUC for university admissions. This has three program streams with options focusing on science, commerce and arts, respectively. Students desiring to study professional programs in Karnataka must pass the science stream of this exam and qualify through the Common Entrance Test of the state. Recently, the Karnataka PUC Board made the first-year PUC exams

public, to filter out low-scoring students and improve overall average scores. Only about 60% of students usually pass the exam, and only about 1.5% score above 85% overall. And also for The eastern Indian state of West Bengal conducts Board Examination through the West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education in all over the state for admission into colleges (though for admission in Engineering, Medical, Pharmacy, Nursing and architecture students have to write the separate entrance examinations).

For (BA, B.Com, B.Sc) students are admitted in the basis of their marks in +2. According to the rule of WBCHSE those students who fail to pass the first-year of PUC will have to retake the exam the next year if they pass the exam they can enter the second year. Recently the West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education is very strict to its passing criteria and renewed the grading system, so now a days even getting a First Division (60% or equivalent to B+ in new grading system for PUC) is hard for students. On an average only 10% students able get 60% or higher for the Science stream and for commerce and Arts 40% students got First Division.

### **(3.2.1). C. N. Annadurai and the Renaming of Madras State to Tamil Nadu (1969)**

C. N. Annadurai (CNA), the founder of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and first non-Congress Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (1967–1969), played a crucial role in renaming Madras State as Tamil Nadu.

#### **(i). Background: Demand for a Tamil Identity**

- ❖ After India's independence (1947), Madras State included present-day Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Karnataka.
- ❖ Due to linguistic movements, Andhra Pradesh (1953), Karnataka, and Kerala (1956) were carved out.
- ❖ Tamil leaders felt "Madras State" did not reflect Tamil identity.
- ❖ Annadurai, a strong advocate of Tamil pride and Dravidian culture, demanded a name change.

#### **(ii). Annadurai's Role in Renaming**

- ❖ After becoming Chief Minister in 1967, Annadurai introduced a resolution in the State Assembly to rename Madras State as Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ The resolution was passed unanimously in 1968.
- ❖ On January 14, 1969, Madras State officially became "Tamil Nadu" (Land of the Tamils).

### **(iii). Significance of the Name Change**

- ❖ Strengthened Tamil identity and the Dravidian movement.
- ❖ Removed the colonial-era name "Madras" and gave recognition to Tamil culture.
- ❖ Inspired linguistic pride among Tamils and furthered Tamil Nadu's unique political identity.

### **(iv). Legacy of Annadurai**

- ❖ The renaming of Tamil Nadu remains one of Annadurai's most celebrated achievements.
- ❖ Though he passed away in February 1969, just a month after the official renaming, his contribution to Tamil pride, language, and politics continues to inspire Tamil Nadu's policies today.
- ❖ Two-Language Policy in Tamil Nadu
- ❖ The Two-Language Policy was introduced by C. N. Annadurai and later reinforced by M. Karunanidhi to oppose the imposition of Hindi and to promote Tamil identity.

#### **a. Background: Opposition to Hindi Imposition**

- Pre-Independence: Hindi was introduced in Tamil Nadu schools by the British in 1937, but faced strong protests led by the Justice Party and Periyar.
- Post-Independence: The Indian government proposed Hindi as the sole national language, leading to widespread Anti-Hindi protests in

Tamil Nadu (1965).

- The protests played a key role in DMK's victory in the 1967 elections.

**b. Implementation of the Two-Language Policy (1968)**

- In 1968, Annadurai's government officially adopted the Two-Language Policy.
- Under this policy, only Tamil and English were made compulsory in Tamil Nadu's schools.
- Hindi was not included as a mandatory language.

**c. Significance of the Two-Language Policy**

- Preserved Tamil identity and culture.
- Ensured English remained as a link language for national and global communication.
- Resisted Hindi imposition and strengthened the Dravidian movement.
- Inspired other South Indian states to resist language imposition.

**d. Long-Term Impact**

- Tamil Nadu continues to follow the Two-Language Policy, rejecting the Three-Language Formula proposed by the Central Government.
- The policy has helped Tamil Nadu maintain higher English proficiency, benefiting education and employment.
- Even today, any attempt to introduce Hindi in Tamil Nadu faces strong opposition from Dravidian parties.

**(3.2.3) Free Education Policy Till Pre-University Course (P.U.C) in Tamil Nadu**

One of the key social welfare policies of the DMK government under C. NAnnadurai (1967–1969) was the introduction of free education for all students up to the Pre-University Course (P.U.C.). This policy played a crucial role in improving literacy and access to higher education in Tamil Nadu.

**(i). Background: Need for Free Education**

- Before DMK's rule, education was not entirely free, and many

students from economically weaker sections could not afford to study beyond school.

- Higher education, including P.U.C (Pre-University Course, equivalent to Class 12 today), had tuition fees, limiting access for poor students.
- DMK, which championed social justice and equality, sought to remove these barriers.

**(ii). Implementation of the Free Education Policy (1967–1969)**

- Annadurai's government abolished tuition fees for all students up to the Pre-University Course (P.U.C.).
- Benefited students from lower-income and marginalized communities.
- Increased enrollment rates in higher secondary education.
- Strengthened Tamil Nadu's progressive education policies, making it a leader in higher education access.

**(iii). Impact of the Policy**

- Drastic increase in literacy rates and higher secondary education participation.
- Helped Tamil Nadu become one of India's top states in higher education.
- Set the foundation for later higher education reforms and scholarships.
- Inspired future Dravidian governments (AIADMK & DMK) to continue prioritizing free education.

**(iv). Legacy and Continuation**

- Later, under M. Karunanidhi's government (1971), free education was extended to professional courses for students from Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).
- Today, Tamil Nadu remains one of the few states in India with extensive free education policies.



### 3.3. KalaigarnarM.Karunanidhi

Kalaigarnar M. Karunanidhi is the undisputed and never to be forgotten Tamil leader in Indian politics. From a young age he began his writing work to bring any changes through writing art. He was an artist who has adorned films, plays, poems, essays, short stories, novels and history with social and political awareness. A sanac claimed creator he still shines alive with his work today. He wrote 21 plays including Palaniyappan, Thokkumedai, Udaya soorian, Cheran Chenkuttuvan and story lines for films including Rajakumari, Parasakthi, Manthirakumari, Malaikallan and many songs, and novels including Puthayal, VaanKozhi, Thenpandisingam. He had been the undisputed king ofthe creative field for 64 years. Murasoli is the first child of Kalaigarnar and was one who went to meet many enemies in the field Today Murasoli magazine which is enthusiastically supported by the people. Who follow the DMK, was earlier published as a pamphlet in Thiruvavarur.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated a scheme “*SMILE - Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise*”, which includes sub- scheme - ‘Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging’. The focus of the scheme is on providing basic necessities like food, shelter homes, medical facilities, counseling, rehabilitation, basic documentation, education, skill development and economic linkages of the persons found to be engagedin begging.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has identified ten cities namely Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur and Patna for undertaking pilot projects on Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Persons engaged in the act of Begging, which provides for the whole range of services including awareness generation, identification, rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counseling, education, skill development and sustainable settlement of persons engaged in begging.

Firstreign (1969-76) Karunanidhi's firstreign was from 1969 to 1976. During this period, he introduced the beggars' rehabilitation scheme and also established the Slum Clearance Board. He empathetically took these actions after seeing the poor citizens sleeping on platforms and roads.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board also came into being during this period. He also started the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation for the purpose of construction of concrete houses for Adi Dravidars. Moreover, he created a separate ministry for upliftment of the backward classes.

Karunanidhi first spoke about the issues of beggars in his film Parasakthi in 1952, where in he stressed on their empowerment. Karunanidhi first spoke about the issues of beggars in his film Parasakthi in 1952, wherein he stressed on their empowerment. When he became the CM, he put his words into action. "Forget this is my birthday. It is the day of beggars' rehabilitation," said Karunanidhi on his 48<sup>th</sup> birthday on June 3, 1971. On that day, he also literally 'begged' for funds for the scheme from shop keepers near his residence, and thus collected Rs 3,000. "Seeking alms is not an insult to the person who is begging. But, it is indeed an insult to the country and the society, which made him a beggar," he had said.

The former chief minister had insisted on all those who visited him on his birthday to donate Rs 10 to the beggars rehabilitation scheme. During that birthday celebration function in 1971, then HR and CE Minister M Kannappan handed over a cheque for Rs 1.24 lakh on behalf of temples and charitable endowments to the scheme. Actor M.G. Ramachandran, who was with the DMK then, also donated Rs 10,000.

At a function held at the Centenary building of University of Madras on June 3, 1971, the Beggars Rehabilitation Fund raising Scheme was launched by Karunanidhi in the presence of the then Governor K.K Shah. Karunanidhi also sold the first lottery ticket for raising funds for the scheme to the Governor.

The then Harijan Welfare Minister Sathiyavani Muthu said there were around 60,000 beggars in Tamil Nadu and of them, 8,000 were leprosy-afflicted persons.

P Naveen Kumar, founder-president of Atchayam Trust and National Youth Awardee in 2018 for rehabilitation of beggars, shared his views and key steps to be taken by the government to rehabilitate beggars. “First of all, the government has to define who is a beggar in the prevailing social conditions. Secondly, the government has to create a separate department for eliminating beggary as it is the need of the hours since the number of beggars are growing every day. Thirdly, the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act should be enforced vigorously with some amendments to it,” he said.

Explaining his points, Kumar said as per the law, the beggars arrested are being produced before the district magistrate and then sent to a rehabilitation home. This cumbersome procedure indirectly threatens the persons involved in beggary. Instead, district level committees comprising experts from various fields should be constituted to deal with the issue. The beggars taken into custody from various places should be produced before this committee and it would decide what kind of remedy should be given to the individual depending on their situation — like whether they need counselling or a job or admission to a rehabilitation home, he added.

“In our experience, we have come across 18 kinds of beggars — those who beg due to extreme poverty, those who have been left uncared for by their children, mentally disturbed, alcoholics who have no money to drink, elderly who are unable to work, etc. The government should establish rehabilitation homes in every district and these homes should be shelters and not prison-like facilities. It should provide a comfortable life to the beggars and help them return to normal life by offering employment opportunities. The government should also ensure that children look after their parents,” Naveen concluded.

## **Origin**

The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission has been constituted as a permanent body under Article 16(4) read with Article 340 of the Constitution of India, in pursuance of the direction given by the Supreme Court of India in Indra Sawhney &Ors. Vs. Union of India &Ors. (J.T. 1992 (6) SC 273).

The Commission is functioning from 15.3.1993 onwards under the Chairmanship of the retired Judge of High Court.

G.O.Ms.No.9, Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes Welfare Department, dated 15.3.1993

### **Terms of Reference and Functions**

The Terms of Reference of the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission are as follows:-

- The Commission shall entertain, examine and recommend upon requests for  
Inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the lists of Backward Classes / Most Backward Classes.
- Periodic revision of list of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes in this  
State as and when decided.
- The Commission shall make recommendations on improvement of reservation for Christians, Muslims and other Minorities based on their social and educational backwardness.
- The Commission shall submit reports for classification and sub-classification of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in light of the provisions of the Constitution of India and various decisions of the Supreme Court bearing on the subject.

- The Commission shall undertake suitable exercise through independent studies and assessment for collecting pertinent, contemporaneous data relating to the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, currently notified by the State, for the purpose of examination of demands of various communities and make its recommendation to the Government.
- The Commission shall examine and make recommendations on any other matter  
Relating to Backward Classes that may be referred to it by Government from time to time.

G.O.(Ms.) No.92, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department, dated 17.11.2022.

Functions of the Commission are quasi judicial in nature. The recommendations / remarks submitted to the Government by the Commission are advisory in nature. The Government classifies Backward Classes based on the reports of the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission.

The newly reconstituted Backward Classes Commission of TamilNadu government will be headed by the retired Justice R Thanikachalam. The term of retired Justice MS Janarthanam, who was previously heading the Commission, came to an end on December 27, 2018. Retired IAS officers T Pitchandi, TN Ramanathan, and V Chandrasekaran will be members and they will be in office for the next three years with effect from July 8. The reconstitution of the Commission assumes significance as the OBC reservation issue hogging the limelight these days.

The first Backward Classes Commission in Tamil Nadu was formed on November 13, 1969 when the DMK was in power. Later, in pursuance of the direction of the Supreme Court in Write Petition Nos. 930/1990 etc., known as Mandal Commission cases, the State government had constituted a permanent

Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of retired Justice K Shanmugam on March 15, 1993, for examining requests of inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion or non-inclusion in the list of Other Backward Classes and to advise the government on such matters.

The terms of reference include examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the lists of Backward Classes/Most Backward Classes; periodic revision of the list of BCs/MBCs in this State as and when decided. The Commission can also make recommendations on improved reservation for Christians, Muslims, and other Minorities based on their social and educational backwardness.

### **Improved reservation**

The Commission can also make recommendations on improved reservation for Christians, Muslims, and other Minorities based on their social and educational backwardness

### **Reservation Policy**

The D.M.K. government introduced few changes in the reservation policy. A special reservation of 50 per cent for backward classes in education and employment opportunities was provided. 20 percent exclusive reservation for most backward classes was granted within the 50%. Eighteen percent separate reservation for scheduled caste and the D.M.K. government also sanctioned 1 percent reservation for scheduled tribes. New hostels were constructed for students of these communities. Free house sites for the benefit of most backward classes and denotified communities were offered by the government.

### **Important Scheme**

Agriculture, Uzhavar Santhai (The farmers Market) and Animal Husbandry, Industry, Road and Transport Electricity House for each family,

Education, Employment welfare scheme, NamakkuNammaThittam, Anna MarumalarchiThittam and (MLACDS) member of Legislative Assembly constituency Development scheme and Periyar Memorial Samathuvapruam, MoovalurRamamirthamAmmaiyar Memorial Marriage Assistanc Scheme, Anjugam Ammaiya Memorial Inter – Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme, Adi Draviders and Tribals Welfare Scheme, Labour Welfare Scheme, Importance of Social Charge in DMK Period.

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
Other Backward Class	BC-General	26.5%	30%	Backward Class
	BC-Muslims	3.5%		
Most	Most Backward Communities (MBC)	13%	20%	

<b>Backward Class</b>	Denotified Community (DNC)	7%		
<b>Scheduled Castes</b>	Scheduled Casts (Others)	15%	18%	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
	Onlyfor (Arunthathiyar)	3%		
<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>		1% No Sub-Categories	1%	
<b>Total Reservation Percentage</b>			69%	



### **Salem Steel plant**

On 15 May 1972, the Government of India decided to setup a steel plant at Salem for the production of steel and strips of electrical, stainless and other special and mild steel. The construction started on 13 June 1972, after inauguration by then Minister of Steel and Mines Mohan Kumaramangalam.

Expressing concern, party chief M. Karunanidhi said the PSU had taken shape during the first DMK government headed by CN Annadurai, with the foundation stone being laid by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1970. Over 2,500 persons were employed as permanent staff and on contract in the plant, while 5,000 persons were benefiting indirectly, he said in a statement there. Instead of divesting its shares or privatising the PSU, "pro-active steps" should be taken to revive the loss-making unit, including appointing efficient managers to handle the situation and schemes introduced to give it a facelift, the DMK chief said.

Asking the AIADMK government to resist the reported divestment, he said a proposal to generate 120 MW power at the plant has been put in the cold storage and if it is revived, half of that electricity could be transferred to the state and it would benefit the PSU also. On the Centre's decision to merge Railway Budget with the General Budget, Karunanidhi said, the move had attracted criticism as it is an effort towards privatising Railways. "Privatising public sector undertakings and divesting government shares under some pretext and thus opening the doors of privatisation are unfavourable steps," he said.

### **Manu Neethi Thittam**

During his tenure, he granted legal status to self-respect marriages and implemented a number of other programs aimed at protecting women and children. Karunanidhi's administration established the Sattanathan

commission for backward classes in 1969 to recognize under privileged groups and give them with representation in government employment and educational institutions. He implemented the "ManuNeedhiThittam", which mandated district officials to set aside a day every week to hear public grievances, and set up grievance redress procedures. Karunanidhi founded the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in September 1970 to build permanent houses for those living in slums. His government gave free eye surgeries for the blind from the 'KannoliThittam" In 1970, he proposed the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act, which cut the maximum amount of land a family could possess to 15 standard acres, down from 30 acres under the previous Congress rule.

He enacted legislations which provided financial assistance to widows and inter-caste weddings. In 1989, Karunanidhi passed a law giving equal rights to women in family properties. In 1989, Tamil Nadu became the first state to reserve 30% of government jobs for women. After announcing on 17 November 1990, that his government would give free power connection, he followed it up with a Government Order giving power connection to 12.40 lakh farmers. Women's self-help groups were first established in 1989 in Dharmapuri to integrate women and increase self-employment opportunities. In 1990, Karunanidhi separated reservation for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) which gave 1% separate quota for STs.

### **TamilNaduAct1of1990,sec2 witheffectfrom25-**

### **3-1989 Aim and Objectives**

Theaim ofthe study is to understand the awareness of women about their property rights and to identify the extent of use of legal acts on property rights of women under various religious groups in Tamil Nadu. This study is an attempt to highlight the legal status of Tribal women in Nilgiris district. Keeping in mind the background of this research, the following objectives were formulated:

- To study the property rights of women inTamilNadu.
- To highlight the discrimination of property rights of women belonging to various religious groups in Tamil Nadu.
- To interview the Government Officials in the various districts of TamilNadu.
- To find out the measures taken by them to eradicate the discrimination against women and its implementation process.
- To know the institutional mechanism which monitors and evaluates the implementation of laws related to inheritance of property of women.
- To interview Lawyers in order to know their opinion on the laws related to the property rights of women.
- To find the awareness of general Public Women with regard to the legislations on property rights of women in the selected districts chosen for the study.
- To interact with the Tribal Women of the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu inorder to find out their awareness on the legal status of Tribal women.
- To identify the types of barriers related to women's economic and property rights in relations to National and Regional policies and laws.
- In a joint Hindu family governed by Mitakshara law, the daughter of a co-parcener shall by birth become a co-parcener in her own right in the same manner as the son and have the same rights in the co-parcenary property as she would have had if she had been a son, inclusive of the right to claim by survivorship and shall be subject to the same liabilities and disabilities in respect thereto as the son.
- At a partition such a Joint Hindu Family the co-parcenary property shall be so divided as to allot to a daughter the same share as is allottable to a son.

Provided further at the share which a predeceased son or a predeceased daughter would have got at the partition if he or she had been alive at the time of partition shall be allotted to the surviving child of such predeceased

son or predeceased daughter. Provided that the allottable share to the pre deceased child of a pre deceased son or of a pre deceased daughter, if the child had been alive at the time of partition, shall be allotted to the child of such predeceased child of the predeceased son or the predeceased daughter as the case may be.

- Any property to which a female Hindu becomes entitled by virtue of the provisions of cl

(i) shall be held by her with the incidents of co-parcenary ownership and shall be regarded not with standing anything contained in this act or any other law for the time being in force, as property capable of being disposed of by her will or other testamentary disposition:

- Nothing in this chapter shall apply to a daughter married before the date of commencement of the Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act 1989.
- Nothing in cl (ii) shall apply to a partition which had been effected before the date of the commencement of the Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act 1989.

It has been held that the section confers upon the unmarried daughter, the status of a coparcenor from her birth, and not after the insertion of the section.

When a female Hindu dies after the commencement of the Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act 1989 having at the time of her death an interest in a Mitakshara co- larcener property by virtue of the provisions of s29-A, her interest in the property shall devolve by survivorship upon the surviving members of the coparcenaries and not in accordance with this Act. Provided that if the deceased had left any child or child of a predeceased child, the interest of the deceased in the Mitakshara co-parcenary property shall devolve by the testamentary or intestate succession, as the case may be, under this Act and not by survivorship. For the purpose of this section, the interest of a

female Hindu Mitakshara co-parcener shall be deemed to be the share in the property that would have been allotted to her if a partition had taken place immediately before her death, irrespective of whether she was entitled to claim partition or not. Nothing contained in the proviso to this section shall be construed as enabling a person who, before the death of the deceased, had separated himself from the co-parcenary or any of her heirs to claim on intestacy a share in the interest referred to therein.

### **Preferential Right to Acquire Property in Certain Cases:**

Where, after the commencement of the Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act 1989, an interest in any immovable property of an intestate or in any business carried on by him or her, whether solely or in conjunction with others, devolves under s29A or s29B upon two or more heirs and any one of such heirs proposes to transfer his or her interest in the property or business, the other heirs shall have a preferential right to acquire the interest proposed to be transferred.

The consideration for which any interest in the property of the deceased may be transferred under this section shall, on the absence of any agreement between the parties, be determined by the court on application being made to it in this behalf, and if any person proposing to acquire the interest is not willing to acquire it for the consideration so determined, such person shall be liable to pay all costs incidental to the application.

If there are two or more heirs proposing to acquire any interest under this section, that heir who offers the highest consideration for the transfer shall be preferred. In this section "COURT" means the Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the immovable property is situated or the business is carried on, and includes any other Court which the State government may, by notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, specify in this behalf.

**Property of a Female to be her Absolute Property** This section explicitly

declares the law that a female holds all property in her possession whether acquired by her before or after the commencement of the Act, as an absolute owner. The rule applies to all property movable and immovable how so ever and whenever acquire by her, but subject to the qualification mentioned in sub

### **Widow as Sole Heir**

When a male Hindu dies possessed of property after the coming into force of the Act, leaving his widow as his sole heir, she inherits the property as a class 1 heir. In the circumstances, the question of applicability of s 14 does not arise on succession after the Act came into force. The widow inherits an absolute estate, even without calling in aid this section.

### **Free Electricity for Farmers**

Kalaignar's free electricity scheme for farmers was a game-changer, as it provided free electricity to small and marginal farmers. This alleviated their financial burden and enabled them to invest more in farming, improving agricultural yields.

### **Free Electricity Initiative Boosts Productivity**

Kalaignar Karunanidhi provided free electricity to farmers, including a scheme to replace old motors with new ones for small farmers and 50% subsidy for large farmers over 5 years. This aimed to promote efficient usage, reduce wastage and support sustainable practices, leading to enhanced productivity.

### **Free electricity for Handloom weavers**

Kalaignar provided free electricity to handloom weavers, power loom weavers, and farmers in Tamil Nadu. 1,05,494 handloom weavers, 90,547 power loom weavers, and 2,39,511 farmers received free electricity. Orders were issued for free electricity connections to 2 lakh pump sets.

### **Electrification scheme for all villages**

Kalaignar initiated the scheme to electrify all villages in the state, aiming

to provide electricity to every household, particularly in remote areas. The scheme used renewable energy sources like solar and wind power for inaccessible areas. Tamil Nadu became the first state in India to achieve 100% electrification.

### **Electrification of Urban Homes**

Kalaignar's Power projects were implemented to connect all urban homes and providing electricity to rural areas via the "one lamp per cottage" scheme, even in hilly hamlets, every home in Tamil Nadu was connected to the grid. Power generation surged from 7,128 to 72,987 million units by 2010, benefiting both people and industries.

### **Free Electricity Initiative Boosts Productivity**

Kalaignar Karunanidhi provided free electricity to farmers, including a scheme to replace old motors with new ones for small farmers and 50% subsidy for large farmers over 5 years. This aimed to promote efficient usage, reduce wastage and support sustainable practices, leading to enhanced productivity.

### **Creation of Universities**

### **Contributions in Higher Education**

Before 1967, Tamil Nadu had 109 arts and science colleges, with only 2 government-owned. Under Kalaignar's leadership, 68 new colleges were established by 1976. By 2010, the college count reached 587, including 62 government-owned, 9 university colleges, 133 government-aided, and 383 self-financed, with a student population of 709,162.

- New Medical colleges at Vellore, Tuticorin and Kanniyakumari districts. Tamil Virtual University.
- First Agricultural University at Coimbatore
- Dr. Ambedkar Law University – First in India.
- Periyar University in Salem.

- Tamil Virtual University to help world Tamils.
- ManonmaniamSundaranarUniversity.
- Pavendhar Bharathidasan University.
- Dr M.G.R. Medical University.

### **33 percent reservation for women in local body elections**

The 2001 Act, which was amended later, made 33% reservation of seats for women mandatory for holding the urban local body elections, as directed by the Supreme Court.

For nearly three decades, the Women's Reservation Bill, which aims to secure 33% quota for women in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies, remained in limbo, until finally, on September 19, the 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam' was introduced in the Lower House.

"It's historic, yes," says Panchayati Raj expert, Dr G Palanithurai, "but it is important to make it both representative and participatory." Raj says TamilNadu is among the first states that provided 50% reservation for women in local bodies, and late chiefminister J Jayalalithaa, went a step further and announced two consecutive terms for women constituencies reserved for them. "We hope this will be continued in the new reservation introduced in Parliament," says Raj. "In 1994, when 33% reservation was given to women in local bodies in TN, many of the elected representatives were no vices, and it was their spouses who ran the show."

Then, in 2000, representatives of the Local Body Women Leaders Association, a forum started by the Gandhigram Rural University, led by state president Ponni Kailasam, who was the panchayat president of Annai kuppam panchayat in Tiruvarur district, met ministers in the DMK government and urged them to provide a two-term reservation, because the women were still in the process of understanding their responsibilities in local governance. As the DMK government did not heed the request, they met top position leader J. Jayalalithaa and made their presentation.



“She promised it would be one of the first things she would do when she became chief minister, and she kept her promise,” says Ponni, who was one of the first to benefit from the rule. Ponni headed her panchayat from 1996 to 2006.

### **30 Percent Reservation for Women in Government Jobs**

Kalaignar implemented 30% reservation for women in government jobs, promoting gender equality and empowering women. This policy enabled women to excel in various sectors, fostering progress in administration, education, and healthcare. It continues to drive societal transformation and uplift the state of Tamil Nadu.

According to the 2017-18 data provided by the department of employment and training, out of 8.8 lakh employees of the state government, state government undertakings and local bodies, 2.92 lakh were women. The percentage of women among government employees is 33%. “The present trend is that women are doing much better in terms of numbers in government service. The quota system does not mean that it will directly translate into numbers,” a senior bureaucrat said on condition of anonymity. The officer pointed to the number of women competing in the general category as well to get into service on merit. From angawandi staff to workers at noon meal centres, teachers, assistants, section officers, chief engineers and additional secretaries, women hold various posts in government offices. This is a positive step towards attaining gender parity. But the government must also be clear that job reservation is not a quick fix to attain social justice and gender equality. Obtaining real social equality is a more complex and difficult task. The state must ensure that women from disadvantaged social and economic segments are enabled through education and skilling to gain their due share of the benefits of such affirmative action.

Replying to the debate on demand for grants for the human resource

management department, the minister said preference would be given to orphans, who had lost their parents to Covid-19, first generation graduates and Tamil-medium students in government schools while filling up vacancies in government posts.

The HR department would get software and experts for the directorate of vigilance and anti-corruption (DVAC) at a cost of Rs 1.1 crore to analyse online banking transactions. The state government would establish DVAC units in newly established districts, including Chengalpet, Kallakurichi, Mayiladuthurai, Ranipet, Tenkasi and Triupattur, at a cost of Rs 2.9 crore.

The state government plans to impart training to all government school teachers from primary schools to higher secondary schools at Anna Institute of Management. Along with the teachers, child protection officers, anganwadi workers, noon meal workers and welfare hostel wardens would be provided special training at a cost of Rs 2 crore. The government would conduct refresher training in time management for government employees who have crossed 53 years, as well as training in leadership qualities and maintaining good public relations.

### **Samathuvapuram**

**Samathuvapuram** (transl. Equality Village) officially **Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram** (Periyar Memorial Equality Village) is a social equality scheme of The Government of Tamil Nadu to improve social harmony and to reduce caste discrimination. Under the scheme, villages of 100 houses each are being created to accommodate the various castes, with one community hall and burial ground to be shared by all. The scheme is named after the social reformer Periyar E. V. Ramasamy.

In 1997, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to change the name of a transport corporation in the Virudhunagar district to the Sundaralingam Transport Corporation, in honour of 18<sup>th</sup> century general Veeran Sundaralingam. The name change was the long-time demand of the Dalit Pallar

community, which considered Sundaralingam the icon of their community. However, backward caste Thevars opposed the decision since the transport corporation would bear a Dalit name. Thevars torched the transport buses and attacked the drivers. In response, Dalits vandalized U. Muthuramalingam Thevar's statue. Incidents by both castes sparked violence in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu.

The scheme aims to ease the situation and to integrate the Dalits segregated by the caste system to begin using the wells and temples of the dominant communities. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu M. Karunanidhi introduced the housing scheme to create villages of 100 houses each. Each village is subdivided into 40 houses for Dalits, 25 houses for backward caste, 25 houses for most backward caste, and 10 for other communities. To avoid caste discrimination, the Samathuvapuram would have one community hall for all communities, as well as a common burial ground. The first samathuvapuram inaugurated by M. Karunanidhi on 17 August 1997 in the Melakottai village near Tirumangalam, Madurai. The Scheme was introduced in FY 1997-98 by Government of Tamil Nadu. By 2001, 145 samathuvapurams were opened across Tamil Nadu.

Following the change in the state government in 2001, the scheme was abandoned. In 2006, the scheme was revived after M. Karunanidhi came to power. During his tenure, 95 samathuvapurams were opened state-wide.

### **Tidel park**

Kalaigai established the Tidal Park in 2000, a leading IT hub in Chennai. The park provided world-class facilities and incentives for IT companies, attracting industry giants like IBM, Infosys, and TCS. It contributed to Chennai's emergence as a prominent IT destination, creating jobs and fostering economic growth.

### **Terms of Use**

Though all efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the content

on this website, the same should not be construed as a statement of law or used for any legal purposes. TIDEL Park Limited does not assume any legal liability on the completeness, accuracy or usefulness of the contents provided in this website. In case of any doubt, users are advised to verify/check any information with TIDEL and/or other source(s), and to seek the advice of professionals, as appropriate, regarding the evaluation of any specific opinion, advice or other content.

There might be links provided to other external sites. TIDEL do not assume any responsibility towards the accuracy or security of the contents in those sites. The hyperlinks given to external sites do not constitute an endorsement of information, products or services offered by those sites.

In no event will TIDEL or its representatives be liable for any expense, loss or damage including, without limitation, indirect or consequential loss or damage, or any expense, loss or damage whatsoever arising from use, or loss of use, of data, arising out of or in connection with the use of this Website.

These terms and conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the Indian Laws. Any dispute arising under these terms and conditions shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the High court of Chennai.

The information posted on this website might include hypertext links or pointers to information created and maintained by non-Government / private organizations. TIDEL is providing these links and pointers solely for information and convenience purposes. When a user selects a link to an outside website, you are leaving TIDEL's website and are subject to the privacy and security policies of the owners/sponsors of the outside website.

TIDEL reserves the right to modify these terms of use at any time & users are deemed to be apprised of & bound by any changes to these updated terms. The latest updated terms would be posted on the website. We welcome your suggestions to improve our website and request that any error found may kindly be brought to our notice

### **Privacy Policy**

This website does not automatically capture Personal Information (like name, phone number or e-mail address) about you when you visit the site, that allows us to identify you individually. You can generally visit the site without revealing Personal Information, unless you

Choose to provide such information for login, service requests, enquiry, feedback, etc. The information received depends upon what you do when visiting the site.

We do not sell or share any personally identifiable information volunteered on the TIDEL Portal to any third party (public/private). Any information provided to this Portal will be protected from loss, misuse, unauthorized access or disclosure, alteration, or destruction.

We gather certain information about the User, such as Internet protocol (IP) addresses, domain name, browser type, operating system, the date and time of the visit and the pages visited. We make no attempt to link these addresses with the identity of individuals visiting our site unless an attempt to damage the site has been detected.

### **Changes to the Policy**

TIDEL reserves the entire right to modify/amend/remove this privacy statement anytime and without any reason. Nothing contained herein creates or is intended to create a contract/agreement between TIDEL and any user visiting the TIDEL's website or providing identifying information of any kind. This Privacy Policy applies to all of the services offered by TIDEL, unless specified otherwise.

### **Online Payment Terms**

This online payment system is provided by TIDEL Park Limited through Service Provider(s). TIDEL may update these terms from time to time and any changes will be effective immediately on being set out here. Please ensure you are aware of the current terms.

### **General Terms**

Please read these terms carefully before using the online payment facility. Using the online payment facility on this website indicates that you accept these terms. All payments are subject to the following conditions:

- ❖ Your payment will normally reach TIDEL account, to which you are making a payment, within two working days.
- ❖ We cannot accept liability for a payment not reaching the correct TIDEL account due to quoting an incorrect account number or incorrect personal details. Neither can we accept liability if payment is refused or declined by the Banking Site/credit/debit card supplier for any reason.
- ❖ If the Bank Site / card supplier declines payment, TIDEL is under no obligation to bring this fact to the Payers' attention. It will be the responsibility of the Payers to check with their bank/credit/debit card supplier for payment related queries.
- ❖ In no event will TIDEL be liable for any damages whatsoever arising out of the use, inability to use, or the results of use of this site, any websites linked to this site, or the materials or information contained at any or all such sites, whether based on warranty, contract, tort or any other legal theory and whether or not advised of the possibility of such damages.
- ❖ The terms mentioned in this website alone will be binding on TIDEL

### **Service Provider**

- Online Payments can be made by Credit / Debit card / Net Banking or NEFT/RTGS Challan downloaded (TIDEL Portal ONLY). These payments are not collected by TIDEL directly but by the Service Provider.
- Once payment is received by the Service Provider in "cleared funds", the Service Provider will contact TIDEL to confirm the details of the successful payment made by the Client or third party. On receipt of this confirmation, TIDEL will in turn confirm to the Client by providing an e-receipt, which can be downloaded from the Portal. In the event that the Client does not receive confirmation within 14 days of making the

payment, it is the responsibility of the Client to check with TIDEL about the status of the payment. The Client shall remain responsible for the payments until such time as the confirmation as referred to above is received from TIDEL.

### **Security**

- All payment details which are entered through this payment gateway are encrypted, when the client, or third-party making payment enters them. Communications to and from the Service Provider's site are encrypted.
- TIDEL shall not be liable for any failure by the Client or third-party making payment to properly protect data from being seen on their screen by other persons or otherwise obtained by such persons, during the online payment process or in respect of any omission to provide accurate information in the course of the online payment process.

### **Financial Assistance for Marriage of Poor Girls**

Kalaigiar allocated Rs. 1389.42 crore to aid 25.76 lakh poor pregnant women in Tamil Nadu. With each receiving Rs.6,000, the initiative aimed to improve healthcare and all.

### **Eligibility Criteria for availing assistance under the five Marriage Assistance Schemes      Scheme-I**

Education Qualification: The bride should have studied 10<sup>th</sup> Std pass, Bride should have studied up to V Std in case of Scheduled Tribe. Cash Assistance: Rs 25,000 paid through ECS along with 8gms Gold coin

### **Scheme-II**

Education Qualification: Degree holders from regular colleges, Distance education / Government recognized Open University are eligible, Diploma holders should have qualified from the Institution recognized by the Directorate of Technical Education, Government of Tamil Nadu. Cash Assistance: Rs.50,000 paid through ECS along with 8gmGold Coin

### **MoovalurRamamirthamAmmaiyarNinaivu Higher Education Assurance Scheme**

From the year 2022-23, MoovalurRamamirthamAmmaiyarNinaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme has been revamped as MoovalurRamamirthamAmmaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme. Under this scheme, all girls who studied in Govt Schools from 6<sup>th</sup>Std till 12<sup>th</sup>Std and enrolled in colleges for higher education through regular course are eligible to get Rs.1,000/- per month till they complete their graduation.

### **Dr.DharmambalAmmaiyarNinaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme**

Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs.15,000 is given through ECS and Rs.10,000 as National Savings Certificate along with 8gram 22 carat gold coin. There is no income ceiling and educational qualification prescribed to avail benefit under this scheme. The degree or diplomaholders are given 50,000, out of which, 30,000 is given through ECS and Rs.20,000 is given as National SavingsCertificate along with 8 gram 22 carat gold coin.

### **E.V.R. ManiammaiNinaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme For Daughters Of Poor Widows**

Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs.25,000 is given along with 8 gram 22 carat gold coin are given to beneficiaries. To avail benefit under this scheme, the annual income of the family should not exceed Rs.72,000. For Graduate a sum of Rs.50,000/- along with 8gm Gold Coin are given to beneficiaries.

### **AnnaiTherasaNinaivuMarriageAssistanceSchemeForOrphanGirls**



There is no income ceiling and educational qualification prescribed to avail benefit under this scheme. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs.25,000 is given along with 8gram 22carat gold coinaregiventobeneficiaries and for Graduate a sum of Rs.50,000/- along with8gm Gold Coin are given to beneficiaries.

#### **Dr.MuthulakshmiReddyNinaivuInter-CasteMarriageAssistanceScheme**

The bride should have studied10<sup>th</sup>Std pass. Cashassistance of Rs.25,000 is given under this scheme, out of which Rs.15,000 is given through ECS and Rs.10,000 in the form of National Saving Certificate along with 8 gram 22 carat gold coin. The degree / diploma holders receive Rs.50,000 out of which Rs.30,000 is given through ECS and Rs.20,000 as National Saving Certificate along with 8 gram 22 carat gold coin. There is no income ceiling and minimum educational qualification stipulated.

#### **TypesofInter-casteMarriage**

**Category– I:** Either ofthe spouse of theInter-caste married couples should be from Scheduled caste or Scheduled Tribe whilethe other spouse may be from any other Community.

**Category – II:** Either of the spouse should be from forward or unreserved community and the other spouse from BC/MBC.

#### **IncreaseofInfrastructure**

#### **Constitution of State Planning Commission**

Kalaignar established Tamil Nadu's State Planning Commission, coordinating development across sectors.The commission prepared plans for Agriculture,Industry,Education, and more, fostering equitable and sustainable growth. His visionary approach propelled the state's progress, leaving a lasting impact on Tamil Nadu's development.

#### **ProgressinTeacherTraining**

Teacher training colleges in Tamil Nadu underwent an extraordinary metamorphosis under Kalaignar's visionary leadership. In 1966, only nine colleges existed, but by 2010, they soared to 645, reflecting DMK's unwavering commitment to education. This proliferation empowered students to pursue teacher training.

### **Establishment of Education Institutes**

Perarignar Anna and Kalaignar's efforts led to remarkable progress in Tamil Nadu's higher education. From 3 universities in 1966 (1 private), the state expanded to 24 government and 25 private universities by 2010. New universities were established, and a separate higher education department was formed.

### **Establishment of Police Commissions**

Kalaignar established three Police Commissions. The First Commission tackled corruption and training, the Second focused on modernization and infrastructure, and the Third aimed for accountability and community policing. These initiatives aimed to strengthen the police force and ensure public safety.

### **The Second Police Commission**

Kalaignar introduced the Second Police Commission in 1989 to address rising crime rates and modernize the police force. Recommendations included specialized units, advanced technology, and community policing. His proactive approach reflected his commitment to public safety and adapting to changing societal needs.

### **NABARD Partnership for Rural Progress**

Under Kalaignar's leadership, assistance from NABARD Bank boosted rural road infrastructure. His administration constructed 4,976.20 km of rural roads, costing Rs. 410.23 crore. This included completing 4,053 km of long rural roads (Rs. 294.30 crore) and initiating works on 4,154.15 km of district major and other district roads (Rs. 271.09 crore).

### **Introduction of UzhavarSanthai**

Kalaignar pioneered UzhavarSanthais, farmers markets connecting farmers and consumers directly. The first market in Madurai (1999) provided affordable vegetables, and the

100th market in Chennai (2000) expanded the initiative's reach. This promoted fair trade and benefited both farmers and consumers.

### **Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board**

Kalaignar founded the "Slum Clearance Board," India's first, transforming slums into permanent housing units with amenities. Infrastructure projects improved living conditions, reducing the number of slums. The board's remarkable efforts garnered recognition and awards for uplifting lives and creating a slum-free state.

### **Industrial development**

#### **Establishment of SIPCOT Industrial Complexes**

Kalaignar established SIPCOT Industrial Complexes, driving economic growth in Tamil Nadu. SIPCOT provided infrastructure and incentives, attracting industries and generating employment. His vision shaped Tamil Nadu's industrial landscape, fostering a favorable environment for investment and entrepreneurship.

### **Development of IT Infrastructure**

Kalaignar established the Siruseri IT Park and introduced a Thermal

Energy Storage System, enhancing Tamil Nadu's IT infrastructure. It attracted major IT companies, making it an employment hub. SIPCOT's establishment and development of the IT highway elevated Tamil Nadu's status in the IT sector.

### **Industrial Complexes in Ranipet and Hosur:**

In 1973, an industrial complex was established in Ranipet, creating 107 new industries and providing job opportunities for 20,000 youth. Similarly, in 1974, an industrial complex in Hosur generated 186 factories, employing thousands of individuals.

### **Creation of SIDCO and State Industrial Promotion Corporation**

Kalaingar created SIDCO in 1970 and State Industrial Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu in 1971, promoting large industries and facilitating the development of small and micro enterprises.

### **Expansion of Industrial Complexes**

In 1989, additional industrial complexes were created in Ranipet and Hosur, further boosting employment opportunities with the establishment of new industries.

### **Hyundai Motor Company**

In 1996, the Hyundai Motor Company was launched at Irungattukottai, attracting a significant investment and creating direct and indirect employment for thousands of workers.

### **Success of Industrial Co-operative Societies**

Between 1996 and 2001, the Industrial Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu associated with industries such as tea, sago, rope, matches, and handicrafts generated a revenue of 1,630 crore rupees. This indicated the successful functioning and economic viability of these co-operative societies.

### **Growth of Factories and Employment**

During the Kalam's regime, the number of factories in Tamil Nadu significantly increased from 6,993 in 1966 to 40,515 in 2010. This expansion created ample employment opportunities, with the number of workers employed rising from 3,84, 967 to 1,245,928.

### **Industrial Expansion and Reopening of Enterprises**

Kalam revitalized the economy by reopening closed enterprises like Dunlop India Factory, Konkarar Cotton Mills, and more. This move generated employment opportunities and contributed to economic growth and development.

### **Industrial Peace and Labor Welfare**

Tamil Nadu, under the Kalam's tenure from 1996 to 2001, achieved first place in industrial peace in India. The government's focus on labor welfare and protection of workers' interests resulted in no long-term strikes or lockouts in large industrial companies, exemplifying their successful labor welfare policy.

### **(3.3.1) M. Karunanidhi's role in social justice, education, industrialization, and Tamil cultural revival.**

#### **(a). Political Journey and Leadership**

- Entered politics through Dravidian movement, inspired by Periyar and C. N. Annadurai.
- Became DMK President in 1969 after Annadurai's death and held the position for nearly 50 years.
- Led Tamil Nadu's transformation with progressive policies and welfare schemes.

#### **(b). Major Achievements as Chief Minister**

- Education Reforms Free education expanded to include Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Backward Classes (BCs) in higher education.
- Introduced state-run universities to increase access to professional education.

- Abolished entrance exams for professional courses (2006) to ensure social equity.

(c). Social Justice and Reservation Policy

- Raised reservation quotas: Increased Backward Class (BC) and Most Backward Class (MBC) quotas in education and jobs.
- Established exclusive welfare boards for SCs, STs, and minorities.
- Fought against the Mandal Commission opposition and ensured OBC reservations were implemented nationally.

(d). Economic and Industrial Growth

- Developed IT and automobile industries, making Tamil Nadu a manufacturing hub.
- Established TIDEL Park (IT sector growth) and promoted SEZs (Special Economic Zones).
- Strengthened rural employment and self-help groups (SHGs).

(e). Infrastructure Development

- Spearheaded major road, flyover, and metro rail projects in Chennai.
- Expanded housing schemes for the poor, including the Kalaingar Housing Scheme.
- Improved electricity production and irrigation systems for agriculture.

f. Tamil Identity and Cultural Revival

- Declared Tamil as a classical language (2004) after years of effort.
- Built the ValluvarKottam and Tamil University (Thanjavur).
- Supported Tamil cinema, literature, and Dravidian art forms.

g. Welfare Schemes for the Poor

- Introduced marriage assistance schemes for women.
- Implemented the first-ever health insurance scheme for low-income families.
- Launched free color TV distribution (2006) to promote information access.

h. Challenges and Political Struggles

- Faced Emergency dismissal (1976) and multiple political rivalries with AIADMK.
- Managed coalition politics at the national level and played a key role in securing Tamil Nadu's interests.
- Advocated for Sri Lankan Tamil rights, supporting Eelam Tamils during the Sri Lankan civil war.

j. Legacy of Kalam Karunanidhi

- 50+ years as DMK leader, shaping Tamil Nadu's political landscape.
- Elevated Tamil Nadu's economic, educational, and industrial growth.
- Strengthened Tamil identity, social justice, and welfare policies.
- Left behind a strong political dynasty with M. K. Stalin as his successor.

**(3.3.2.) Slum Clearance Board & Beggar Rehabilitation Scheme in Tamil Nadu**

M. Karunanidhi's government introduced progressive welfare policies to uplift the urban poor and marginalized communities in Tamil Nadu. Two significant initiatives were:

**a. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) (1970)**

**Beggars Rehabilitation Scheme**

- Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) – 1970
- Established in 1970 by the DMK government under M. Karunanidhi.
- Aimed to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers in urban areas.
- Focused on rehabilitation, housing, and sanitation projects.

**Key Achievements:**

- Constructed low-cost housing for slum dwellers.
- Provided basic facilities like clean water, electricity, and sanitation.
- Launched resettlement projects to move people from unsafe slum areas.
- Chennai saw massive slum redevelopment under this program.
- Impact: Reduced slum populations and improved urban infrastructure.

#### **b. Beggar Rehabilitation Scheme**

- Introduced to eradicate begging and rehabilitate beggars.
- Aimed to provide shelter, vocational training, and employment.
- Set up rehabilitation homes where beggars could learn skills like tailoring, handicrafts, and carpentry.

#### **Key Achievements:**

- Helped beggars become self-reliant instead of depending on alms.
- Integrated rehabilitated individuals into society with dignity.
- Reduced urban begging, especially in major cities like Chennai and Madurai.
- Impact: Promoted social welfare and economic inclusion of marginalized groups.

#### **Long-Term Legacy**

- TNSCB still functions today, continuing urban slum redevelopment.
- Inspired future governments to launch further housing and anti-poverty programs.
- Strengthened Tamil Nadu's reputation as a leader in welfare policies.

#### **(3.3.3) Social Welfare Programs of M. Karunanidhi's Government**

M. Karunanidhi's tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (1969–2011, across five terms) saw groundbreaking social welfare schemes aimed at uplifting the poor, backward classes, women, and marginalized communities.

##### **a. Educational Reforms**

- Free Education Expansion – Extended free education to Backward Classes (BC), Most Backward
- Classes (MBC), and Scheduled Castes (SCs/STs) in higher education.
- Abolition of Entrance Exams (2006) – Removed entrance tests for engineering and medical colleges, ensuring fair access.



- New Universities and Colleges – Established Anna University, Tamil University, and Bharathidasan University to promote higher education.

b. Social Justice & Reservation Policies

- Increased Reservation – Raised BC/MBC/SC/ST quotas in education and jobs.
- Special Welfare Boards – Created exclusive boards for fishermen, weavers, construction workers, and domestic workers.
- Equal Property Rights for Women (1989) – Ensured equal inheritance rights for daughters.

c. Poverty Eradication & Food Security

- Rice at ₹1/kg Scheme (2008) – Introduced the world's cheapest food subsidy program for ration cardholders.
- Expansion of Mid-Day Meal Scheme – Included eggs and nutritious food to improve child health.
- Kalaingar Housing Scheme – Provided free houses for the urban and rural poor.

d. Women's Welfare

- Marriage Assistance Schemes – Provided financial aid and gold for mangalsutra to poor women.
- Women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) – Empowered women with loans and training for small businesses.
- Free Sanitary Napkin Scheme – Improved women's hygiene and health awareness.

e. Healthcare & Social Security

- Kalaingar Health Insurance Scheme (2009) – First state-funded medical insurance for low-income families.
- Welfare Boards for Unorganized Workers – Pension and insurance

benefits for daily wage workers.

- Disabled Welfare Programs – Introduced monthly pensions and financial aid for differently-abled individuals.

f. Infrastructure & Urban Development

- Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (1970) – Provided free housing for slum dwellers.
- Expansion of Metro and Flyovers – Developed urban transport in Chennai and other cities.
- Rural Electrification & Drinking Water Supply – Improved basic amenities in villages.

g. Cultural & Tamil Identity Initiatives

- Tamil as a Classical Language (2004) – Achieved official recognition for Tamil from the Indian Government.
- ValluvarKottam& Tamil University – Promoted Tamil literature and Dravidian history.
- Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project – Aimed at boosting Tamil Nadu's maritime economy.

Long-Term Impact

- Transformed Tamil Nadu into a leader in social welfare and industrial growth.
- Empowered women, marginalized communities, and the poor.
- Inspired future welfare programs in India.

**(3.3.4.) Formation of the Backward Class Commission in Tamil Nadu**

The Backward Class Commission was established to ensure social justice and equitable representation for Backward Classes (BC), Most Backward Classes

(MBC), and Scheduled Castes (SCs/STs) in Tamil Nadu.

(i). First Backward Class Commission (1969) – M. Karunanidhi Government

- ❖ Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi formed Tamil Nadu's first Backward Class Commission in 1969.
  - ❖ Justice A. N. Sattanathan was appointed as the chairman of the commission.
  - ❖ The commission studied socio-economic conditions of BC/MBC communities and recommended increasing reservation quotas.
  - ❖ Impact: Led to enhanced reservations for BCs (31%) and MBCs (20%) in education and government jobs.
- (ii). Second Backward Class Commission (1970s & 1980s)
- ❖ To address growing demands for social justice, Tamil Nadu conducted several studies on caste-based inequalities.
  - ❖ Reservation policies were periodically revised and expanded to include more communities.
- (iii). National Backward Class Commission (Mandal Commission - 1979)
- ❖ Tamil Nadu's early efforts influenced the creation of India's National Backward Class Commission (Mandal Commission, 1979).
  - ❖ The Mandal Commission recommended 27% OBC reservation, aligning with Tamil Nadu's existing policies.
  - ❖ Tamil Nadu was the first state to implement extensive OBC reservations, which later influenced national policy.
- ❖ 4. 69% Reservation Policy (1990s - Karunanidhi Government)
- ❖ In 1990, Karunanidhi's government increased total reservation to 69% (BCs - 30%, MBCs - 20%, SCs - 18%, STs - 1%).
  - ❖ The policy was challenged in the Supreme Court, as it exceeded the 50% limit set by the Indira Sawhney judgment (1992).
  - ❖ Karunanidhi's government placed the 69% reservation under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, protecting it from judicial review.
- (v). Long-Term Impact
- ❖ Tamil Nadu remains a leader in social justice and reservation policies.

- ❖ 69% reservation policy still exists, benefiting millions of students and job seekers.
- ❖ Inspired other Indian states to expand OBC reservations.

### (3.3.5) Implementation of the Reservation Policy in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in implementing the reservation policy to ensure social justice and equal opportunities for Backward Classes (BC), Most Backward Classes (MBC), Scheduled Castes (SC), and Scheduled Tribes (ST). The Dravidian movement, led by the Justice Party, DMK, and later AIADMK, played a key role in expanding reservation policies.

#### (i). Early Steps in Reservation Policy (Before Independence)

- ❖ 1921 – Justice Party Government introduced reservations for non-Brahmins in government jobs.
- ❖ 1951 – First Constitutional Amendment allowed reservations in education and jobs, protecting Tamil Nadu's policies.

#### (ii). Expansion of Reservation (Post-Independence)

- ❖ 1954 – K. Kamaraj (Congress Govt.):
- ❖ BC Reservation was increased to 25%.
- ❖ SC Reservation was 16%.
- ❖ 1969 – M. Karunanidhi (DMK Govt.):
- ❖ Based on Sattanathan Commission's report, BC reservations were raised to 31%.
- ❖ Introduced 20% reservation for Most Backward Classes (MBCs).
- ❖ 1980 – M. G. Ramachandran (AIADMK Govt.):
- ❖ Separate 1% reservation for Scheduled Tribes (STs) was introduced.
- ❖ 1989 – M. Karunanidhi (DMK Govt.):
- ❖ Total reservation raised to 69% (BC - 30%, MBC - 20%, SC - 18%, ST -1%).
- ❖ 1990 – VP Singh Government (Mandal Commission):
- ❖ Tamil Nadu had already implemented 27% OBC reservation even before it became a national policy.

## (iii). Protecting 69% Reservation Policy (1992 - 1994)

- ❖ The Indira Sawhney Case (1992) ruled that reservations cannot exceed 50%, affecting Tamil Nadu's policy.
- ❖ Karunanidhi's government (1994) passed a law to place Tamil Nadu's 69% reservation in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, protecting it from judicial review.
- ❖ The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, SCs, and STs Act, 1994 made the 69% reservation a legal right in the state.

## 4. Current Reservation Breakdown (Since 1994)

Category	Reservation %
Backward Classes (BC)	30%
Most Backward Classes (MBC)	20%
Scheduled Castes (SC)	18%
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	1%
Total	69%

Tamil Nadu's reservation policy is one of the most inclusive in India. It ensures representation in education, government jobs, and welfare programs.

## (v). Impact of Tamil Nadu's Reservation Policy

- ❖ Higher enrollment of BC/MBC/SC/ST students in schools and colleges.
- ❖ Increased representation of backward communities in government jobs.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu's reservation model has influenced other states and national policies.

**(3.3.6) Implementation of Reservation Policy under M. Karunanidhi**

M. Karunanidhi, as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, played a historic role in expanding and protecting the reservation policy to ensure social justice for Backward Classes (BC), Most Backward Classes (MBC), Scheduled Castes (SC), and Scheduled Tribes (ST). His government made bold decisions to strengthen reservations in education and employment, making Tamil Nadu a model state for

social justice policies in India.

(i). Major Reservation Reforms Under Karunanidhi

- ❖ 1969: Expansion of BC & MBC Reservation
- ❖ Based on the Sattanathan Commission's recommendations, Karunanidhi increased BC reservation from 25% to 31%.
- ❖ Introduced 20% reservation for Most Backward Classes (MBCs) for the first time. SC reservation remained at 18%, and STs at 1%.
- ❖ Impact: Ensured wider inclusion of marginalized communities in education and government jobs.
- ❖ 1989: Increase in Total Reservation to 69%
- ❖ Karunanidhi's government further expanded reservation for BC, MBC, SC, and ST. The new reservation structure was:
  - ❖ BC – 30%
  - ❖ MBC – 20%
  - ❖ SC – 18%
  - ❖ ST – 1%
- ❖ The total reservation became 69%, making Tamil Nadu the first state in India to implement such an extensive policy.
- ❖ Impact: Created more opportunities for historically marginalized groups.
- ❖ 1992–1994: Protecting 69% Reservation
- ❖ The Indira Sawhney case (1992) led to a Supreme Court ruling that reservations should not exceed 50%. Karunanidhi's government took a historic decision in 1994 to protect Tamil Nadu's 69% reservation by:
  - ❖ Passing the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, SCs, and STs Act, 1994 – legally establishing 69% reservation.
  - ❖ Placing this law in the Ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution to protect it from judicial review.
- ❖ Impact: Tamil Nadu remains one of the few states in India with reservations above the 50% cap, benefiting millions of students and

job seekers.

(ii). Reservation in Education Under Karunanidhi

- ❖ Abolition of Entrance Exams (2006)
- ❖ Karunanidhi abolished entrance exams for professional courses like medical and engineering to ensure fair access for BC, MBC, SC, and ST students.
- ❖ Admissions were now based only on Class 12 marks, making higher education more accessible.
- ❖ Impact: Increased the number of BC/MBC/SC/ST students in medical and engineering colleges.
- ❖ Special Reservations for Women & Arundhathiyar Community
- ❖ 33% reservation for women in government jobs.  
3% exclusive reservation for the Arundhathiyar sub-caste within SC quota. Impact: Helped in the upliftment of women and oppressed sub-castes within SCs.

(iii). Reservation in Government Jobs

- ❖ Ensured proper implementation of quotas in government recruitment. Introduced special recruitment drives to fill backlog vacancies for SC/STs.
- ❖ Impact: Increased employment opportunities for backward and marginalized communities.

(iv). Long-Term Impact of Karunanidhi's Reservation Policy

- ❖ Tamil Nadu remains the leader in reservation policies in India.
- ❖ 69% reservation is still in place, benefiting students and job seekers.
- ❖ Inspired other Indian states and national policies (e.g., Mandal Commission implementation in 1990).

(v) Conclusion

M. Karunanidhi's strong commitment to social justice led to the most extensive reservation policy in India. His bold reforms and legal protections

ensured that BCs, MBCs, SCs, and STs got equal opportunities in education and employment.

### **(3.6.7) M. Karunanidhi's Role in Establishing the Salem Steel Plant**

The Salem Steel Plant (SSP) is one of Tamil Nadu's major industrial projects, and M. Karunanidhi played a crucial role in bringing it to the state. His efforts were instrumental in securing this public sector investment, boosting industrial growth, employment, and economic development in Tamil Nadu.

#### **(i). Background of the Salem Steel Plant**

- ❖ During the late 1960s and early 1970s, India was expanding its steel production capacity.
- ❖ The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was looking to establish a specialized steel plant.
- ❖ Several states, including West Bengal, Bihar, and Karnataka, were competing to get this project.

#### **(ii). M. Karunanidhi's Efforts (1970s)**

As Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (1971–76), Karunanidhi made strong efforts to bring the steel plant to Salem.

He lobbied with the Central Government and highlighted:

- ❖ Salem's rich iron ore deposits in Kanjamalai, Kolli Hills, and surrounding areas.
- ❖ Existing transport and infrastructure in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Availability of skilled labor and industrial support facilities.
- ❖ His negotiations were successful, and the Salem Steel Plant was approved in 1972.

#### **(iii). Inauguration and Expansion**

- ❖ The foundation stone was laid in 1972 during Karunanidhi's tenure.
- ❖ The plant was commissioned in 1981 under the central government's industrial expansion plan.
- ❖ Further expansion took place in the 1990s and 2000s, making it a major producer of stainless steel and cold-rolled steel.



Impact:

- ❖ Created thousands of jobs in and around Salem.
- ❖ Boosted industrialization in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Helped India reduce dependence on imported stainless steel.

(iv). Legacy and Recognition

- ❖ The Salem Steel Plant remains one of Karunanidhi's key industrial achievements.
- ❖ His vision for industrial development helped Tamil Nadu become a leader in manufacturing and heavy industries.

### **(3.3.8)Manu Neethi Thittam (Justice Scheme) – M. Karunanidhi's Initiative**

M. Karunanidhi introduced the Manu Neethi Thittam as a people-friendly justice scheme to ensure quick and efficient grievance redressal for the common people. The scheme was named after Manu Neethi Cholan, the legendary Chola king known for delivering justice fairly, even to animals.

Key Features of Manu Neethi Thittam

- Launched by M. Karunanidhi's Government during his tenure as Chief Minister.
- Aimed at providing easy access to justice for the poor and marginalized sections of society.
- Special grievance redressal sessions were conducted at the district and taluk levels.
- Speedy resolution of complaints related to government services, law enforcement, and administration.
- Helped citizens bypass bureaucratic delays and ensure fair hearings.
- Impact of the Scheme
- Strengthened public trust in the justice system.
- Made government more accountable and transparent.
- Addressed grievances of farmers, laborers, and economically weaker

sections.

- This initiative reflected Karunanidhi's commitment to social justice and governance transparency

### **(3.3.9)Free Electricity for Farmers – M. Karunanidhi's Initiative**

M. Karunanidhi's historic decision to provide free electricity for farmers in Tamil Nadu was a major pro-farmer policy aimed at supporting agriculture, rural development, and economic stability.

#### **(i)Introduction of Free Electricity for Farmers (1989)**

- In 1989, during his tenure as Chief Minister, Karunanidhi introduced free electricity for farmers in Tamil Nadu.
- This was done to reduce the financial burden on small and marginal farmers who relied on electric pumps for irrigation.
- Tamil Nadu became the first state in India to implement this scheme.

Objective:

- ❖ Promote self-sufficiency in agriculture.
- ❖ Support small and marginal farmers.
- ❖ Reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture.

#### **(ii). Expansion and Protection of the Scheme**

- ❖ Even after his tenure, Karunanidhi and the DMK government defended the scheme, ensuring its continuation.
- ❖ In subsequent terms (1996–2001, 2006–2011), he strengthened the policy despite financial challenges.
- ❖ The scheme benefited millions of farmers and led to increased agricultural productivity.

#### **(iii). Impact of Free Electricity Policy**

- ❖ Reduced input costs for farmers, making agriculture more profitable.
- ❖ Encouraged expansion of irrigation facilities across the state.
- ❖ Helped Tamil Nadu become a leading agricultural producer.
- ❖ Inspired other states to introduce similar free electricity schemes.

- ❖ Karunanidhi's policy is considered a landmark decision in Tamil Nadu's agricultural development.

### **(3.3.10)Property Rights to Women – M. Karunanidhi's Landmark Reform**

M. Karunanidhi's progressive legal reform on women's property rights in Tamil Nadu was a historic step toward gender equality. His government played a crucial role in ensuring equal property rights for women, strengthening their economic independence.

#### **1. Tamil Nadu Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 1989**

- ❖ In 1989, during his tenure as Chief Minister, Karunanidhi's government amended the Hindu Succession Act (1956).
- ❖ This amendment granted equal coparcenary (ancestral property) rights to daughters, putting them on par with sons.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu became the first state in India to introduce such a reform, 15 years before the national amendment in 2005.

#### **Key Provisions:**

- Daughters were given equal rights to ancestral property, just like sons.
- Allowed married daughters to inherit their father's property.
- Gave women legal ownership over inherited agricultural land.

#### **2. Impact of the Reform**

- ❖ Strengthened women's financial security and independence.
- ❖ Reduced gender discrimination in property inheritance.
- ❖ Set a precedent for national-level legal reforms (Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005). Inspired other Indian states to take similar steps toward gender equality.

#### **3. Karunanidhi's Vision for Women's Rights**

- ❖ Apart from property rights, Karunanidhi championed women's empowerment through:
- ❖ Right to vote, equal pay, and education access.

- ❖ 33% reservation for women in government jobs.
- ❖ Free education for girls up to P.U.C level.

Conclusion: His bold legal reform in 1989 paved the way for women's economic empowerment and property equality in India.

### **(3.3.11)M. Karunanidhi's Contributions to Education & Women's Political Representation**

M. Karunanidhi played a crucial role in expanding higher education in Tamil Nadu and ensuring women's participation in governance. His government introduced new universities and implemented 33% reservation for women in local body elections, strengthening both education and gender equality.

#### **1. Creation of Universities under M. Karunanidhi**

- ❖ Karunanidhi's visionary leadership led to the establishment of several universities across Tamil Nadu, making higher education more accessible to students from all backgrounds.
- ❖ Key Universities Established
- ❖ Bharathidasan University (1982) – Named after Tamil poet Bharathidasan.
- ❖ Mother Teresa Women's University (1984) – Promoted women's education.
- ❖ Tamil University (1981) – Focused on Tamil language and culture.
- ❖ Dr. M.G.R. Medical University (1987) – Improved medical education in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Anna University Expansion (1978) – Strengthened engineering and technology education.

#### **Impact:**

- ❖ Increased higher education opportunities in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Promoted regional and specialized education (Tamil studies, medical, technical fields).
- ❖ Empowered students from rural and backward communities.

#### **2. 33% Reservation for Women in Local Body Elections**

- ❖ In 1996, Karunanidhi's government passed a historic law mandating 33% reservation for women in local body elections (Panchayats, Municipalities, and Corporations).
- ❖ This move empowered thousands of women to enter politics and decision-making roles.
- ❖ Inspired the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992) at the national level.

Impact:

- ❖ Increased women's representation in governance.
- ❖ Strengthened grassroots democracy.
- ❖ Paved the way for women-led local development projects.

Conclusion:

Karunanidhi's visionary policies in education and women's empowerment transformed Tamil Nadu. His focus on universities and women's reservation continues to impact generations.

### **(3.3.12) 30% Reservation for Women in Government Jobs – M.**

#### **Karunanidhi's Landmark Policy**

M. Karunanidhi was a pioneer in gender equality policies, and his government introduced 30% reservation for women in government jobs to empower women economically and socially.

- ❖ Implementation of 30% Reservation for Women (1989)
- ❖ In 1989, during his tenure as Chief Minister, Karunanidhi's government introduced 30% reservation for women in state government jobs.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu became one of the first states in India to implement such a policy.
- ❖ This ensured that women had equal opportunities in public sector employment, reducing gender disparity.

Key Features:

- ❖ Applied to all government departments in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Encouraged women's participation in administration and governance.
- ❖ Increased financial independence and social status of women.
- ❖ Impact of the Policy
- ❖ More women entered government services, including education, police, healthcare, and administration.
- ❖ Led to higher literacy and employment rates among Tamil Nadu's women.
- ❖ Strengthened women's decision-making power in both public and private life.
- ❖ Inspired other Indian states to introduce similar policies.
- ❖ Karunanidhi's vision for gender equality extended beyond employment, with policies like free education for girls, property rights for women, and reservation in local body elections.

Conclusion:

The 30% reservation for women in government jobs was a transformational policy that continues to benefit women in Tamil Nadu, making the state a leader in women's empowerment in India.

### **(3.3.11)Samathuvapuram Scheme – M. Karunanidhi's Vision for Social Equality**

The Samathuvapuram Scheme was a pioneering initiative by M. Karunanidhi's government in 1997, aimed at promoting caste equality and social integration in Tamil Nadu.

1.What is Samathuvapuram?

- ❖ Samathuvapurams (Equality Villages) are self-contained housing colonies where people from all castes and communities live together.
- ❖ Launched in 1997 during Karunanidhi's tenure as Chief Minister.

- ❖ Each Samathuvapuram consists of 100 houses, with an equal mix of residents from different castes.

Objectives of the Scheme:

- End caste-based segregation in rural areas.
- Promote social harmony and communal living.
- Provide affordable housing for all.
- Strengthen Dravidian ideals of social justice.

## 2. Features of Samathuvapuram Villages

- ❖ Integrated Housing: Houses allotted to people from all castes in a fixed proportion.
- ❖ Essential Amenities: Each settlement includes a school, community hall, temple, and park.
- ❖ No caste-based discrimination: Residents encouraged to live together as equals.
- ❖ Named after Periyar, Anna, and Ambedkar, honoring their social justice contributions.

## 3. Impact of the Scheme

- ❖ Over 200 Samathuvapurams were established across Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Reduced caste tensions and encouraged inter-caste interactions.
- ❖ Provided affordable housing for lower-income groups.
- ❖ Became a model for inclusive urban planning in India.

## 4. Legacy and Expansion

- ❖ The DMK government continued expanding the scheme in later years.
- ❖ Even after Karunanidhi, successive governments recognized the importance of Samathuvapurams.

Conclusion:

Karunanidhi's Samathuvapuram scheme was a bold step toward eliminating caste divisions in Tamil Nadu, reinforcing Dravidian ideals of social equality and justice.

### **(3.3.12)TIDEL Park – M. Karunanidhi’s Vision for IT Growth in Tamil Nadu**

TIDEL Park, established under the leadership of M. Karunanidhi in 2000, was a game-changer for Tamil Nadu’s IT sector. It positioned Chennai as a leading IT hub in India and boosted the state’s economic growth.

#### **1.What is TIDEL Park?**

- ❖ TIDEL Park Ltd. was launched in 2000 by the DMK government under Karunanidhi’s leadership.
- ❖ Located in Taramani, Chennai, it was then the largest IT park in Asia.
- ❖ Built to attract global IT companies and boost Tamil Nadu’s IT and software exports.

#### **Key Features:**

- ❖ Covers 1.28 million sq. ft.
- ❖ World-class infrastructure, high-speed internet, and uninterrupted power.
- ❖ Houses top IT companies, including TCS, Cognizant, and Infosys.

#### **2.Impact of TIDEL Park**

- ❖ Chennai emerged as a major IT hub, attracting global investors.
- ❖ Boosted employment opportunities for lakhs of IT professionals.
- ❖ Helped Tamil Nadu become one of India’s top states in software exports.
- ❖ Inspired the creation of TIDEL Parks in Coimbatore and other cities.

#### **3.Karunanidhi’s Vision for IT Growth**

- ❖ Along with TIDEL Park, Karunanidhi’s government:
- ❖ Introduced IT policies to attract global firms.
- ❖ Established Software Technology Parks in various cities.
- ❖ Encouraged local IT startups and digital literacy programs.

#### **Conclusion:**

TIDEL Park was a milestone in Tamil Nadu’s industrial and IT revolution,



cementing Karunanidhi's legacy as a visionary leader in economic and technological development.

### **(3.3.12) Financial Assistance for Marriage of Poor Girls – M. Karunanidhi's Welfare Scheme**

M. Karunanidhi's government introduced financial assistance schemes for the marriage of poor girls to reduce the financial burden on economically weaker families and promote women's welfare in Tamil Nadu.

#### **1. Key Marriage Assistance Schemes Introduced by Karunanidhi**

- ❖ Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance Scheme (1989)
- ❖ Launched in 1989 by M. Karunanidhi's government to support poor women's marriages.
- ❖ Provided financial aid to daughters from economically weaker sections to ensure dignified weddings.
- ❖ Later expanded to encourage education among women by making girls' completion of schooling mandatory for eligibility.

#### **Key Features:**

- ❖ Financial assistance provided to poor families for their daughters' weddings.
- ❖ Beneficiaries had to complete at least 10th standard (later raised to 12th standard).
- ❖ Encouraged education and delayed child marriage.
- ❖ Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme
- ❖ Financial assistance was provided to widows who remarried, promoting social acceptance of widow remarriage.
- ❖ EVR Maniammaiyar Widow Daughter's Marriage Scheme
- ❖ Supported the marriage of daughters of widows from economically weaker backgrounds.

#### **2. Impact of These Schemes**

- ❖ Reduced financial burden on poor families.

- ❖ Encouraged women's education, as school completion was mandatory for eligibility.
- ❖ Prevented child marriages by promoting late marriages.
- ❖ Strengthened women's financial security in society.

### 3.Legacy of Karunanidhi's Welfare Policies

- ❖ Successive governments continued and expanded these schemes.
- ❖ The financial assistance amount increased over the years, and gold for Mangalsutra (Thali) was added later.
- ❖ Inspired similar marriage assistance schemes in other Indian states.

#### Conclusion:

Karunanidhi's marriage assistance schemes were a significant step in women's Empowerment and social welfare, ensuring that poverty did not become a barrier to a dignified marriage.

### **(3.3.13)Increase in Infrastructure and Industrial Development under**

#### **M.Karunanidhi**

M. Karunanidhi's tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu saw a remarkable transformation in the state's infrastructure and industrial growth, setting the foundation for Tamil Nadu to become one of India's most industrialized states. His policies and initiatives focused on modernizing infrastructure, boosting industrial output, and creating an investment-friendly environment.

#### 1.Industrial Growth During Karunanidhi's Leadership

- ❖ Development of Key Industrial Sectors
- ❖ Automobile Industry – Karunanidhi's government encouraged the setting up of automobile industries like Ford, Hyundai, and BMW in Tamil Nadu, turning it into the "Detroit of India."
- ❖ IT & Software Sector – The establishment of TIDEL Park (2000) and other IT parks helped Tamil Nadu become a leading IT hub, attracting companies like Cognizant, Infosys, and TCS.
- ❖ Textile Industry – The Textile Policy of Tamil Nadu (1995) supported the growth of textile hubs like Coimbatore, Tirupur, and Karur,

making Tamil Nadu a major exporter of textiles.

- ❖ Heavy Industry – Karunanidhi's policies helped in the growth of heavy industries like steel (Salem Steel Plant) and petrochemicals, with major industrial zones in Chennai, Ennore, and Cuddalore.
- ❖ Investment and Industrial Policies
- ❖ Investment Promotion – Tamil Nadu became a preferred destination for investment due to favorable policies that included tax incentives, subsidies, and land allotment for industries.
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) – Karunanidhi encouraged PPPs, especially in infrastructure, which boosted the state's industrial output.

## 2. Infrastructure Development During Karunanidhi's Tenure

- ❖ Road and Transport Infrastructure
- ❖ Expansion of roads and highways under the Tamil Nadu Road Development Program facilitated smoother transportation of goods across the state.
- ❖ International Airport in Chennai – Karunanidhi played a pivotal role in the expansion of Chennai International Airport, making it a major hub for domestic and international travel.
- ❖ Chennai Port Development – The port's modernization and expansion helped in boosting import and export activities, contributing to Tamil Nadu's industrial and economic growth.
- ❖ Power Infrastructure
- ❖ Power Generation – During his tenure, Tamil Nadu saw massive investments in power generation through thermal, wind, and hydroelectric power plants, ensuring that the state's industrial growth was not hindered by power shortages.
- ❖ Energy Sector Reforms – The energy reforms improved efficiency and distribution, making Tamil Nadu one of the best-performing states in power availability.

- ❖ Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure
- ❖ Irrigation Projects – Karunanidhi focused on improving the irrigation system, including river linking projects and the revamping of canals, ensuring consistent agricultural production to support the rural economy.
- ❖ Housing and Urban Development
- ❖ Creation of Industrial Townships – Karunanidhi's administration created industrial townships and special economic zones (SEZs) to house workers and businesses in urban areas.
  
- ❖ Samathuvapuram Scheme – As mentioned earlier, the Samathuvapuram scheme aimed at providing affordable housing to people from all communities, promoting social integration and welfare.

### 3. Legacy of Industrial and Infrastructure Development

- ❖ Post-Karunanidhi, Tamil Nadu continued to see rapid industrial and infrastructure development due to the foundations laid during his tenure.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu's manufacturing output increased, and the state is now one of India's leading industrial states, contributing significantly to the national economy.
- ❖ Chennai became a global manufacturing hub with industries spanning automobile, textiles, IT, and electronics.

### 4. Conclusion

Karunanidhi's emphasis on infrastructure development and industrial growth transformed Tamil Nadu into a major economic power in India. His government focused on creating a business-friendly environment, while also ensuring that social welfare programs supported the state's rural and urban population. Tamil Nadu's infrastructure and industrialization under Karunanidhi's leadership set the stage for the state's continued growth and

prosperity.

Objective type questions on the DMK administration:

DMK Administration and Leaders

1. Who was the first DMK Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu?

- a) C.N. Annadurai
- b) M. Karunanidhi
- c) M.G. Ramachandran
- d) None of the above

2. Who renamed Madras State as Tamil Nadu?

- a) C.N. Annadurai
- b) M. Karunanidhi
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

3. Who implemented the two-language policy in Tamil Nadu?

- a) C.N. Annadurai
- b) M. Karunanidhi
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

4. Who is also known as Kalaignar?

- a) M. Karunanidhi
- b) C.N. Annadurai
- c) M.G. Ramachandran
- d) None of the above

Education and Social Welfare

5. The DMK government provided free education for all till:

- a) High School
- b) P.U.C
- c) Graduation
- d) Post-Graduation

6. The Slum Clearance Board was established to:

- a) Provide housing for the poor
- b) Improve sanitation in slums
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

7. The Beggar Rehabilitation Scheme aimed at:

- a) Providing shelter for beggars
- b) Rehabilitating beggars
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

8. The DMK government implemented the ManuNeethi Thittam to:

- a) Provide justice to the poor
- b) Improve law and order
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Reservation and Empowerment

9. The DMK government implemented reservation policy for:

- a) Backward classes
- b) Scheduled castes
- c) Scheduled tribes
- d) All of the above

10. The government provided 33% reservation for women in:

- a) Local body elections
- b) Government jobs
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

11. The DMK government granted property rights to:

- a) Women
- b) Backward classes
- c) Scheduled castes
- d) None of the above

12. The government implemented the Samathuvapuram scheme to:

- a) Provide housing for the poor
- b) Promote social equality
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Industrial Development

13. The Salem Steel Plant was established during the tenure of:

- a) C.N. Annadurai
- b) M. Karunanidhi
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

14. The DMK government promoted industrial development through:

- a) Infrastructure development
- b) Investment incentives
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

15. The Tidel Park was established to:

- a) Promote IT industry
- b) Provide infrastructure for IT companies
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Additional Questions

16. The DMK government's policies had a significant impact on:

- a) Education
- b) Social welfare
- c) Industrial development
- d) All of the above

17. The government's efforts led to:

- a) Increase in employment opportunities
- b) Growth of industries
- c) Improvement in infrastructure
- d) All of the above

18. The DMK government's legacy continues to influence:

- a) Education policies
- b) Social welfare schemes
- c) Industrial development
- d) All of the above

19. The government's initiatives led to:

- a) Improvement in living standards
- b) Increase in economic growth
- c) Reduction in poverty
- d) All of the above

20. The DMK government's contributions to Tamil Nadu's development include:

- a) Renaming of Madras State
- b) Implementation of reservation policy
- c) Industrial development
- d) All of the above

21. The government's policies had a lasting impact on:

- a) Education
- b) Social welfare
- c) Industrial development
- d) All of the above

22. The DMK government's efforts led to:

- a) Increase in women's empowerment
- b) Growth of industries
- c) Improvement in infrastructure
- d) All of the above

23. The government's initiatives included:

- a) Financial assistance for marriage of poor girls
- b) Free electricity for farmers
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

24. The DMK government's focus on infrastructure development led to:

- a) Growth of industries
- b) Increase in employment opportunities
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

25. The government's policies and initiatives had a significant impact on:

- a) Tamil Nadu's economy
- b) Social welfare
- c) Industrial development
- d) All of the above

#### **Unit- IV: AIADMK Administration**

MGR-Nutritious Meal scheme – educational reforms - introduction of Plus Two in Higher Secondary schools - Krishna water project-establishment of new universities - Tamil University at Tanjore-Mother Teresa university at



kodaikkanal - J.Jayalalitha - welfare measures -AmmaUnavagam - free laptop for students - Cradle Baby Scheme - infrastructure development -rain water harvesting.

**Objective**

- To Nutritious Meal Scheme (AmmaUnavagam) Aiadm
- To Welfare Measures By J.Jayalalitha:
- To Infrastructure Development And Rain water Harvesting:

**AIADMK**

**All India Dravidian Progressive Federation**, Regional political party of India, principally in TamilNadu state. It was formed in 1972 by veteran movie-actor-turned-politician Maruthur Gopala Ramachandran(popularly known as MGR), who broke away from the Dravidian Progressive Federation (Dravida MunnetraKazhagam; DMK). The AIADMK espouses no particular ideology except the protection of the interests of the Tamil population in India and in Sri Lanka.

The AIADMK's strength and success in its initial years were built on the enormous popularity of MGR. Within the first two months of its founding, the party had recruited almost a million supporters. Electoral success came quickly to the party. In 1973, less than a year after the AIADMK was founded, one of its members won a seat in a by-election for the Tamil Nadu legislative assembly.

In 1975, in a bid to counter the DMK, MGR opted to side with the Indian National Congress (Congress Party), and, as part of that alliance, the AIADMK was among a handful of political parties that supported the imposition of emergency rule that year by then prime minister Indira Gandhi. The AIADMK won a majority of seats (130 out of a total 234) in the Tamil Nadu assembly elections in 1977, and MGR became the state's chief minister (head of government). The party also won outright majorities of 129 and 132 seats in

the 1980 and 1984 state assembly elections, respectively, and each time MGR returned as chief minister.

The party underwent turmoil after MGR died in late 1987. Both Jayalalitha Jayaram, who for several years had been mentored by MGR, and MGR's wife, Janaki Ramachandran, laid claim to MGR's mantle. As a result, the party split into two factions, and Ramachandran briefly served as chief minister in early 1988. In less than two years, however, Ramachandran had left politics, her group had merged back in to the party, and Jayaram had emerged as its leader.

Tamil Nadu was a highly polarized state politically, and the AIADMK and rival DMK frequently formed and then broke alliances with Congress and non-Congress parties during different elections. The AIADMK's initial alliance with Congress had ended by the time of the 1980 state elections but was restored and continued during 1984–89 and also from 1990 until the mid-1990s. In the 1991 assembly elections, the alliance amassed 224 seats (the AIADMK winning 164 of the 168 seats it contested), and Jayalalitha Jayaram began her first term as chief minister. The party was routed in the 1996 polls, however, able to secure only four seats. A renewed AIADMK-Congress alliance returned to state governance in 2001 by recapturing a majority in state assembly elections, with AIADMK winning a total of 132 seats.

At the national level, the AIADMK displayed a similar willingness to switch alliances with the major national parties. The party generally maintained a modest presence in the Lok Sabha (lower chamber of the Indian parliament), and for most of the 1980s and '90s, it usually was associated with the Congress Party. In 1998, however, the AIADMK joined the Bharatiya Janata Party-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) national government, only to withdraw its support a year later and switch back to Congress (then in opposition). The AIADMK again sided with the NDA during the 2004 Lok Sabha elections but lost all the races that it contested for that chamber. The party rebounded in the 2009 general elections, allying itself with the United

National Progressive Alliance (UNPA) led by theleftist parties, and won nine seats. In the2014 Lok Sabha polls, the AIADMK had its best outing yet, garnering 37 seats and becoming The third largest party in the chamber.

### **AIADMK Administration in Tamil Nadu**

The AIADMK (All India Anna Dravida MunnetraKazhagam), a major political party in Tamil Nadu, has been a significant player in the state's political landscape. It was founded by M.G.Ramachandran (MGR) in 1972 and has continued to shape Tamil Nadu's development through various administrations, especially under MGR, J.Jayalalithaa, and their successors. The party's governance has been characterized by welfare programs, industrial developmentand a focus on Dravidian ideals.

#### **1. M.G. Ramachandran's Administration (1977–1987)**

MGR became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1977, and under his leadership, AIADMK introduced several welfare schemes and industrial policies that left a lasting impact on the state.

##### *Key Achievements:*

##### **Welfare Schemes:**

- ❖ Free education for girls: Aimed at promoting women's education in the state.
- ❖ Food Security Program: MGR introduced a food subsidy program, ensuring that food was accessible to the poor and needy.
- ❖ Medical Insurance for the Poor: Free medical treatment for the economically backward sections.

##### **Infrastructure Development:**

- ❖ MGR's administration laid the groundwork for better roads and improved public transport services in urban areas like Chennai.

##### **Industrial Growth:**

- ❖ MGR encouraged industries in the public sector like the Salem Steel Plant and thermal power stations, which strengthened the industrial

base of the state.

## **2. J. Jayalalithaa's Administrations (1991–1996, 2002–2006, 2011–2016)**

J. Jayalalithaa, known as Amma (Mother), was the most prominent face of the AIADMK after MGR. Her leadership became synonymous with welfare programs aimed at empowering the underprivileged and boosting industrial growth.

### **Key Achievements:**

#### **Welfare Initiatives:**

- ❖ Free Rice Scheme (2003): One of the most popular welfare schemes, which provided free rice to the poor.
- ❖ Amma Canteens (2013): Introduced affordable canteens serving low-cost meals to the public, significantly impacting urban and rural welfare.
- ❖ Cradle Baby Scheme: To curb female infanticide, a scheme to protect abandoned female babies was introduced.
- ❖ Free Laptops for Students: Aimed at improving digital literacy among students, particularly in rural areas.

#### **Industrial and Infrastructure Development:**

- ❖ Chennai Metro Project: A major step towards improving urban mobility.
- ❖ Industrial Corridors and IT Parks: Developed new industrial corridors and IT hubs, such as TIDEL Park in Chennai, to boost the IT sector.
- ❖ Airport Expansion: Worked on the expansion of Chennai International Airport to handle growing international traffic.
- ❖ Social Welfare Policies:
- ❖ Free Distribution of Millets and Vegetables: Encouraged healthy eating habits and supported farmers.
- ❖ Women Empowerment: Various schemes for self-help groups (SHGs) and skill training programs for women.

## **3. AIADMK's Key Economic and Social Policies:**

### **(a). Economic Growth & Industrialization:**

Focus on Industrial Development: The AIADMK government in various terms focused on attracting investments in sectors like automobiles, textiles, IT, and electronics. The introduction of policies like the single-window clearance system for industries helped in rapid industrialization.

**(b) Social Welfare & Education:**

- ❖ AIADMK continued its commitment to welfare policies, especially for women, children, and marginalized sections of society.
- ❖ The government introduced schemes to provide subsidized education, free textbooks, and clothes for school children.

**4. Challenges and Controversies:**

- ❖ While the AIADMK's tenure is marked by several welfare policies, it also faced significant political and legal challenges:
- ❖ Corruption Allegations: Both MGR and Jayalalithaa's administrations were often criticized for allegations of corruption, which led to several legal battles, particularly involving Jayalalithaa's disproportionate wealth case.
- ❖ Internal Party Rivalries: The leadership struggle after Jayalalithaa's passing led to a division within the AIADMK, with key leaders like O. Panneerselvam and E. Palaniswami taking charge at different times.

**5. Conclusion:**

- ❖ AIADMK's tenure in Tamil Nadu has been marked by welfare schemes, industrial growth, and a focus on Dravidian ideals of social justice. The leadership of MGR and J. Jayalalithaa defined the party's approach, which was a mix of social welfare, economic development, and state-centric policies aimed at uplifting the marginalized sections of society.
- ❖ Despite controversies, AIADMK's legacy in Tamil Nadu's

development continues to be a significant force, shaping the state's political, economic, and social landscape.

### **Jayalalitha Jayaram**

Born February 24, 1948, near Mysore, India - died December 5, 2016, Chennai. Indian film actress, politician, and government official who long served as the leader of the All India Dravidian Progressive Federation (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ; AIADMK), a political party based in Tamil Nadu state, India. Known simply by the name Jayalalitha, she served three terms (1991–96, 2002–06, and 2011–14) as chief minister (head of government) of Tamil Nadu.

She was born into a Brahman family near the southern Indian city of Mysore (now in Karnataka state). Her father died when she was young, and her mother, a film actress, moved the family first to Bangalore (Bengaluru) and then to Madras (now Chennai). Her family's poor financial conditions forced her to quit her studies after completing secondary school. Although she had acted in a film while still in school, she now pursued that vocation full-time, becoming a highly successful star and acting in some 130 films between 1964 and 1980. Her success in the movie industry was in large part the result of her association with the iconic Tamil-language actor Maruthur Gopala Ramachandran (popularly known as MGR), with whom she made more than two dozen movies. MGR was also a politician, who founded the AIADMK in 1972 and from 1977 to 1987 was the chief minister of Tamil Nadu.

It is unclear to what extent MGR may have mentored Jayalalitha politically, but she joined the AIADMK in 1982 and quickly rose through the party ranks. In 1983 she was made the propaganda secretary of the party, and a year later she won a seat in the Rajya Sabha (upper chamber of the Indian parliament). Following the death of MGR in late 1987, the AIADMK underwent a split, with MGR's wife, Janaki Ramachandran, and Jayalalitha each heading competing factions of the party. The rift was healed in a few years, however, after

the two groups had merged back together and Janaki Ramachandran had left politics. Jayalalitha became the leader of the party.

In Tamil Nadu Jayalalitha's AIADMK faced a bitter rival in the Dravidian Progressive Federation (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; DMK). In 1989 Jayalalitha was elected to the state legislative assembly, where she led the opposition to the then-ruling DMK. An incident in the chamber, where she was allegedly physically and verbally assaulted by DMK members, steeled her resolve to bring the AIADMK back to power. In the 1991 state assembly elections, the party won an overwhelming victory, and Jayalalitha began her first term as chief minister, heading a coalition government with the Indian National Congress (Congress Party). Her tenure was controversial, however, marred by allegations of corruption and misappropriation of official funds. In 1995 an extravagant wedding that she had organized for her foster son, alleged to have cost millions of dollars, sparked harsh criticism from the media.

The AIADMK lost the 1996 state assembly elections, and the DMK government, back in power, filed some 40 corruption cases against Jayalalitha between 1996 and 2001. She was even imprisoned for a month in 1996, after a raid by authorities seized a large quantity of jewelry, clothing, and shoes from her home. In 1998 Jayalalitha brought the AIADMK into the national coalition government of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA), attempting to exploit the indispensable position regional parties had assumed in national coalition politics. After her unsuccessful attempt to pressure the NDA to dismiss the DMK government in Tamil Nadu, however, she withdrew AIADMK support from the NDA in 1999, which led to the collapse of that government.

In 2001 the AIADMK again won the Tamil Nadu assembly elections. Jayalalitha, however, was initially barred from returning to the post of chief minister because of a pending court case against her for allegedly acquiring property illegally. The state's High Court soon acquitted her of the charges,

and she began her second term as chief minister in March 2002. That tenure, less controversial than the first one, included a range of administrative measures that her government initiated, which included banning the sale of lottery tickets and restricting the sale of tobacco near educational institutions; authorities in the state also hunted down and in 2004 killed the notorious bandit, poacher, and smuggler Veerappan.

Jayalalitha again sided with the NDA in the 2004 national parliamentary elections, with disastrous results, as the AIADMK lost every seat it contested in the Lok Sabha (lower chamber of the Indian parliament). The AIADMK also lost the 2006 Tamil Nadu assembly elections, in which the party had been forced to ally itself with smaller state political parties. The AIADMK, in alliance with a number of leftist parties for the 2009 Lok Sabha elections, did gain back most of the seats it had lost five years earlier, Jayalalitha being one of the winners.

That alliance served her well again, as the party was victorious in the 2011 assembly elections, and she returned for a third term as chief minister. Jayalalitha continued to be dogged by more corruption charges stemming from her first term, however, and in September 2014 she was convicted on some of them and sentenced to four years in prison. She relinquished her post to O. Panneerselvam (or Paneerselvam), who had served as chief minister in 2001–02 when Jayalalitha was not able to hold the office.

### **MGR-Nutritious Meal scheme**

Tamil Nadu is a pioneering State which introduced the Nutritious Meal program during the year 1982. The objective was to enhance the enrolment of students and retain the attendance in schools and simultaneously to improve the nutritional levels among children. A Child who is hungry or ill cannot concentrate in his/her studies with full attention. Due to this factor a free hot



cooked lunch is being provided to children in Primary and Upper Primary classes up to Tenth Standard in Government, Government aided Schools, Special Training Centres, Madras as and Maktabas supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

### **Salient Features of the Scheme**

- a. Primary School children in the age group of 5-9 years and Upper Primary School children in the age group of 10-15 years are provided with hot cooked nutritious variety meals inside the school campus itself, for five days a week for a total of 220 days in a year.
- b. The children enrolled under National Child Labour Project Special Schools in 15 Districts are also provided with hot cooked nutritious variety meals for 312 days in a year.
- c. Food grains (rice) @ 100gm per child per school day for primary children (1<sup>st</sup> std to 5<sup>th</sup> std) and @ 150 gm for upper primary (6<sup>th</sup> std to 10<sup>th</sup> std) is provided.
- d. Eggs are served to all children from 1<sup>st</sup> std to 10<sup>th</sup> std on all 5 working days. Colouring scheme for eggs for each day of the week, with impression "Tamil Nadu Arasu" (Tamilnadu Government) to prevent pilferage and staleness.
- e. Banana weighing 100gms is provided for non egg eating children.
- f. 20 gms of Black Bengal gram / Green gram is provided to children taking into consideration the present-day protein, vitamins and calorific needs of the children.
- g. 20gms of boiled potatoes on all Fridays to supplement carbohydrates.
- h. In order to address iodine and iron deficiency among children and as a part of health intervention programme, Double Fortified Salt is used for cooking which prevents iodine deficiency in children thereby preventing goitre. Double fortified Oil with Vitamin A & Vitamin D is being used daily in Noon meal preparation.

During important occasions, Sweet Pongal is served to children by using Jaggery and Ghee.

### **Introduction of Variety Meals**

As a special nutritional intervention 13 kinds of variety menu with 4 different kinds of egg masalas were introduced during the year 2013 in one pilot block of each district. After ascertaining the success of this scheme, the variety meals programme has been extended to the rest of the blocks in all Districts from 15.8.2014. Besides the fixed variety menu, the noon meal employees are allowed and encouraged to use the locally available iron rich vegetables like drumstick leaves, spinach leaves, Green leafy vegetables in the mid day meals according to the taste and desire of the children to reduce the prevalence of anaemia.

### **Information Boards**

Under contingency plan necessary important phone numbers have been put up in all Noon Meal Centres.

- In each Noon Meal Centre an Organiser, one cook and one cook assistant are employed for the implementation of the scheme. The Noon Meal Employees are provided with Special Time Scale of Pay. Their salary is credited to the respective employee's bank account through ECS.
- In addition, they are also provided with Festival Advance.
- All retired Noon Meal Employees are provided with a monthly pension of Rs.1500/-.
- During retirement the organizer is given with Rs. 60,000/- and Cook & Cook Assistant with Rs. 25,000/- as lumpsum payment. In addition, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- is provided as Special Provident Fund.
- Special test is conducted by Teachers Recruitment Board for qualified organizers and are appointed as Teachers in Schools.

- All categories of NMC staff are enrolled in PF Scheme. Allotment of account numbers by the Government Data centre is in progress.
- The legal heir of the Noon Meal employee who dies while in service is provided employment on compassionate grounds.

#### **State Level Steering cum Monitoring committee Meeting**

- Once in six months, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu takes up the review of every scheme in which the implementation of noon meal programme is also monitored.
- There is a monitoring cell functioning at Secretariat headed by Secretary to Government and assisted by Deputy Secretary and his team. The implementation of the scheme is monitored by conducting review meetings once in 15 days by Secretary to Government.
- Review meeting to watch the progress of expenditure is also being conducted by the Planning Development Department with the officials of the Secretariat and Directorate of Social Welfare.

#### **Educational Reforms**

Tamil Nadu possibly has the highest number of educational institutions in India, right from the kindergarten level to the doctorate level. The spread of various educational institutions in both the Government and private sector is significant. Understanding the experience will throw light on educational strategies that can be possibly adopted throughout India.

#### **Introduction**

When the Congress party was defeated in Tamil Nadu, the growth of the regional parties like the DMK and the AIADMK started. Together, these two parties have ushered in a massive educational reform and have increased literacy levels to the highest. They have also ensured that almost everyone gets to study at least up to the school final level. The State Government has also evolved certain strategies to keep the higher education needs of working

personnel at a very high level.

The particular emphasis on social justice has meant that the various sections of society have studied; across castes and communities, the educational level is so high. The presence of a substantially significant number of quality educational institutions gives the corporate companies too many choices and they do not look beyond Tamil Nadu, for most of their manpower needs. This revolution is an on-going one and cannot be so easily explained in just one article. Yet, this article will seek to discuss a) The Reservation Policy b) The widespread growth of educational institutions c) Market-driven competition in higher education d) The Rapid spread of distance education, and e) The Revolution through the Tamil language.

### **The Reservation Policy**

Tamil Nadu is the only state in India, where a whopping 69% reservation policy is applicable. In the year 1971, the DMK Government of Mr. Karunanidhi hiked there servation for the Backward Classes BCs) from 25% to 31%; the MGR Government further hiked this reservation for BCs from 31% to 69%. Hence, 69% of reservations had the BCs getting 26.5, the Most Backward Classes getting 26.5%, the Most Backward Classes (the denotified communities) getting 20%, and the BC Muslims getting 3.5%. The Scheduled Castes have 18% reservation and the Scheduled Tribes have 1% reservation. Though an Act adopted in the Tamil Nadu State Assembly in 1993, the Jayalalitha Government made this alaw, and the then President of India, Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma gave his assent to it in July 1994. Further more, the Jayalalitha Government applied pressure to bring in a Constitutional Amendment and this enabled the Tamil Nadu Act to be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. This legal protections till remains. The case against the enhanced 69% reservation is still pending in the Supreme Court, as the reservation else where in the country is still capped at 50%. Implicit in this policy is a major social objective of making every single family have at least

one graduate. The first graduates in every family are also given some concessions in terms of fees; there are many engineering colleges where some one donates some money and students are given free food and some times even free hostel accommodation. While this 69% reservation policy is questionable, it has effectively answered questions such as should a servant maid's son also become another servant maid, or should he become a graduate? The answer is always in the affirmative and the seeds of a massive educational reform have been sown decades ago. The revolution is still on.

### **The Wide spread growth of educational institutions**

Today, the remotest of villages have a government school not farther than four kilometres from it. The school has facilities to study up to the plus two levels. Even here, there are systematic efforts to ensure that the Government colleges are not so far away; the bus pass in the State Government transport corporations are free. The Government school children are now supported by many Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and efforts are being made to increase the scope of these activities.

The spread of arts and science colleges run by the Government can become a sociological study for any scholar. Every effort is being made to provide good education and there are so many Universities in cities, each of which is separated by just at three-hour drive or less and well connected by buses.

Tiruchirapalli is just less than five hours by the fastest train from Chennai. It is the seat of the Bharathidasan University. Go down further South, for another three hours, and at Madurai, the third-largest city of Tamil Nadu, there is the Madurai-Kamaraj University. Another three hours drive from here, and at Tirunelveli, there is the Manonmaniyam Sundaranar University. There are a substantially large number of colleges near the cities and remote areas as well. These arts and science colleges and the engineering colleges, affiliated to

the Anna University provide equality education and hence most parents prefer their children to study in the nearby colleges. Distance is never an issue, as bus transport is highly successful in connecting various parts of the State's remote areas as well.

There are polytechnic colleges, and these are governed by the Directorate of Technical Education. There are so many houses in so many nearby towns. Since the population of Tamil Nadu has not increased at all, the polytechnics that are good in quality attract the best quality students. The Diploma holders, who study for three years, can even take up a job, and then quit to join a good engineering college in the second year, through the lateral entry scheme. There is also another advantage for the B. Sc degree holders. Even they can enter the second year of the engineering course.

To give one example, the town of Gudiyatham, near Vellore in North Tamil Nadu, which is famous for its small-scale match industries and a thriving agricultural sector has a good quality polytechnic called the Rajagopal Polytechnic. The students of this college get placed in reputed organizations through out India.

### **Market-driven competition in higher education**

When the students who seek admission to specific courses in college are just about sufficient, there is naturally a tough competition between the existing players in the colleges. This competition includes all higher education institutions. It is a massive struggle for survival and growth.

The growth of institutions is in tune with market requirements. Those institutions that are market-driven, reinvest fees borrowed from students and keep on improving the standards of education from strength to strength. Similarly, after new courses like Master's Degree in Investment Management, Finance and Control and Social Work with a specialization in HR, the colleges have become very competitive. The job-orientation has

increased even at the undergraduate level, with the introduction of courses in Microbiology, Biochemistry, Biotechnology, and so on. The Bachelor's Degree in Visual Communication first started in the early eighties in the world-class Loyola College, Chennai is now offered in every city in a large number of arts and science colleges and in the semi-urban areas as well.

Hence, there will be a few institutions that cannot survive in higher education. They are either being taken up by bigger players or being converted into arts and science colleges. For the several innovative thoughts and ideas contained in the new education policy, the State and even private Universities are very well poised. The SRM University and VIT University are well equipped to start the liberal arts courses as well.

Another sector that has experienced massive growth is the private school sector. Those parents who are well off and have the resources, admit their children to such high-quality schools, most of which follow the CBSE pattern of education. This phenomenon is not just restricted to the big cities. It has spread to even relatively small towns like Namakkal, which is now a district headquarter town. The growth of secondary towns has given a fillip to the rapid growth and development of CBSE schools in towns like Karur, Namakkal, Nagercoil, Tirunelveli, and so on.

### **The Rapid Spread of Distance Education**

This has already been discussed in a few articles of mine on distance education. What is most important is the systematic growth of distance education in every University, and the sheer range of courses offered is simply so diverse that many students from across India, make it a point to register for good courses run by the Directorate of Distance Education of the largest University in this regard -- the Annamalai University.

### **The Revolution through the Tamil language**

Though English is an international language and is the language of commerce that enables any student to go far ahead in life, there is always a

need to teach any subject through the mother tongue. Tamil Nadu is one state that has always recognized the need to connect to millions of students at the school and college level through the Tamil medium. There are many courses like economics and commerce that are offered through the Tamil medium. Students from villages, who know only Tamil, always study through the Tamil medium.

This has enabled an entire generation of students to become graduates. These graduates have been gainfully employed in the State Government and even in several schools, where they can conveniently teach through the Tamil medium. The State Government has made Tamil the most important language of administration.

### **Introduction of plus Two in Higher Secondary schools**

State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu, Popularly Known As **State Board of School Examinations, Tamil Nadu** has entered into its adulthood and completed two decades of its existence in the field of Regular, Private, Open and Distance Learning (ODL) in the school education sector. This journey of the Board has been quite successful. With about 1 million students on its roll, State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu **State Board of School Examinations, Tamil Nadu** is credited to be the largest school Board in the world with significant popularity in the Commonwealth countries and in certain other developing and developed countries. State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu **State Board of School Examinations, Tamil Nadu** has been offering Secondary and Senior Secondary and Vocational Education & training (VET) courses through its study centres and Open Basic Education Programme through Accredited Agencies. State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu also known as Tamil Nadu State Board not only offers a wide spectrum of



courses of study up to the pre-degree level for all categories of learners, but also works as a nodal institute for carrying forward the regular and open school movement in the country in order to achieve the objective of developing an inclusive learning society. This has been possible due to dedication and unstinting support from all faculty and staff of the board and other stakeholders. However, there are some tasks and issues that need quick intervention and concerted attention as indicated below:

- The success of ODL system largely depends on satisfaction of its learners, not only in terms of what is the quality of academic support they receive but also up to what extent they are empowered during the learning process. State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu also known as Tamil Nadu State Board needs to work in this direction by consolidating and strengthening its academic support system.
- The National Curriculum Framework (NCF 2005) has posed several challenges of education before all of us, particularly in the school education sector; not only what is to be learnt but also to ensure the effectiveness of the process of learning. It emphasizes giving more freedom and autonomy to the learner. Hence, there is a need to revisit the curriculum of State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu also known as Tamil Nadu State Board for making learning more and more learner oriented.
- State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu also known as Tamil Nadu State Board needs to focus more on those disadvantaged groups of the society, who have been discriminated against getting education for long due to varied socio-economic reasons. We are in the process of developing workable and implementable action plans with due priority for reaching the unreached and uplifting the entire social structure by providing relevant

and need based quality education. Besides SCs, STs, Girls and differently abled, State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu also known as Tamil Nadu State Board has visualized a programme of education of minorities. The programme for education of minorities has already been started and it is in the process of expansion.

- In recent years, the modern technologies have been playing varied roles. Among other things, the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is being used widely by State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu also known as Tamil Nadu State Board in the school education arena, particularly at the secondary and senior secondary levels. A comprehensive vision and perspective plan is being developed to harness the benefits of ICT for facilitating teaching-learning and other ODL endeavours. We are taking several steps for empowering the distance learners through our own efforts and by using the public-private partnership (PPP) mode of cooperation and collaboration. Some of the significant ICT based programmes that need focused attentions are:
  1. On-line admission
  2. On-Demand Examination System (ODES)
  3. Interactive Voice Response system (IVRS)
  4. 24×7 admission facility.
- Capacity building of functionaries is an integral part of the ODL system. It is all the more important in the school education sector keeping in view the fact that a large number of personnel are associated with the system for planning, implementation and monitoring of educational programmes. State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu also known as Tamil Nadu State Board has to develop a comprehensive system to ensure that the capacity building

activities becomes an integral component at all levels including the functionaries working under the State Board and State Open Schools (SOSs). We have to make the regular schooling and open schooling system a vibrant agent to meet this challenge of capacity building of ODL functionaries not only at the national level; but also, at the international level with support from international agencies like the Common wealth of Learning (COL) and UNESCO.

- In any instructional process, including ODL, research is an integral component not only to strengthen the system internally but also to contribute significantly to meet the national and societal goals. This area needs to be given significant attention for strengthening the instructional process as well as for making education relevant and need based to the learners. These efforts will prove useful in placing the open schooling programme on a sound pedestal.
- State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu also known as Tamil Nadu State Board is making concerted efforts for development of ODL system, particularly at the school level, by establishing a network

of open schools to further strengthen the open schooling movement in country with the support from the Government of India and the State Governments. As envisaged in the XI Plan by the Planning Commission, State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu also known as Tamil Nadu State Board, therefore, has taken a lead role in setting up of the State Open Schools in all the states.

- There is a need to bring a happy balance between expectations from the institution and the actual contribution made by it to the society. Our endeavour would be to make the student a good human being and a useful member of the society. In this context, providing suitable

vocational education and training (VET) to specific target groups who want to enter the world of work is our priority agenda to be implemented mainly through PPP mode. Societal expectations do not have any limits; however one must strive to make concerted efforts to meet these expectations as far as possible. The ODL system, like that of State Board School Examinations (Sec.) & Board of Higher Secondary Examinations, Tamil Nadu also known as Tamil Nadu State Board, therefore, has to work within the parameters of expectations and contributing substantially to the nation's endeavours for universalisation of school education. Let us join hands for providing appropriate responses to the challenges of education.

### **Krishna water project**

The Krishna water supply scheme, which has been catering to Chennai's drinking water requirements for over 25 years, maybe regarded as unique in the country. A few days before the launch of the scheme in September 1996, Duraimurugan, now Water Resources Minister and then handling a bigger portfolio of the Public Works, emphasised that "for the first time in the country", a scheme, envisaging inter-State and inter-basin water transfer exclusively for the drinking water requirements of a city, had been executed. Even now, the record created by the scheme remains unparalleled, say water experts.

Krishna Water, one of the primary sources meeting the drinking water needs of Chennai, is proving to be unreliable once again. The supply from Kandaleru reservoir in Andhra Pradesh will most likely be stopped in four days.

Though Andhra officials promised to release 1 tmcft water starting February till March first week, the Poondi reservoir has received only 370 mcft. Chennai is unlikely to get the remaining 630 mcft, PWD officials told Express.

This is because the Kandaleru reservoir has reached its dead storage level.

It has only 7.5 tmcft of water against a total capacity of 68. On Thursday, Poondi received only 85 cusecs of water, compared to 420 cusecs last Thursday. "AP government released 4 tmcft water last month to meet its irrigation needs. But Chennai's share of 4 tmcft, to be released between January and April as per the Telugu Ganga Project, has not reached the city once again," the official added.

However, officials are confident that existing 370 mcft in Poondi will take care of Chennai's drinking needs till March-end. "The four reservoirs together hold 1.07 tmcft water and Veeranam has 1.02 tmcft. This should cover us for three months," they said.

Four TMC ft of Krishna Water was released by the AP government last month for their irrigation needs said officials. But Chennai's share of four Tmcft of water as per the Telugu Ganga Project between January to April hasn't reached the city once again. This makes the impending water shortage in the summer an unavoidable situation.

According to Chennai Metro Water website, Poondi reservoir stored 474 Mcft of Krishna Water as of Thursday which will be directed to Red Hills reservoir also. Krishna water and Cauvery water have boosted the water levels in city's four reservoirs which was below one Tmcft last month. The city is currently being supplied with 480-550 MLD on alternate days against the usual supply of 850 MLD while the actual requirement is close to 1200 MLD.

### **Establishment of New Universities**

The AIADMK on Friday took pride in the state realizing gross enrolment ratio of 51.4% in higher education in the year 2019-20, which is exceeding the National Education Policy's target of 50% in the year 2035.

The GER of the state in higher education in 2011 was 32.9%. "Realization of the GER is a massive victory for the AIADMK regime that followed the path laid by Amma," former higher education minister K P Anbalagan said.

The All-India Survey on Higher Education for 2019-20 suggests that

state was a front runner not only in the gross enrolment but also in pass percentage of students, enrolment of research scholars and pass percentage and student-teachers ratio. After former chief minister J. Jayalalitha assumed charge in 2011, the state government opened four engineering colleges, 21 polytechnic colleges, and 67 arts and science colleges. That apart, the higher education department also launched 1,666 new courses, Anbalagan said.

The previous AIADMK government also opened six law colleges, four agriculture and horticulture colleges, 17 medical colleges, five veterinary college and research institutes. “Due to the launch of colleges and courses, the state remains on top in enrolment,” the minister said.

### **Tamil University at Tanjore**

Knowledge and intelligence are the essential qualities that distinguish a human being from other living creatures. While intelligence is innate, and in-born, knowledge is acquired. But both these noble qualities are motivated, nourished and cultured in academic bodies. These institutions of higher learning are widely known as universities. Ancient India with its hoary tradition and glorious past has a claim to have had a Sanskrit college during the reign of Pallavas in the sixth century A.D. and much earlier a University at Nalanda in the north of India. Much later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there arose the reputed Madras, Bombay and Calcutta Universities during the British paramountcy in India. So, the concept of organised academic learning through the Universities is neither strange nor new to India. Even before the second millennium A.D., there had been Senatus Academicus known as First, Second and Third ‘CHANKAM (Assembly of Poets)’ for the growth and development of Tamil, the oldest of the Dravidian languages in India.

The Tamil language, in the south of India is known for its antiquity, its richness of vocabulary and its great classical literature. For a long time, its depth, uniqueness and glory were not known to the world outside. Great orientalists

such as Max Mueller, Keith and even Edwin Arnold identified the literature of India with Sanskrit only. It is this woeful neglect of Tamil in the British period that motivated a confluence of veteran Tamil scholars at Thanjavur to think in terms of starting an exclusive university for the development and growth of Tamil as early as 23rd of August, 1925. These scholarly Samaritans opened an account also in the Imperial Bank at Trichinopoly in the name of the proposed Tamil University. But perhaps due to the lack of official patronage of the government, this glorious plan did not materialise.

That noble aspiration in post-independent India was given a concrete shape in September, 1981. The Location of the Tamil University was chosen to be in the outskirts of Thanjavur. This ancient capital of the later Chola dynasty and the granary of the South as it is known from time immemorial were happily accepted as the site of the University. The Tamil Nadu State Assembly unanimously passed the Tamil University Act in the second week of September 1981 and the first Vice-Chancellor took office a week later, The University Grants Commission accorded a statutory recognition to the university in 1983.

The aims and objectives of this unitary type of university comprise higher research in Tamilology and advanced study in various other allied branches such as Linguistics, Translation, Lexicography, Music, Drama and Manuscriptology. But this pure research-oriented University introduced academic research by offering M. Phil and Ph. D programmes in 1992 for a few disciplines such as Language, Literature, Translation, Sculpture, History and Architecture. Due to the public demand, even Post graduate programmes had to be included.

### **Mother Teresa University at kodaikkanal**

WHERE AS it is expedient that a University should be established exclusively for women for furthering the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in studies on Women's Welfare and for purpose of providing consultancy and monitory services for Welfare schemes relating to

women; AND WHEREAS it is desirable to establish a Women's University of unitary type to develop research facilities in the studies relating to women in general, and in particular, studies relating to rural or destitute women and to institute degrees, titles, diploma and other academic distinctions for women and to do all such acts and things incidental to the objects referred to above; AND WHEREAS a decision has been taken to name the University as "The Mother Teresa Women's University"; BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Thirty – fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

This University was established in the year 1984 by the enactment of Tamil Nadu Act 15. This University aims to extend its service to women students of all communities. It strives for Academic Excellence and Personality Development and gives equal importance for promotion of employment prospects to young girls.

For furthering the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in studies on Women's Welfare and for purpose of providing consultancy and monitory service for any Welfare Scheme for women, there shall be established a University by the name "The Mother Teresa Women's University".

- The University shall be a body corporate, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by the said name.
- The University shall be of the unitary type.
- No institution affiliated to, or associated with or maintained by any other University in the State, shall be recognized by the University for any purpose except with the prior approval of the Government and the concerned University.
- The headquarters of the University shall be located within the limits of the Kodaikanal Panchayat Union.



#### (4.1) Nutritious Meal Scheme (1982)

The Nutritious Meal Scheme was one of the most pioneering welfare initiatives introduced by M.G. Ramachandran (MGR), the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Launched in 1982, this scheme was aimed at combating malnutrition and providing free meals to underprivileged children in the state, ensuring that they had access to nutritious food to support their physical and cognitive development.

##### Key Objectives of the Nutritious Meal Scheme

- ❖ **Combat Malnutrition:** The scheme was primarily designed to address the nutritional deficiencies prevalent among children, especially in rural and economically backward areas.
- ❖ **Provide Free Meals:** It aimed to provide free and nutritious meals to children from poor and marginalised backgrounds who lacked access to basic nutrition at home.
- ❖ **Boost Education:** By ensuring children received a nutritious meal, the scheme also aimed to improve school attendance and performance, making education more accessible for children from underprivileged families.

##### Key Features of the Scheme

###### Target Audience:

- ❖ The scheme focused on children between the ages of 2 to 5 years and students in primary schools (ages 6 to 14 years).
- ❖ It specifically targeted rural areas and urban slums, where food insecurity and malnutrition were most prevalent.

###### Nutritious Meals Provided:

- ❖ The meals were designed to be high in calories and nutrients, including rice, vegetables, and dal, along with an emphasis on protein-rich foods like lentils.
- ❖ The meals were designed to improve the health and cognitive function of children, allowing them to focus better on their studies.

###### Implementation:

- ❖ The Tamil Nadu government worked with local schools, anganwadis (child care centers), and community kitchens to provide the meals.
- ❖ Meals were served daily, ensuring that children received their nutritional requirements regularly.

### **Impact of the Nutritious Meal Scheme**

#### **1. Health Benefits**

- The scheme had a significant positive impact on the health of children in Tamil Nadu, with a reduction in malnutrition and childhood diseases.
- It contributed to better physical growth and improved immune systems, helping children fight off infections more effectively.

#### **2. Educational Benefits**

- By improving nutrition, the scheme played a pivotal role in increasing school attendance rates, as children were less likely to stay home due to illness or weakness.
- It contributed to improved learning outcomes for children, as nutrition is closely linked with cognitive performance.

#### **3. Social Impact**

- The scheme became a symbol of social justice, representing MGR's commitment to uplifting the poor and marginalized in society. It earned him the title of "People's Leader" and cemented his popularity, especially among the rural poor.

#### **4. Recognition and Legacy**

- The Nutritious Meal Scheme has been hailed as one of the most successful welfare initiatives in India.
- The scheme was later expanded and institutionalized by subsequent governments in Tamil Nadu and has been replicated in various parts of India.

#### **Current Status and Evolution**

- Over the years, the Nutritious Meal Scheme has been modernized and continues to serve millions of children in Tamil Nadu.
- The state government has expanded the scope of the scheme to include students from elementary to high school and pregnant women.
- Mid-day meal schemes in Tamil Nadu, particularly under the name of "Amma Canteens" (initiated by J. Jayalalithaa), further extended the reach of government-provided meals, ensuring that the benefits of MGR's vision were felt across different segments of society.

### Conclusion

The Nutritious Meal Scheme introduced by M.G. Ramachandran was a transformative initiative that played a significant role in improving the lives of children and families in Tamil Nadu. It remains one of the cornerstones of Tamil Nadu's social welfare policies and is a testament to MGR's focus on uplifting the underprivileged through education and nutrition.

### (4.2.)Educational Reforms – Introduction of Plus Two in Higher Secondary Schools

M.G. Ramachandran (MGR), during his tenure as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (1977–1987), is credited with several educational reforms that had a long-lasting impact on the state's education system. One of the most notable reforms was the introduction of the Plus Two (12th Grade) system in higher secondary schools. This move revolutionized education in Tamil Nadu and paved the way for a more organized and structured educational pathway for students.

### **1. Introduction of Plus Two (12th Grade) System in Higher Secondary Schools (1983)**

The Need for Reform:

Before MGR's initiative, Tamil Nadu had a 10-year schooling system (Grade 1 to Grade 10). Students who completed Grade 10 would then enter into Pre-University (PU) Colleges for a 2-year pre-university course.

The introduction of the Plus Two system was aimed at addressing several challenges:

- The need for a standardized curriculum across all higher secondary schools.
- Ensuring that students had a clear academic progression from high school to university.
- Improving the quality of education in the state, making students more competitive at the national level.

The Reform in Action:

- In 1983, MGR's government introduced the Plus Two system, which meant:
- Grade 11 and Grade 12 were incorporated into the formal schooling structure, essentially forming the Higher Secondary (HS) level.
- It made two additional years of education mandatory for all students after completing Grade 10.

The Plus Two system had the following components:

- **Standardized Curriculum:** The curriculum for Plus One and Plus Two was standardized across schools, ensuring that students in both government and private schools received the same level of education.
- **Focus on Specialized Streams:** The system introduced students to different streams, such as:
  - Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics)
  - Commerce (Accountancy, Business Studies, Economics)
  - Humanities (History, Geography, Political Science, etc.)
- This allowed students to choose subjects based on their interests and career aspirations.

## 2. Impact of the Plus Two System

- **Enhanced Access to Higher Education:**

- The introduction of Plus Two provided students with a clear academic path toward university education.
- The system allowed students to qualify for various entrance exams (such as Engineering, Medical, and Commerce) after completing their 12th grade, making them eligible for more career-oriented options.
- Focus on Specialized Knowledge:
- Students could now focus on their chosen field of interest (Science, Commerce, or Humanities), ensuring a deeper understanding of their subjects.
- It also helped in vocational training for students interested in skills-based professions, allowing for more comprehensive career options.
- State-wide Educational Equality:
- Prior to this, there was a lack of uniformity in education systems across the state. The introduction of Plus Two helped standardize education, ensuring that students from rural areas, as well as urban centers, had access to the same quality of education and academic progression.

### 3.Long-term Effects of the Plus Two System

#### Increased Enrollment in Higher Education:

- The Plus Two system led to an increase in enrollment at colleges and universities as it created a streamlined educational pathway from school to higher education.
- Tamil Nadu saw a significant rise in the number of students attending professional colleges, especially in fields like Engineering, Medicine, and Commerce.
- Strengthened Educational Infrastructure:
- The system led to a boost in educational infrastructure, including the development of new schools and higher secondary institutions across Tamil Nadu.

- The expansion of higher secondary schools across the state allowed students from remote areas to access quality education.
- Improved Competitive Examination Results:
- With the introduction of the Plus Two system, Tamil Nadu students began performing better in national-level exams due to a more structured and comprehensive educational foundation.
- The focus on specific subjects helped students gain in-depth knowledge, which improved their performance in competitive exams.

#### 4. Educational Legacy of MGR's Reforms:

- MGR's introduction of the Plus Two system is still one of the most important educational reforms in Tamil Nadu. The system:
- Ensured that education became more structured and standardized.
- Provided students with more career-oriented pathways.
- Contributed to higher literacy rates and better academic performance in the state.
- This move also helped Tamil Nadu become one of the leading states in education in India, particularly in terms of quality of higher education and student performance.

#### 5. Conclusion:

The introduction of the Plus Two system by M.G. Ramachandran was a landmark reform in Tamil Nadu's educational history. It shaped the educational framework for generations of students, providing them with a more focused and specialized learning experience that would prepare them for higher education and career success. The legacy of this reform continues to benefit students in the state today, as it remains a cornerstone of the Tamil Nadu education system.

#### (4.4.)The Krishna Water Project

The Krishna Water Project in Tamil Nadu, initiated under the leadership of M.G. Ramachandran (MGR), was a significant irrigation and water supply project that aimed to address the water scarcity issues in the southern districts of Tamil

Nadu, particularly in the drought-prone areas of the state.

MGR's government played a vital role in facilitating this project, which was essential for improving agricultural productivity, ensuring a steady supply of drinking water, and enhancing the economic growth of Tamil Nadu. This project was focused on harnessing water from the Krishna River, a major river in the Indian subcontinent.

Here are some key details about the Krishna Water Project in Tamil Nadu under MGR's leadership:

### **1. Krishna Water Project in Tamil Nadu**

- The Krishna Water Project was designed to divert water from the Krishna River, which originates from the Western Ghats in Maharashtra and flows through Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh, into the southern districts of Tamil Nadu. The purpose of this project was to meet the water needs for irrigation, drinking water, and industrial purposes.
- The project was initiated by MGR's government in the 1980s, focusing on ensuring that the drought-prone areas of Tamil Nadu, such as Rayalaseema and other regions in the state, would benefit from the Krishna River's waters.

### **2. Key Objectives of the Krishna Water Project**

- **Irrigation:** The project aimed to improve irrigation in Tamil Nadu's southern districts and increase agricultural productivity, especially in areas suffering from water scarcity.
- **Drinking Water:** Ensuring a regular supply of water for both urban and rural populations, particularly in cities like Chennai and other important towns in Tamil Nadu.
- **Hydroelectric Power Generation:** The project also incorporated the generation of hydroelectric power, which would be used to meet the state's energy needs.

### 3. Project Details and Infrastructure

- The Krishna Water Project entailed the diversion of water from the Krishna River into Tamil Nadu, which required the construction of canals, reservoirs, and other related infrastructure to ensure water was efficiently distributed across the state.
- One of the notable infrastructure works was the construction of canals that would transport the river's water from the reservoirs in Andhra Pradesh (such as the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam and Srisailem Dam) to Tamil Nadu.
- The water would be diverted for use in agriculture, as well as for drinking water supply in urban and rural areas of Tamil Nadu.

### 4. Impact of the Krishna Water Project in Tamil Nadu

- The Krishna Water Project had significant positive impacts in Tamil Nadu, particularly in addressing issues of water scarcity and improving agricultural productivity:
- Agricultural Benefits: The project helped improve the irrigation in drought-prone regions of Tamil Nadu, such as Villupuram, Cuddalore, and Chengalpattu, leading to increased agricultural output and better support for the farming community.
- Drinking Water Supply: The water supplied through this project greatly benefited urban centers like Chennai and rural areas, where water scarcity was often a major problem.
- Economic Growth: The availability of water for irrigation and industrial use supported agricultural industries and other sectors, thereby contributing to the economic growth of Tamil Nadu.

### 5. MGR's Role in the Project

MGR's government was instrumental in initiating and advancing the Krishna Water Project in Tamil Nadu. He was keen on ensuring that the state benefited from water resources in a sustainable way, especially for



irrigation and drinking water needs in the southern districts. MGR's government advocated for the construction of necessary infrastructure, including canals and reservoirs, and worked closely with neighboring states like Andhra Pradesh to facilitate the water-sharing agreements that would allow Tamil Nadu to access water from the Krishna River.

## 6. Long-term Effects and Disputes

The Krishna Water Project had a long-lasting impact on the state's agricultural sector and drinking water supply. However, interstate disputes over water-sharing from the Krishna River between Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu have continued for many years. The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal was set up to resolve such issues and regulate water distribution.

MGR's initiative provided substantial relief to Tamil Nadu's water supply but also set the stage for interstate water-sharing conflicts, which continue to be a significant issue to this day.

## 7. Conclusion

The Krishna Water Project under M.G. Ramachandran was a significant contribution to water management, irrigation, and agriculture in Tamil Nadu. It also helped meet the drinking water needs of urban and rural populations, boosted agricultural productivity, and facilitated industrial growth. Despite the challenges of interstate water-sharing disputes, MGR's efforts ensured that Tamil Nadu became more resilient to water scarcity issues in the long term.

(3.5) Establishment of new universities-Tamil University at Tanjore-Mother Teresa university at Kodaikkanal

Under the leadership of M.G. Ramachandran (MGR), the establishment of new universities became a significant part of his vision for the educational development of Tamil Nadu. MGR's government prioritized education as a key element in uplifting the social and economic conditions of the people of Tamil Nadu. This was reflected in the establishment of prominent universities such as the Tamil University at Thanjavur and the Mother Teresa University at

Kodaikanal.

### **1.Tamil University at Thanjavur**

The Tamil University at Thanjavur was established in 1981 by the Government of Tamil Nadu under the leadership of M.G. Ramachandran with the objective of promoting and preserving Tamil culture, language, literature, and heritage. Thanjavur, a historically significant city known for its cultural heritage, was chosen as the location for this university because of its historical association with Tamil Nadu's cultural roots.

#### *Key Features:*

- **Focus on Tamil Language and Culture:** The primary aim of Tamil University is to preserve and promote the Tamil language and its rich cultural traditions. It offers courses in Tamil literature, linguistics, and other disciplines related to Tamil culture.
- **Research and Documentation:** The university has contributed immensely to research on Tamil literature, art, history, and ethnology, and it has played an important role in the documentation of Tamil heritage.
- **Contributions to Education:** It offers postgraduate courses, research opportunities, and collaborations with scholars and institutions worldwide in the field of Tamil studies.

#### *Impact:*

The creation of Tamil University was a pivotal moment in the recognition of Tamil as a classical language and its educational importance. The university has greatly influenced the promotion of Tamil language in education, literature, and public life, while also fostering academic research in these areas.

### **2. Mother Teresa Women's University at Kodaikanal**

The Mother Teresa Women's University was established in 1984 at Kodaikanal with the goal of empowering women through education and providing them with opportunities for personal and professional growth. It was

named after Mother Teresa, the famous humanitarian and Nobel laureate, in recognition of her lifelong work for the welfare of women and the underprivileged.

*Key Features:*

- **Empowerment of Women:** The university was established with the vision of empowering women in Tamil Nadu by providing them with access to higher education in a variety of fields, from arts and sciences to social work and management.
- **Focus on Women's Issues:** The university aimed at addressing issues specific to women, including their social, educational, and economic development.
- **Academic Programs:** It offers undergraduate, postgraduate, and research programs for women in various disciplines, ensuring that women could gain advanced education and contribute to society in diverse ways.

*Impact:*

The Mother Teresa Women's University has been instrumental in promoting women's education in Tamil Nadu, helping many young women in the region to achieve academic success and professional development. It has provided a platform for women to pursue higher education and leadership roles in various sectors, contributing significantly to gender equality and social change in the state.

### **3. Significance of These Universities in MGR's Vision**

- ❖ **Promotion of Tamil Language and Culture:** By establishing Tamil University, MGR took a significant step toward preserving and promoting the Tamil language and culture at an academic level. It provided a dedicated space for research and teaching related to Tamil, which strengthened Tamil Nadu's cultural identity.
- ❖ **Focus on Women's Education:** The Mother Teresa Women's

University was a crucial part of MGR's social agenda, as it addressed the need for better education opportunities for women, an area often overlooked in many parts of India at the time.

- ❖ **Educational Expansion:** The establishment of these universities was part of a broader effort by MGR's government to expand access to higher education and provide more opportunities for both Tamil people and women to pursue academic and professional careers.

#### 4. Conclusion

The establishment of Tamil University at Thanjavur and the Mother Teresa Women's University at Kodaikanal were landmark achievements of M.G. Ramachandran's (MGR) government, aimed at addressing the educational needs of both Tamil speakers and women in Tamil Nadu. These universities have played a key role in fostering academic growth, preserving Tamil heritage, and promoting gender equality through higher education.

During M.G. Ramachandran's (MGR) tenure, several other universities were established in Tamil Nadu to improve educational access and opportunities. Below are some of the other prominent universities founded or strengthened during his administration:

##### 1. Anna University, Chennai (1978)

While Anna University was founded in 1978 just before MGR became Chief Minister, his government played a significant role in its expansion and development. The university was originally established to cater to the growing demand for engineering and technical education in the state.

##### *Key Features:*

**Focus on Technical Education:** It is one of the foremost universities in Tamil Nadu that specializes in engineering, technology, and applied sciences.

**Growth under MGR:** During MGR's tenure, the university's infrastructure and curriculum were enhanced, and it became a major center for research and innovation in various technical fields.

## **2. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore (1971)**

Although TNAU was founded before MGR's time, during his tenure as Chief Minister, the university received significant attention and growth in terms of its curriculum and infrastructure to serve the agriculture-based economy of Tamil Nadu.

### *Key Features:*

**Focus on Agricultural Studies:** It is one of the leading agricultural universities in India, with programs in agriculture, horticulture, agri-business, and veterinary sciences.

**Research Contributions:** TNAU plays a major role in conducting research on improving agricultural techniques, crop varieties, and sustainable farming practices.

## **3. Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli (1982)**

Bharathidasan University was established during MGR's tenure to promote higher education and research in the central region of Tamil Nadu.

### *Key Features:*

**Name Origin:** The university was named after the famous Tamil poet Bharathidasan, who was known for his contributions to Tamil literature and social reform.

**Focus on Arts and Sciences:** It offers a variety of undergraduate, postgraduate, and research programs in areas such as arts, science, commerce, management, and social sciences.

## **4. Periyar University, Salem (1997)**

Periyar University was established to promote higher education and research in the Salem region of Tamil Nadu. Although it was set up after MGR's passing, his government had laid the foundation for its creation in terms of educational reforms.

### *Key Features:*

**Focus on Arts and Science:** The university provides a range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs in arts, science, and commerce.

Promoting Social Justice: The university aims to promote social justice and equality through education, following the ideals of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, a prominent social reformer.

#### **5. Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai (1997)**

Dr. Ambedkar Law University was established to provide opportunities for students to pursue law and legal studies at the highest level. Though it was officially formed after MGR's time, it was one of the outcomes of his vision to improve legal education.

##### *Key Features:*

Focus on Legal Studies: The university offers law programs at both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

Social Justice: The university aims to promote social justice, human rights, and rule of law, reflecting the values of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

#### **6. Madurai Kamaraj University (1966)**

Although Madurai Kamaraj University was established earlier than MGR's tenure, his government greatly contributed to its expansion and development during his leadership. It plays a significant role in higher education in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu.

##### *Key Features:*

Focus on Multi-Disciplinary Education: The university offers a broad spectrum of programs in the fields of arts, science, commerce, education, and management.

Regional Importance: It is one of the major educational hubs in southern Tamil Nadu, catering to a large number of students from the region.

#### **7. University of Madras (1857)**

Though University of Madras was founded long before MGR's time, MGR's administration contributed to its growth by increasing funding and supporting its research programs. It remains one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in India.

*Key Features:*

**Legacy of Excellence:** It offers a variety of programs in arts, science, engineering, commerce, law, and management.

**Research Contributions:** The university has played a significant role in research and academic development in the state, with several departments receiving national and international recognition.

**Impact of MGR's Focus on Universities**

**Expansion of Access to Higher Education:** MGR's government focused on ensuring that people from rural and marginalized communities could gain access to higher education through the establishment of new universities and expansion of existing ones.

**Promotion of Technical and Vocational Education:** With the establishment of technical institutions like Anna University and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, MGR promoted the idea of practical, vocational education, which played a role in improving the skills of Tamil Nadu's youth for employment opportunities.

**Gender Inclusion:** The creation of institutions like the Mother Teresa Women's University reflects MGR's commitment to women's empowerment through education.

**Conclusion**

MGR's administration contributed significantly to the growth and expansion of higher education in Tamil Nadu. By establishing and developing universities, he helped increase access to education in various fields, from technical studies to arts and social sciences, thus improving both academic and social outcomes in Tamil Nadu

**J.Jayalalitha- welfare measures**

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister J. Jayalalithaa today made a slew of announcements aimed at ensuring rural development, including in the areas of infrastructure, all running into several crores of rupees.

J. Jayalalithaa, one of the most influential political figures in Tamil Nadu, served as Chief Minister multiple times and introduced several welfare measures to uplift the poor, marginalized, and underprivileged sections of society. Her welfare schemes focused on various areas such as education, healthcare, women's empowerment, poverty alleviation, and social security. Here are some of the key welfare measures introduced by her:

#### **(i) Amma Canteens**

One of Jayalalithaa's most popular welfare initiatives was the Amma Canteens scheme, which provided affordable, nutritious meals to the public at subsidized rates. The scheme aimed to address the issue of hunger and malnutrition, especially among the poor.

*Key Features:*

- ❖ **Affordable Meals:** Meals like idli, sambar rice, and curd rice were served at a very low cost (as low as ₹5 to ₹20).
- ❖ **Target Audience:** The program primarily targeted low-income families, daily wage workers, and students.
- ❖ **Widespread Impact:** Amma Canteens were established across Tamil Nadu, providing meals to lakhs of people daily.

#### **(ii) Free Laptop Scheme (Kalaigiar Gyan Vikas Scheme)**

Under her leadership, the Free Laptop Scheme was introduced to help students pursue higher education and become tech-savvy. This initiative aimed at bridging the digital divide and empowering young people in Tamil Nadu.

*Key Features:*

- ❖ **Distribution of Laptops:** Free laptops were distributed to class 12 students who scored high marks in their exams.
- ❖ **Enhancing Learning:** This initiative was designed to improve access to digital education and enable students to utilize modern tools for their studies and research.

#### **(iii) Amma Pharmacy**



To make medicines affordable for the common people, Jayalalithaa launched the Amma Pharmacy scheme. This was designed to make essential drugs available at lower costs and ensure that people didn't have to pay exorbitant prices for life-saving medicines.

*Key Features:*

- ❖ **Affordable Medicines:** The scheme offered generic medicines at subsidized rates, thus making healthcare more affordable for the masses.
- ❖ **Wide Reach:** Amma Pharmacies were set up in all districts of Tamil Nadu.

#### **(iv). Free Education for Women and Children**

Jayalalithaa's government focused heavily on education and empowerment, particularly for women and children.

*Key Features:*

- ❖ **Free Education for Women:** She introduced free education up to the undergraduate level for women, especially in higher education, making it easier for women from economically disadvantaged backgrounds to access quality education.
- ❖ **Free Education for Poor Children:** In addition to free education for women, her government ensured free education up to the college level for students from economically weaker sections of society.

#### **5. Amma Two-Wheeler Scheme**

The Amma Two-Wheeler Scheme was introduced to provide subsidized motorcycles to working women, particularly those in rural areas, to help them with commuting to work or educational institutions.

*Key Features:*

- ❖ **Financial Assistance:** Women were provided financial assistance to purchase motorcycles or mopeds at subsidized rates.
- ❖ **Empowering Women:** The scheme aimed at making women more independent and improving their mobility, thus giving them the

freedom to access work and education without depending on others.

### **6.Amma Water Scheme**

To address the issue of water scarcity in urban areas, especially in Chennai, Jayalalithaa launched the Amma Water Scheme to provide safe drinking water at affordable prices to residents in urban areas.

*Key Features:*

- ❖ **Affordable Water Supply:** The scheme provided filtered drinking water to households at subsidized rates.
- ❖ **Targeting Urban Poor:** The scheme focused on areas with water shortages, particularly in low-income neighborhoods.

### **7. Farm Loan Waiver**

One of Jayalalithaa's significant welfare measures for the agricultural sector was the farm loan waiver scheme, which aimed at providing financial relief to farmers who were struggling with debt.

*Key Features:*

- ❖ **Loan Waivers for Farmers:** The government waived off loans for farmers who had been struggling with the burden of debt.
- ❖ **Support for Agriculture:** This initiative helped farmers get relief during times of financial hardship, especially during crop failure or natural calamities.

### **8.Kalaigiar Insurance Scheme for Life-Saving Treatments**

Jayalalithaa's government introduced the Kalaigiar Health Insurance Scheme, which provided free healthcare and medical treatment to people who could not afford expensive treatments.

*Key Features:*

- ❖ **Health Insurance:** It offered free medical treatment to families below the poverty line for ailments requiring life-saving treatments.
- ❖ **Coverage for Critical Illnesses:** It included coverage for heart

surgeries, cancer treatments, and other major health concerns.

### **9.Amma Baby Care Kits**

Under the Amma Baby Care Kit scheme, the Tamil Nadu government provided newborn baby kits to mothers in government hospitals.

Key Features:

- ❖ **Basic Baby Care Supplies:** These kits contained essential items like clothes, mats, blankets, soap, shampoo, and diapers to ensure the well-being of newborns and mothers.
- ❖ **Encouraging Maternal Health:** This initiative aimed to provide basic healthcare to children and improve maternal well-being in the state.

### **10.Public Distribution System (PDS) Reforms**

Jayalalithaa's government introduced reforms in the Public Distribution System (PDS) to ensure that essential food items like rice, wheat, and sugar were provided at subsidized rates to the poor.

Key Features:

- ❖ **Subsidized Ration:** The government ensured that essential food items were provided at highly subsidized rates to families under the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category.
- ❖ **Expansion of PDS:** The PDS system was strengthened and expanded to make sure that no family went hungry.

### **11. Freebies and Assistance for Senior Citizens**

Jayalalithaa's government introduced various schemes for senior citizens, including providing them with monthly pensions and free healthcare.

Key Features:

- ❖ **Pensions for Elderly:** Senior citizens, particularly those above the age of 60, received monthly financial assistance to meet their living expenses.

- ❖ Free Healthcare: Medical services were provided at no cost for elderly citizens, including free medicines and treatment in government hospitals.

## **12.Impact and Legacy of Jayalalithaa's Welfare Measures**

Jayalalithaa's welfare programs focused on social justice, economic equality, and empowerment. Her initiatives like the Amma Canteens, Free Laptop Scheme, and Amma Pharmacy played a crucial role in addressing poverty and hunger, while her education and healthcare schemes empowered the youth and marginalized communities.

These programs not only improved the quality of life for millions of people in Tamil Nadu but also solidified her as a leader deeply committed to the welfare of the masses.

## **13. Amma Unavagam (Amma Canteens)**

Amma Unavagam (Amma Canteens) is one of the most iconic welfare initiatives launched by J. Jayalalithaa, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The program was introduced in 2013 with the aim of providing affordable, nutritious meals to the poor and marginalized sections of society, particularly the working class, students, and low-income families.

Key Features of Amma Unavagam (Amma Canteen):

- ❖ Affordable Meals:
- ❖ The canteens serve low-cost meals to the public, with meals priced as low as ₹5 to ₹20, making it highly affordable for people from economically disadvantaged backgrounds.
- ❖ Common meals include idli, sambar rice, curd rice, and porridge, providing essential nutrition for the masses.
- ❖ Target Audience:
- ❖ The scheme primarily targets daily wage workers, students, and working professionals, helping those who might struggle to afford regular, nutritious meals.

- ❖ It aimed to ensure that no one in Tamil Nadu had to skip a meal due to financial constraints.
- ❖ Expansion Across Tamil Nadu:
  - ❖ Initially launched in Chennai, the Amma Unavagams quickly spread across the state, with over 200 canteens set up in both urban and rural areas.
  - ❖ These canteens were strategically located in places where the working class is concentrated, such as bus depots, railway stations, and market areas.
  - ❖ Subsidized Prices for Quality Food:
    - ❖ The meals are prepared at a subsidized rate, meaning that the government bears the cost difference to ensure that the public receives affordable food.
    - ❖ For example, idli (a traditional South Indian breakfast item) was served for as low as ₹5, sambar rice for ₹10, and curd rice for ₹10, which was a significant relief to people struggling to make ends meet.
  - ❖ Impact on Public Health and Well-being:
    - ❖ Amma Unavagam contributed to addressing issues related to malnutrition and food insecurity, especially in lower-income communities.
    - ❖ It helped in providing balanced, nutritious meals that included vegetables, protein, and carbohydrates, promoting better health among the population.

Job Opportunities:

- ❖ The initiative also created employment opportunities for local women and cooks, who were hired to work in the canteens, ensuring that the program also contributed to women's empowerment and economic independence.
- ❖ Further Expansion and Continuation:
  - ❖ Over time, Amma Unavagams became synonymous with affordable

food and social welfare, and the scheme continued to thrive and expand under Jayalalithaa's leadership.

- ❖ After her passing, the canteens were continued under the leadership of O. Panneerselvam and Edappadi K. Palaniswami.
- ❖ Legacy and Popularity:
- ❖ Amma Unavagam is often viewed as a hallmark of Jayalalithaa's social welfare policies, reflecting her commitment to alleviating poverty and improving the standard of living for the poor.
- ❖ The scheme won widespread acclaim, and it played an important role in building her image as a leader for the common man (often referred to as Amma), offering both affordable meals and economic relief to the people of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ The canteens became extremely popular and symbolic of the welfare measures undertaken by the government, and the term "Amma" (mother) became synonymous with care, compassion, and service.
- ❖ Challenges and Criticism:
- ❖ Despite its immense popularity, the Amma Unavagam scheme faced some challenges. Sustainability and cost recovery were concerns, as the government heavily subsidized the meals.
- ❖ Some critics pointed out that the quality of food served could vary and that maintaining consistency across all canteens could be a challenge.
- ❖ However, these concerns did not overshadow the overall positive impact of the scheme, which contributed significantly to Tamil Nadu's public welfare infrastructure.

#### Conclusion:

Amma Unavagam was one of J. Jayalalithaa's most beloved and successful welfare initiatives. It not only provided affordable meals to the people of Tamil Nadu but also set an example for other states to consider similar programs for addressing hunger and malnutrition. The program's lasting

impact can be seen in the continued functioning of these canteens, which remain a symbol of Jayalalithaa's legacy of compassionate governance.

### **1.The Free Laptop Scheme**

The Free Laptop Scheme was one of the prominent welfare initiatives introduced by J. Jayalalithaa, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The scheme, launched in 2012, aimed at empowering students with technology and enhancing their access to modern education by providing them with free laptops. The primary objective was to bridge the digital divide and equip students with the tools necessary for higher education and digital learning.

Key Features of the Free Laptop Scheme:

Eligibility:

The scheme was targeted at students who had successfully completed their Class 12 examinations and were enrolled in undergraduate courses in government or aided colleges.

It was mainly focused on students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, ensuring that they had access to technology without the burden of financial constraints.

Laptop Distribution:

- ❖ Free laptops were distributed to students in government colleges across the state. The laptops were provided at no cost to the recipients.
- ❖ A significant feature of the scheme was the distribution of laptops to girls, which aligned with Jayalalithaa's commitment to women's empowerment and education.
- ❖ Digital Learning Enhancement:
  - ❖ The scheme aimed to provide students with a modern educational tool that could enhance their learning, access online resources, and increase their knowledge base.
  - ❖ Laptops enabled students to make use of online courses, research databases, and other digital learning platforms, promoting self-

learning and higher academic performance.

Supporting Educational Initiatives:

- ❖ The distribution of laptops was part of a broader effort to improve education standards in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ The initiative was intended to enhance the digital literacy of the student population, preparing them for the modern technological landscape.
- ❖ Collaboration with Technology Providers:
- ❖ The laptops were provided by technology partners, who collaborated with the Tamil Nadu government to supply quality laptops that met the educational requirements of the students.
- ❖ The laptops were loaded with education-related software and programs that would assist students in their academic activities.

Empowerment of Rural and Marginalized Students:

- ❖ One of the significant impacts of the Free Laptop Scheme was its ability to empower students from rural and marginalized areas. It allowed them to have the same access to technology and educational tools as students from urban and affluent backgrounds.
- ❖ This was particularly important for students in remote areas, where access to quality education and technological resources was limited.

Impact of the Scheme:

Increased Digital Literacy:

- ❖ By providing laptops to students, the government helped increase digital literacy among young people. It also enabled students to develop computer skills that are critical for their academic success and future careers.

Improved Educational Access:

- ❖ The availability of laptops allowed students to engage with e-learning platforms, online research, and digital textbooks, enhancing their access to global educational resources.



- ❖ It was a step forward in reducing the education gap between rural and urban students, making educational content more accessible.

#### Empowerment of Women:

- ❖ The initiative was particularly empowering for female students, as it provided them with the tools to engage with technology, often overcoming barriers that traditionally limited women's access to higher education and career opportunities in the tech field.

#### Enhanced Employment Opportunities:

- ❖ With laptops, students were able to improve their computer literacy, which is essential for modern job markets. It also made it easier for them to apply for jobs, complete online assessments, and access job portals.

#### Strengthened the Government's Focus on Education:

- ❖ The scheme was in line with Jayalalithaa's overall focus on improving education in Tamil Nadu. This initiative, along with her other education reforms, highlighted the importance she placed on equipping students with the necessary tools for success in an increasingly digital world.

#### Criticism and Challenges:

- ❖ While the scheme was widely praised for its intention to promote digital literacy and education, there were some criticisms:
- ❖ **Quality and Durability of Laptops:** Some critics pointed out concerns about the quality and durability of the laptops provided under the scheme.
- ❖ **Utilization of the Laptops:** There were concerns about whether students were truly able to make full use of the laptops in the absence of proper training and infrastructure, particularly in rural areas where access to the internet might be limited.
- ❖ **Sustainability:** Some questions were raised about the sustainability of the scheme, especially regarding the continued supply of laptops

over the years.

- ❖ Legacy of the Free Laptop Scheme:
- ❖ The Free Laptop Scheme stands as a testament to J. Jayalalithaa's commitment to improving education and empowering students through technology. It had a far-reaching impact on students' lives, particularly those from marginalized communities, and helped in enhancing digital literacy across the state.
- ❖ The scheme continues to be remembered as one of the significant educational reforms that helped shape the future of many students in Tamil Nadu, making technology accessible to those who might not otherwise have had the opportunity to use it.

## **2.Cradle Baby Scheme**

The Cradle Baby Scheme was a welfare initiative introduced by J. Jayalalithaa, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in 1992. The scheme was primarily aimed at addressing the issue of infanticide, particularly the abandonment of female babies. It provided a safe haven for parents who were unable or unwilling to care for their newborns, especially daughters, in a society where gender bias and female infanticide were prevalent.

Key Features of the Cradle Baby Scheme:

### **Objective:**

The primary objective of the scheme was to combat female infanticide and child abandonment by offering parents an alternative to abandoning their newborns in unsafe conditions.

The scheme sought to protect girl children and ensure their safety, preventing the tragic consequences of infanticide.

### **Safe Haven for Abandoned Babies:**

Under this scheme, the Tamil Nadu government set up "cradles" (safe spaces) in government hospitals and child welfare centers across the state.

Parents could leave their babies in these cradles anonymously, without fear of punishment or legal repercussions. The babies would then be cared for by the state until they could be adopted or placed in foster care.

**Support for Girl Children:**

- ❖ The scheme was especially focused on girl children, as they were disproportionately abandoned due to prevailing gender biases in the society.
- ❖ The government aimed to provide a safe and secure environment for girl babies, ensuring that they would not fall victim to infanticide or neglect.

**Process of Adoption:**

- ❖ After a baby was placed in the cradle, the authorities would take steps to ensure the child was given proper care and attention.
- ❖ The babies were eventually put up for adoption if the parents did not come forward to claim them, or they were placed in foster care.
- ❖ In cases where there was no immediate family or community interest in adopting the child, the baby would be cared for by orphanages until a permanent home could be found.

**No Questions Asked:**

- ❖ The scheme was designed with no questions asked; parents could leave their babies anonymously, without fear of punishment or judgment. This feature was meant to make it easier for desperate or financially struggling parents, particularly those from rural or impoverished backgrounds, to protect their children.

**Adoption and Foster Care:**

- ❖ One of the main goals of the Cradle Baby Scheme was to facilitate the adoption process, ensuring that abandoned babies, especially girls, could have a chance at a better life through legal adoption or foster care arrangements.
- ❖ The Tamil Nadu government worked closely with adoption agencies

and NGOs to manage the adoption process and ensure that children found loving homes.

**Impact of the Cradle Baby Scheme:**

- ❖ Reduction in Female Infanticide:
- ❖ The scheme helped reduce female infanticide in Tamil Nadu, which was a major concern at the time due to the preference for male children in some sections of society.
- ❖ By providing an alternative to abandoning female babies, the scheme aimed to protect girl children and ensure their well-being.
- ❖ Child Protection and Welfare:
- ❖ The Cradle Baby Scheme provided a safe environment for children, ensuring that they were not left in dangerous or neglectful situations.
- ❖ The children were cared for in a hospitable and nurturing environment, which was important for their overall development.
- ❖ Empowerment of Women:
- ❖ The scheme indirectly contributed to the empowerment of women by reducing the pressure on families to abandon girl children, allowing mothers to make decisions without the fear of social stigma or financial burden.
- ❖ By focusing on female babies, the scheme aimed to challenge the gender bias prevalent in Tamil society and promote a more inclusive and gender-neutral approach to child-rearing.
- ❖ Increased Awareness:
- ❖ The scheme raised public awareness about the issue of child abandonment and gender-based discrimination, highlighting the importance of providing a safe and supportive environment for all children, irrespective of their gender.

**Criticism and Challenges:**

- ❖ Stigma and Acceptance:
- ❖ Although the scheme was meant to be anonymous, some families

still faced stigma and social pressures when opting for the cradle.

- ❖ There were also concerns about the long-term emotional impact on children who were abandoned and placed in institutional care, as they may have faced attachment and identity challenges.
- ❖ Monitoring and Quality of Care:
- ❖ Another concern was whether the children placed in the cradles would receive adequate care and attention, especially in institutions where resources might be limited.
- ❖ The scheme required strong monitoring systems to ensure that the children were not exploited and were provided with a safe, healthy environment.

#### Legacy and Continued Impact:

- ❖ The Cradle Baby Scheme left a lasting impact in Tamil Nadu and is considered an important step in the fight against female infanticide and gender discrimination. It helped save many children, particularly girls, from the risks associated with abandonment and provided them with a chance for a better life through adoption or foster care.
- ❖ While it addressed an immediate social problem, the broader social change it encouraged—challenging gender bias and encouraging the protection of all children—remains a significant achievement of J. Jayalalithaa's government. The scheme, despite its challenges, is remembered as a progressive step in child welfare and the fight against gender inequality in Tamil Nadu.

#### Infrastructure Development under J. Jayalalithaa's Leadership

During J. Jayalalithaa's tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, significant investments were made in developing the state's infrastructure. These efforts were aimed at improving the quality of life for the people, fostering economic growth, and positioning Tamil Nadu as one of the most industrialized and urbanized states in India. Here are some of the key areas in which she focused on infrastructure development:

## 1. Transportation Infrastructure:

### Roads and Highways:

- ❖ Under Jayalalithaa's leadership, there was a massive effort to expand and improve the state's road infrastructure. This included the construction and upgrading of national highways, state highways, and rural roads to improve connectivity across the state.
- ❖ The Chennai Outer Ring Road Project was initiated to ease traffic congestion and improve transportation efficiency in the metropolitan area.
- ❖ Development of flyovers and bridges in urban areas, particularly in Chennai, to reduce traffic bottlenecks.

### Metro Rail System:

- ❖ One of the landmark projects during her tenure was the initiation of the Chennai Metro Project. The Phase 1 of the project began during her time in office, aiming to improve urban mobility in the congested Chennai city by providing an alternative, efficient, and eco-friendly mode of transport.
- ❖ Public Transport System:
- ❖ Under Jayalalithaa, the Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (TNSTC) expanded its operations, introducing more buses to enhance connectivity, particularly in rural areas.
- ❖ The Metropolitan Transport Corporation (MTC) also played a crucial role in improving bus services in Chennai and its suburbs.

### Airport Development:

- ❖ Upgrades were made to Chennai International Airport, transforming it into a more modern and efficient facility capable of handling increased air traffic.
- ❖ Expansion of Coimbatore, Madurai, and Trichy airports were also

undertaken, improving air connectivity in the state and fostering regional economic development.

## **2. Energy Infrastructure:**

Power Generation Expansion:

- ❖ J. Jayalalithaa prioritized the expansion of Tamil Nadu's power generation capacity to meet the growing demand. This included the establishment of new power plants, including coal-based thermal power plants and wind energy plants.
- ❖ The state became a leader in renewable energy, particularly wind power, due to its vast coastline, which was harnessed to set up one of India's largest wind farms.

Free Electricity for Farmers:

- ❖ One of her welfare measures was the free electricity scheme for farmers, which aimed to support agricultural activities, especially in rural Tamil Nadu. This was part of her commitment to ensuring the economic prosperity of the agrarian community.

## **3. Water Supply and Irrigation:**

Irrigation Projects:

- ❖ Jayalalithaa launched several projects to improve irrigation facilities for farmers. This included the Krishna Water Project and Kaveri Water Supply Scheme to address water shortages and improve agricultural productivity.
- ❖ She also initiated projects like the Delta Irrigation Project to ensure that water resources were distributed effectively to irrigate agricultural land in the state.
- ❖ Desalination Plants:
- ❖ With Chennai facing water shortages, Jayalalithaa introduced desalination plants to provide an additional source of drinking water. The Nemmeli Desalination Plant, which was inaugurated during her tenure, became one of the first large-scale desalination plants in

India.

#### **4. Industrial and Economic Infrastructure:**

Industrial Growth:

- ❖ J. Jayalalithaa made significant strides in promoting industrial development by improving infrastructure to attract private investments and foster industrial growth. This was done by developing industrial zones and special economic zones (SEZs) across the state, especially in regions like Sriperumbudur, which became an automobile manufacturing hub.
- ❖ Industrial parks were set up for sectors such as electronics, textiles, and software development, further boosting Tamil Nadu's economic competitiveness.

IT Infrastructure:

- ❖ Tidel Park in Chennai, an IT hub, was expanded, and Tech Parks were developed across the state to support the burgeoning information technology industry. These parks became home to numerous multinational IT companies, contributing to Tamil Nadu becoming one of the leading IT states in India.

Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor:

- ❖ Jayalalithaa also supported the creation of the Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor, which aimed to foster trade and economic growth between these two key cities by improving transportation and industrial infrastructure.

#### **5. Social Infrastructure:**

Healthcare:

- ❖ J. Jayalalithaa invested in healthcare infrastructure by building new hospitals and medical colleges across the state to improve healthcare access. She also ensured that affordable healthcare was available, particularly through government-run facilities.



- ❖ Under her leadership, Tamil Nadu became known for its quality healthcare services, especially in the public health sector.

**Educational Infrastructure:**

- ❖ Jayalalithaa prioritized education by building new schools and colleges across the state, particularly in rural areas. She focused on expanding the number of technical institutions and medical colleges.
- ❖ The Tamil University at Tanjore and the Mother Teresa University at Kodaikanal were among the notable educational institutions developed during her tenure.
- ❖ The Free Laptop Scheme for Students and the free education till PUC policy helped enhance educational opportunities.

**6. Urban Infrastructure:**

**Urban Development:**

- ❖ Her government took steps to address urbanization by developing infrastructure like public parks, shopping complexes, and recreational facilities. This helped improve the living standards in Tamil Nadu's urban areas, particularly in Chennai, which saw significant development in its urban infrastructure.

**Affordable Housing:**

- ❖ Affordable housing projects for the economically weaker sections of society were launched, focusing on providing better living conditions for people in slum areas and low-income communities.

**Amma Unavagam (Free Meal Centers):**

Jayalalithaa introduced the Amma Unavagam (Amma Canteens) project, which offered nutritious, low-cost meals to the poor and economically disadvantaged. These canteens helped reduce hunger and provided sustenance to thousands of people across the state.

**Cradle Baby Scheme:**

The Cradle Baby Scheme was another initiative to protect children, particularly girls, from infanticide and abandonment. It allowed parents to

anonymously leave babies in a safe cradle, ensuring their protection.

Impact and Legacy of Infrastructure Development under Jayalalithaa:

Economic Growth:

Tamil Nadu became one of the most industrialized and urbanized states in India during her tenure. The infrastructure development in roads, power, water supply, and industrial zones supported the growth of sectors like automobile manufacturing, IT, and agriculture.

**Improved Living Standards:**

The development of infrastructure like public transport, healthcare, education, and welfare programs significantly improved the quality of life for people, especially the poor and marginalized communities.

Sustainability:

The introduction of desalination plants and renewable energy projects ensured that Tamil Nadu had access to clean water and sustainable energy, contributing to environmental sustainability.

Social Welfare:

The creation of Amma Unavagams, affordable housing projects, and other welfare schemes improved social security and living conditions for many of Tamil Nadu's poorest citizens.

Conclusion:

J. Jayalalithaa's leadership left a lasting legacy in terms of infrastructure development in Tamil Nadu. From transportation and energy to industrial and social infrastructure, her government made strides in creating a more modern, efficient, and equitable state. Her efforts contributed to the economic empowerment of Tamil Nadu and significantly improved the living standards of its people, making her one of the most impactful leaders in the state's history.

**Rainwater Harvesting during J. Jayalalithaa's Regime**

J. Jayalalithaa, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, played a significant role in promoting and implementing rainwater harvesting in the state. Her government recognized the importance of water conservation as a key aspect of

sustainable development and addressing water scarcity.

Key Measures Taken by J. Jayalalithaa for Rainwater Harvesting:

Mandatory Implementation of Rainwater Harvesting (RWH):

- ❖ One of the most notable initiatives was the mandatory implementation of rainwater harvesting systems in both residential and commercial buildings across Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ In 2003, the state government passed an order making rainwater harvesting compulsory for all new buildings with an area of over 2,000 square feet.
- ❖ Later, the policy was extended to older buildings as well, and the government also encouraged individual households and institutions to install rainwater harvesting systems.
- ❖ Incentives for Adoption of Rainwater Harvesting:
- ❖ The government provided subsidies and financial incentives to encourage people to install rainwater harvesting systems. This was aimed at making the systems affordable and accessible to the wider population, especially in urban areas.
- ❖ Educational campaigns were launched to inform the public about the benefits of rainwater harvesting and the steps to implement it.

Statewide Awareness Campaigns:

- ❖ Jayalalithaa's administration launched various awareness programs across Tamil Nadu to promote the importance of rainwater harvesting. This included workshops, seminars, and distribution of informative materials to the general public and schoolchildren.

Enhancement of Groundwater Recharge:

- ❖ As part of her efforts to address the decline in groundwater levels, Jayalalithaa's government encouraged the construction of percolation pits and check dams to facilitate groundwater recharge.
- ❖ These efforts aimed to increase water retention in the ground, especially in rural areas and places with a chronic water shortage.

#### Chennai's Rainwater Harvesting Success:

- ❖ The capital city, Chennai, benefitted significantly from these policies. The city saw the installation of thousands of rainwater harvesting systems, leading to a marked improvement in groundwater levels.
- ❖ As a result, Chennai faced fewer water shortages, especially during the dry months, thanks to the increased groundwater recharge facilitated by the rainwater harvesting initiatives.

#### Revival of Water Bodies:

- ❖ Jayalalithaa also focused on reviving and rejuvenating traditional water bodies such as ponds and lakes. This included the integration of rainwater harvesting methods with the management of these water bodies to capture rainwater and replenish groundwater sources.

#### Impact of Rainwater Harvesting under Jayalalithaa:

- ❖ Improvement in Groundwater Levels:
- ❖ The mandatory rainwater harvesting policy resulted in a significant rise in groundwater levels in several parts of Tamil Nadu, particularly in Chennai. It helped in mitigating water scarcity during dry seasons and supported sustainable urban development.

#### Sustainable Water Management:

- The policy contributed to the sustainable management of water resources in Tamil Nadu, especially in urban and peri-urban areas. It helped reduce the pressure on existing water systems, such as borewells and municipal water supply.

#### Reduction in Dependency on External Water Sources:

- By harvesting rainwater locally, the state reduced its dependency on external sources of water. The local collection and storage of rainwater became a critical part of the state's water security strategy.

#### Public Awareness:

- The initiative greatly increased public awareness about the need for

water conservation and the role of individual responsibility in water management. Many citizens and institutions adopted rainwater harvesting systems voluntarily, contributing to long-term water sustainability.

J. Jayalalithaa's administration made rainwater harvesting a cornerstone of Tamil Nadu's water conservation strategy. Her government's policies helped address issues of water scarcity, groundwater depletion, and sustainable water management. The success of these initiatives under her leadership showed how a focused approach to rainwater harvesting could lead to improved water security and sustainability for a state.

Making a statement in the Tamil Nadu Assembly, she recalled that her government had earlier created a Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Development Scheme for the year 2015-16 with an allocation of Rs800 crore, and unveiled more projects under the same.

While the scheme envisaged development of 4,000 km of rural roads, more projects, including bridges and panchayat office buildings, will be taken up even as she announced an additional allocation of Rs 200 crore to it.

Further, e-seva kendras would be set up to enable residents of rural areas to quickly avail birth and death certificates besides other social security schemes, she said adding, this project will be taken up across 3,890 local bodies at a cost of Rs 661.30 crore.

The Government would also replace existing streetlights in many rural parts with LED bulbs and eight lakh such devices will be installed at a cost of Rs 300 crore, the Chief Minister said, adding, this would be a green initiative.

In another green initiative aimed at the rural areas, Jayalalithaa announced a sapling planting drive, wherein they will be planted on either sides of 2,000 km length of roads, including those covered under the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana and the Highways.

The Government will also provide fruit-bearing saplings or others to families covered under different housing schemes, she said.

Accordingly, 1.14 lakh beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana and the state government's Solar-powered green house initiative will receive saplings of their choice and workers of MNREGA will be employed to plant these in the homes of the beneficiaries, she said.

Among others, Jayalalithaa announced Rs 12 crore for 600 village poverty-eradication associations and steps to disburse Rs6,000 crore as credit to Self Help Groups this year.

The measures would help in the growth of rural areas, besides benefiting women SHGs and generate rural employment, the Chief Minister said.

### **Amma Unavagam**

The Amma Canteen, a delivery system to provide urban food security in Tamil Nadu, has become an effective mechanism in reaching the needy during the lockdown.

### **AMMA Canteen**

- ❖ Amma Unavagam better known as Amma Canteen is a food subsidization programme run by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Under the scheme, municipal corporations of the state-run canteens serving subsidised food at low prices.
- ❖ The dishes are offered at low prices: ₹1 for an idli, ₹5 for a plate of sambar rice, ₹5 for a plate of "Karuvapellai Satham" (Curry leaves rice) and ₹3 for a plate of curd rice.

### **Feeding the stranded**

- ❖ Migrants usually benefit from this canteen scheme. It is not uncommon to see police men, municipal workers and people from the media having their breakfast in these canteens.
- ❖ The system, in short, has ensured urban food security and is a boon to migrants during lockdown. There are, thus, unexpected but pleasant benefits from this scheme.

❖ **Reasons for success**

- ❖ It is a delivery system with minimum leakages and has reached to its target group very effectively compared to the PDS system.
- ❖ People realized the benefits of the scheme in due course of time and thus it emerged popularly.

**A lesson for all**

- ❖ Welfare schemes were started with the intention to provide benefits to vulnerable sections of society.
- ❖ The success of any welfare scheme depends on the seriousness of the people at the helm of affairs, the efficiency of the scheme's functionaries and the involvement of the people.
- ❖ During the process of implementation, some deserving people get excluded from the scheme, while some of those who were undeserving manage to enjoy its benefits.

Welfare schemes deliver unexpected but pleasant benefits sometimes.

**Way forward**

- ❖ For such a welfare scheme to be successful, it must be launched in letter and spirit.
- ❖ The benefits of the schemes cannot be realized at pan India level in the absence of a good delivery system. These states should explore the possibility of utilising available infrastructure in existing private canteens and hotels (closed during lockdown).
- ❖ This measure would not only help migrant workers but also provide employment to workers who remained unemployed since the lockdown came into effect.

**Free Laptop for Students**

From Dell to Lenovo, students started sporting trendy laptops, distributed free by the Jayalithaa government. Once you switch it on, the first to appear on

the screen is the picture of the reigning diva of Tamil Nadu. But, the digital revolution that his ambitious programme is aimed at appears to be a mirage, as a good chunk of the products have started entering the grey market.

Designed to ensure computer penetration and bridging the digital divide, the free-laptop scheme involves a huge expenditure to the exchequer. Though of different brands, each laptop is equipped with a dual core processor with 2GB RAM, 120 Hard Disk with WiFi facility. The original cost of the product is approximately Rs 26000.

No wonder, it has caught the imagination of Chief Ministers in other states with Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha following suit.

Sadly enough, as is the case with many freebies, these too have started reaching the grey market with the beneficiaries selling them at throw-away prices. "They are available for a price ranging from Rs 8,000 to Rs 12,000," says A. Kandasamy, a computer service professional in the city. It is corroborated by his tribe in other parts of the state like Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore.

"Students find the servicing cost too high and ask the service personnel to get them sold once they encounter with a problem. Further, getting internet connectivity too makes it a costly affair. And, it is not confined to the rural areas alone," they say. Even this correspondent has encountered a few instances of such sales by poor students.

'Free Laptop' to students was a poll-promise of the AIADMK aimed at effectively countering the Free Colour TV scheme of the previous DMK regime and launched with fanfare in September 2011, to coincide with the birth anniversary of Dravidian stalwart C. N. Annadurai. Under this, there are plans for distributing 68 lakh pieces to students of Government and Government-aided schools and colleges – from Plus Two onwards to Under Graduates, including those pursuing Engineering and Polytechnic. The budgetary allocation for this for five years is Rs 10,200 crore. In the first phase, 9.12 lakh were earmarked and in the second phase, the target was fixed at 5.65 lakh with a budgetary allocation of Rs 1500 crore. The state-owned ELCOT functions as the nodal agency and six vendors have



been selected to supply the laptops. While Lenovo would provide 300,000 units, HCL's share of the pie is 200,000 while Wipro has got to supply 50,000. The Kolkata-based RP Infosys teams would provide 75,000 units. The scheme is being implemented in phases.

Interestingly, it had caught the imagination of students and there have been protests against the delay in the supply of the laptops in many parts of the state. "However, the stark reality is that many beneficiaries from the underprivileged segments tend to sell them. The reasons may be many, including poverty. But, it is like putting the cart before the horse," argues Prince Gajendra Babu, an activist for reforms in school education. Blaming the Government for ignoring the huge vacancies in state-run schools, he questions the rationale behind providing the laptops. "Who will teach them on how to use it? Unless the laptop is brought into the teacher-student learning interface, it will not serve the purpose," he maintains.

### **The cradle baby scheme**

From baby steps in 1992, late Chief Minister J Jayalalithaa's scheme has made giant strides in gender equality. Usilampatti. The nondescript town in Tamil Nadu's Madurai district shot to national notoriety after an investigative report in a magazine in the 1980s revealed the widespread practice of female foeticide in a community. The chilling report recorded how new-born girls were sacrificed at the altar of object poverty and the obsession for a boy child. This was the backdrop for the Cradle Baby. 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. To eradicate female infanticide and to save the girl Children from the clutches of death, "Cradle Baby Scheme" was first introduced in Salem District during 1992. In the year 2001, the scheme Was extended to the districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and

Dharmapuri, where the practice of female infanticide was in existence.

The 2011 census projected an alarming decrease in the child sex ratio in the districts of Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Villupuram and Thiruvannamalai for which various socio-economic reasons are attributed. Taking cognizance of this and to set right this negative trend, Cradle baby Scheme was extended to these districts also during the year 2011. Children rescued under the Cradle Baby Scheme have been rehabilitated with an alternate family under adoption programmes. The innovative Cradle Baby Scheme has won accolades in India as well as from other countries. The positive effect of the Cradle Baby Scheme in Tamil Nadu, the child sex ratio which was 942/1000 in 2001 has risen to 943/1000 in 2011.

### **Infrastructure Development**

**Tamil Nadu Chief Minister** Jayalalithaa today announced a series of internal infrastructure projects, including **Chennai Peripheral Road** estimated at Rs 1420 crore. The Chennai Peripheral Road will connect **Ennore Port** and Mahabalipuram over a distance of 162 km on a new route covering different areas, she told the state Assembly.

"New roads to the stretch of 83.20 km will be laid while 78.60 km of roads will be upgraded," she said, adding, the project report will be prepared for this proposed initiative. It extends to the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu. It shall apply to all Projects of a value exceeding rupees five hundred crore implemented by a public agency: Provided that the Government may, by general or special order, apply the provisions of this Act, to any public private partnership project, the project value of which is less than rupees five hundred crore: Provided further that it shall not apply to any Project undertaken by the Central Government or a public sector undertaking of the Central Government, either independently or as a joint venture with the State Government.

### **Explanation**

For the purpose of this sub-section, in the case of a public-private partnership project, 'project value' means, where the private sector participant is, required to make capital investment, the value of the asset or facility to be created including the cost of land, if the cost of the land is to be borne by the private sector participant; or not required to make capital investment, the current replacement value of the asset or facility, whose operation and maintenance shall be the responsibility of the private sector participant. It shall come into force on such date<sup>1</sup> as the Government may, by notification, appoint.

She also allocated Rs 81 crore for four-lane Bridge connecting Tiruchirappalli and her constituency Srirangam besides some road works and another Rs12.50 crore for bridge works in Karur district. Project Identification and Prioritization The Board, on its own accord or on a study or survey caused to be conducted or based on inputs received from a third party, on identifying or conceptualizing a Project to be developed, managed and operated in this State, shall seek the views of the public agency concerned thereon: Provided that if the public agency does not furnish its views within thirty days from the date of receipt of the said communication from the Board, it shall be deemed that the public agency has no views to offer.

Any public agency may also identify or conceptualize a Project to be developed, managed and operated in this State and send proposal there for to the Board for its recommendation. The Board shall scrutinize, evaluate and where more than one such proposal is received, prioritize the same. The Board, on receipt of the views of the public agency under sub-section or proposal from any public agency under sub-section, shall examine the same with reference to the following factors, namely:- the cost-benefit analysis of the Project including the socio-economic cost-benefit; the cost effectiveness of implementation through public-private partnership with a value for money test, as may be prescribed in the regulations; the possibility of specifying Project

performance parameters and measuring their outcomes; the risk sharing possibilities with the private sector participant;

The technological and managerial advantages that may accrue due to private sector participation and the socio-economic factors which may affect investment by the private sector participant. The Board, shall cause the feasibility study and after satisfying itself as to the feasibility of the proposed Project, recommend the same to the Government, indicating specifically whether it may be implemented through public sector mode or through public-private partnership. The Board shall cause the details of projects recommended under sub-section to be published on its website and on such other websites, as may be prescribed in the rules: Provided that the Board may, for reason to be recorded in writing, choose not to publish the details of a Project.

On receipt of proposal for implementation of the Project under sub-section, the Government shall consider the same and communicate its decision on the implementation of the Project including the mode of its implementation, to the Board ordinarily within thirty days. Project Implementation through public sector mode<sup>1</sup> In respect of a Project decided by the Government to be implemented through public sector mode, the Board shall designate the public Agency which shall implement that Project, give direction for its implementation and monitor the progress of implementation. Project implementation through public-private partnership. In respect of Projects decided by the Government to be implemented through public-private partnership, the Board shall cause the sponsoring agency to publish the details of the proposed project in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed in the regulations, inviting objections and suggestions. The sponsoring agency shall, based on the objections and suggestions, if any, received, prepare and submit a report to the Board within such period, as may be prescribed in the regulations. Detailed Project study and Project structuring.

The Board, on receipt of the report from the sponsoring agency under

section 16, shall consider in consultation with the administrative department and after causing the detailed Project study, if it considers necessary, finalise the scope and structure of the Project, either in its original form or with such modification, as it deems fit, also taking into account, the following aspects, namely:- whether the Project needs any public financial support, and if so, the appropriate form of such support; the tender criteria or variables relevant for evaluation of the tender; and the appropriate concession agreement or a combination thereof, from out of those listed in Schedule II.

Procuring entity for Project severy public agency designated by the Board to implement a Project shall be a procuring entity under the Tender Act (Tamil Nadu Act 43 of1998): Provided that the Board may, for any class of Project as may be prescribed in the rules, be the procuring entity under the Tender Act. No procurement under this Act shall be made by the procuring entity except by tender, following the provisions contained in the Tender Act. The tender documents shall be in the form and manner as may be prescribed in the regulations: Provided that for any class of Project as may be prescribed in the regulations, the procuring entity shall submit the tender documents for prior approval of the Board. The procuring entity shall, in respect of Projects identified by the Board, intimate the name and address of the tendered whose tender has been accepted, to the Board and shall also obtain its approval on the concession agreement to be entered into with such tenderer. Appointment of Project Manager and Experts. The Board may, if it considers necessary, shall direct the sponsoring agency to appoint a person, who has knowledge and experience in the working of public-private partnership modes and processes, for such period as may be prescribed in the regulations, as Project Manager for a public-private partnership Project.The Project Manager, so appointed shall be responsible for the management and tendering of the Project.A public-private partnership project for which a Project Manager is appointed, the sponsoring agency shall, make available the services of the officers serving in that agency who possess expertise in the fields of risk

management, contingency planning, quality assurance and performance management, public sector accounting and financial management, to assist the Project Manager: Provided that, if expert in a field is not available within the sponsoring agency, the agency may engage the services of a practicing consultant. Project Management Facility.

The Government may, by notification, constitute an agency with such number of members, with such qualification, as may be prescribed in the regulations to be called the Project Management Facility for the management and supervision of any Project. The Project Management Facility shall exercise such powers and perform such functions, as may be prescribed in the regulations. Monitoring of Project Implementation. The Board shall monitor the implementation of all Projects including the enforcement of concession agreements. The Board may, for the said purpose, -require the submission of periodical or special reports from the sponsoring agency, in such form and manner, as may be prescribed in the regulations; give directions to the sponsoring agency to maintain project documentation in such form and manner, as may be prescribed in the regulations; and give such other directions to the sponsoring agency as it deems fit. The Board may make recommendations to the Government for corrective actions where projects appear to be failing to achieve their objectives. Infrastructure cess, user charges and fees. The Government may levy Infrastructure cess at such rates and for such period, as may be prescribed in the rules. The Board may levy user charges on the users of the infrastructure facility and fees for the services rendered, at such rates, as may be prescribed in the rules. Abuser charge. The Board may levy an abuser charge at such rate, as may be prescribed in the rules, on any concessionaire for abuse of any right accorded in the concession agreement: Provided that no such abuser charge shall be levied unless the concessionaire is given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against such levy.

### **Rain Water Harvesting**

The Rain Water Harvesting movement launched in 2001 was the brainchild of the Honourable Chief Minister. It has had a tremendous impact in recharging the groundwater table all over Tamil Nadu. Amendments made to Section 215 (a) of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 and Building Rules 1973, have made it mandatory to provide RWH structures in all new buildings. To consolidate the gains, various measures have been taken up for rejuvenation of RWH structures created already in both public and private buildings, besides creating new ones. IEC activities will be continued in the Town Panchayats to sensitize all the stakeholders to sustain the momentum. During 2011-12, in order to give a fillip to this laudable programme, the Town Panchayats have undertaken the construction of new RWH structures and renovation of old RWH structures. IEC activities are being carried out in Town Panchayat areas to sustain the momentum of the programme.

There are 1821 water bodies maintained by Town Panchayats with an extent of 6286.84 acres. In order to restore the 243 water bodies Rs. 55.52 crore has been allocated for the years 2011-12 and 2012-2013 under IUDM and NABARD. Similarly, during 2013-2014, 561 improvement works such as desilting and strengthening of bund and sluice works have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 18.40 crore under General fund. Proposed to be taken up 88 water body improvement works in 68 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.15 crore.

Type of Buildings	No. of Buildings	No. of Buildings providing RWH structures so far	Balance
Government Buildings	24116	23190	926
Residential Buildings	2208377	2114294	94083
Commercial Buildings	148170	145064	3106
Industrial Buildings	11794	17794	0
Total	2392457	2294342	98115

#### Action Plan for IEC Activities

- Vigorous IEC campaign would also be adopted to bring awareness among the public
- Conduction of awareness programme with the coordination of Self-Help Groups, Welfare Associations, NGOs and school children.
- Erection of hoardings displaying the importance and benefits of the Rain Water Harvesting.
- Door to Door campaign on Rainwater Harvesting with the participation of SHGs, NGOs.

#### Action plan for harvesting campus rain water

- Provision of rain water harvesting structures would also be monitored under Section 215 A of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, while giving plan approval.
- Rain Water Harvesting Structures have already been provided in respect of buildings, belong to Town Panchayats Department.
- Necessary action taken to provide adequate Rain Water Harvesting structures belongs to other Government department.
- Now, in order to make use of the forthcoming North East monsoon, the Executive Officers of Town Panchayats have been instructed to take necessary action to rejuvenate existing Rain Water Harvesting structures.

#### Diversion of Run Off into Existing Surface Water Bodies

Construction activity in and around the city is resulting in the drying up of water bodies and reclamation of these tanks for conversion into plots for houses. Free flow of storm run off into these tanks and water bodies must be ensured. The storm run off may be diverted into the nearest tanks or depression, which will create additional recharge.

#### Urbanisation effects on groundwater Hydrology



- Increase in watered mand
- More dependence on groundwater use
- Overexploitation of groundwater
- Increase in run-off, decline in well yields and fall in water levels
- Reduction in open soil surface area
- Reduction in infiltration and deterioration in water quality

**Methods of artificial recharge in urban areas:**

- Waters preading
- Recharge through pits, trenches, wells, shafts
- Rooftop collection of rain water
- Roadtop collection of rain water
- Induced recharge from surface water bodies.

**Benefits of Artificial Recharge in Urban Areas:**

- Improvement in infiltration and reduction in run-off.
- Improvement in ground water levels and yields.
- Reduces strain on Special Village Panchayats/ Municipal/ Municipal Corporation
- Water supply
- Improvement in ground water quality
- Estimated quantity of additional recharge from 100 sq. M. rooftop area is 55.000.

Objective type questions on the AIADMK administration:

AIADMK Administration and Leaders

1. Who was the founder of the AIADMK party?

- a) M.G. Ramachandran
- b) J. Jayalalithaa
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

2. Who introduced the Nutritious Meal Scheme in Tamil Nadu?

- a) M.G. Ramachandran

- b) J. Jayalalithaa
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

3. Who implemented educational reforms in Tamil Nadu?

- a) M.G. Ramachandran
- b) J. Jayalalithaa
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

4. Who introduced the Plus Two system in Higher Secondary schools?

- a) M.G. Ramachandran
- b) J. Jayalalithaa
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

#### Welfare Measures

5. What was the main objective of the Amma Unavagam scheme?

- a) To provide nutritious meals to school children
- b) To provide subsidized food to the poor
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

6. The Cradle Baby Scheme aimed at:

- a) Providing shelter to abandoned babies
- b) Promoting adoption
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

7. The AIADMK government provided free laptops to:

- a) Students
- b) Teachers
- c) Government employees
- d) None of the above

8. The government's welfare measures included:

- a) Amma Unavagam
- b) Free laptops for students
- c) Cradle Baby Scheme
- d) All of the above

#### Infrastructure Development

9. The Krishna Water Project aimed at:

- a) Providing irrigation facilities

- b) Improving drinking water supply
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

10. The AIADMK government established new universities, including:

- a) Tamil University at Tanjore
- b) Mother Teresa University at Kodaikkanal
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

11. The government's infrastructure development initiatives included:

- a) Road construction
- b) Rainwater harvesting
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

12. The government's focus on infrastructure development led to:

- a) Growth of industries
- b) Increase in employment opportunities
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Additional Questions

13. Who was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu known for her welfare measures?

- a) J. Jayalalithaa
- b) M.G. Ramachandran
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

14. The AIADMK government's policies had a significant impact on:

- a) Education
- b) Social welfare
- c) Infrastructure development
- d) All of the above

15. The government's initiatives led to:

- a) Improvement in living standards
- b) Increase in economic growth
- c) Reduction in poverty
- d) All of the above

16. The AIADMK government's contributions to Tamil Nadu's development include:

- a) Nutritious Meal Scheme
- b) Amma Unavagam

- c) Free laptops for students
- d) All of the above

17. The government's focus on education led to:

- a) Introduction of Plus Two system
- b) Establishment of new universities
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

18. The AIADMK government's welfare measures had a lasting impact on:

- a) Education
- b) Social welfare
- c) Infrastructure development
- d) All of the above

19. The government's initiatives included:

- a) Rainwater harvesting
- b) Infrastructure development
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

20. The AIADMK government's policies and initiatives had a significant impact on:

- a) Tamil Nadu's economy
- b) Social welfare
- c) Infrastructure development
- d) All of the above

21. The government's focus on social welfare led to:

- a) Introduction of Amma Unavagam
- b) Cradle Baby Scheme
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

22. The AIADMK government's legacy continues to influence:

- a) Education policies
- b) Social welfare schemes
- c) Infrastructure development
- d) All of the above

23. The government's initiatives led to:

- a) Increase in employment opportunities
- b) Growth of industries
- c) Improvement in infrastructure

d) All of the above

24. The AIADMK government's contributions to Tamil Nadu's development are:

a) Significant

b) Limited

c) Insignificant

d) None of the above

25. The government's policies and initiatives had a lasting impact on:

a) Tamil Nadu's economy

b) Social welfare

c) Infrastructure

**Unit–V: Policies and programmes—economic-social and demographic impact****Objective**

- To Economic Impact Through Infrastructure Development
- To Social Impact Through Welfare Measures:
- To Demographic Impact Through Population Control And Healthcare Initiatives

**POLICY OF THE PARTY****THE ALL INDIA ANNA DRAVIDA MUNNETRAKAZHAGAM**

Party shall BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALL AFFECTION TO THE Constitution of India as by law established and to the principles of Socialism, Secularism and Democracy and will uphold the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India. The Party will strive to create equality among all classes and to establish a democratic socialist society, to promote the language and culture of Dravidians, to strengthen the democratic system and to strive for more autonomous powers for the states in the Indian Sub-continent subject to overall sovereignty of the Centre without jeopardising the Unity and Integrity of the Nation in accordance with the Constitution of India.

**Objects**

The objective of the Party will be to strive to foment and forge a sense of Unity among the people of diversified culture, civilizations traditions and languages inhabiting this Indian Subcontinent.

To strive for equal opportunities for development of political, economic and social environs among the various states by mutual co-operation adjustment and adopting a give and take policy.

To strive for bringing necessary amendments to the constitution to declare the regional language of the linguistic state as the official language of the respective states, with a view to maintaining the solidarity and unity among the people of the

different linguistic regions and to strive for continuance of English, which by its long usage has taken roots in the soil, as medium of communication as between different linguistic states and also between states and central government.

### Programmes

Women are facing number of problems not only India in the world wide from medieval period. They were affected by the dominated of men in the society. Their rights and equal denied in the society. They were affected socially, economically and politically. The socio political movements and leaders took various reforms for the empowerment of women. They anonymously believe that if empowered women, they face changes boldly and overcome barriers in their life. They also believe that empowerment is a multi dimensional process, which ought to empower women or gathering of women to understand their full personality and power in all circles of life<sup>1</sup>. Nations like India witnessed reformation of such practices. During the British colonial rule; they implemented various acts like of the act as abolition of sati 1829, the abolition the practice of Devadasi system and Hindu widow Remarriage Act 1857. English Leaders, Social Reformers and freedom fighters argued for more rights to women which ultimately expanded a space for actualizing their potential. The Constitution of India guaranteed gender equality is included in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Fundamental.

Duties and Directive Principles. The Directives principles of state policy allows the state Governments to bring the welfare measures. Tamil Nadu has a long history of social justice in broader perspective. The ideological evolution of Dravidian movements includes women rights and equality as well.

The Dravidian movement always supported for providing new ideas for women empowerment. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) initiated and implemented welfare schemes for women empowerment during its tenure. AIADMK and women Empowerment: All India Anna Dravida Munetra Khazhagam (AIADMK) was founded by M.G. Ramachandran (MGR) a popular Filmstar of Tamil Nadu in the Year 1972. During the 1940s, MGR, was attracted by the ideology of Dravidian movement his film

colleague E.V. Ramasamy, called known as Periyar revolutionary, socio-political thoughts forced him to come close to the Dravidian movement. In 1946, by C N Annadurai's social reforms drama and cinemas, he came into contact with CN Annadurai. His association with CN Annadurai and the ideals of DMK made him to join the party in 1953. The DMK party leaders like C N. Annadurai, M. Karunanidhi used drama and cinemas also depict position of women. They stood for women liberation and their empowerment. MGR took part in movies which depicted removal of social inequalities. He made 'Annaism' which is the blend of socio-political ideas of E.V. Ramasamy (EVR) and C.N. Annadurai (CNA) as the ideology of AIADMK. The MGR's AIADMK Government was very much concerned with the welfare of the women. When the AIADMK came to power in 1977 it was for the leadership to consider the ways and means to practice its ideological promises through legislation and governance. Education Schemes during 1977 -1987. MGR named the ideology of the party as Annaism which covers various spheres of society, party and government. It includes, the welfare of the economically and socially backward communities, special concern for the SC and ST and the poor and the weaker sections of the people, uplifting the weaker sections of the society. The education is one of the powerful tool for women empowerment. The AIADMK government introduced various schemes in the educational section. From 1978-79, higher secondary education, the 10+2 system was introduced and the old pattern of 11std was put an end. Enrolments of girl students were on the increasing scale. Book Banks have been established in all Technical Institutions with the assistance from the government and Voluntary Organizations to help the poor students.

Every year two sets of uniforms one at the beginning of the academic year and another at the time of Pongal festival were supplied free of cost to all girl pupils irrespective of community who were either studying in Schools or residing as boarders in Government Hostels. The AIADMK government decided to implement the programme in a modified form from 1981-82. Modified Applied Nutrition Programme consists of the following components: Consequent on the introduction of Chief



Minister's Noon Meal Programme from 1st July 1982 all the Child Welfare Centres started under Applied Nutrition Programme were integrated with Chief Minister Noon Meal Programme and the activities under the previous Applied Nutrition Programme came to an end. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme was extended to the voluntary Institution during 1982-83. Balwadies function under Tribal Sub-Plan were also merged with the scheme. The scheme was also introduced in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu from 1st July 1982 to tackle the problems of malnutrition and to provide facilities for preschool education and health care for the children in the age group of 2 plus to 4 plus. Under the scheme, employment opportunities were created for 68,738 women.

During the tenure of MGR, schemes of the five-year plans were implemented effectively. Fifth, sixth and seventh five-year plans were functioning during his tenure. Women education was given importance in the plans. In the period of fifth five year plan (1974-79) number of steps were taken for the education of girls. These included creation of separate cells in the State Directorates of Education to look after the programmes of girls' education, establishment of polytechnics for girls, construction of staff quarters for women teachers in rural areas and girls hostels, introduction of condensed educational courses, assistance to voluntary educational organizations working in the field of women's education and holding of seminars in different states to discuss problems and programmes of girls education. The seventh five year plan (1985-90) initiated several schemes for expanding women education. It initiated 100 per cent coverage for education of girls up to the age of 14 years. Priority was given to retain girls in schools. Incentives like uniforms, text-books and attendance scholarships were continued for the needy girls in all schools. Non-formal education was expanded to benefit girls in 6-14 age groups. Economical Welfare Schemes.

Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women was incorporated as a public limited company on the 9th December 1983. The primary objective of the corporation is to contribute to the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden women in all spheres from education and health to enterprise and management. During 1984-

85, full fledged entrepreneurial development programme for women was organised in consultation with industrial and technical consultancy organization of Tamil Nadu and in association with several leading bank and financing institutions and public sector undertakings of TamilNadu. An industrial estate was proposed to be set up exclusively for women. The prospective women entrepreneurs will be allotted sheds in the industrial state to setup their units. Schemes aimed at generation of income and employment to women. Supply of mulch animals, supply of shop units, promoting employment opportunities for women in non-traditional vocations, carpentry units, manufacturing loud speaker kits, screenprinting, plastic mould units were promoted. Projects were assisted by the World Bank and the central government as well. The Corporation sets its aims and programmes with the broad framework of economic empowerment of women.

In order to provide opportunities for needy and deserving women between the age group of 16 to 30 years, the Social Welfare Board started vocational training programme through Voluntary Welfare Institutions by giving them financial assistance and technical guidance. Training programmes which have employment potential are selected and girls.

According to their educational background, aptitude, etc., are chosen for the relevant course. In Tamil Nadu, more than 100 courses such as training of girls in Needle Work and Dress Making Government Examination, Embroidery, Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy Courses, Business Management Course, Training in Printing such as Proof reading, Composing, Book-Binding, Nurses Aid Course, House-keepers course, Radio Mechanism and Television Maintenance Course, Creche and school Training Course and Photography Course are run under the scheme. Most of the schemes are Government recognized courses having employment potential. This programme has taken its root from 1978-79 onwards. This had benefitted about 2,500 girls so far. During 1982 - 83, 76 institutions were aided for different courses with a total grant of Rs. 14.49 lakhs. 1,580 women are benefitted under this programme.

Scheme for the Welfare of Destitute Children The Government of India

started a scheme for the care and maintenance of destitute children by registered voluntary institutions. The scheme was based on cottage system each unit consisting of 25 children. Up to 31st March 1979, 90 percent of the cost was given as grant by Central Government. From 1st April 1979, 45 percent was given by state Government, 45 percent was given by the Central Government and the rest 10 percent was borne by the institution. Building grant of Rs. 1,50,000 was also given for each cottage to accommodate the children. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 1.23 lakh were allotted to 156 institutions.

#### Marriage Assistance Scheme

E.V.R. Maniammaiya Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme for Daughters of Poor Widows was started in the year 1981 with an intention to help the poor mothers who are widows by providing financial assistance of Rs. 1000 for marriage of their daughters. The Government launched a marriage assistance scheme during the year 1984-1985 to help the orphan girls to get married. The scheme of widow re-marriage envisages rehabilitation of widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000 to be held in deposit for 7 years. Destitute widows in the age group of 18-30 are eligible for the scheme.

#### Economic Impact

The provided article discusses the impact of "freebies" in Indian politics and their consequences on the economy. The culture of offering free goods and services as political promises has been on the rise in India for the past few decades. Political parties make reckless promises in order to win over voters, without considering the economic implications. The article highlights examples of political parties in India, such as the Indian National Congress, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), Telugu Desam Party (TDP), Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), and Samajwadi Party (SP), that have made promises of providing free electricity, laptops, water, transportation, and other benefits to gain electoral support. These promises create a burden on the government's finances and hinder the development of other welfare programs that could be more effective

for the overall well-being of the population. While the provision of essential services like health care and education can be justified as social welfare programs, the indiscriminate distribution of free goods and services without considering their long-term economic impact is problematic. The article mentions that schemes like Ayushman Bharat, food security bills, and PM KISAN Yojana, which target specific beneficiaries based on need, cannot be classified as "freebies" since they contribute to the long-term growth of the nation. Comparisons are made with other countries like the United States, Brazil, and Scandinavian countries, where politicians also promise and implement social welfare programs. However, the tax-to-GDP ratio in these countries is higher than in India, indicating a higher capacity to fund such services through tax revenue. In contrast, India has a lower tax-to-GDP ratio, resulting in deficits and increased debt burdens when governments fulfill their freebie promises. The article also emphasizes the negative consequences of freebies on public finances. The government's expenditure on giveaways can divert resources from essential projects such as infrastructure, health care, education, and social welfare. It can lead to resource misallocation, discourage private investment, and hinder economic growth. The 2008 loan waiver program implemented by the UPA government is cited as an example of how freebie culture can disrupt the banking system and create a credit crisis. In conclusion, the article argues that while some social welfare programs are necessary for the development and well-being of the population, indiscriminate freebies offered for political gains can have adverse effects on the economy. It calls for a more responsible approach to governance and a focus on sustainable development rather than short-term populist measures.

### **Social Impact**

Factors like gender, class, education and location played an important role in the Tamil Nadu Assembly election, indicates the Lokniti-CSDS post-poll survey. Compared to the 2016 election, a higher proportion of male voters favoured the DMK-led alliance. There was an increase of 12% points in men voting for them. Even among women voters, there was a marginal increase of 1% in support. The AIADMK-led alliance, too, despite getting a smaller share of women votes as

compared to its rival, registered an increase. Discuss in detail the question pertaining to policy priorities by present in an analysis of the political settlement in each state within a historical context. It tries to pinpoint the major political factors, both at the state and national level, which have influenced the course of politics. This, in turn, has directly influenced the policy orientation of the state. In this chapter, readers can learn about certain developments made in the political history of Tamil Nadu and its subsequent consequences to the political settlement for state power and social classes. It also looks at the background information of the important political outcomes that surfaced in Tamil Nadu, the pro-poor politics in the state, the patterns of support for the state, and the distribution of caste and fractured dominance.

### **Demographic Impact**

We now turn to the effects of the demographic changes on the macroeconomic variables. Since the next subsection will focus on the effects on inflation, the three tables in this subsection focus on the real side of macroeconomic variables. The first table displays the demographic impact on real GDP growth per capita and will turn to the impact on the current account, savings, and investment. The results of how demographic variables – together with some other key explanatory variables affect the growth of real GDP per capita (PPP-based) in the OECD countries. The first column includes only the growth rate of population as a demographic variable. Population growth affects the real growth negatively, though insignificantly. Among other variables, the coefficient of inflation is negative and significant at the 1 percent level and the impact of the investment to GDP ratio on real GDP growth per capita is significantly positive. The next column is based on a regression that uses the share of elderly (65 and above) and the share of 15 - 64, instead of population growth. Between the two variables, the share of elderly affects output growth negatively and significantly, while the influence of the share of 15-64 is insignificantly negative. Inflation and the investment to GDP ratio affect the GDP growth in the ways similar. The third column includes the three population variables together; it is interesting that all three variables – population growth, the share of elderly, and the

share of 15-64 - turn out to be significant and openness becomes significant at the 5 percent confidence level. The fourth column has life expectancy as well as the three population variables, since life expectancy affects the population dynamics differently; in this case, only the impact of population growth is significant at the 5 percent level. The message of the four specifications is that the size of Population affects the real GDP per capita growth negatively and that ageing, as captured by the share of 65 and above, influences real GDP growth in the negative way. The next four columns are based on the instrumental variables method to address a potential endogeneity problem and the message is similar. Life expectancy affects real GDP growth significantly negatively in this case. Also includes results in the case of Japan. Though it is generally regarded that changes in population dynamics have been most dramatic in this country, the results on demographic impact on growth are not as strong. For example, the share of 15-64 affects the GDP growth per capita negatively, which is probably due to endogeneity that is not fully captured in this specification. It is interesting that the coefficient on inflation is significantly negative in all four specifications.

Tamil Nadu has a rich history of implementing various policies and programmes aimed at addressing the socio-economic needs of its population, promoting inclusive growth, and ensuring the overall well-being of its citizens. These policies and programs span across sectors such as education, health, agriculture, welfare, infrastructure development, and environmental sustainability. Below are some of the major policies and programs implemented in Tamil Nadu:

### 1. Welfare Programs

**Amma Unavagam (Amma Canteens):** This is a flagship initiative that provides subsidized food to the poor, offering nutritious meals at affordable prices across Tamil Nadu. It aims to eliminate hunger and improve the health of the underprivileged.

**Free Laptop Scheme for Students:**

- ❖ The state government, under J. Jayalalithaa's leadership, launched a scheme providing free laptops to students in government schools and colleges, empowering them with access to technology for educational purposes.

#### Cradle Baby Scheme

- This welfare scheme aims to prevent female infanticide by providing a safe place for parents to leave their newborn babies at designated Cradle Baby Centres. It ensures the protection and welfare of abandoned babies.

#### Free Education for All Till Higher Secondary:

- ❖ Tamil Nadu's government provides free education up to the Plus Two (higher secondary) level to all children in the state, making education accessible to economically disadvantaged families.

#### Financial Assistance for Marriage of Poor Girls:

- This scheme provides financial assistance to families from economically backward sections of society to help them bear the costs of their daughters' weddings.

#### Old Age Pension Scheme:

The government offers financial assistance in the form of pensions for the elderly, helping them maintain a basic standard of living in their retirement years.

## 2. Agriculture and Rural Development

#### Free Electricity for Farmers:

Tamil Nadu offers free electricity to farmers for irrigation purposes, promoting agricultural activities and enhancing productivity, especially in rural areas.

#### M.G.R. (MGR) Agricultural Policy:

Under MGR, Tamil Nadu launched several agriculture-centric policies aimed at increasing agricultural production, improving farmers' income, and introducing new irrigation systems like the Krishna Water Project.

#### Jal Shakti Abhiyan:

This program focuses on the conservation and rejuvenation of water bodies to ensure the sustainable use of water resources, especially in rural areas.

#### Micro Irrigation Scheme:



This scheme promotes the adoption of micro-irrigation technologies like drip and sprinkler irrigation, reducing water wastage and improving crop productivity in water-scarce areas.

### **3. Healthcare**

Free Healthcare Scheme (Amma Health Scheme):

The government provides free healthcare services at government hospitals across the state. Under this scheme, treatment for major illnesses, surgeries, and emergency services are provided without cost to the patients.

Free Dialysis Scheme:

Tamil Nadu offers free dialysis for patients suffering from chronic kidney disease in government hospitals, ensuring treatment for those who cannot afford it.

Health Insurance Scheme for Poor Families:

The state provides health insurance to families living below the poverty line (BPL) to cover medical expenses, surgeries, and hospitalization costs.

Mother and Child Care Programs:

The state runs various programs aimed at maternal health, child care, and immunization, ensuring safe deliveries and the overall well-being of women and children.

### **4. Education and Skill Development**

Free Education for Women:

Tamil Nadu's government has implemented various programs to promote education among women, including free education for girls up to the college level.

Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC):

This program focuses on vocational training and skill development for youth, particularly in sectors like manufacturing, agriculture, and IT, aimed at enhancing employability.

Scholarships for Students:

The government provides various scholarships to students from economically backward communities, including SC/ST, BC, and MBC students to encourage higher education.



## 5. Infrastructure Development

Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Scheme:

The state focuses on improving infrastructure through large-scale road development, railways, and public transportation systems. The Chennai Metro Rail project is a prime example of urban transport development.

Krishna Water Project:

This inter-state project aims to bring water from the Krishna River to Tamil Nadu, especially for agricultural use and improving irrigation facilities in the drought-prone regions of the state.

Expressways and National Highways:

The state has invested significantly in the construction of expressways and the upgradation of national highways, ensuring better connectivity for rural and urban areas.

## 6. Women Empowerment

30% Reservation for Women in Government Jobs:

Tamil Nadu has implemented 30% reservation for women in state government jobs, ensuring greater representation of women in the workforce.

Women-Only Police Stations:

In an effort to improve safety and address crimes against women, Tamil Nadu has established women-only police stations where female officers handle complaints and cases related to women's issues.

Self-Help Groups for Women (SHGs):

The government encourages women to form self-help groups (SHGs) for financial independence and entrepreneurship. It provides financial support and training to women in these groups to run small-scale businesses.

## 7. Environmental Policies

#### Rainwater Harvesting:

Under Jayalalithaa's leadership, rainwater harvesting was made mandatory for all new buildings to conserve water and improve groundwater recharge. The state also promotes green building standards for sustainable development.

#### Afforestation Programs:

The state has launched large-scale afforestation programs to protect the environment, reduce deforestation, and combat desertification.

#### Solid Waste Management Initiatives:

The Tamil Nadu government has promoted efficient solid waste management practices in cities and towns, including recycling programs and waste-to-energy projects.

### **8. Social Justice and Equity**

#### Reservation Policies:

Tamil Nadu has an extensive reservation system to ensure social equity for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes in education, government jobs, and local body elections.

#### Backward Classes and Scheduled Caste Welfare:

The state runs welfare programs aimed at the social and economic upliftment of backward classes, including scholarship programs, financial assistance, and housing schemes.

#### Tangible Asset for Scheduled Castes:

The government provides financial assistance for the creation of tangible assets, including land allocation, for Scheduled Castes to enable them to improve their socio-economic status.

#### Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Policy:

The state has introduced policies that promote industrial growth, attract investments, and encourage the development of industrial hubs in sectors like automobiles, electronics, textiles, and IT.

#### Support for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs):

Tamil Nadu has numerous policies to encourage the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by offering financial incentives, technical support, and ease of doing business reforms.

Promotion of IT and Electronics:

Tamil Nadu has emerged as a leader in IT services and electronics manufacturing with dedicated industrial parks and incubators to nurture startups in these sectors.

Conclusion:

Tamil Nadu's policies and programmes are a mix of welfare initiatives, economic development, infrastructure improvements, and social justice reforms aimed at improving the quality of life for its citizens. These initiatives continue to make Tamil Nadu one of the more progressive states in India, with a focus on inclusive growth, gender equality, and sustainable development.

### **5.5. Economic- social and demographic impact**

The economic, social, and demographic impacts of policies and programs in Tamil Nadu are wide-ranging and contribute significantly to the state's development. Over the years, the state has undergone significant transformations across various sectors. Let's break down the impacts under these three categories:

Economic Impact:

#### **1. Industrial Growth and Employment:**

- ❖ Industrialization in Tamil Nadu has been a key driver of economic growth. The state has developed as an industrial hub, particularly in sectors like automobiles, textiles, engineering, and information technology.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu is home to major automobile manufacturing units (e.g., in Chennai, which is often referred to as the Detroit of India), contributing to a significant portion of India's automotive exports.

- ❖ The establishment of industrial zones and special economic zones (SEZs) has also attracted foreign direct investment (FDI), providing jobs and supporting economic growth.

## 2. Agriculture and Rural Development:

- ❖ Agriculture remains an important sector in Tamil Nadu's economy. The state has benefited from irrigation schemes (like the Krishna Water Project), increasing crop productivity, and improving rural incomes.
- ❖ Free electricity for farmers, subsidies for agricultural inputs, and programs like micro-irrigation have
- ❖ helped improve agricultural output, particularly in regions that depend heavily on rain-fed agriculture.

## 3. Urbanization and Infrastructure Development:

- ❖ Urbanization has accelerated with urban development policies, leading to increased demand for infrastructure in cities like Chennai, Coimbatore, and Madurai.
- ❖ Infrastructure development, such as the Chennai Metro, national highways, and port facilities (e.g., Chennai Port, Tuticorin Port), has bolstered the state's industrial and trade sectors.
- ❖ Programs aimed at improving urban public transport, housing, and waste management have also had significant economic impacts, enhanced productivity and improving living standards.

## 4. Growth of Service Sector:

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has emerged as a leader in the service sector, especially in IT services, education, and healthcare. The state is home to a significant number of IT parks, such as in Chennai, contributing to the digital economy and providing large-scale employment.
- ❖ The state's education and healthcare systems have drawn investment, creating new opportunities for entrepreneurs and improving the quality of life.

## 5. Investment in Social Welfare:

- ❖ Welfare policies like free education, free healthcare, and subsidized food programs have increased household income and consumption, stimulating the state economy.
- ❖ By promoting social mobility, policies have helped uplift marginalized groups, contributing to a more inclusive economic growth trajectory.

### **Social Impact:**

#### **1. Improved Education and Literacy:**

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has seen significant improvements in literacy rates due to free education schemes, mid-day meal programs, and government scholarships.
- ❖ The introduction of Plus Two (higher secondary) in schools and free laptops for students have made education more accessible, particularly for students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu has also witnessed a growth in women's education, with increased enrollment rates in schools and colleges.

#### **2. Women's Empowerment:**

- ❖ Policies promoting 30% reservation for women in government jobs, along with schemes like self-help groups (SHGs) and financial aid for women's businesses, have led to greater economic participation by women.
- ❖ The Cradle Baby Scheme and free healthcare services have improved women's social standing and healthcare access.

#### **3. Healthcare and Social Welfare:**

- ❖ Tamil Nadu's healthcare policies, like free medical treatments, dialysis schemes, and health insurance for poor families, have had a significant

social impact by reducing health inequalities and improving access to medical care.

- ❖ Programs aimed at social security (such as pensions for the elderly and financial assistance to widows) have enhanced social stability.

#### 4. Poverty Alleviation and Inequality:

- ❖ Social welfare programs, such as financial assistance for marriages and nutritious meal schemes, have helped reduce poverty levels and income disparities. These initiatives have made a direct social impact by reducing vulnerability and fostering social inclusion.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu's reservation policies for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes (SC), and Scheduled Tribes (ST) have improved representation and opportunities for historically marginalized communities, contributing to greater social equality.

#### 5. Social Welfare and Safety Nets:

- ❖ Social safety nets like Amma Canteens, subsidized rice schemes, and free housing schemes have improved the standard of living for the poorest segments of society.
- ❖ The state's focus on education, healthcare, and employment opportunities has resulted in reduced inequality and improved overall social mobility.

### Demographic Impact:

#### 1. Population Growth and Urbanization:

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has experienced significant urbanization, with rapid population growth, particularly in cities like Chennai, Coimbatore, and Madurai. This has led to changes in land use, housing patterns, and employment structures.
- ❖ The government has had to address challenges posed by urban migration, such as slum clearance, housing shortages, and improving urban infrastructure.

## 2. Fertility Rate Decline:

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has made remarkable progress in reducing fertility rates through family planning programs and women's empowerment initiatives. The state's maternal and child health programs have played a key role in lowering fertility rates.
- ❖ The decline in fertility rates has led to a changing age structure, with an increase in the working-age population, contributing to a potential demographic dividend.

## 3. Aging Population:

- ❖ As Tamil Nadu has progressed, there has been a slow increase in the elderly population due to better healthcare and longevity.
- ❖ The state has implemented programs to address the needs of its aging population, including pensions, senior citizens' welfare, and healthcare for the elderly.

## 4. Migration Trends:

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has also seen internal migration due to better employment opportunities in urban areas. This migration has had significant demographic implications, leading to rapid population growth in cities and contributing to urban congestion.
- ❖ Additionally, the state experiences out-migration due to its labor force's involvement in sectors like construction and agriculture in other parts of India and abroad, contributing to remittances and a globalized labor force.

## 5. Population Diversity:

- ❖ Tamil Nadu is a demographically diverse state with significant populations of SCs, STs, and OBCs. Policies targeting these groups have had a demographic impact by fostering social integration and empowerment.

### Conclusion:

The economic, social, and demographic impacts of Tamil Nadu's policies and programs reflect the state's commitment to inclusive growth. The government's efforts to improve education, healthcare, and social welfare have significantly reduced poverty and inequality. Meanwhile, its focus on industrial growth and infrastructure development has contributed to economic prosperity. Demographically, Tamil Nadu is undergoing rapid urbanization, population control, and evolving migration trends, all of which require careful planning for sustained development. These policies have not only improved the quality of life but also paved the way for future challenges and opportunities in Tamil Nadu's development trajectory.

The administrative history of Tamil Nadu is deeply intertwined with various policies and programs that have shaped the state's economic, social, and demographic landscape. These policies, which have evolved over time, focus on industrial development, social welfare, education, healthcare, and social justice. They have had a profound impact on Tamil Nadu's development, contributing significantly to its economic growth, social inclusion, and demographic changes.

### Economic Impact:

#### 1. Industrial Development:

- The Industrial Policy of Tamil Nadu, especially under leaders like M. Karunanidhi and J. Jayalalithaa, focused on the establishment of industrial zones and special economic zones (SEZs) to promote industrial growth. Tamil Nadu became an industrial hub, particularly in the automobile, textile, and information technology (IT) sectors.
- The Krishna Water Project and irrigation schemes helped to boost agricultural productivity, which in turn supported food security and improved incomes in rural areas.

#### 2. Infrastructure Development:



- Tamil Nadu's focus on improving infrastructure has been vital for its economic development. Key infrastructure projects like ports (Chennai Port, Tuticorin Port), railways, highways, and the Chennai Metro have spurred economic growth by improving connectivity and trade.
- Policies aimed at improving urban infrastructure, including the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and urban sanitation programs, have enhanced the quality of life, attracting investment and boosting productivity.

### 3. Agricultural and Rural Development:

- Agriculture has been a significant economic activity in Tamil Nadu, and the free electricity scheme for farmers, along with subsidies for agricultural inputs, has had a positive impact on farming communities.
- The state's agricultural policies have also focused on improving irrigation, fertilizer distribution, and the Krishna Water Project, which helped augment water supply, improving agricultural output in both rural and semi-urban regions.

### 4. Service Sector Growth:

- With a focus on IT parks, engineering industries, and financial services, the service sector in Tamil Nadu grew rapidly, particularly in cities like Chennai and Coimbatore. This sector has contributed significantly to employment and GDP growth.

### 5. Welfare Policies and Economic Inclusion:

- Welfare policies such as subsidized rice, free education, and nutritious meal schemes were implemented to address economic disparities and improve the living standards of the poor, directly impacting the state's economic conditions by increasing purchasing power and ensuring basic needs were met.

### Social Impact:

#### 1. Education and Literacy:

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has historically invested heavily in education, making significant strides in literacy rates. Initiatives like free education, the mid-day meal scheme, and the introduction of free laptops for students have ensured that children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds have access to quality education.
- ❖ The introduction of the Plus Two system (Higher Secondary) and the establishment of new universities (such as Tamil University at Thanjavur and Mother Teresa University at Kodaikanal) have expanded higher education opportunities, fostering a more educated workforce.

## 2. Social Welfare and Empowerment:

- ❖ The welfare measures undertaken by various Tamil Nadu governments (under MGR and Jayalalithaa) include schemes like Amma Unavagam (affordable food outlets), Cradle Baby Scheme (to prevent female infanticide), and financial assistance for the poor. These initiatives aimed to reduce poverty and ensure basic needs like food security were met.
- ❖ Programs like free healthcare, pensions for the elderly, and empowerment schemes for women have led to improved social welfare and reduced inequality.

## 3. Social Justice and Reservations:

- ❖ The reservation policies for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Backward Classes (BCs) have been crucial in ensuring social justice. The Justice Party's initial contributions and later Dravida Kazhagam (DK) and DMK policies pushed for affirmative action to uplift marginalized groups.
- ❖ 30% reservation for women in local body elections and backward classes in government jobs helped reduce social inequality and promoted participation from historically marginalized sections in the political and administrative processes.

## 4. Women's Empowerment:

- ❖ Tamil Nadu's reservation policies and economic empowerment programs for women have significantly improved their social standing. The self-help groups (SHGs) and financial support for women's businesses have empowered them economically.
- ❖ Free education for girls, along with property rights, pensions, and the MahalirThittam for women, have contributed to greater gender equality in Tamil Nadu.

#### 5. Public Health and Welfare:

- ❖ Social welfare programs such as the Tamil Nadu Health Insurance Scheme, dialysis centers, and free medical treatments for poor families have resulted in improved health outcomes and reduced health disparities across the state.
- ❖ The free healthcare services for women and children, along with immunization programs and preventive healthcare measures, have led to lower mortality rates and improved quality of life.

#### Demographic Impact:

##### 1. Population Growth and Decline in Fertility Rates:

- ◆ Tamil Nadu has made notable progress in population control. The family planning programs initiated by the state government and the decline in fertility rates are key achievements. The reduction in birth rates has resulted in a more manageable population growth.
- ◆ As of recent years, the state has witnessed a shift toward an aging population, thanks to better healthcare, which requires new policies focused on the elderly.

##### 2. Urbanization and Internal Migration:

- ◆ Urbanization has been rapid in Tamil Nadu, with significant migration from rural to urban areas, particularly to Chennai, Coimbatore, and Madurai. The state's development in infrastructure and industrial sectors

has attracted labor from other states, contributing to demographic changes and urban growth.

- ♦ As a result, the government has had to focus on urban planning, housing development, and slum clearance, with programs such as the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

### 3. Changes in Family Structures:

- ♦ Social policies, especially education and women's empowerment, have led to a shift in family structures. There has been a noticeable decline in early marriages and a trend toward smaller families as people attain higher educational qualifications and improve their social standing.
- ♦ Women's participation in the workforce has led to changes in family dynamics, as more women now contribute economically and make independent decisions.

### 4. Demographic Dividend:

- ♦ The state is experiencing a demographic dividend due to the increase in the working-age population. The focus on education and skills development has created a robust workforce that contributes to the state's growing economy.
- ♦ Policies to harness this demographic advantage include skill development programs and initiatives aimed at making the youth employable in various sectors, including IT, manufacturing, and agriculture.

### 5. Migration Trends:

- ♦ The state has experienced both inward and outward migration. Inward migration has been driven by better employment opportunities in the industrial, IT, and service sectors of Tamil Nadu. Outward migration has been mainly labor-driven, with people from Tamil Nadu working in other parts of India and abroad.

- ♦ Migration has had demographic impacts on both the labor force and family structures, with remittances playing an important role in rural economies.

### Conclusion

The policies and programs implemented by the successive governments of Tamil Nadu have had a significant economic, social, and demographic impact on the state. Through strategic policies in industrial development, social welfare, and education, Tamil Nadu has transformed into one of the leading states in India in terms of economic growth and social progress. The emphasis on social justice, reservation, and women's empowerment has helped reduce inequalities and improve living standards. Additionally, the state's focus on urbanization, infrastructure development, and healthcare has contributed to a changing demographic profile, with ongoing challenges and opportunities for sustaining growth and inclusivity in the future.

Objective type questions on the policies and programs of various governments in Tamil Nadu:

#### Policies and Programs

1. Which party's policies focused on social justice and reservation?
  - a) Justice Party
  - b) Congress Party
  - c) DMK Party
  - d) AIADMK Party
2. The Justice Party's policies had a significant impact on:
  - a) Education
  - b) Social welfare
  - c) Economic development
  - d) All of the above
3. The Congress government's policies in Tamil Nadu focused on:
  - a) Industrial development
  - b) Agricultural development
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
4. The DMK government's policies emphasized:
  - a) Social welfare
  - b) Economic development
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above

#### Economic Impact

5. The Justice Party's policies led to:
  - a) Increased economic opportunities for backward classes
  - b) Growth of industries
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
6. The Congress government's policies resulted in:
  - a) Increased agricultural production
  - b) Growth of industries
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
7. The DMK government's policies focused on:

- a) Promoting industrial development
- b) Increasing economic opportunities
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

8. The AIADMK government's policies led to:

- a) Increased economic growth
- b) Improved infrastructure
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Social Impact

9. The Justice Party's policies had a significant impact on:

- a) Education
- b) Social welfare
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

10. The Congress government's policies resulted in:

- a) Increased access to education
- b) Improved healthcare
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

11. The DMK government's policies focused on:

- a) Promoting social welfare
- b) Increasing access to education
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

12. The AIADMK government's policies led to:

- a) Improved healthcare
- b) Increased access to education
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Demographic Impact

13. The Justice Party's policies had a significant impact on:

- a) Population growth
- b) Demographic distribution
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

14. The Congress government's policies resulted in:

- a) Increased population growth
- b) Changes in demographic distribution
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

15. The DMK government's policies focused on:

- a) Addressing demographic challenges
- b) Promoting population growth
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Leaders and Their Impact

16. Who was the leader of the Justice Party?

- a) C.N. Annadurai
- b) M. Karunanidhi
- c) A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar
- d) None of the above

17. Who was the leader of the Congress government in Tamil Nadu?

- a) K. Kamaraj
- b) M. Bhaktavatsalam
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

18. Who was the leader of the DMK government?

- a) C.N. Annadurai
- b) M. Karunanidhi
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

19. Who was the leader of the AIADMK government?

- a) M.G. Ramachandran
- b) J. Jayalalithaa
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Additional Questions

20. The policies of the various governments in Tamil Nadu had a significant impact on:

- a) Economic development
- b) Social welfare
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above



21. The governments' focus on education led to:

- a) Increased access to education
- b) Improved educational outcomes
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

22. The governments' policies resulted in:

- a) Increased economic opportunities
- b) Improved social welfare
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

23. The policies of the various governments in Tamil Nadu were influenced by:

- a) Social justice ideologies
- b) Economic development goals
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

24. The governments' initiatives led to:

- a) Improved infrastructure
- b) Increased economic growth
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

25. The policies and programs of the various governments in Tamil Nadu had a lasting impact on:

- a) The state's economy
- b) Social welfare
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Questionnaires:

1. Write a short note on Raja of Panagal
2. Examine the first Communal Government Order  
interpret the M. K. Gundhi's Nai Talim Scheme of Education
3. Assess the Mid-Day Meal Scheme of Mr. Kamaraj

4. Narrate the first anti-Hindi agitation
5. Estimate : Manu Neethi Thittam
6. Describe AIADMK
7. Determine Cradle Baby Scheme
8. Examine Dhanalakshmi Scheme
9. Define the Social Welfare Scheme
10. Analyze the Social Transformation of Justice party
11. Summarize the achievements of Raja of Bobbili
12. Generalize the educational contribution of Kamaraj
13. Illustrate the Industrial growth iTamilnadu
14. Examine the policies of C. N. Annadurai
15. Evaluate 33 percentage gpreservation policy for Women
16. Enumerate the Educational reforms of M.G.R.
17. Justify the welfare measures of Dr. J. Jayalalitha
18. Narrate the Social Welfare Schemes ofTamilnadu
19. Explain the Social Demographic impact

### Recommended Books

- Rajaram.P The justice Party: A Historical Perspective, 1916-1937
- Venkatesan.G.TharkalaThamizhagaVaralaru(Tamil)
- Rajmohan Gandhi., Rajaji: ALife
- Narasimhan.V.K.,Kamaraj A Study
- Sandhya Ravishankar., Karunanidhi: A LifeinPolitics
- Vasanthi., A Lone Empress:A Portrait of Jayalalitha