

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU

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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 part will establish the framework 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 setting of grant on 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 builds up a 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 presented

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 people 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 there in 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 or in 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 races held.

Madras Municipal Corporation

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.

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.

Taxation and Finance Committee

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 functions among them. By an Amendment Act in 1936 two more committees, one for '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 was allowed 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 interests which lay between them. At its most elevated amount, Madras was represented by three separate approach 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 offer their nearby information and energy as a powerful influence for the arrangement of their own exceptional issues.

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Judiciary System in Madras

The early centres 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 721, 38,958 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 1498. 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 31st 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 inferred its 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 Aldworth in 1612 and Thomas Roe in 1615 were very effective in motivating authorizations to build up manufacturing plants in Mughal domains. In 1628 Annagaon 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 advantageous 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 endeavours 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.¹⁰ 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 crores as 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 to a simple 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 19th 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 & jawar. 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. 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 Asia never 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, 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 phenomenal 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 19th 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.

Ramlinga Adigal (1823 -1874)

Samarasa SuthaSanmargaSangam (1867) was started by Ramalinga Adigal, popularly known as Vallalar, Born at Chinnamarudur near Chidambaram - (1823).He Believed in Arulperunjothi (Supreme grace of light).Samarasa SuthaSanmargaSangam aimed for the religious unity and communal harmony in the society, Condemned rituals and caste belief, Promoted universal love and brotherhood. Believed hunger and poverty are the greatest ill of society. In order to conduct prayer built Sathyagnana Sabha. He also founded Sathya Darma Sala at Vadalur for feeding the poor - irrespective of caste and religion. Vallalarshowed his mercy not only on human being but also on plants, insects, birds and animals.This is called 'JeevaKarunya' (Mercy of life)

A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar

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.

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Origin of Justice Party

Due to over domination of Brahmin's 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 1817 this association was called "Justice Party". In the 1920 election, Justice Party came to power Subburayalu 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 Archagas can be in the temple. Act of 1921, Women was given voting rights.

Self Respect Movement

Brahmin's dominated the administration in the British period, non- Brahmin's 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' a 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

A dyarchy 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 highpoints 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 Constitutionists 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., or Periyar, as he was affectionately called, launched venomous attacks on Brahmins, Hinduism and Hindu superstitions in periodicals and newspapers such as Viduthalai 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 wide range of interests in local areas. 2. The Communal G.Os of 1921 and 1922 provided for the first time reservation of jobs in government bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities in an 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 rights 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.

Raja of Panagal

Raja Sir Panaganti Ramarayananar KCIE (9 July 1866 – 16 December 1928), 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. Ramarayananar 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.

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Paramasivan Subbarayan Early Life

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.

Role in India's Independence Movement

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).

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 agrahara. (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 that 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 students 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 itself. 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 into 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 heads 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.C 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 debate records 27.8.1927 page 469)

In 1930, W.P.A. Soundarapandiyam 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 47th 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 42000 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 sensitisation 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 15th 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 vice president; 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.

- Tamil Nadu 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 worlds first mid-day meal scheme was started in Chennai.
- The Madras Corporation Council approved a proposal for providing tiff in to the students of a 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.

- Theagaraya Chetty, the then President of the Corporation and one of the stalwarts of the Justice Party, said the boys studying at the school were very poor.
- The scheme was later extended to four more schools and facilitated higher enrollment of students.
- The enrolment in all five schools showed dramatic improvement from a combined strength of 811 in 1922 – 23 to 1,671 in 1924-25.
- It was reviled two years later, benefitting around 1,000 poor students in 25 schools.

TEMPLE ENTRY

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 low caste 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 Somasudareswar and left through the Eastern Gate of the temple.

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 all India 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 resolution accepting the reforms. 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 the reforms, it declared that 'self-rule' was the 'ultimate goal' of the Indian people, and that they would 'so work the reforms as to secure an early establishment of full responsible government'.¹ ² But after the Amritsar 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 Non Co-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 and carry on a policy of uniform, continuous and

consistent opposition to the Government. After Gandhi's announcement of the Non-co-operation, the whole controversy centred around it. Balakrishna died on the very day Gandhi wanted to launch his programme. 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 Non-Co-operation was finally accepted. Since the national movement received a set back after 1921 due to 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 'Pro-Changers' and those who expressed their allegiance to Gandhi were called, the 'No-Changers'. The former pleaded that the policy of Non-Co-operation should be extended to the Legislative Councils and from within the Councils the Congress should implement its policy of Non-Co-operation.

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 meantime, 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 kulakkalvi thittam (caste-based system of education) in Tamil Nadu, which proved detrimental to the Congress rule. The kulakkalvi thittam 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 manifesto of the Congress, the need for the urgent reform of land tenure system was stressed and also 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. The Congress swept the polls 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 Lakshmi pathi 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, composing 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 as a Republic¹⁰. 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”¹⁵. Soon after his election as leader The Hindu in the course of an otherwise appreciative editorial observed that he should seek an early opportunity to get himself 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.

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 organising 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. He was in

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 dispel from the minds of Congressmen 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 Nanyaru dams were established. 200 wells were dug up with outlets and long term loans 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 of 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 1852 million in 1951 increased to 3,558 million in 1961. The number of children in the mid-day meals scheme was 8, 88,000. The government subsidy was to the 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 huge incentives for pupils to join the schools increased in rural areas 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 power 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 was immense. First , as soon he had assumed office he

had withdrawn the Rajagopalachari's educational reform. That act generated groundswell of welcome from the people. 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, 940000 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 madras 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 the fund allotment made by the central government of national policy basis he utilized the allotted amount properly and made the Madras state as a industrially developed state.

For encouraging the small scale industries nine industrial estates were established at places like Guindy, Trichy, Madurai and Virudhunagar. Subsequently by beginning of the five year plan 13 more industrial estates were also established at places like Ambbathur, Ranipettai etc., for making the industries to grow steadily. Madras state was divided into five industrial zones, namely 1.Madras 2. Neyveli project area, 3. Tuticorin belt, 4.Salem- Pallipalayam and 5. Coimbatore- Pollachi. Because of such divisions many heavy and small scale industrial units emerged there that was also benefit for the full use of the raw-materials. They offered employment opportunities also. With Swiss assistance the central government of India he established the Madras Perambur coach factory at cost of Rs. 12 cores. By making arrangement to establish this factory Kamaraj was able to give employment opportunities for 10,000 people.

Further it assisted the introduction of many subsidiary industries. Such investment improved the overall standard of the economy. In1956 at an estimate of Rs.160 cores Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) was established. The multipurpose project produced 25 Mega Watt electricity. This central government unit was given to Madras state by the effort of Kamaraj with French support of Hindustani Photo film Ltd was established at Oodagamandalam at the cost of Rs. 11 cores.

Shri Manicka Tagore (Virudhunagar)

At present, Mid-day Meal Scheme is being implemented in various schools which provide/distribute free Mid-day Meals 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 the youth throughout the country. Hence, I

urge upon the Union Government to rename the present Mid-day Meal Scheme in the country as 'Kamaraj Mid-day Meal Scheme'.

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 (Rajaji). This move was immediately opposed by E. V. Ramasamy (Periyar) 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 1,198 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 (by official estimates) 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 indefinite policy of bilingualism" of the Indian Republic. There were also two similar (but smaller) agitations in 1968 and 1986 which had varying degrees of success.

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 -Kalaigarnar 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-30percent reservation for women in government jobs-Samathuvapuram scheme-- Tidel park- financial assistance for marriage of poor girls- increase of infrastructure-Industrial development

Objective

- To Renaming Of Madras State As Tamil Nadu 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:

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 Dravidar Kazhagam. As an ardent follower of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, he rose in stature as a prominent member of the party. With differences looming with Periyar, on issues of separate independent state of Dravida Nadu and on inclusion in the Indian Union, he crossed swords with his political mentor. The friction between the two finally erupted when Periyar married Maniammai, who was much younger than him. Angered by this action of Periyar, Annadurai with his supporters parted from Dravidar Kazhagam and launched his own party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). The DMK initially followed ideologies the same as the mother party, Dravidar Kazhagam. But with the evolution of national politics and the constitution of India after the Sino-Indian war in 1962, Annadurai dropped the claim for an independent Dravida Nadu. Various protests against the ruling Congress government took him to

prison on several occasions; the last of which was during the Madras anti-Hindi agitation of 1965. The agitation itself helped Annadurai to gain popular support for his party. His party won a landslide victory in the 1967 state elections. His cabinet was the youngest at that time in India. He legalised Self-Respect marriages, enforced a two language policy (in preference to the three language formula in other southern states), implemented subsidies for rice, and renamed Madras State to Tamil Nadu. However, he died of cancer just two years into office. His funeral had the highest attendance of any to that date. Several institutions and organisations are named after him. A splinter party launched by M. G. Ramachandran in 1972 was named after him as All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. - Abivarthan amil Nadu will never have a 'Page 3' or even a 'Page 1' industrialist, however big he or she may be. It is mainly due to the Tamil psyche, "We tend to be self-critical and revel in anonymity. Most business houses are familyrun, their promoters hold close control of the firm and are media- shy. Many large businesses and conglomerates rooted in the state also have under-developed equity.

Differences with 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[specify] with reference to leaders of Madras State
- Against C. Rajagopalachari (or Rajaji), 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 (popularly known as Rajaji) 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 overwhelming 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. Why should we then claim the tiger as our national animal instead of the rat which is so much more numerous? 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 secessionist image 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 legalised Self-respect marriages for the first time in the country. Such marriages were void of priests to preside over the ceremony and thus did not need a Brahmin to carry out the wedding. Self respect marriages were a brainchild of Periyar, who regarded the then conventional marriages as mere financial arrangements which often caused great debt through dowry. Self-Respect marriages, according to him, encouraged inter-caste marriages and caused arranged marriages to be replaced by love marriages. Annadurai was also the first to use subsidising of the price of rice for election victory. He promised one rupee a measure of rice, which he initially implemented once in government, but had to withdraw later. Subsidizing rice costs are still used as a election promise in Tamil Nadu. It was Annadurai's government that renamed the Madras State Tamil Nadu. The name

change itself was first presented in the upper house (Rajya Sabha) of the Parliament of India by Bhupesh Gupta, a communist MP from West Bengal, but was then defeated. With Annadurai as chief minister, the state assembly succeeded in passing the bill renaming the states. Another major achievement of Annadurai's government was to introduce a two language policy over the then popular three language formula. The three language formula, which was implemented in the neighboring states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, entitled students to study three languages: the regional language, English and Hindi. It was during the period of his Chief Ministership that the Second World Tamil Conference was conducted on a grand scale on 3 January 1968. Nevertheless, when a commemorative stamp was released to mark the Tamil conference, Annadurai expressed his dissatisfaction that the stamp contained Hindi when it was for Tamil.

The economic Development of Tamil Nadu after 1947 and the Development of Industries Social Welfare Measures

Tamil Nadu has witnessed tremendous industrial growth both in the pre and the post liberalization eras. The growth story has been consistent since the early years after independence, irrespective of the party in power in the state. Both the Dravidian parties in power since 1967, and the Congress Party earlier, encouraged entrepreneurship and industry. The first industrial estate zones of the country came up during the 1960s when R. Venkatraman and C. Subramanian were ministers under Chief Minister K. Kamaraj. Politicians and bureaucrats have played a major role in charting Tamil Nadu's growth trajectory, observed.

Wide-Range

Elaborating further on Tamil Nadu's industrialization from the 1960s till the 80s, Sushila said that the state had several business houses which manufactured a wide range of products from auto-parts, abrasives, to bicycles, mainly to serve as import substitutions. In the heydays of socialism, these companies manufactured products in limited quantities prescribed by the government. Hence there was no sense of scale and their growth was restrained. Nevertheless, these companies helped the economy chug along by providing employment, and more importantly creating a skilled workforce, especially in the automobile sector. Commenting on the inclusivity of Tamil Nadu's economic growth, Sushila said that the state has performed well, both in terms of material growth and human development indicators. A combination of targeted economic policies and welfare schemes has resulted in the growth of industry and human capital in the state. Development of port facilities and state highways that connect

hinterlands has ensured development even across districts. The mid-day meal scheme, preventive healthcare policy, liberalisation of higher education and the much controversial reservations in education and government jobs have all helped build a skilled, educated labour force which forms a corner stone of the growth story. Many social welfare schemes that originated in Tamil Nadu have been adopted at the national level, the mid-day meal programme being the most popular one. Despite the proven track record of these welfare policies, we hardly publicise the outcomes or the social benefits they've delivered.

Tamil Nadu is as entrepreneurial as Gujarat, Maharashtra or any other state. Tamil Nadu has dominated the automotive scene from the early years the 1960s, almost all auto majors such as Hyundai, Ford, Renault, and BMW have their production facilities in and around Chennai. The city has several auto ancillary hubs and highly skilled workforce, which makes it the most preferred destination. Apart from Chennai, the Tiruppur-Coimbatore-Salem belt known as the Manchester of south India, sports a large cluster of textile industries. Several other districts in Tamil Nadu such as Namakkal, Karur, Thiruchengode, etc. have all carved a niche for themselves, excelling in a particular trade or industry. When compared against Karnataka that has a larger share of PSUs, Tamil Nadu is far more industrialised and urbanised, much of the credit goes to the entrepreneurs.

Quality Revolution

Many Tamil Nadu companies had been pioneers in quality revolution. TVS was the first company in India to receive the Deming and ISO quality certifications. When the export market was opened in early 1990s, TVS became the biggest exporter of auto parts. Similarly, the Murugappa group has stake in myriad businesses, from sugar, finance to fertilizer. TAFE (amalgamations group) is the largest producer of small tractors in the world. Apart from these yesteryear business houses, there are several entrepreneurship success stories in the new millennium such as Lion Dates, Sakthi Masala, Ramraj Cotton, Cavin Kare etc. Despite their successful business models most of these companies do not get enough media coverage nor are any case studies done on these companies.

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 has 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, the rebel 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 denomination 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 Course, which is an two-year senior secondary education course that succeeds the tenth grade (known

as SSLC or SSC in such states, equivalent to sophomore in the US system) and precedes to the completion of an Senior Secondary Course. The First Year of the PUC is commonly referred to as 1st PUC or Class 11th, (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 2nd PUC or Class 12th (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 12th 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 11th and 12th 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 10th. Also, this type of Junior Collegiate Education or PUC/Intermediate Course education for Senior Secondary Classes (Classes 11th -12th) exists only in the education boards of some Indian states as majority of national and state education boards provide schooling till class 12th. 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 "2nd PUC (Class 12th) 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 nowadays 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.

Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi

Kalaignar 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. As an acclaimed 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, Thenpandi singam. He had been the undisputed king of the creative field for 64 years. Murasoli is the first child of Kalaignar 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 engaged in 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.

First reign (1969-76) Karunanidhi's first reign 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, wherein 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 48th 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 MG 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 Fundraising Scheme was launched by Karunanidhi in the presence of the then Governor KK 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 hour 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 improved 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.
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- 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 Tamil Nadu government will be headed by the retired Justice R Thanikachalam. The term of retired Justice MS Janarthnam, 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 Writ 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 per cent 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 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, Namakku Namma Thittam, Anna Marumalarchi Thittam and (MLACDS) member of Legislative Assembly constituency Development scheme and Periyar Memorial Samathuvapruam, Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme, Anjugam Ammaiyar Memorial Inter – Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme, Adi Draviders and Tribals Welfare Scheme, Labour Welfare Scheme, Importance of Social Change 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 Backward Class	Most Backward Communities (MBC)	13%	20%	
	Denotified Community (DNC)	7%		
Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Casts (Others)	15%	18%	
	Only for (Arunthathiyar)	3%		
Scheduled Tribes		1% No Sub-Categories	1%	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Total Reservation Percentage			69%	

Salem Steel plant

On 15 May 1972, the Government of India decided to set up 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 C N 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

here. 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 underprivileged groups and give them with representation in government employment and educational institutions. He implemented the "Manu Needhi Thittam", 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 'Kannoli Thittam" 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.

Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1990, sec 2 with effect from 25-3-1989

Aim and Objectives

The aim of the 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 in Tamil Nadu.
- 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 Tamil Nadu.
- 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 in order 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 predeceased child of a predeceased son or of a predeceased 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 notwithstanding 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 s 29A or s 29B 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 howsoever and whenever acquire by her, but subject to the qualification mentioned in sub-s.

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.

- Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.
- 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 Tamil Nadu is among the first states that provided 50% reservation for women in local bodies, and late chief minister J Jayalalithaa, went a step further and announced two consecutive terms for women in 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 novices, 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 their request, they met opposition leader J Jayalalithaa and made the representation.

“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 18th 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 vandalised 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

Kalaignar 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.

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Financial Assistance for Marriage of Poor Girls

Kalaignar 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 alleviate

financial burdens. This reflects his commitment to maternal and child health and the welfare of marginalized communities.

In most communities, it is a customary cultural requirement for a girl to wear “Thirumangalyam” made of gold during marriage and the parents celebrate the marriage function according to their customs and cultural backgrounds. However, parents from economically weaker sections are not able to cope with the burden of expenses towards the marriage of their daughters. In order to help such parents and to encourage them to educate their daughters till the right age, Marriage Assistance Schemes were introduced by the Government. Five Marriage Assistance Schemes are implemented to help the daughters of poor parents, orphan girls, widows who re-marry, widows daughter’s marriage and inter-caste married couples.

Eligibility Criteria for availing assistance under the five Marriage Assistance Schemes

Scheme-I

Education Qualification: The bride should have studied 10th Std pass, Bride should have studied up to V Std in case of Scheduled Tribe. Cash Assistance: Rs25,000 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 8gm Gold Coin

Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiya Ninaivu Higher Education Assurance Scheme

From the year 2022-23, Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiya Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme has been revamped as Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiya Higher Education Assurance Scheme. Under this scheme, all girls who studied in Govt Schools from 6th Std till 12th 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. Dharmambal Ammaiya Ninaivu 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 8 gram 22 carat gold coin. There is no income ceiling and educational qualification prescribed to avail benefit under this scheme. The degree / diploma

holders are given 50,000, out of which, 30,000 is given through ECS and Rs.20,000 is given as National Savings Certificate along with 8 gram 22 carat gold coin.

E.V.R. Maniammaiya Ninaivu 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.

Annai Therasa Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme For Orphan Girls

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 8 gram 22 carat gold coin are given to beneficiaries and for Graduate a sum of Rs.50,000/- along with 8gm Gold Coin are given to beneficiaries.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme

The bride should have studied 10th Std pass. Cash assistance 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.

Types of Inter-caste Marriage

Category – I : Either of the spouse of the Inter-caste married couples should be from Scheduled caste or Scheduled Tribe while the 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.

Increase of Infrastructure

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.

Progress in Teacher Training

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 Uzhavar Santhai

Kalaignar pioneered Uzhavar Santhais, 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

Kalaignar 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 Kalaignar'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 384,967 to 1,245,928.

Industrial Expansion and Reopening of Enterprises

Kalaignar 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 Kalaignar'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.

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 (Amma Unavagam) Aiadm
- To Welfare Measures By J. Jayalalitha:
- To Infrastructure Development And Rainwater Harvesting:

AIADMK

All India Dravidian Progressive Federation, Regional political party of India, principally in Tamil Nadu 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 Munnetra Kazhagam; 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 into 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 the leftist parties, and won nine seats. In the 2014 Lok Sabha polls, the AIADMK had its best outing yet, garnering 37 seats and becoming the third largest party in the chamber.

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, Madarasas 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. Foodgrains (rice) @ 100 gm per child per school day for primary children (1st std to 5th std) and @ 150 gm for upper primary (6th std to 10th std) is provided.
- d. Eggs are served to all children from 1st std to 10th std on all 5 working days. Colouring scheme for eggs for each day of the week, with impression “TamilNadu Arasu” (Tamilnadu Government) to prevent pilferage and staleness.
- e. Banana weighing 100 gms 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. 20 gms 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 midday 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 employees 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 the reservation 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 a law, and the then President of India, Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma gave his assent to it in July 1994. Furthermore, 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 protection still remains. The case against the enhanced 69% reservation is still pending in the Supreme Court, as the reservation elsewhere 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 someone donates some money and students

are given free food and sometimes 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 Widespread 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 is 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 a 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 quality 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 throughout India.

Market-driven competition in higher education

When the students who seek admission to specific courses in colleges 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 engineering 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 them in the 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 Commonwealth 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 to take 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, may be 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 Januarys 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 frontrunner 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 Jayalalithaa 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 19th 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 orientalist 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 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, was 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 a 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

WHEREAS 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.

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.

Making a suo motu 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 Rs 800 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 Rs 6,000 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 policemen, 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 are 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 Jayalalithaa 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 this 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 300000 units, HCL's share of the pie is 200000 while Wipro has got to supply 50000. The Kolkata-based RP Infosystems would provide 75000 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 feticide in a community. The chilling report recorded how newborn girls were sacrificed at the altar of abject 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 date¹ 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 Rs 12.50 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 as to 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 mode¹ 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 Projects every public agency designated by the Board to implement a Project shall be a procuring entity under the Tender Act (Tamil Nadu Act 43 of 1998): 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 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 stake holders 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 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 Rain water Harvesting with the participation of SHGs, NGOs.

Action plan for harvesting campus rain water

- Provision of rain water harvesting structures would also been 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, belongs 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 water demand
- More dependence on ground water use
- Over exploitation of ground water
- 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 :

- Water spreading
- Recharge through pits, trenches, wells, shafts
- Rooftop collection of rainwater
- Roadtop collection of rainwater
- Induced recharge from surface water bodies.

Benefits of Artificial Recharge in Urban Areas :

- Improvement in infiltration and reduction in run-off.
- Improvement in groundwater levels and yields.
- Reduces strain on Special Village Panchayats/ Municipal / Municipal Corporation water supply
- Improvement in groundwater quality
- Estimated quantity of additional recharge from 100 sq. m. roof top area is 55.000 liters.

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 MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM

Party shall BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE 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 be 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 life¹. 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, 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 Film star 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 CN 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 purty leaders like CN Annadurai, M. Karunanidhi used drama and cinemas also depict position of women.

They stood for women liberation and their empowerment. MGR to act 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 way 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 it's 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 11 std 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 banks and financing institutions and public sector undertakings of Tamil Nadu. An industrial estate was proposed to be set up exclusively for women. The prospective women entrepreneurs will be allotted sheds in the industrial estate to set up 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, screen printing, 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 Proofreading, 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 per cent 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 lakhs were allotted to 156 institutions.

Marriage Assistance Scheme

E.V.R. Maniamaiyar 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 healthcare 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, healthcare, 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.

Discusses in detail the question pertaining to policy priorities by presenting 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 indirectly 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 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.

Self Assessment Questions

1. Assessment Of Educational Reforms In Congress And AIADMK Administrations.

2. Socio-Economic Impact Of Welfare Measures By DMK And AIADMK

Recommended Books

- Rajaram .P The justice Party: A Historical Perspective,1916-1937
- Venkatesan. G. Tharkala Thamizhaga Varalaru (Tamil)
- Rajmohan Gandhi., Rajaji:A Life
- Narasimhan. V.K., Kamaraj A Study
- Sandhya Ravishankar., Karunanidhi: A Life in Politics
- Vasanthi., A Lone Empress: A Portrait of Jayalalitha