



UNIT 9
DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATION IN
TAMIL NADU
GROUP 4

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Syllabus

UNIT–IX: Development Administration in Tamil Nadu

- (i) Human Development Indicators in Tamil Nadu and a comparative assessment across the Country – Impact of Social Reform Movements in the Socio - Economic Development of Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Political parties and Welfare schemes for various sections of people – Rationale behind Reservation Policy and access to Social Resources - Economic trends in Tamil Nadu – Role and impact of social welfare schemes in the Socio - Economic Development of Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) Social Justice and Social Harmony as the Cornerstones of Socio-Economic Development.
- (iv) Education and Health Systems in Tamil Nadu.
- (v) Geography of Tamil Nadu and its impact on Economic growth.
- (vi) Achievements of Tamil Nadu in various fields.
- (vii) e-Governance in Tamil Nadu.



Chapter 1

Human Development Indicators in Tamil Nadu

Introduction

Human development paradigm, based on Sen's capability approach, has been recognised as a necessary corrective to growth-centric approaches to development, in view of limited trickle-down powers of market forces to spread benefits of growth and alleviate poverty. The capability approach provides a conceptual foundation for privileging the domain of human development, defined as a process of enlarging people's choices and enhancing human capabilities and freedoms, enabling them to live a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge and a decent standard of living, and participate in community life and decisions that affect their lives. Therefore, development is about removing obstacles to attaining such freedoms, such as illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms. The State is responsible for ensuring that access to entitlements is equitable, sufficient and universal. The HDI (human development index) is a composite index encompassing three core dimensions of human development—health, education and income—and it is used for measuring achievements in these areas. Human development provides insights for prioritising investment of public resources for improvement of overall human well-being and enhancing people's capabilities and opportunities. An implication of this emphasis is that the State has to focus not merely on economic growth but assume responsibility for investments in education, health and social security, protecting citizens' rights and ensuring equality before law. Simultaneously, it also means paying attention to, and investing in basic amenities that help promote better livelihoods, enhance efficiency, and create more socially or public owned facilities to be accessed by all.

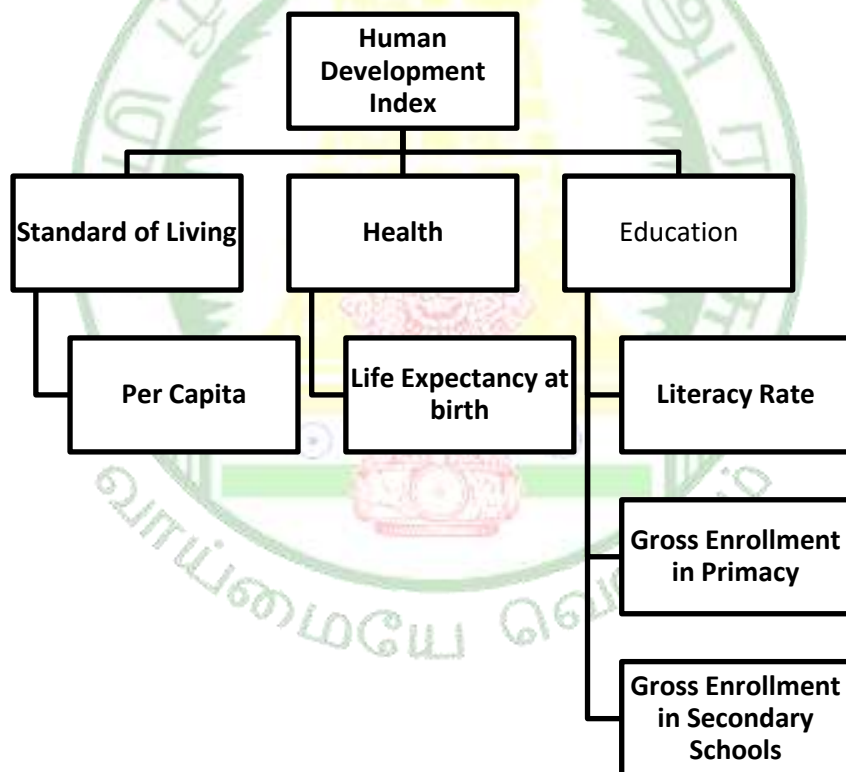
It is assumed that once the core dimensions of human development and capabilities to attain them are achieved, peoples' economic opportunities will automatically get widened in the development process. Subsequently, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) enlarged the understanding of human development by incorporating aspects, such as use of more comprehensive measures of poverty (MPI or Multi Poverty Index), gender inequality (GII or Gender Inequality Index), food security (FSI or Food Security Index) and child development (CDI or Child Development Index). Although the dimensions have remained the same, the measurement of human development is now broad based and considers several additional

indicators. In Tamil Nadu, seen from the above perspective of development, several social security programmes have been implemented under different sectors and for different marginalised population groups, which had and are expected to have far-reaching implications for human development. In order to understand the status and regional variations in human development and its related aspects across districts in the State, different indices such as HDI, GII, CDI, FSI and MPI have been computed.

Human Development Index

Following the UNDP methodology, the index captures achievements across the three basic capabilities of health, education and living standards. The indicators that are used for deriving HDI at the district level are as follows:

Human Development Index: Components



Human Development Index: Inter-district Variations

The HDI has been calculated for all the districts using PCI (per capita income) as a determinant of the standard of living. Health indicator is measured using the life expectancy at birth, and access to knowledge is assessed by considering the literacy rate and GER (gross enrolment ratios) at the primary and secondary levels. Table 1.1 provides a list of the five best and five worst performing districts across the various indicators mentioned above. Table 1.1

indicates inter-district variations in the three basic indicators of human development. Kanyakumari district is in the top five districts with respect to PCI, life expectancy at birth and literacy rate. Kancheepuram, which also has a high PCI, does not fall in the top-five category in health and gross enrolment indicators. Tiruppur district, despite ranking high in PCI, performs poorly in health and education. While such anomalies across these dimensions exist in some districts, there are districts, like Ariyalur, which ranks among the bottom five districts in most parameters, such as PCI, literacy rate and GER for primary school. Clearly, interventions in such districts need to be more broad-based, as opposed to designing sector-specific interventions in districts such as Tiruppur that have high living standards but without comparable attainments in health or education. Computation of the district level human development indices reveal the following pattern of ranking presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.1

Top and Bottom Five Districts in Human Development Indicators

Table Indicators	Top 5	Bottom 5 (from lowest to higher)
Standard of living: Per Capita Income	Kanyakumari Kancheepuram Tiruppur Virudhunagar Tiruvallur	Ariyalur Perambalur Thiruvavur Villupuram Theni
Life Expectancy at Birth	Chennai Kanyakumari Coimbatore Thoothukudi Krishnagiri	Tiruppur The Nilgiris Theni Nagapattinam Madurai
Literacy Rate	Kanyakumari Chennai Thoothukudi The Nilgiris Kancheepuram	Dharmapuri Ariyalur Villupuram Erode Salem
GER- Primary	The Nilgiris Ramanathapuram Perambalur Pudukottai Tiruvavur	Tiruppur Ariyalur Chennai Tiruvanamalai Cuddalore
GER – Secondary	Dharmapuri Nagapattinam Perambalur Thanjavur Krishnagiri	Erode Karur Villupuram Chennai Tiruvanamalai

Source: Calculated from data provided by the Departments, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2013-14.

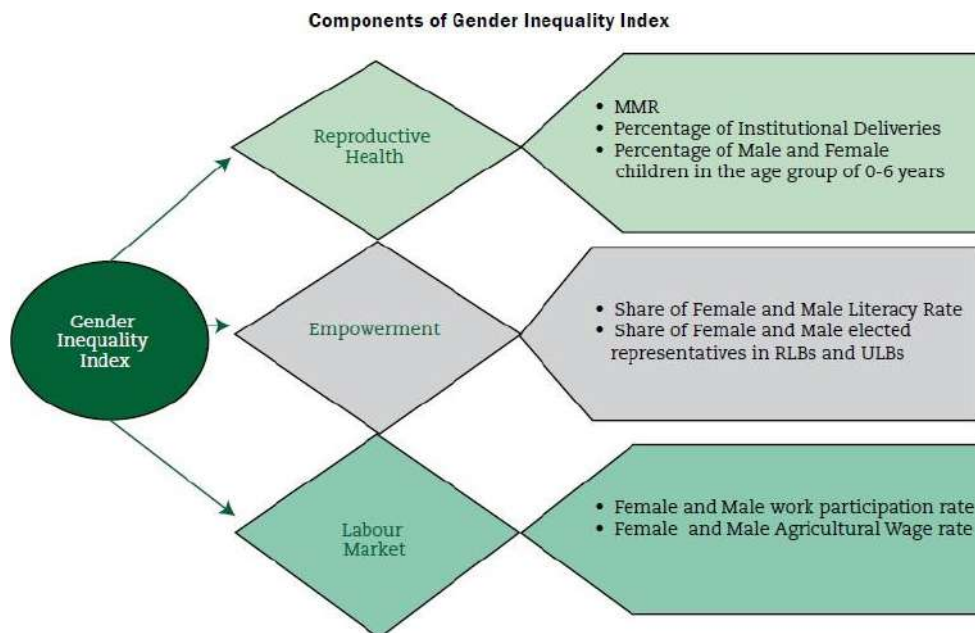
Kanyakumari is the district with the highest HDI and Ariyalur has the lowest HDI. Thoothukudi, with high life expectancy at birth and high literacy rate, finds itself in the top five districts. Ariyalur and Perambalur, due to its PCI being so low, are placed in the bottom five districts. Coimbatore, in spite of its high degree of industrialisation and PCI, does not figure in the top five districts with high HDI. It goes on to show that high PCI does not necessarily translate into high human development indices, unless accompanied by investments made in the education, health and other social sectors.

Table 1.2.

HDI Index Top and Bottom Five Districts		
<i>HDI Index</i>		
<i>District</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
<i>Top 5 Districts</i>		
Kanyakumari	0.944	1
Virudhunagar	0.855	2
Thoothukudi	0.852	3
Chennai	0.847	4
Kancheepuram	0.845	5
<i>Bottom 5 Districts</i>		
Thiruvarur	0.568	28
Villupuram	0.561	29
Theni	0.539	30
Perambalur	0.447	31
Ariyalur	0.282	32

Gender Inequality Index

Disadvantages and discrimination faced by women and girls in the domains of access to health, education and the labour market foster gender inequalities in human development achievement. Equality between men and women exists, when both sexes have equal share in the distribution of power and influence; have equal possibilities for financial resources through businesses opportunities; enjoy equal access to education and the opportunity to develop personal ambitions, interests and talents; share responsibility for the home and children; and are completely free from coercion, intimidation and gender-based violence at work and at home (Engelman, 2009).

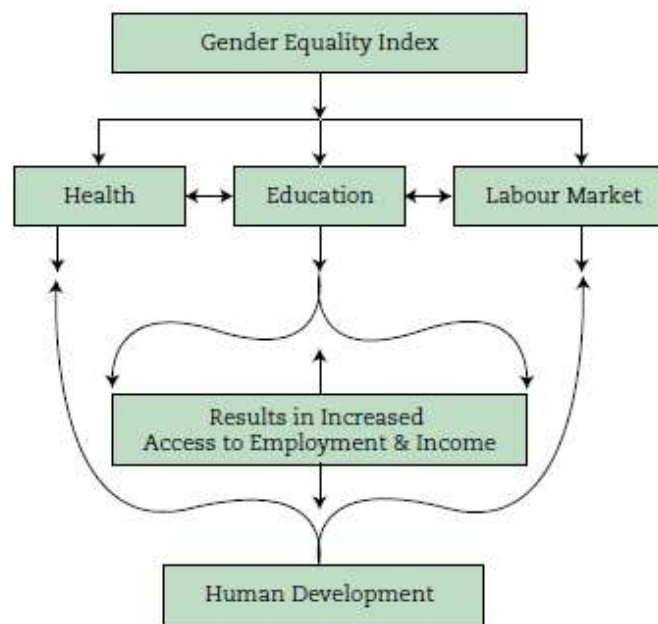


Gender equality in health, education and labour market directly contributes towards increased access to employment and income earnings, and also a greater participation in decision-making process, thereby leading to human development. In turn, increased human development may also help in reducing gender inequality. Therefore, policies focusing on women’s empowerment and aiming to bring them at par with men have become most prominent in the developing economies.

GII measures the loss in potential of human development due to inequality between female and male achievements. As it reflects inequality, a value of zero represents no inequality and that of one represents the highest level of inequality in a society. The NDP report of 2010 has brought out the GII index for all countries. For measuring GII, three dimensions are considered by the report. They are:

1. Reproductive health
2. Empowerment
3. Labour market

Linkages between Gender Equality and Human Development



The health dimension is measured by three indicators: child sex ratio, MMR (maternal mortality ratio) and the percentage of institutional deliveries. The empowerment dimension is also measured by an indicator for political participation through differentials in the male-female share of elected representatives. In the domain of literacy, differentials in male female literacy rates are used. The labour dimension is measured by male and female participation in the workforce and also the corresponding wage rates. The GII is designed to derive the extent to which achievements in these aspects of human development are eroded by gender inequality, and

to provide empirical foundations for policy analysis and advocacy efforts. The following table identifies the top ranking and low ranking districts in terms of GII. The GII of the State is the best in Nilgiris district where gender inequality is closest to zero (0.036), and inequality is the most in Ariyalur district which registers an index value of 0.118. In Ariyalur district, most of the gender-related indicators—female literacy rates and female agricultural wages—are low. A lower score in terms of indicators relating to capabilities, livelihood and empowerment has widened gender inequality in the district. Importantly, it should be noted that Ariyalur ranks low in overall human development indices as well, thus indicating an overlap of deprivations among women in the district. Kanyakumari has the highest health indicators in terms of low MMR and high institutional deliveries, but due to other factors, its position has moved to the middle level at rank 12. Kanyakumari's inequality is more in the livelihood indicator as one finds that female wage rate is only half of the male and their workforce participation rate is also much lower. Although participation rates may not actually indicate loss of economic power as revealed by microlevel studies, it is a conventionally used indicator. Madurai is one of the districts with high MMR and so it is placed within the bottom five districts in GII. Virudhunagar has the highest female political representation, while Nilgiris registers the lowest. Female agricultural wage was the highest in Salem (₹258.11) and lowest in Villupuram (₹74.88). The latter is a contributing factor for Villupuram district in order to be featured among districts with the highest levels of gender inequality. Female workforce participation rate is the highest in Perambalur and lowest in Kancheepuram.

Table 1.3

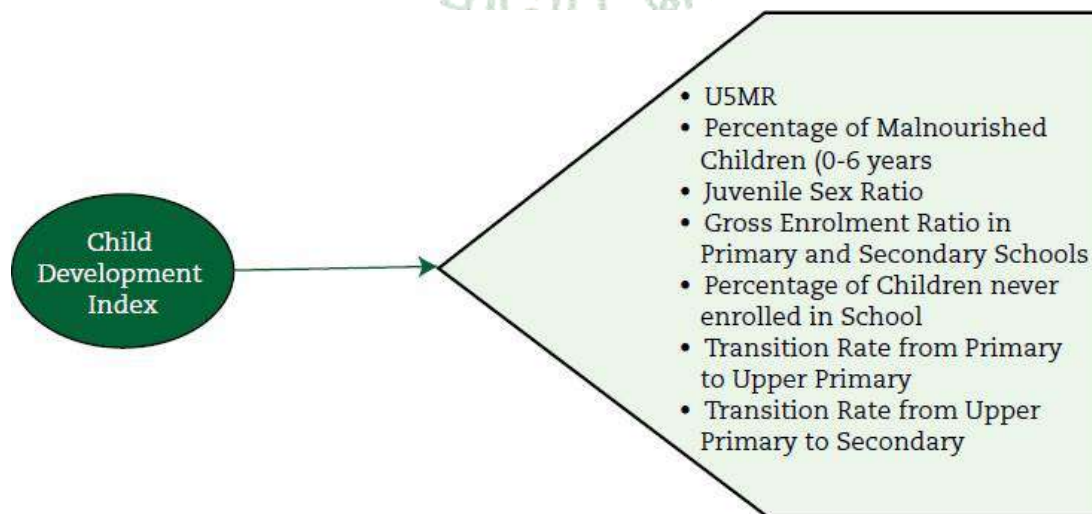
GII Index								
District	Index	Rank	District	Index	Rank	District	Index	Rank
Top 5 Districts			Middle 5 Districts			Bottom 5 Districts		
The Nilgiris	0.036	1	Erode	0.065	11	Chennai	0.111	28
Virudhunagar	0.048	2	Kanyakumari	0.066	12	Madurai	0.112	29
Vellore	0.051	3	Karur	0.07	13	Vilupuram	0.113	30
Nammakkal	0.054	4	Tiruppur	0.07	14	Sivaganga	0.114	31
Perambalur	0.057	5	Dharmapuri	0.074	15	Ariyalur	0.118	32

Source: Calculated from data provided by the Departments, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2014-15.

Child Development Index

Children are the potential assets of a nation. Integrated development is quite important during their childhood, the period during which most of their cognitive, emotional and social skills and physical development as individuals, takes place. Computation of CDI helps policy makers to promote and develop public policies dedicated towards the development of children. The CDI was developed by the “Save the Children” campaign in the United Kingdom (UK), in 2008, with the contributions of Terry McKinley, Director of the Centre for Development Policy and Research at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, with support from Katerina Kyrili. The indicators of CDI conventionally used are related to health, nutrition and education. The selected indicators are chosen because they are easily available, commonly understood, and clearly indicative of children’s well-being. At the international level, the three indicators used for measuring CDI are:

Figure: Child Development Index



Health: Under-five mortality rate (the probability of dying between birth and five years of age, expressed as a percentage on a scale of 0 to 340 deaths per 1,000 live births). This means that a zero score in this component equals an under-five mortality rate of 0 deaths per 1,000 live births, and a score of 100 implies a upper bound of 340 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Nutrition: The percentage of children below five years who are moderately or severely under weight. The common definition of moderately or severely under-weight, which has been used, is being below two standard deviations of the median weight for age of the reference population.

Education: The percentage of primary school aged children who are not enrolled in school. The set of indicators used for computing the CDI in Tamil Nadu are given in **Figure**. It may be observed that the indicators used for computing CDI across the districts are different from the ones suggested above for the reason that the State has taken significant steps in the education and health sectors over past few decades, and these need to be captured in the measurement of CDI. **Table 1.4** gives the five best and worst performing districts in the State in terms of CDI.

Table 1.4 : Five best and worst performing districts in the State

CDI Index		
District	Index	Rank
Top 5 Districts		
Kanyakumari	0.872	1
Coimbatore	0.745	2
Thoothukudi	0.712	3
Thanjavur	0.71	4
Sivaganga	0.706	5
Bottom 5 Districts		
Ramanathapuram	0.528	28
Vellore	0.523	29
Krishnagiri	0.474	30
Tiruvannamalai	0.426	31
Ariyalur	0.41	32

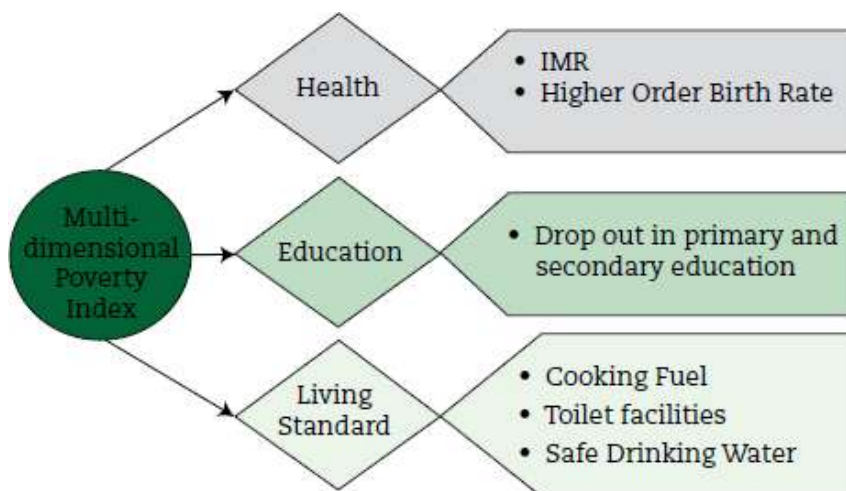
Source: Calculated from data provided by the Departments, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2013-14.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI (multidimensional poverty index) measures indicate not only proportion of

people deprived that is, the incidence of poverty, but also the degree or intensity of deprivation for each poor household, thus providing us with a better understanding of the dimensions of deprivation. Both the incidence and intensity of these deprivations provide critical information for understanding and intervening in poverty alleviation.

Figure: Multidimensional Poverty Index



Economic growth that does not generate sufficient decent employment is unlikely to foster human development. In addition to money metric measures, efforts have been underway since 2010 so as to come up with additional measures for understanding ways in which the poor face overlapping deprivations across several dimensions, such as health, education and living standards. Such an understanding can help to better address poverty reduction and achievement of millennium development goals (MDGs). The MPI has seven indicators two for health, two for education and three for standard of living. The three standard MDG indicators that are related to health and living standards, and which particularly affect women are access to clean drinking water, access to improved sanitation and use of clean cooking fuel. A person has access to clean drinking water, if the water source is any of the following types: piped water, public tap, bore hole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rain water. Also, the source must be within a distance of 30-minutes walk (round trip). A person is considered to have access to improved sanitation if the household has some type of flush toilet or latrine, or ventilated improved pit, or composting toilet, provided that they are not shared. If a household does not satisfy these conditions, then it is considered to be deprived in sanitation. All standard of living indicators actually refer to the means to achieve better standards and are not direct measures of its

functioning. Further, most indicators are related to MDGs, which provide stronger grounds for their inclusion. MPI can thus help in designing and formulating policies that are more effective in addressing poverty by identifying interconnections, monitoring impacts and allocations of resources effectively. The performance of districts on these parameters is given in Table 1.5 and spatially illustrated in Figure. It is evident from the above table that Dharmapuri has the highest multidimensional poverty index and Kancheepuram ranks the lowest.

Table 1.5

MPI Index		
District	Index	Rank
Top 5 Districts		
Kancheepuram	0.34	1
Chennai	0.34	2
Cuddalore	0.38	3
Coimbatore	0.41	4
Nagapattiam	0.41	5
Bottom 5 Districts		
Ariyalur	0.62	28
Virudhunagar	0.62	29
Ramanathapuram	0.63	30
Perambalur	0.63	31
Dharmapuri	0.7	32

Source: Calculated from data provided by the Departments, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2013-14.

The table also indicates that Dharmapuri, Perambalur, Virudhunagar and Ariyalur are the districts with the largest proportion of population in severe poverty, requiring targeted interventions. Dharmapuri has poor health, education and also standard of living indicators, high infant mortality rate (IMR) and low sanitation coverage. Perambalur, Virudhunagar and Ariyalur are also districts which have multiple deprivations in terms of health, education and standard of living. Kancheepuram and Chennai have the least level of deprivations, and both of them appear to be highly urbanised, well connected and have greater access to education and health facilities. The table on MPI values indicates that they are not highly divergent and many of the districts' values lie close together, indicating that even in the district with the lowest multidimensional poverty, there is scope for improving the values.

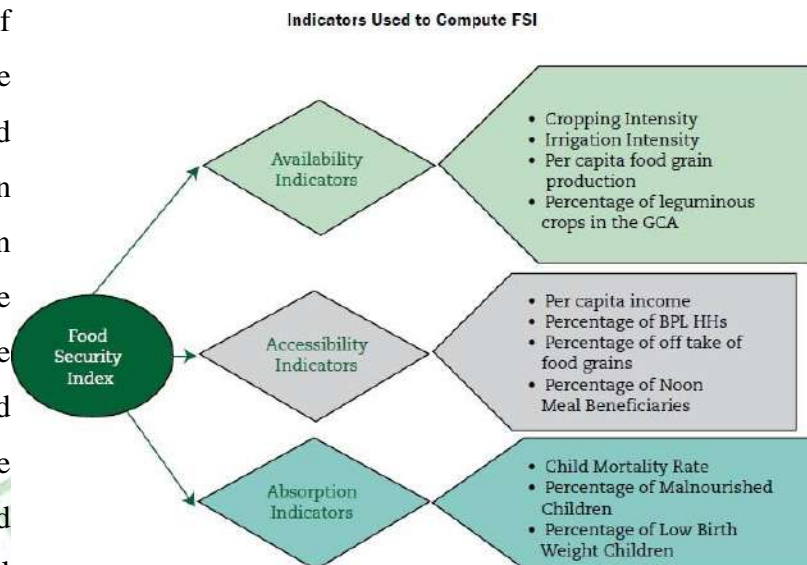
Food Security Index

In India, the dimension of food security is important despite attaining self-sufficiency in food production. Though there has been a considerable improvement in productivity and production of rice and wheat, we have not been able to eliminate chronic hunger and poverty. Understanding of the different dimensions of food security, therefore, is of critical

importance. The concept of food security in the Indian context has been increasingly refined during the last 50 years. After World War II, food security meant building emergency grain reserves and ensuring the physical availability of food in the market. After the onset of green revolution in the late 1960s, it became obvious that economic access to food is equally important to ensure food security at the household level.

During the 1980s, the principle of social access was emphasised, with special reference to marginalised communities and gender discrimination. After the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) conference in Rio de Janeiro, there has been an increasing recognition of the role of environmental factors in food security. The ecological foundations essential for sustained agricultural progress are increasingly under stress due to human activities. One of the early initiatives in assessing the food security scenario in the country was the release of a series of Atlases by M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) that looked into the food security in rural and urban areas and also the Sustainability of Food Security atlas of India. Ensuring food security is an overall objective of development programmes in most developing economies like India. Several problems, such as hunger, malnutrition, under-nutrition and poverty, arise due to food insecurity. Food security and poverty are inextricably linked as Figure.

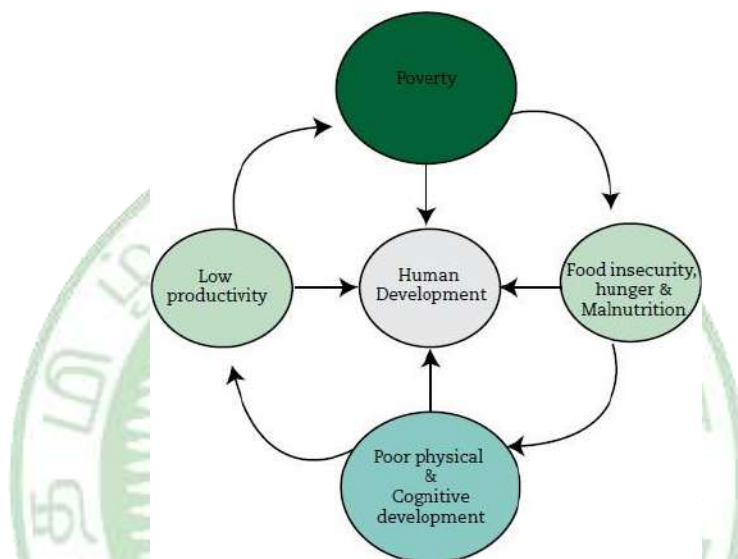
At the global level, there has been a positive association between food security and human development. Countries with high status of food security, such as the USA, UK and China, have fared better in the attainment of human development as compared to those ones



with low status of food security, such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. This implies that food security plays an important role in achieving better human development outcomes.

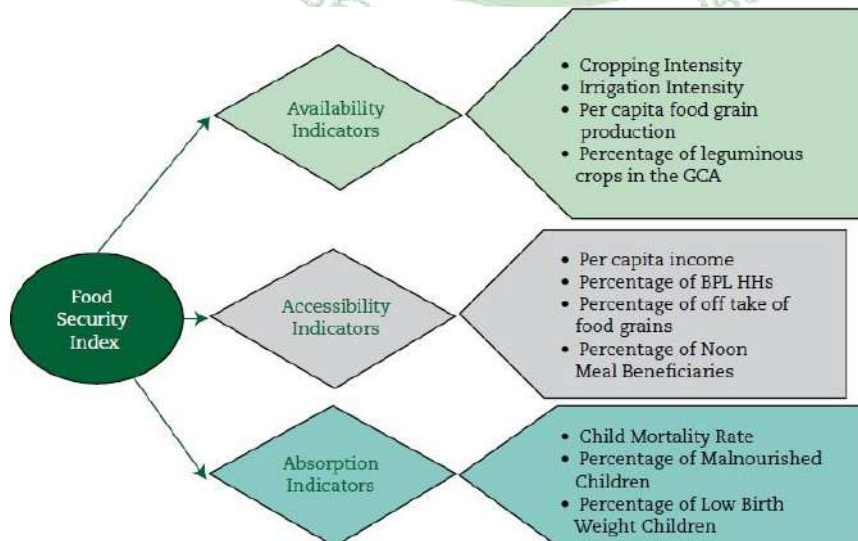
Despite a significant reduction in the incidence of poverty, chronic food insecurity persists in a significant proportion of the population. It has been possible to resolve the problem of food security by offering universal PDS and maintaining sufficient buffer stocks. Yet, there are areas that are food insecure and undernourished.

Figure : Association between Food insecurity and Poverty



The limitation is not food supply, but food distribution. Careful consideration of food security requires moving beyond food availability and recognising low incomes of the poor. It is also important to identify the choices that households and regions face, including exploitation of natural resources when incomes fall short.

Figure: Indicators Used to Compute FSI



Substantial human resources are wasted due to malnutrition-related diseases. The set of indicators (**Figure: Indicators Used to Compute FSI**) used for computing the FSI are as follows: Food Security has three components—availability, accessibility and absorption. Availability of food indicates the physical presence of food or domestic production of Foodgrain from agriculture or allied sector in a particular region or place in certain duration and with given technology inventory levels. Accessibility of food refers to acquiring adequate amounts of food through production and stocks, in turn interlinking with the ability of people to obtain food, either through production, purchase or transfers. These components of food security are directly linked with economic ability of the population to afford the sufficient food for their survival. Last component of food security, absorption of food, is defined as a household's ability to absorb and metabolise the nutrients and appropriate nutritional content of the food consumed; and ability of the body to use it effectively. The average per capita availability of rice, from the State's own harvests in the 1980-81 to 1989-90 period, was 98.6 kg but has since then dropped to an average of 84.6 kg for the period 2000-01 to 2006-07. Looking at district-wise food security, there are clear differences in the levels of FSI across districts on FSI indicates the presence of variations with reference to availability, access and absorption. The Delta districts and granaries of Tamil Nadu are high on the availability indicators, but rank low on access and absorption indicators. The variations in FSI are between 0.58 in Tiruvarur to 0.23 in the Nilgiris. In terms of accessibility, Karur has the highest rank, with the lowest rank accorded to Perambalur.

This is because Perambalur has poor purchasing power. Kanyakumari has the highest rank in absorption levels as the district has high health indicators, while Tiruvanamalai has the lowest rank given the high levels of malnourishment. Tiruvarur, Kanyakumari, Nagapatinam, Tiruvallur and Tiruppur are districts with the top five ranks in FSI. Kanyakumari, despite low availability, has high degree of access and absorption levels. The district of Tiruvallur has more or less equal levels of availability, access and absorption. Tiruppur has high absorption levels, although access and availability remain low. The bottom five districts in FSI are: the Nilgiris, Perambalur, Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram and Villupuram. These districts have problems with respect to availability, access and absorption. Except the Nilgiris, the other districts are mostly dry in nature where cultivation is rainfed, and they face problems related to availability of Foodgrains, along with poor access and low consumption levels. The Nilgiris has low availability because it mostly falls in the hilly terrain and cultivation in the region is mostly plantation type and involves high value horticultural crops. The Food Insecurity Atlas of urban

India brought out by MSSRF in 2006 points out that the urban poor are not significantly better off than their rural counterparts. It also highlights that urban calorie intake tends to be lower than that in the rural zones, with absorption levels influenced by sanitation levels and other environmental factors.

Table 1.6: differences in the levels of FSI across districts

FSI Index		
District	Index	Rank
Top 5 Districts		
Thiruvarur	0.58	1
Kanyakumari	0.562	2
Nagapattiam	0.524	3
Thiruvallur	0.511	4
Tiruppur	0.487	5
Bottom 5 Districts		
Villupuram	0.333	27
Ramanathapuram	0.286	28
Virudhunagar	0.268	29
Perambalur	0.267	30
The Nilgiris	0.226	31

Source: Calculated from data provided by the Departments, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2013-14.

Conclusion

Progress made in the State has been accompanied by demographic changes, along with improvements in literacy levels and reductions in total fertility rate. In addition to core human development parameters, has sought to highlight inter-district variations across other critical parameters for ensuring sustained improvements in overall well-being such as gender inequality, child development, multidimensional poverty and food security indices. Districts like Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi and Coimbatore seem to be faring well in many of the indices, while those like Ariyalur, Perambalur and Villupuram perform poorly. Although some marginal changes are observed overtime with the inclusion of Virudhunagar district in the top five districts, regional variations have more or less persisted over the decade. Despite sustained overall improvements, observes sharp inter-district differences across various dimensions of human development. Some of the districts with low levels of human development also rank low

across other indices. Gender inequalities in well-being persist in the State across all three dimensions. Despite being one of the better performing states in terms of human development, there are significant inter-district and intra-district disparities even in the high HDI districts. As regards to the inter-relationship of different components of the HDI, many districts had varying levels of correlation. Indicators of CDI show scope for improvement and this is particularly relevant as it will have an impact on the next generation of TamilNadu. The multidimensional poverty index highlights not only inter-district variations that partially overlap with those in levels of human development, but along with indicators of food absorption, it also puts the spotlight on the relatively lower levels of sanitation that the State must take into account to formulate appropriate policy intervention.

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Chapter 2

Impact of Social Reform Movements in the Socio - Economic Development of Tamil Nadu.

Introduction

Europeans established their political power over Indian subcontinent in the latter half of the eighteenth century. While they were concerned with annexing India, by the beginning of the nineteenth century they were reordering Indian society. New revenue settlements were made. Influenced by British Utilitarian ideas and evangelicals they also tried to impose their cultural superiority over the Indian people. This caused a reaction among the Indians. During the nineteenth century, educated Indians from different parts of the country began to feel the humiliation and responded by seeking their socio-cultural identity from their past. However, they understood some merits in the colonial arguments and were ready to reform. It resulted in the social and religious reform movements in modern India. This particular historical development is also identified as the Indian renaissance. Renaissance is an ideological and cultural phenomenon. It is closely tied to modernity, rationalism and the progressive movement of the society. Critical thinking is at its root. This ideology of humanism stimulated creative energy in all spheres of social life and knowledge such as language, literature, philosophy, music, painting, architecture, etc.

Tamil Renaissance

The cultural hegemony of colonialism and the rise of humanism brought several changes in the socio-cultural life of the Indian subcontinent. Modern Tamil Nadu too experienced such a historical transition. Tamil language and culture played a significant role in their identity construction. The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages, etc... underpinned the process of Tamil renaissance. Although religious literature was taken up predominantly for publication in the early years after the advent of printing technology, things began to change gradually. Works that can be described as secular were taken up for publishing.

Advent of the Printing Technology

Tamil was the first non-European language that went into print. As early as in 1578, Tamil book, *Thambiran Vanakkam*, was published from Goa. In 1709, a full-fledged printing

press had been established thanks to Ziegenbalg in Tranquebar. *Thirukkural* was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812. This led the resurgence of interest among Tamil scholars in publishing the more ancient Tamil classics around that period. In the nineteenth century, Tamil scholars like C.W. Damotharanar (1832–1901), and U.V. Swaminathar (1855–1942) spent their lifetime in the rediscovery of the Tamil classics. C. W. Damotharanar collected and edited different palm-leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammar and literature. His editions included such texts as *Tolkappiyam*, *Viracholiyam*, *Iraiyana-Akapporul*, *Ilakkana Vilakkam*, *Kaliththokai* and *Chulamani*. U.V. Swaminathar, a student of Meenakshi sundaranar, took efforts to publish the classical texts such as *Civakachinthamani* (1887), *Paththupattu* (1889), *Chilapathikaram* (1892), *Purananuru* (1894), *Purapporul-Venpa-Malai* (1895), *Manimekalai* (1898), *Ainkurunuru* (1903) and *Pathitrupathu* (1904). The publication of these ancient literary texts created an awareness among the Tamil people about their historical tradition, language, literature and religion. Modern Tamils founded their social and cultural identity on the ancient Tamil classics, collectively called the Sangam literature. In 1816, F.W. Ellis (1777–1819) who founded the College of Fort St George, formulated the theory that the south Indian languages belonged to a separate family which was unrelated to the Indo-Aryan family of languages. Robert Caldwell (1814–1891) expanded this argument in a book titled, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages*, in 1856. He established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil. Tamil intellectuals of this period identified the fundamental differences between Tamil/Dravidian/Egalitarian and Sanskrit/Aryan/Brahmanism. They argued that Tamil was a language of Dravidian people, who are non-Brahmin and their social life was casteless, gender-sensitised and egalitarian. Tamil renaissance contributed to the origin and growth of Dravidian consciousness in the Tamil country. These ideas are exemplified in the Tamil invocation song in the play, *Manonmaniya* written by P.Sundaranar (1855–1897).

Ramalinga Adigal (1823–1874)

Ramalinga Adigal popularly known as Vallalar, questioned the existing Hindu religious orthodoxy.

Abraham Pandithar (1859–1919)

Abraham Pandithar gave prominence to Tamil music and published books on the history of Tamil music. C.W. Damotharanar, U.V. Swaminathar, Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram (1883–1953), Parithimar Kalaignar (1870–1903), Maraimalai Adigal (1876–1950), Subramania Bharathi

(1882–1921), S. Vaiyapuri (1891–1956), and the poet Bharatidasan (1891–1964), in their own ways and through their writings, contributed to the revival of Tamil literature. Meanwhile, M. Singaravelar (1860–1946) an early pioneer in Buddhist revival, promoted communism and socialism to counter the colonial power. Pandithar Iyothethassar (1845–1914) and Periyar E.V. Ramasamy (1879–1973) held high the radical philosophy to defend the rights of the socially underprivileged and marginalised section of the people.

V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri (Parithimar Kalaigar)

V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri (1870-1903), born near Madurai, was professor of Tamil at the Madras Christian College. He was one of the earliest scholars to identify the influence of Sanskrit on Tamil, and adopted a pure Tamil name for himself : Parithimar Kalaigar. He was the first to argue that Tamil is a classical language, and demanded that the University of Madras should not call Tamil a vernacular language. Influenced by Western literary models, he introduced the sonnet form in Tamil. He also wrote novels and plays, and a number of essays on science. Tragically, he died at the young age of 33.

Maraimalai Adigal (1876–1950)

Maraimalai Adigal is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism and the founder of Tani Tamil Iyakkam (Pure Tamil Movement). He wrote commentaries on the Sangam texts, Pattinappalai and Mullaipattu. As a young man, he worked in a journal, *Siddhanta Deepika*. Later he served as a Tamil teacher in the Madras Christian College for many years. He was inclined towards non-Brahmin movement. His teachers such as P.Sundaranar and Somasundara Nayagar were key influences in his life.

Tani Tamil Iyakkam (Pure Tamil Movement)

Maraimalai Adigal promoted the use of pure Tamil words and removal of the Sanskrit influence from the Tamil language. The movement made a great impact on Tamil culture especially in language and literature. His daughter Neelambikai, played an important role in its foundation. He changed his own name Vedachalam and took on the pure Tamil name of Maraimalai Adigal. His journal *Jnanasagaram* was renamed *Arivukkadal* and his institution, *Samarasa Sanmarga Sangam*, was re-christened as *Pothu Nilai Kalakam*. Neelambikai compiled a dictionary that provided pure Tamil equivalents to Sanskrit words that had crept into Tamil vocabulary.

Rise of the Dravidian Movement

The Dravidian movement emerged as a defence of the non-Brahmins against the Brahmin dominance. An organisation called The Madras Non-Brahmin Association was founded in 1909 to help the non-Brahmin students. In 1912 C. Natesanar, a medical doctor, founded the Madras United League, later renamed as Madras Dravidian Association to support Dravidian uplift. The organisation focused on educating and supporting non-Brahmin graduates and conducting regular meetings to share their grievances. Meanwhile, Natesanar founded a hostel, the Dravidian Home, at Triplicane (Madras) in July 1916 to address the lack of hostels for the non-Brahmin students which hindered their educational development. In addition, the home had a literary society for the benefit of non-Brahmin students.

South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party)

On 20 November 1916 around 30 prominent non-Brahmin leaders including Dr. C. Natesanar, Sir Pitti Theyagarayar, T.M.Nair and Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal came together to form the South Indian Liberation Federation (SILF). In the meantime, at a meeting held in the Victoria Public Hall the Non-Brahmin Manifesto was released in December 1916. The manifesto articulated the voice of the non-Brahmin communities. The association started publishing three newspapers: *Dravidian* in Tamil, *Justice* in English and *Andhra Prakasika* in Telugu, to propagate the ideals of the Party. The first election, under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, was held in 1920 after the introduction of the Dyarchy form of government in the provinces. The Justice Party won the election and formed the first-ever Indian cabinet in Madras. A. Subbarayalu became the Chief Minister of the Madras Presidency and the party formed the government during 1920–1923 and 1923–1926. In the context of Congress Party boycotting the legislature, the Justice Party continued to remain in office till 1937 elections were held. In the 1937 elections the Indian National Congress contested the elections for the first time and trounced the Justice Party.

Programmes and Activities

The Justice Party is the fountain head of the non-Brahmin Movement in the country. The Justice Party government widened education and employment opportunities for the majority of the population and created space for them in the political sphere. The Justices removed the legal hindrances restricting inter-caste marriages and broke the barriers that prevented Depressed Classes from the use of public wells and tanks. The Justice Party government ordered that public schools accommodate the children of the Depressed Classes. Hostels were established for the

students belonging to this social group in 1923. In the meantime, the Madras legislature under the Justice Party government was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics in 1921. This resolution created space for women and thus facilitated Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar to become the first woman legislator in India in 1926. The Justice Party worked towards legislating provisions for communal representation – reservations for various communities. Two Communal Government Orders (16 September 1921 and 15 August 1922) were passed to ensure equitable distribution in appointments among various castes and communities as a part of achieving social justice. The Justice Party rule established the Staff Selection Board in 1924 for the selection of government officials and encouraged all the communities to share the administrative powers. In 1929, the Government of British India adopted the pattern and established the Public Service Commission. The Justice Party further concentrated on reforms in religious institutions. The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926 and enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become a member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

Self-Respect Movement (Suyamariyathai Iyakkam)

The Self-Respect movement advocated a casteless society devoid of rituals and differences based on birth. The movement declared rationality and self-respect as the birth right of all human beings and held these as more important than self-rule. The movement declared illiteracy as a source for women's subordination and promoted compulsory elementary education for all. The movement demanded women's emancipation, deplored superstitions, and emphasised rationality. The movement also advocated self-respect marriage. The Self-Respect Movement championed not only the cause of the non-Brahmin Hindus, but also that of the Muslims. The Self-Respect Movement extolled the lofty principles of Islam such as equality and brotherhood.

Periyar E.V.R. (1879-1973)

Periyar E.V. Ramasamy was the founder of the Self-Respect Movement. He was the son of a wealthy businessman in Erode, Venkatappa and Chinna Thayammal. Though possessing little formal education, he engaged in critical discussions with scholars, who used to be patronised by his devout father. As a young man, he once ran away from home and spent many months first hand experience of orthodox Hindu religion led to his disillusionment with religion. On his return, he took care of his family business for some years. His selfless public service and

forth rightness made him apopular personality. He held different official positions of Erode that included the Chairmanship of Municipal Council (1918–1919). As president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Periyar proposed a resolution regarding the rights of “Untouchables” to temple entry. In the name of “caste dharma” the “lower caste” people were denied access to the temples and the streets surrounding the temple. In Vaikom (a town in the then Princely State of Travancore and in present day Kerala), people protested against this practice. In the initial stages George Joseph of Madurai played big role. After the local leaders were arrested Periyar led the movement and was imprisoned. People hailed him as *Vaikom Virar* (Hero of Vaikom). In the meantime, he was disturbed by the caste-based discrimination in the dining hall at the Cheranmadevi *Gurukulam* (school), which was run by V.V.Subramaniam (a Congress leader) with the financial support of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. Periyar was disappointed when, despite his objections and protests against this discrimination, the Congress continued to support the iniquitous practice in the Gurukulam. Periyar started the Self-Respect movement in 1925. Periyar understood the relevance of mass communication in spreading rationalist thought. He started a number of newspapers and journals such as *Kudi Arasu* (Democracy) (1925), *Revol, Puratchi* (Revolution) (1933), *Paguththarivu* (Rationalism) (1934), and *Viduthalai* (Liberation) (1935). *Kudi Arasu* was the official newspaper of the Self-Respect Movement. Usually, Periyar wrote a column and expressed his opinion on social issues in each of its issues. He frequently wrote columns under the pseudonym of *Chitraputtiran*. Periyar had a close relationship with Singaravelar who is considered the first communist of south India and a pioneer of Buddhism. In 1936, Periyar got Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s *Annihilation of Caste* translated into Tamil immediately after it was written. He also supported Ambedkar’s demand for separate electorates for scheduled castes. In 1937, in opposition to the Rajaji’s government’s move to introduce compulsory Hindi in schools, he launched a popular movement to oppose it. The anti-Hindi agitation (1937–39) had a big impact on Tamilnadu’s politics. Periyar was imprisoned for his role in the movement. When he was still in jail, Periyar was elected the president of the Justice Party. Thereafter the Justice Party merged with the Self-Respect Movement. It was rechristened as Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) in 1944. Rajaji, the Chief Minister of Madras State (1952–54), introduced a vocational education programme that encouraged imparting school children with training in tune with their father’s occupation. Periyar criticised it as Kula Kalvi Thittam (caste-based education scheme) and opposed it tooth and nail. His campaigns against it led to the resignation of Rajaji. K. Kamaraj became Chief Minister of the Madras State. Periyar died at the age of ninety four

(1973). His mortal remains were buried at Periyar Thidal, Madras.

Periyar, a Feminist

Periyar was critical of patriarchy. He condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system in 1929, when the Self-respect Conferences began to voice their concern over the plight of women, Periyar had been emphasising women's right to divorce and property. Periyar objected to terms like "giving in marriage". This, he said, treats woman as a thing. He wants it substituted by "valkaithunai," (companion) a word for marriage taken from the Tirukkural. Periyar's most important work on this subject is *Why the Woman is Enslaved?* Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection. In 1989, Government of Tamil Nadu fulfilled the dream of radical reformers by the introduction of the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act of 1989, which ensured the equal rights to ancestral property for women in inheritance. This Act became a trendsetter and led to similar legislation at the national level.

Rettaimalai Srinivasan (1859–1945)

Rettaimalai Srinivasan, was born in 1859 at Kanchipuram. He fought for social justice, equality and civil rights of the marginalised in the caste order. He was honoured with such titles as Rao Sahib (1926), Rao Bahadur (1930) and Divan Bahadur (1936) for his selfless social services. His autobiography, *Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam* (A Brief Autobiography), published in 1939, is one of the earliest autobiographies. Rettaimalai Srinivasan who had experienced the horrors of untouchability worked for the progress of the deprived castes. He founded the Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893. He served as president of the Scheduled Castes' Federation and the Madras Provincial Depressed Classes' Federation. A close associate of Dr B.R. Ambedkar, he participated in the first and second Round Table Conferences held in London (1930 and 1931) and voiced the opinions of the marginalised sections of the society. He was a signatory to the Poona Pact of 1932.

M.C. Rajah (1883–1943)

Mylai Chinnathambi Raja, popularly known as M.C. Rajah, was one of the prominent leaders from the "depressed class". Rajah started his career as a teacher and wrote different textbooks for schools and colleges. He was one of the founding members of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party). He became the first elected Legislative Council Member (1920–26) from the depressed classes in Madras province. He functioned as the Deputy Leader

of Justice Party in the Madras Legislative Council. In 1928, he founded the All India Depressed Classes Association and was its long time leader.

Labour Movements in Tamil Nadu

The First World War (1914–18) provided stimulus to industrial growth in India. These industries, catering to war time needs, had employed a huge number of workers. At the end of the War there were retrenchments across the industries, as the war time requirements receded. Combined with high prices, this gave a momentum to the labour movement. B.P. Wadia,

M. Singaravelar, Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaram and others initiated the formation of labour unions in the Madras Presidency. In 1918, India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union, was formed. The first All India Trade Union Conference (AITUC) was held on 31 October 1920 in Bombay. The delegates discussed several resolutions. These included a demand for protection from police interference in labour disputes, the maintenance of an unemployment register, restriction on exporting food stuffs, compensation for injuries, and health insurance.

M. Singaravelar (1860–1946)

M. Singaravelar (1860–1946), was a pioneer in the labour movement activities in the Madras presidency. He was born in Madras and graduated from the Presidency College, University of Madras. He advocated Buddhism in his early life. He knew many languages, including Tamil, English, Urdu, Hindi, German, French and Russian and wrote about the ideas of Karl Marx, Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer and Albert Einstein in Tamil. He organised the first ever celebration of May Day in 1923. He was one of the early leaders of the Communist Party of India. He published a Tamil newspaper, *Thozhilalan* (*Worker*) to address the problems of the working class. He was closely associated with Periyar and the Self-Respect Movement.

Language Agitation before Indian Independence

In general, language is a dominant symbol of identity and it is associated with culture and sentiments of any society. Tamil regained its prominence in the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Maraimalai Adigal's Pure Tamil Movement, the language reforms of Periyar and Tamil Isai Movement helped to galvanise the Tamil language. Tamil renaissance that led the Dravidian consciousness made a great intervention in the development of modern Tamil language and its art forms. Agamic temples did not permit rituals in Tamil. Tamil songs had a marginal place in musical concerts. Abraham Pandithar systematically studied the history of Tamil music and attempted to reconstruct the ancient Tamil musical system. He founded the

Tanjore Sangitha Vidya Mahajana Sangamin 1912 and it became the kernel of the Tamil Isai Movement (Tamil Music Movement). The movement gave importance to the singing of Tamil compositions in music concerts. The first Tamil Isai Conference was held in 1943, to discuss the status of Tamil music. The implementation of Hindi as a compulsory language in Tamil Nadu, at various points of time, was seen as a threat to Tamil language and culture. Periyar declared that the introduction of Hindi over Tamil would deny the Dravidians of their job opportunities. Maraimalai Adigal pointed out that the Tamil language would suffer with the introduction of Hindi. The anti-Hindi campaigners considered it an ideological battle against Brahminism and the hegemony of Sanskrit over Tamil.

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 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.

Summary

Nineteenth century India encountered a process of introspection among Indian intellectuals due to the colonial intervention and the rise of rationalism. This led to the Indian renaissance. In Tamil Nadu, the proliferation of the printing press acted as a catalyst for the publication and spread of secular ancient Tamil literature. Tamil scholars in the nineteenth century worked hard to publish Tamil classics. The transformation not only revived Tamil language and literature. It challenged the prevailing caste hierarchy. The Justice Party established in 1916 voiced the problems of non-Brahmin in the Madras Presidency. Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, the pioneer of the Self-Respect Movement, critiqued fundamentalism and promoted rationalism among people. Ultimately, the rational ideas of Tamil Nadu became a model for constructive developments of the modern Indian state.

Chapter 3

Political parties and Welfare schemes Political parties in T.N

S.No	Name	Abbreviation	Foundation Year	States / UT
1.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	AIADMK	1972	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
2.	Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam	DMDK	2005	Tamil Nadu
3.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	DMK	1949	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
4.	Pattali Makkal Katchi	PMK	1989	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
5.	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	MDMK	1994	Tamil Nadu

Populist schemes in TN 1967 - 1969

“Madras” State was renamed as “Tamil Nadu”. Act to provide legal status to the Self- respect Marriages. Two language formula providing for Tamil and English. Surrender of Earned Leave and its encashment for Government Servants.

1969 - 1971

Nationalisation of Transport. Transport Corporations established. Electricity to all the villages. Link roads to all the villages having a population of 1500. Slum Clearance Board. Drinking Water Supply and Drainage Board. Free Eye camps Scheme. Beggars Rehabilitation Scheme. Abolition of and-pulled Rickshaws and free distribution of Cycle Rickshaws. Free Concrete Houses for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Act to provide conferment of ownership of house-sites (Kudiyiruppu Act); Act fixing fair wages to farm labourers. Police Commission – First in India. Separate Ministry for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes. Constitution of the Backward Classes Commission and increasing the quantum of reservation for Backward Classes to 31 percent from 25 percent and for Scheduled Castes to 18 percent from 16 percent. Free Education to all upto P.U.C.. May Day declared as a Holiday with wages. Birthday of “NabigalNayagam” declared as a Holiday.

1971 - 1976

First Agricultural University at Coimbatore Family Benefit Fund Scheme to Government Employees. Confidential Reports on Government servants abolished. Free Housing Scheme to Fishermen. “KarunaiIllam” Temples for children. Salem Steel Plant. Land Ceiling Act, fixing 15 standard acres as the ceiling. Second Mine-Cut and Electricity Scheme at Neyveli. Petroleum and Industrial Chemicals at Thoothukudi. Small Industries Development corporation (SIDCO). SIPCOT Complexes. Inclusion of Urdu Speaking Muslims in the list of Backward Classes, like Tamil Speaking Muslims. Abolition of Land Tax on dry lands. “Manu NeethiThittam”. Poompuhar Shipping Corporation. “Kongu Vellalar” included in the list of Backward Classes. Green Revolution.

1989 - 1991

20 per cent separate reservation for Most Backward Classes including Vanniar and Seer Marabinar. 18 per cent separate reservation for Scheduled Castes and 1 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Free Education to Most Backward Classes and subject to income ceiling to Backward Classes upto Degree level. Free Education to Scheduled Castes and subject to income ceiling to women upto Degree level. Free Electricity to Farmers

First time in the Country. Law for equal property rights to women. 30 per cent reservation for women in Government services. First Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. First in Asia. Financial Assistance to poor girls for marriages. Financial Assistance to Widows for remarriages. Financial Assistance to encourage inter-caste marriages. Direct Paddy procurement centres. Incentive and payment of cart-hire charges for procurement from farmers. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation established. Financial assistance to pregnant women. Wage hike for Government employees on par with the Central Government Employees with retrospective effect. Women's Self-Help groups benefiting 10 lakh women. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. Pavendhar Bharathidasan University. Dr. M.G.R. Medical University. Efforts to set up Cauvery Tribunal.

Political Developments in Tamilnadu

1914	Birth of Dravidian Association
1916	South Indian Liberal Federation was formed
1917	Justice Party
1919	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
1925	Periyar founded Self Respect Movement
1937	Congress Ministry formed under the leadership of Rajaji
1937	Anti-Hindi Agitation
1944	At Salem conference the Justice Party was renamed into Dravidar Kazhagam (DK)
1946	T.Prakasam of Congress formed Government in Madras Presidency
1947	O.P.Ramaswamy became the Chief Minister
1949	P.Kumaraswami Raja formed his ministry
1949	Birth of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
1952	First General Elections took place
1956	States Reorganization Act
1965	Anti-Hindi Agitation.
1967	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam formed government under the leadership of C.N. Annadurai.

1969	Madras State was renamed as "Tamilnadu"
1969	C.N.Annadurai passed away.
1969	M.Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of the State
1972	AIADMK was founded by M.G.Ramachandran (MGR)
1974	State Autonomy Resolution was passed in the Assembly

Political History of Tamil Nadu

Compared with rest of India, Tamil Nadu has had a healthy administrative and political culture, more or less stable economic life, and continuity of traditions from the hoary past to the present. Madras Presidency of South India came into existence due to the administrative and political needs of the British. The Madras Presidency was formed in A.D (C.E.) 1801. The Presidency, as it existed during the 19th and 20th centuries, comprised of the present states of Andhra Pradesh, Malabar region of Kerala, Southern Karnataka, Southern most part of Odisha and Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Madras Presidency politics in the early part of 20th century was dominated by the "Brahmin – non – Brahmin conflicts". Scholars and political thinkers believed that understanding the conflicts between these two groups, (the Brahmins and non –Brahmins), is necessary to understand the South Indian Politics and society.

Madras Presidency

Simultaneously a few members of Non-Brahmin caste groups sought employment in industries, commercial enterprises etc., Significant but a portion of non-Brahmin caste groups migrated from rural areas to urban pockets of the Presidency and wanted to ascertain their identity as 'Dravidian' and 'Tamils' and gradually challenged the monopoly of powers and privileges enjoyed by the Brahmins in politics, administration and society. The word 'Dravidian' was used by scholars and non – Tamils to identify non-Aryan Tamil speaking people. At the same time Brahmins were identified as "Aryans" and the custodians of Sanskrit civilisation where as non- Brahmins were considered as "Dravidians" and the custodians of Tamil language, culture and civilisation.

Emergence of Dravidian Movement

In order to protect and promote the Tamil identity, culture, socio-political and economic interest of non-Brahmins, a movement called 'Dravidian Movement' was started in Madras Presidency by a group of non – Brahmins.

Dravidian and Non-Brahmin Identity

In 1801 Madras Presidency was formed by the colonial regime as a multilingual province (Tamils, Telegus, Malayalees, Kannadigas and Tulus). India's diversity could be noticed in the political developments of the Madras Presidency. In Bengal and in the rest of North India a Sanskrit and Vedic centered Indian culture was projected, besides an Indo-Aryan or Indo-German group of languages were acknowledged. Non-Vedic, Non-Sanskrit cultures were not recognized. The deciphering of Brahmi script in 1837 by James Prinsep and researches on south Indian languages (*Ellis in 1816 and Caldwell in 1856*) came to establish that Indian culture was not homogeneous; and there existed a (Non-Aryans) group of languages and countries. Buddhist and Dravidian traditions also existed in India. In the south, especially in the multi-lingual Madras Presidency, theories on Dravidian group of languages and Dravidian cultural heritage led to assertion of Dravidian identity among the Non-Brahmin. Two factors Brahmins claiming superiority over Non-Brahmins and Brahmins monopolizing educational and employment opportunities transformed the Dravidian identity into Non-Brahmin identity. (In Maharashtra too Mahatma **Jyotiba Rao Phule** launched a Non-Brahmin movement on similar lines). In the middle of 19th century Dravidian also indicated the Non-Brahmins in south India. The Non-Brahmins of the Madras Presidency had a grievance that the emerging nationalist leaders paid no heed to non brahmin issues. In 1852 Gajulu Lakshmi Narasu Chetty expressed this grievance, seceded from British Indian Association and floated his own organization named Madras Native Association. In the post-mutiny period, the non-brahmin leaders undertook social reforms rather than political reforms. After the introduction of Minto-Morley reforms in 1909 the non-brahmin leaders of Madras Presidency began to protest the inadequate representations to them in education and employment. **Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew**, a member of Governor's Executive Council submitted statistical details (1913) to prove that the Brahmins who formed only three percent of the population cornered most of the opportunities.

Justice Party

The major political organization of that time, Indian National Congress was dominated by Brahmins had refused to consider the demands of non-brahmin members. Thus the non-brahmin leaders of Madras Presidency began to think of floating a non-brahmin political organization. The prospects of political reforms after the First World War, and the possibilities of representing institutions stimulated their move. In 1916 Dr. T.M. Nair, Pitti Theagarayar and Dr. C. Natesan founded the South Indian Liberal Federation to promote and safeguard the

socio-economic political interests of the nonbrahmin. This South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) came to be popularly known as the "Justice Party" named after the English journal Justice. Through their relentless efforts they secured reservation of seats for the non-brahmin in the elections to the legislative council. Under the 1919 Act.

The main objectives of the Justice Party (JP)

- i) To create and promote the Educational, Social, Economic, Political and material progress of all communities other than Brahmins of South India.
- ii) To work for Non-Brahmins upliftment through Constitutional government.
- iii) To make the government truly a representative government.
- iv) To create public opinion in favour of Non-Brahmins demand.

Montagu Chelmsford reforms 1919 introduced dyarchy in the presidencies by which a few departments were earmarked for Indian ministers chosen from the elected members. In the first elections under dyarchy in 1920, the Indian National Congress as a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement boycotted the elections, but many congress men contested the elections under different banners. The Justice Party won majority of the seats and A. Subbarayalu became the First Chief Minister and after his death, Raja of Panagal became the Second Chief Minister of Madras in 1921.

Contributions of Justice Party

In spite of the fluctuating fortunes in the subsequent elections, the Justice party continued to hold power from 1921 to 1937. They introduced a number of reforms. Through communal Government Order they ensured adequate number of opportunities to every category of nonbrahmin communities. They removed discrimination against Sudras and Panchamas in public roads, transports, restaurants and public wells. They regulated the temple affairs through the newly constituted Hindu Religious Endowment Board, earmarked plots of land for the Panchamas (Panchami Land) introduced new township and industrial estates. Special efforts were taken to provide education for the children of depressed classes. For the first time they experimented with "Noon Meal Scheme" in a few schools. Knowledge of Sanskrit as the basic eligibility for medical education was removed which facilitated non-brahmin students gaining entry into medical education. On an initiative from Dr. Muthulakshmi and others, Devadasi system was abolished in Tamil Nadu and women were enfranchised. Co-operative societies were promoted. Mirasdari system was abolished, and a number of irrigation schemes were introduced

in 1923. Annamalai University (1929) and Andhra University (1926) were founded during their regime. It was the Justice Party which provided the most successful government under the Dyarchy though they were assigned only a few departments.

Decline of Justice Party

By 1929, the Self-Respect Movement had become a formidable movement in the Madras Presidency. In 1930's the Justice Party began to face decline in the political sphere of the province. There were three major factors responsible for this decline. Firstly, the party lost its support among the Depressed sections of the society and minorities. Secondly the Self-Respect Movement, under Periyar had become more radical. Finally the elitist and pro-British outlook of Justice Party had also contributed significantly for its decline.

Anti Hindi Agitation

The decline of the Justice Party and Periyar's refusal to enter into electoral politics together with the growing popularity of Mahatma Gandhi, enabled Indian National Congress to win elections in the Madras Presidency in 1937 and Rajagopalachari became the premier. He introduced total prohibition (ban on liquor) and abolished the Zamindari system, and introduced legislations removing restrictions on temple entry for the depressed classes. Yet his measures leading to closure of many schools and introduction of Hindi as compulsory language in schools provoked the admirers of self respect and Tamil Nationalists like Mariamalai Adigal to organize the 'Anti Hindi Movement' in 1937. Thousands of agitators including E.V.Ramaswamy courted arrest, and a number of agitators died in prison.

Salem Conference, 1944

In 1944, at Salem conference under the leadership of Periyar, a historic resolution was moved to change the name of Justice Party to Dravidar Kazhagam (DK). Periyar organised 'Dravida Nadu' conference and demanded an independent homeland for 'Dravidians'. Further, he pronounced his very famous slogan 'Dravida Nadu for Dravidians' at the conference. Apart from separate 'Dravida Nadu' demand, the Dravidar Kazhagam wanted to establish casteless society, condemned irrational and demeaning religious rituals, traditions and superstitious in Dravidian society. The Dravidar Kazhagam became very popular in many rural and urban masses, especially among the students. Many non-Brahmin leaders and students have changed their name reflecting Tamil Identity.

Anti-Hindi Agitation 1965

In accordance with the provisions of Article 313 of the Indian Constitution Hindi was made as the official language of the Indian Union on January 26, 1965. In order to protest the decision of the Union Government the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam decided to observe 26th January, 1965 as a 'Day of Mourning'. Many leaders of the party and its cadres were arrested. Tamil Nadu had witnessed a large scale of Anti-Hindi agitations. Because of the agitations the cause secured considerable amount of support among the student community. On the other hand the Congress party lost its base and support in the state of Tamil Nadu. Meanwhile, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam had withdrawn the demand for 'Dravida Nadu' in favour of prejudicial autonomous and continued to actively participate in the electoral politics of Tamil Nadu and became a ruling party in the state.

Dravidian Movement during second World War and after:

In 1939, the congress protested the government's declaration involving India in the Second World War which led to the resignation of congress ministry. In Madras Presidency Rajaji's ministry had resigned but Periyar raised the demand of Dravida Nadu on the ground that independence prior to socio-cultural equality would be injurious to Tamil interests. In 1949, Dravidar Kazhagam split and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was formed. In 1951, the Supreme Court struck down communal reservations in higher education. Immediately Periyar launched a major agitation for the restoration of communal reservation. Consequently, the first constitutional amendment Act was passed in the Parliament facilitating reservations for socially and educationally backward classes.

Rajaji Regime (1952-54)

The politics of Madras State in India witnessed the continuation of struggle between status quoists and reformists. C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) who led the first elected ministry in the Madras, under the Republican Constitution, again reduced the number of schools, attempted to impose Hindi in schools and Modified Scheme of Elementary Education which provided for part time learning of hereditary occupations popularly known as kulakalvi. Dravidian leaders launched a statewide protest against movement. Even a section of Congress leaders resented Rajaji's proposals which led to change in Chief ministership.

Kamaraj Era (1954-1963)

Kamaraj abolished the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education, increased manifold

the number of schools, built a number of dams for improving irrigation, provided more industrial estates and ensured astonishing industrial growth in the state. He made education more accessible to poor and rural children. Kamaraj also introduced the noon-meal scheme for school children. In 1963, Kamaraj resigned (Kamaraj Plan) his chief ministership to become the President of Indian National Congress and M.Bhaktavatchalam took over the reins of the government. The Food shortage and anti-hindi agitation caused the unpopularity of his ministry.

Dravidian Parties Rule

In the general elections of 1967, the congress party was defeated. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam formed the government. In 1956, through 'states reorganization Act' Madras Presidency gave up malayalam regions to Kerala, Telegu region to Andhra Pradesh and Kannada regions to Mysore. Thus, Madras state became a state of Tamils. Kamaraj provided a stable government. The provision of affordable universal housing for poor, precursor to food security (Rice scheme) and establishment of Slum Clearance Board have substantially improved and received support among the urban poor people also. Significantly, the government renamed the State from Madras to Tamil Nadu in the year 1969. The other major achievements of the party were:

- A. Nationalisation of Bus routes larger than 75 miles.
- B. Waiver of Tuition fee for poor students of all castes in pre-University and pretechnical courses.
- C. Second World Tamil Conference was organised.
- D. Supply of subsidised rice for people of Tamil Nadu.

Dravidian Rule in Post-Independence Tamilnadu

For the past 62 years Dravidian parties have been ruling Tamilnadu. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam decided to enter electoral politics in 1957 and gave up its "Dravida Nadu" demand consequent to Chinese aggression of Indian territories. In 1956, through 'states reorganization Act' Madras Presidency gave up malayalam regions to Kerala, Telegu region to Andhra Pradesh and Kannada regions to Mysore. Thus, Madras state became a state of Tamils. Kamaraj provided a stable government and to overcome newly amended electoral laws. It won a majority in 1967 elections. Annadurai ruled for a brief period (1967-69), yet he renamed Madras state as Tamilnadu, passed civil marriages act, rejected three language policies of central government and enforced a two languages (English & Tamil) policy in Tamilnadu. For the first time, he introduced a subsidized rice (one measure one rupee) scheme. His successor M.Karunanidhi

continued his legacy. In 1972, M.G.Ramachandran founded his own Dravidian Party (All Indian Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam – AIADMK). He captured power in 1977 and retained the same till his death in 1987. Thereafter, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under M.Karunanidhi and Selvi J. Jayalalitha of All Indian Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam led ministries in alternative elections. Besides, these two, there are a few other Dravidian parties like Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. More than, six decades of Dravidian rule contributed remarkably to the development of Tamil. They steadfastly protected the interest of Tamil language, Tamil people and Tamilnadu. A number of welfare schemes were introduced to alleviate the suffering of common people. They ensured food security through subsidized and later free rice schemes, nutritious meal scheme, free education until under graduate level, free electricity for farming, abolition of cycle rickshaws and manual scavenging, cradle baby scheme for the abandoned children, and welfare boards for various unorganized workers, and even for transgender. As a remedy to ruinous caste conflicts, 'Samathuvapuram' and 'Uzhavarsanthai' were created. Free electricity was provided to huts, slum clearance board met the housing requirements of slum dwellers. The phenomenal increase in industrial activity increased the opportunities for youth; as a result of these developments Tamilnadu registered a high ranking in HDI (Human Development Index). Today, Tamil nadu is in prominent position in promoting automobile industries, electronics, and pharmaceutical industries. its new economic zones are attracting huge investments. Tamilnadu's achievements in infrastructural development are acclaimed by all. Roads, harbours, electrification and availability of skilled labour facilitate industrial development. There has been a manifold increase in the number of schools of different categories. There is a manifold increase in the number of universities. Tamil nadu has exclusive universities for women, engineering and technology, law, medicine, siddha medicine, sports etc. Promotion of Tamil language, through tamil university, ulaga tamil araichi niruvanam, world tamil conference and ulaga tamil semmozhi conference, and script reforms, led to all-round advancement of tamil language. The Dravidian parties since the days of Annadurai have been championing the cause of secularism and autonomy of the states. The Dravidian parties have also been contributing substantially to national politics. Dravidian political stream continues to be formidable in Tamil nadu.

S.NO.	PREMIER CHIEF MINISTER	YEAR
1	A. Subbarayalu Reddiar	1920 – 1921
2	Raja of Panagal	1921 - 1926
3	P. Subbarayan	1926 - 1930
4	P. Munusamy Naidu	1930 - 1932
5	Poppili Raja	1932 -1937
6	P.T. Rajan	1936
7	K.V. Reddy Naidu	1937
8	C. Rajaji	1937 - 1939
(Note: Tamil Nadu was under Governor's rule from 29 th October 1939 to 30th April 1946)		
9	T. Prakasam	1946 -1947
10	O.P. Ramasamy Reddiyar	1947 – 1949
11	P.S. Kumarasamy Raja	1949-1952
12	C. Rajaji	1952 - 1954
13	K. Kamaraj	1954-1957
14	K. Kamaraj	1957-1962
15	K. Kamaraj	1962-1963
16	M. Bakthavatsalam	1963-1967
17	C.N. Annadurai	1967-1969
18	M. Karunanidhi	1969-1971
19	M. Karunanidhi	1971-1976
20	M.G. Ramachandran	1977-1980
21	M.G. Ramachandran	1980-1984
22	M.G. Ramachandran	1985-1987
23	Janaki Ramachandran	1988
24	M.Karunanidhi	1989-1991
25	J. Jayalalithaa	1991-1996
26	M.Karunanidhi	1996-2001
27	J. Jayalalithaa	2001
28	O. Panneerselvam	2001-2002
29	J. Jayalalithaa	2002 -2006

30	M. Karunanidhi	2006 - 2011
31	J. Jayalalithaa	2011
32	O. Panneerselvam	2012 (Interim)
33	J. Jayalalithaa	May 16, 2016 – Dec .5 2016
34	O. Panneerselvam	Dec 2016 – Feb 2017
35	K. Palanisamy	16 Feb 2017 - May 2021
36	M.K.Stalin	May 07, 2021 till date

P.S. Kumarasamy Raja (1898 - 1957)

P. S. K. Raja was born on 8 July 1898 in Rajapalayam. His Parents, Poosapadi Sanjeevi Raja - Muthammal. Poosapadi is the village where their fore fathers lived in Srivilliputhur. He established Peasant Association and Harijan Sangh in 1921 at Rajapalayam Region. He hosted the Home Rule Meetings in Srivilliputhur and Rajapalayam in which B.P. Wadia participated as the Chief Guest. B.P. Wadia was one of the Prominent leaders in Home Rule Movement. Kumara Raja inspired by writings of Annie Besant and Speeches of S.Satyamoorthy. He participated in Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919). He was the Vice-President of the Reception Committee in the first Khilafat Conference held in Madras in 1920. P. S. K. Raja was Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (Madras Province), when the country became Republic. Omandurar passed Zamindari Abolition Act in 1948. Due to some practical difficulties it was not fully implemented. P. S. K. Raja executed this Act bravely. Zamindari Lands was seized by Madras Government. Then it was duly given to Landless farmers with the land document (Patta). Complete Prohibition of Liquor, Adi Dravidar Welfare Board and Land Reform which was brought by Omandurar came into effect when P. S. K. Raja was the Chief Minister. During his period the District Courts were separated from Executive and brought under the control of High Court in 1949. This gave independence to District Judicial System. During his period Communist Party of India was banned in Province on 6 September, 1949 for various reasons. During his period, in Champakam Dorairajan Case, Madras High Court passed the verdict that the Communal Reservation was invalid in Madras Province. The Government headed by him appealed to Supreme Court. Later Supreme Court upheld the judgement of Madras High Court. As the Chief Minister of Madras Province, he played a key role in enacting the First Amendment Act (1951) for continuation of the Communal Reservation. For this the awareness campaign was conducted by Periyar E.V.R and Anna Durai. Both P. S. K. Raja and Kamarajar insisted Congress Leaders to resolve Communal Reservation issue. He lost in the Legislative Assembly

election held in 1952. He served as the Governor of Orissa from 1954 to 1956. He died on March 15, 1957.

Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) (1878 - 1972)

Rajagopalachari was born on 10 December 1878 at Thorapalli (Hosur), Krishnagiri district. His birth name is Rajagopal. He later known as Rajagopalachari in short as Rajaji. His father Venkatarya Chakravarti and mother Singammal. In 1900 he began his career as a Lawyer in Salem. Swadeshi movement (1905) was developed due to partition of Bengal. This incident changed his life. Rajaji attended the Congress session (1906) in Calcutta along with Namakkal kavnagar Ramalinganar and V.O.C. Session president - Dadabhai Naoroji. He also attended the Surat Congress session in 1907. He was elected as a member in the Salem Municipal Council in 1911. He was called as *Mango of Salem*.

He supported the Inter-caste marriage and he started the “Tamil Scientific Term Society” in 1916. Rajaji joined in the Home Rule League and he attended the Lucknow Congress session in 1916. He served as Chairman in the Salem Municipal Council from 1917 – 1919. The reform brought by him: Eradication of Untouchability. *Inter-caste* dining (Samapandhi Virundhu). Promotion of education of backward class people. He formed the Salem Literature Forum (Salem Ilakeya Mandram). He is known as “Mango of Salem” (Salethu Mambazham). He became the Madras High Court Lawyer (prosecutor) in 1919. He quit his lawyer profession after meeting Gandhi in Chennai. Then participated in the Rowlatt Satyagraha. He participated in the Non – Cooperation Movement in Chennai in 1920. Rajaji was sentenced to three months of imprisonment for attending the public meeting (Protest against arrival of Prince of Wales in 1921). He elected as a member of the Congress Working Committee (CWC). After the arrest of Gandhi in 1922, the responsibility of publishing Gandhi’s journal *Young India*, has given to Rajaji.

Gandhi and supported “No Changers” faction. From then he played important role in National politics. He participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha in 1924. In 1924, he started an ashram in Pudupalayam near Tiruchengode which was constructed on the model of “Gandhi’s Sabarmathi Ashram” and named it as “Gandhi Ashram”. Ratina Sabapathy who was the person to donate his land for this Ashram. In 1929 Rajaji published the Tamil magazine “Vimosanam” from this Ashram. The journal dealt about prohibition of Liquor. As well as his English magazine “Prohibition” which emphasizes, Prohibition of Alcohol. In 1930 he elected as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. Gandhi praised Rajaji as “*My Conscience*”

Keeper". On March 12, 1930, Gandhi began famous Dandi March and broke the salt law on April 6, 1930. It was called Salt Satyagraha.

Vedaranyam salt Satyagraha (April 28, 1930)

Rajaji went to Madurai and consulted Vaithianathar and N.M.R. Subba Raman (also known as Madurai Gandhi) to conduct Salt Satyagraha based on the model of Dandi March and choose the place "Vedaranyam" for conducting the Salt Satyagraha. Accordingly Rajaji along with 99 congress volunteers started the salt satyagraha Yatra from Tiruchirapalli to Vedaranyam on April 13, 1930. They sung the song "Achamillai" (wrote by Subramanya Bharathi) in that march. Namakkal Kavignar Ramalingam wrote the new song "*Kathiyindri Rathamintri Yuttam ondru varuguthu*" (a war is coming without knife and blood") for this Yatra. Satyagrahis reached Vedaranyam on April 28, 1930.

Rajaji took some Satyagrahis along with him and reached Agasthiyam palli Village near Vedaranyam, broke the salt law and got arrested. The persons who led the Salt Satyagraha after Rajaji's arrest were: K. Santhanam, Mattaparai Venkataraman., K. Subramaniam, G. Ramachandran, Vedaranyam Salt satyagraha lasted about one and a half months. Some other important leaders participated in the Salt Satyagraha were, Sardar Vedharatnam, T.S.S. Rajan, Rukmani Lakshmipathy, C. Swaminathan. Rajaji became Acting President of All India Congress Party in 1932 and played a key role in signing Poona Pact (on September 24, 1932). Rajaji's daughter Lakshmi got married to Gandhi's son Devadas Gandhi. He constructed a new boarding hostel for Adi Dravidar students in Tiruchengode in 1935. Congress party contested in the election in Madras province (1937) for first time and Congress won 159 seats out of a total of 215 seats. Rajaji became Chief Minister on July 15, 1937. He passed Agricultural Debt Relief Act, 1938 to solve the problems of the farmers. A new committee was formed under the Revenue Minister T. Prakasam to remove the Zamindari System. This Committee recommendation was adopted by those who came to power later.

Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act, 1939

He passed Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act, 1939 which gave legal right for depressed class people to enter into temple. Vaithianathan, L.N. Gopalasamy implemented this act at Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madurai. During his rule, Liquor Prohibition enacted for the first time in Madras Province (Salem district) from 1st October 1937. Sales tax was introduced to compensate the loss incurred by state by prohibiting the liquor sale. This tax was introduced by Rajaji for first time in Asia. During his period, the Stanley Medical School was

upgraded to Stanley Medical College in 1938. In the academic year 1938 – 39, Rajaji declared Tamil as the medium of instruction in schools in Tamil Nadu. He introduced Gandhi's Wardha Scheme of Education in schools. In 1938, he made Hindi as a compulsory second language from 6th to 8th standard in schools in Tamil Nadu. This issue paved the way for the anti-Hindi Agitation in Tamil Nadu. The British Government made India to participate in the 2nd World War without Indian leader consultation. Due to this congress Ministry resigned in all the Provinces. So, Rajaji's Cabinet resigned on 29 October 1939. He got arrested under Defense of India Rules Act and imprisoned for a year. In April 1942, Rajaji led Madras provincial Legislative Congress members passed a resolution. This resolution was named as Madras Resolution. Accordingly, To support Muslim League for forming separate country (Pakistan).

Contribution in Writings

After his release from prison he wrote the book "Siraiyil Thavam" in 1922. His series based on Ramayanam were published in the Magazine Kalki under the name "Chakravarti Thirumagan". This book was awarded with Sahitya Academy Award in 1958. His other works were 1. Thirumular Thirumozhi, 2. Sokkirathar, 3. Kudikedukum Kal, 4. Thicketra Parvathi, 5. Vysar Virunthu (Mahabharatham), 6. Kannan Kattiya Vazhi (Bhagavat Geethai). His English translation work 1. Thirukural (1965), 2. He wrote the book "Mankind Protests" against testing of Nuclear Weapons. 3. He has written the epitome "Sri Ramakrishna Upanishad" about life of Paramahansa Ramakrishna.

Rajagopalachari's formula

Establishment of Central Government in Centre and Federal government in Provinces. He opposed the Quit India Movement (1942). Following this, he left the Congress Party. C. Rajagopalachari's formula (C. R. formula) was a proposal formulated by Rajaji in 1944 to solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress on two nation theory and independence of India from British. He rejoined in the congress in 1945.

He became a Minister in Interim Government formed in 1946. Portfolio: Industries (first) Education and Arts (Later), Richard Casey (the Governor of Bengal from 1944 to 1946) called Rajaji as the "Wisest Man in India". He was appointed as the first Governor of West Bengal, after India's Independence. He was appointed as the Acting Governor – General of India in November, 1947 for a few days. Rajaji succeed Mountbatten as "Governor-General of Independent India". He was first and last Indian to hold this position (From June 21, 1948 to Jan

26, 1950). After India became Republic, he became Union minister without any portfolio for a few months. After death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on December 15, 1950, Rajaji assumed the role of Home Minister. Later he resigned from the minister post due to difference of opinion with Nehru. Due to his Political knowledge he hailed as “Chanakya”. Formation of the Government (Second Term) After the general elections in 1952, no party proved majority in Madras Assembly, so Governor of Madras Province Sri Prakasa asked Rajaji to form the Government. Rajaji sworn as Chief Minister on April 1952 with coalition of some parties.

Pannaiyal or Tenants Protection Act, which was introduced in 1952, to affirmed the rights of tenant farmer over their leased land in Thanjavur. During his period, the problems of the weavers who had been doing the traditional textile weaving were solved. He did Inauguration of weaver co-operative society.

Establishment of Handlooms Board

Strengthening of Khaddar industries & Village based cottage industries. Because of this Rajaji’s period was called the “Golden Age of Handloom Weavers”. During his period in 1953, Andhra became separate state from state of Madras (Its capital – Kurnool). Andhra people claimed ownership of Madras. Rajaji denied this claim and retained Madras as capital of Tamil Nadu. Rajaji introduced a new education scheme called *Modified Scheme of Elementary Education* in Tamil Nadu. Education Minister at that time was C. Subramaniam. Rajaji introduced 4 hours of schooling instead of full day. Student utilize this free time to learn thier family profession. Periyar and Anna have criticized this as *Kula Kalvi* and Caste Education. Rajaji’s educational reform has faced severe controversy. So he subsequently resigned his post in 1954. Rajaji was the first person to receive Bharat Ratna award along with S. Radhakrishnan, Sir. C.V. Raman., Mootharignar (Scholar Emeritus). After leaving Congress he formed a new party called Congress Reform Committee in 1957. President : K.S. Venkata Krishnan. This party contested in the Assembly Election of Madras State in 1957.

The Swatantra Party (1959)

In 1959 Rajaji formed the Swatantra Party in Chennai. First President of the Party: N.G. Ranga, General Secretary: Minno Masani, Other important leader: Murari Vaithiya. It was considered as Right wing party and an alternative to Congress. The purpose of party to end Nehru’s License – Permit -Raj system. This party was called Inanala Katchi by Periyar E.V.R. Rajaji expressed his views on behalf of party through the English Magazine “Swarajya”. Editor of this magazine: Khasa Subba Rao. He met John F. Kennedy in White House, USA in 1962 to

halt the use of nuclear weapon for world peace on behalf of Gandhian peace movement. In 1962 Legislative Assembly election the party formed alliance with Anna Durai's DMK, this alliance continued till 1967 election. Anna called him as Mootharignar . In 1938 when he was Chief Minister in Madras Province imposed Hindi at schools in Tamil Nadu. But in 1965, when anti – Hindi Agitation started he supported students and opposed imposition of Hindi. In 1971, he formed alliance with Kamaraj's faction Congress (O) and faced the election. He died on December 25, 1972.

Kamarajar (1903 – 1975)

Early life

Kamarajar was born in Virudhunagar on 15th July 1903 and his Parents: Kumarasamy - Sivagami ammal. His parents affectionately called him „Raja“. Later, both the names were mingled and he was known as Kamaraj thereafter. He studied in schools Enathi Nayanar Vidyasala and Kshathriya Vidyasala. He discontinued his schooling when he was in 6th standard due to his family financial situation.

Freedom Fighter

He joined in the Indian National Congress in 1919. He participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920. He was elected as a member of the Virudhunagar Municipality in 1922. Then he met Congress leader S. Satyamoorthy, who was Political Guru for Kamaraj. He participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha (1924) and Susindram Temple Entry Movement. He became a member of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee in 1925. He participated in the Sword Satyagraha (1927). The British banned Indians carrying arms like dagger, spear, etc. This was opposed vehemently by Indians, consequently the „Sword Satyagraha“ movement was started. The Satyagrahis marched towards the streets, carrying swords and propagating inalienable right to bear arms. In 1927, Kamaraj organized a meeting called the Indian Republic Congress at Virudhunagar which was presided by Nehru. He campaigned the Congress ideology in rural areas, which was supported by Thiruvannamalai, Annamalai Pillai and Rajapalayam,

P.S. Kumarasamy Raja (who later become Chief Minister). He participated in anti-Simon demonstration along with George Joseph in 1928, when Simon Commission reached Madurai. In 1930, he participated in Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha and later got arrested and sentenced 2 years imprisonment in Alipore Jail. This was his first imprisonment. Then Satyagrahis was released according to Gandhi - Irwin Pact which was signed in March 05, 1931. S. Satyamoorthy was elected as President and Kamarajar was elected as Secretary in Tamil Nadu Congress Committee

election held in Karaikudi in 1936. He was elected unopposed from Sattur constituency in Madras provincial Assembly election held in 1937.

The President - Tamil Nadu Congress Committee

In 1940, Kamaraj was elected as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. He was arrested in Karur on the way to meet Gandhi in Wardha to discuss about Individual Satyagraha and sent to Vellore Jail. In 1941, he was elected as the Chairman of Virudhunagar Municipality when he was in prison (Later he resigned from the post). In 1942, Quit India Resolution was passed in Bombay, Kamaraj was participated in that meeting while returning he got arrested and imprisoned in Vellore Jail for 3 years. In 1946, Kamaraj won the Madras Provincial Assembly election from Sattur Constituency. In 1946, he elected as member to the Constituent Assembly. When India got independence he went to S. Satyamoorthi's house and hoisted the National Flag. He was elected as a member of All India Congress Committee in 1947. Behind the First Amendment Act. In 1950, during Chembagam Doraisamy Case, the Madras High Court ruled out the validity of Communal G.O. (1928) which gave communal reservation for Backward class people in education and public employment which was against the Right to Equality" of Indian Constitution. Later Supreme Court also upheld the Judgment. The people of Tamil Nadu thought that the Right of backward class people has taken away. A tense situation has developed in Tamil Nadu. Then Kamaraj as the president of Congress in Tamil Nadu explained Nehru about the situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu and explain him about importance of communal reservation and urged him to take necessary step. Nehru accepted the suggestions of Kamaraj and enacted the First Amendment Act (1951). In 1952, Congress Party won 152 seats out of 375 seats in Assembly elections in Madras Province. Rajaji became Chief Minister with support of some parties. At that time, Kamaraj was elected as MP from Srivilliputhur Parliamentary Constituency. In 1953, Chief Minister Rajaji introduced a new system of elementary education called "the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education" in Tamil Nadu. This created controversy. Moreover, it was sarcastically called as "Kula Kalvi Thittam". Congress Party also opposed this scheme. So, Rajaji resigned as the Chief Minister on March 25, 1954.

Chief Minister (April 13, 1954)

Kamarajar sworn as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on April 13, 1954. He resigned from Member of Parliament post in the Lok Sabha. He kept the Ministers in Rajaji's Cabinet remain unchanged. He was the first Chief Minister of India who do not know English language. On 18th

May 1954, Chief Minister Kamaraj announced withdrawal of Rajaji's Education Policy. ("Kulakalvi Thittam"). Later he contested in by-election held at Gudiyatham Constituency and became a Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA). In 1955, the Indian Congress Session (INC) held at Avadi near Chennai, the responsibility of conducting this session was given to Kamaraj. The premises where the meeting will take place was named as Satyamoorthy Nagar. President of the Session – U.N. Dhebar Chief Guest to the Session – Yugoslavia's President Marshal Tito. The famous resolution to establish of the "Socialistic Pattern of Society" was passed. This resolution was proposed by – Nehru. This resolution was seconded by – Kamaraj. Kamaraj opposed the proposal of *Dakshina Pradesh* that the Union Government sought to create in 1956, as per P.C. Roy's plan. Dhakshina Pradesh in sole administrative unit of Southern State comprises of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In Kamaraj period, the present border line (boundary) of Tamil Nadu was completely mapped (i.e, determined).

His revolution in Education

In 1954, Kamaraj constituted an Elementary Education Reform Committee with R.M.Alagappa Chettiyar as Chairman. N.D.Sundaravadivelu was one of its member and committee submitted its report to government in 1955. The committee was expected to suggest ways and means for implementing the directive principle (DPSP) contained in Article 45 of the constitution. Kamaraj who discontinued his schooling due to poverty so he gave opportunity to other poor children to continue their education in school. For this causes, he allocated the double the amount for primary level education. He had also ensured that villages with the population of 300 people should provide with primary school. He introduced Mid-day meal scheme to all schools with support of people, to prevent children discontinue from their schooling due to poverty. In 1920, based on the idea of P. Theagaraya Chetty, (then Mayor of Madras Corporation) the mid-day meal scheme introduced in a Corporation school in Thousand Lights area. Later Government to discontinue the scheme due to some reasons. However, in 1925 the scheme was reimplemented. On advice of the Kamarajar, Director of Public Instruction N.D. Sundara Vadivelu enacted Mid- day meal scheme into an education movement with the support and participation of people. Mid- day meal scheme was first introduced in 1956 at Ettayapuram (Birth place of Bharathiyar). This was the first time in independent India.

Mid-day meal scheme - objectives

1. To increase student enrollment in school.
2. To reduce the students drop out from schools.

In 1957, Kamaraj ordered to make a survey of schools. He introduced a triple benefit scheme to school teachers that included pension, provident fund and insurance schemes. In 1958, Kamaraj set up the Madras State Education Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of C. Subramaniam. C. N. Annadurai was one of its member. Kamaraj ordered to conduct School Improvement Conference throughout Tamil Nadu to seek financial assistance for Mid-day meal scheme In 1958, the first meeting of School Improvement Conference held at Kadambur, Tiruvallur District. In 1959, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru attended the School Improvement Conference held at Thekkur , Karaikudi and Adaikalapu, Thirunelveli. Kamaraj increased school working days from 180 days to 200 days.

Equality and Unity in School

He introduced the uniform system to school children to eradicate imbalance between students in schools. He gave free uniforms to poor children. School Meals and School Improvement Schemes Assessment Committee was constituted in 1960 with K. S. Subramaniam as Chairman. Kamaraj who introduced compulsory school education in 1960 and implemented across all over the state in 1962. The American government was very much impressed by the Mid-day meal scheme and came forward to associate itself in the scheme. It sent milk powder packets through CARE - Cooperative American Relief Everywhere programme in the year 1961-1962. During his tenure, (1963) the age of retirement of teachers was raised from 55 to 58. In the final phase of British period, the literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is 7% which had been improved to 37% in Kamarajar's rule.

Chief Minister - second term (1957)

In Madras Assembly Election of 1957, Congress won 151 seats. Kamaraj became Chief Minister again for second term. On December 27, 1956 Tamil was declared as the official language for the state of Tamil Nadu (released on January 23, 1957 in Gazette). Kamaraj Government formed a committee under the chairmanship of Ki.Aa.Pe. Viswanatham to develop Tamil glossary for research, appropriate translations for technical syllabus and jargons. During his tenure, the Budget (Annual Financial Statement) year 1957-58 was prepared in Tamil for very first time. During his rule, Tamil Development and Research Council was established in 1959. On this recommendation the Government Arts College in Coimbatore, introduced Tamil as the teaching language in their Bachelor's degree in the year 1960-61. Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation started to publish text books in Tamil language. Periyar called Kamarajar as *Pachai Tamizhan* (The True Tamizhan).

Industry, Board and Irrigation development

Mettur Paper Industry, Mettur Canal Project & Cauvery Delta Development Project were brought by him. In 1958, Mani Muttharu Dam was built. Also, Amaravathi Dam was constructed. Parambikulam – Aliyar Irrigation Project had been implemented with the cooperation of two states Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In 1961, Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the Parambikulam- Aliyar Project. In his rule, Kundha Electricity Project was completed. The main reason for completing this project with the help of Industrial Minister R. Venkataraman (who later became the President). Under his rule, Tamil Nadu showed progress in all fields like agriculture, industry, education and medicine. In his period, power generation has increased. As the result more villages had got electricity connection and supplied with electricity. Many industries were opened. Kamaraj development programs in Tamil Nadu are aimed at creating socialism. Henceforth, he fondly called as Democratic Socialist Architect by people. Kamaraj brought some Central Government Projects in Tamil Nadu.

1. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Neyveli Thermal Power Plant - with Russia's assistance
2. Integral Coach Factory, Avadi, Chennai - with Switzerland's assistance
3. Hindustan Teleprinter Factory - with Switzerland's assistance
4. Raw Photo Film Industry at Udthagamandalam -France's assistance
5. BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited), Tiruchi.
6. Manali Oil Refinery Plant.
7. Heavy Armoured Vehicle Factory, Avadi, Chennai.

Law Enacted under his Leadership

The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 was passed under his period, ensured welfare of farmers. In 1958, he introduced Madras State Panchayat Act, resulted in creation of more than 12,000 Panchayat and 373 Panchayat Unions. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 was enacted under his rule. This act ensured and regulated land on one's hand and checked ownership of more than 30 acres of land for a family of five.

Consecutive Victory

In 1960 Navasakthi Magazine was launched under the supervision of Kamaraj to propagate the policies of congress (Editor: T.S. Chokkalingam). In Legislative Assembly Election (1962), Congress won 139 seats and elected Kamaraj as the Chief Minister. Kamaraj sworn as Chief Minister for the third consecutive time. Kamaraj served as Chief Minister for

nine years consecutively from 1954 to 1963.

K-Plan

After Chinese War in 1962, the Prime Minister Nehru realized that Congress Party became weakened and met Kamaraj at Hyderabad and formulated K-Plan to retrieve Congress from shock. According to this plan, the senior leader of Congress Party should resign from the Minister ship and work for their party. Kamaraj resigned from Chief Minister post in October 02, 1963 as per K - Plan. Except Nehru many other leaders like Lal Bahadur Shastri, Jagjivan Ram, Morarji Desai and S.K. Patil resigned from the minister post and returned to party work. Periyar described that the Kamaraj's resignation is like suicide. President of All India Congress Committee. Kamaraj was elected as the President of the All-India Congress committee in 1964.

Congress session presided by the Kamarajar.

1. Bhubaneswar - 1964
2. Durgapur – 1965
3. Jaipur - 1966

After the death of Prime Minister Nehru on May 27, 1964. Kamaraj made Lal Bahadur Shastri as the Prime Minister of India. After signing Tashkent Agreement, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away. Then Kamaraj as president of all India Congress made Indira Gandhi to sworn as Prime Minister. When Kamaraj served as President of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee made Prakasam, Omandur Ramasamy, Kumaraswamy Raja to serve as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. When he was President of all India Congress, he supported Lal Bahadur Sastri, Indira Gandhi to serve as Prime Minister of India. Therefore, he is proudly known as KingMaker.

Exemplary Contribution made by Kamarajar

In 1955, then Finance Minister Manmohan Singh introduced a scheme called National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education all over India. This scheme was based on Kamaraj's Midday meal Scheme. Kamaraj's Midday meal Scheme has further developed and has implemented as a Nutritious Meal Programme in Tamil Nadu since July 01, 1982. Due to his contribution towards education, his birth anniversary, July 15 is celebrated as Educational Development Day. He is also known as Karmaveerar, Karuppu Gandhi, Perumthalaivar (Great leader), Kalvi Kan Thiranthavar.

The Anti - Hindi agitation that began in Tamil Nadu on January 25, 1965 diminished

Congress influences. As the result Kamarajar lost in Legislative Assembly election in 1967, he contested from Virudhunagar constituency. Kamarajar resigned from the Presidentship of All India Congress in 1967. In 1969, he won in the by-election from Nagercoil parliamentary constituency. Kamaraj led Congress formed alliance with Rajaji's **Swatantra Party** in Assembly Election in 1971. But Congress won only 15 seats. Kamaraj died on October 02, 1975. He was awarded with the **"Bharat Ratna"** posthumously in 1976.

M. Bhaktavatsalam (1897 - 1987)

He was born on October 9, 1897. He was to Kanagasabapathy – Mallika Ammal. He studied at Lutheran Mission School, Purasaiwakkam and Pinnathur Subramaniam High School, Mylapore. He graduated at Presidency College, Chennai and Madras Law College, Chennai. He worked as Junior Advocate under Alladi Krishnaswamy and he associated with Annie Besant's Home Rule League. He became the member of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in 1922. He started a newspaper called India to campaign the policies of the Congress. Before him, Bharathiyar also published a journal in the name of India. He worked as Secretary of the Madras Mahajana Sabha for few months. He participated in the Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919), anti – Simon Commission demonstration (1928), Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha (1930), Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1932), Individual Satyagraha (1940), Quit India Movement (1942), He got arrested and imprisoned for six months after Independence Day Celebration in 1932. As per the Purna Swaraj resolution (1929), every year on January 26 was celebrated as Independence Day (as symbol of protest) and served as the Deputy Mayor of the Madras Corporation (1936-1937). He contested the Legislative assembly election and won in the election 1937 and 1946

Worked as a Minister under various CM's Leadership

1946 – Ministry of Public works (T. Prakasam's Cabinet)

1947 – Ministry of Public works (Omandur Ramasamy's Cabinet) 1949 – Ministry of Public

works (P.S. Kumarasamy Raja's Cabinet) 1953 – Ministry of Agriculture (Rajaji's Cabinet)

1954 – Ministry of Agriculture and Industries (Kamaraj's Cabinet) 1957 – Ministry of Home Affairs (Kamaraj's Cabinet)

1962 – Ministry of Finance and Education (Kamaraj's Cabinet).

In 1963, the National Council for Women Education has setup. M. Bhaktavatsalam Committee to analysis the problem of women's education. Its recommendations, All state government should appoint female teacher in the elementary schools. Education for girls should

be improved according to guidelines provided by Hansa Mehta Committee (1962). Domestic Science should be taught as compulsory subject. The advanced curriculum subject created by the Central Social Welfare Department should be taught to adult girls. The State Government should enlighten the public with regard to education of girls by organizing conferences, seminars and display of audio visual material. The State government should provide financial support for female education. In the Teacher Training Institute, seats should be reserved for women students from rural areas.

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

According to K – Plan in 1963, Kamaraj resigned from his Chief Minister post, succeeded by M.Bhaktavatsalam as Chief Minister. During his period, RSS president Golwalkar appointed a committee under Eknath Ranade to build Vivekananda memorial at Kanyakumari for celebrating the Birth Centenary of Swamy Vivekananda (1863). Initially Bhaktavatsalam opposed the project of RSS, but later he gave permission for the construction of the Rock Memorial at Kanyakumari in 1964. The construction of this Memorial began in January 1964 and was completed in 1970.

Welfare programme for Students

For maintaining the health of pre-school going children Triple Vaccine Scheme was introduced in 1964. During his tenure, the School Medical Inspection Programme was introduced in schools to maintain the health condition of the children. In 1966, Madurai Kamaraj University was established under his rule. He initiated to utilize the funds taken from the temple under the control of Hindu Endowment Board for establishment of schools, college and hostel.

Agriculture project

Manimuttar River Project (Kallidaikurichi) and Kadana Irrigation Project (Ambasamudram) was implemented by him. During his rule, the Peechiparai Dam in Kanyakumari and Perunchani Dam Project were completed. Food Shortage (Rice Scarcity), Price Hike, Anti – Hindi Agitation. He appointed a Vigilance cell in the Board of Revenue to estimate the price of goods in Tamil Nadu. He provided the necessity commodities to the people through Co-operative Societies. In 1963, he started the Seed Multiplication Scheme. He introduced a new variety of Paddy called “ADT 27”. He introduced the Farm Management Program.

Anti – Hindi Agitation

He was honest and simple. But anti – Hindi Agitation started during his tenure, changed the history of Tamilnadu. English has been the official language of British India since 1835. National Leaders wanted Hindi to be the National Language of India during the Freedom Struggle. Another faction of Congress had a different of opinion on this. So they set up a committee to resolve this problem. According the Article 343, Hindi in Devanagari script made as official language of India. September 14 is being celebrated as Hindi Diwas. In 1955, the Official Language Commission appointed under the leadership of B.G. Kher. The Committee submitted its report in 1956. The Parliamentary Committee was formed in 1957 under the leadership of Gobind Ballabh Pant to examine its recommendations. This recommendation spread Hindi Language across different platforms. C.N. Annadurai criticized the language policy of the union government and Hindi Imposition. Because of pressure given by Anna, Nehru made the assurance in the Parliament on August 7, 1959. They were, no Hindi imposition, English will be Associate Additional Language. Bhaktavatsalam was the one who followed the Official Language Act of the Union Government. This incident made Congress to face a lot of opposition (criticism) in Tamil Nadu. In 1963, the Official Language Act was enacted. Accordingly Hindi shall be the official language of India from 26th January 1965. English may be used as the additional language with Hindi. As per this act, the Question paper for all the Union Government Examination (UPSC, etc...) shall be in Hindi and the Question paper may or maynot be in English. This was reason for Anti – Hindi Agitation started in Tamil Nadu. It revealed that English may not be used as the official language from the above points. Tamil Nadu leader Annadurai was already aware of the impact of Official Language Act. Nehru passed away in 1964. Anna requested to follow the assurance given by Nehru and he requested to continue English as the official language. This should be enacted before the Official Language Act came into force in 1965. But this was not accepted. Prior to January 26, 1965, only the DMK Party led by Anna struggled to address shortcomings of the Official Language Act. Later when the Act was enacted, this struggle spread among students who does not belongs to any political party. The students through out the state struggled. It continued and they showed their contempt by announcing General Strike and Rail Blockade. The struggle went to next stage and gained the public support. C. Subramaniam and O.V. Alagesan in the Congress ministry (Union) announced their resignation over this issue. Bhaktavatchalam could not end the protest. The Paramilitary force came to Tamil Nadu to control the situation. The Union Government

announced that it would consider the demands of students. Important demands of students in Tamil Nadu were Part XVII of Indian constitution should be repealed. The examinations for the Union Government post should be conducted in English and in the language of 8th Schedule of Constitution. Official language Policy before 1950 would be restored (English should be continued as the official language). On March 14, 1965 the students announced that they would end the protest. Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri announced that he will keep up the assurance made by Nehru in Official language issue. Benefits of Anti – Hindi Agitation Opportunities for writing Union Government exams (written exams) in their regional language. Official Language (Amendment) Act, 1967 to ensure the assurance made by Nehru. In 1967, congress lost in the Assembly Election. After that Congress Party does not form the government in Tamil Nadu till date. Bhaktavatsalam was the last Chief Minister of the Congress party in Tamil Nadu. He died on February 13, 1987.

C N Annadurai (1909 -1969)

C.N. Annadurai was an extremely popular leader who played a crucial role in shaping the political movements, the political agenda, the party system and social reforms in Tamil Nadu in the last century. His leadership was pivotal in the growth of regional parties in Tamil Nadu, much before it spread to other parts of the country. He was a symbol of the aspirations of the people of Tamil Nadu and effectively used a set of policies and programmes to awaken and empower those who were victims of caste system and unjust socio-economic conditions. As a political activist and leader, he had a steady growth since he joined the Justice Party in early 1930s. The culmination of his political journey was the victory of DMK in the elections to the Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly held in 1967. The legacy of Annadurai lives even today in Tamil Nadu politics as a great inspirational force and the political line he drew for Tamil Nadu still acts as the guidelines for the major parties in Tamil Nadu.

His Early Life

His Early Life Conjeevaram (Kancheepuram in Tamil) Natarajan Annadurai, endearingly called 'Anna' (elder brother), was born on 15 September 1909 in a lower middle class family of the weaver community at Kancheepuram, the famous city of temples near Madras (renamed Chennai). His father, Natarajan was a handloom weaver. His mother's name was Bangaru Ammal and her younger sister Rajamani Aromal was the foster-mother of Annadurai. She brought him up and educated him from the elementary school to the college. In 1930, while

still a student, he married Rani who came from a suburb of Madras. The couple had no offspring and Annadurai later adopted the four grandsons of his elder sister. Annadurai had his early education at the Pachaiyappa's High School at Kancheepuram and completed his School Final in 1929. He had to discontinue his studies for a while on account of financial difficulties and worked as a clerk in the Local Municipal Office. He had secured a scholarship and joined the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and passed the Intermediate Examination in 1931. Continuing his studies in the same college he obtained his B.A. Honours and then the M.A. degree in Economics and Politics (1934). He won innumerable trophies in debates and oratorical contests and was elected Secretary to the College Union and Chairman of the Economics Association.

He got fame as a brilliant speaker even during his college life as he attracted the students by his oratory in English and Tamil. His mastery of words earned him endearing admiration later during his political life. At college, he was attracted by the programme and policies of the Justice Party, a party that stood for socio-economic emancipation of the large majority of non-Brahmins. After his M.A., he worked as a teacher in Pachaiyappa's School for nearly a year, and then turned to journalism and politics which became his principal field of interest in later life. He became the Sub-Editor of Justice, the English daily of the Justice Party. A major feature of the political history of modern Tamil Nadu during the pre-independence period was the emergence of the Dravidian movement and anti-Brahminism. These two, along with the anti-Hindi movements, became important issues on which people found a political programme and both the Dravida Kazhagam and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and its various offshoots could not ignore these.

These two factors grew in strength and decisively influenced political alignments in the State especially since the establishment of the Justice Party in 1917. More than eight decades have passed since the Dravidian movement was born in an organised manner in Tamil Nadu in 1917. The Dravida Kazhagam (DK) was formed in 1944 with the main aim to educate the masses (lower castes) about the oppression that religion placed on them. The DK was led by EVR and C.N. Annadurai, who was the charismatic leader with a widespread reputation as a skillful agitator, orator, propagandist and organizer.

Entry into Public Life

Annadurai spent his early life when the socio-political situation in Tamil Nadu was undergoing a change. The social and political consciousness emerging in Tamil Nadu in the early 20th Century was partly influenced by a strong undercurrent of anti-brahmanical propaganda and

a popular desire to keep a distinct identity for the people of Tamil Nadu. The politics of Dravidianism took a clear shape with the formation of the Justice Party. Annadurai's political guru was E.V. Ramaswamy, known as Periyar who started his life as a Congressman, but came out of the Congress on the issue of Brahmin domination and started the Self-Respect Movement in 1929. In his early life he was associated with the South Indian Liberal Federation, the organisation of the nonBrahmins, founded in 1917 by Sir P. Theagaraya and Dr. T.M. Nair. It was popularly known as the Justice Party after the name of the party's English daily.

Annadurai served as sub-editor of the Justice. He was an active member of the Justice Party and did not support the views of the Congress Party. It was E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, known as Periyar, the founder of the Self-Respect Movement, who first recognised the potentiality of this talented young sub-editor. Anna was also attracted towards Periyar's idealistic zeal in eradicating the social iniquities and he became an ardent follower of the Self-Respect Movement. He first met the iconoclast and agitator Periyar Thiru E.V. Ramaswamy in 1934 at Tirupur. Even after the parting of ways and launching of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) in 1949, Annadurai continued to be magnanimous enough to acknowledge openly that the leader whom he met early in his life was his one and only leader. He was a very powerful writer in both Tamil and English. He became the editor of the **Viduthalai** under the aegis of Periyar at Erode. He was also associated with the Tamil weekly Kudi Arasu. In 1942, he started his own weekly, the **Dravidanadu**, and developed a distinct style of his own. In 1949, he assumed the editorship of a Tamil daily, the Malai Mani, started to propagate the cause of the Dravidian Progressive Federation (DMK). He also edited till 1967 another Tamil weekly, the Kanchi.

Annadurai was a good writer in English as well. In 1957 he started an English weekly, the **Homeland**, which continued for a few years. In 1966, he founded another English weekly, the **Home Rule**. It is claimed by some others that the people showered affection on him for his outstanding contribution to the field of literature. There is no doubt that Anna had his own distinct style both in the method of his writings and in the manner of choosing his themes. His style was a complete breakaway from the old difficult and artificial style into a new, simple but musical one. It can as well as be said that he ushered in an era of 'literacy revolution' by which literature instead of limiting itself to intellectual circles reached out to large masses outside. His books of that time numbering about thirty, were all bestsellers. His plays Velaikkari, Oar Irauu and Soragauasal were compared to those of Bernard Shaw by critics like Kalki Krishnamurthi.

Later on when they were made into films, they were most popular and successful.

Apart from writing prose and poetry, short stories and novels, dramas and satires, he himself acted in several plays, like Chandra Mohan, Chandrodayam and Needhi Dheuan Mayakkam, written and popularised by himself. As an author and actor, playwright and poet, satirist and statesman, Anna combined in himself excellence in every field of literary activity. His entry into the field of Tamil literature ushered in an era when a new style was born, now emulated by so many others. Social reform and championing the cause of the exploited class were the principal themes of his stories and plays.

DMK's Birth - A Leader's Vision

The split in Dravida Kazhagam (DK) and the foundation of DMK under the leadership of Annadurai was a watershed in Tamil Nadu politics. The founding of DMK in 1949 was historic as it marked the beginning of regional parties in a significant manner. Both Periyar and Annadurai were together in pursuing the agenda of Dravida Kazhagam founded by Periyar in 1944. Annadurai was indeed the disciple of Periyar. Though he was a staunch follower of Periyar, Annadurai did not hesitate to differ with him sharply when the occasion arose. Anna wrote a courageous editorial in Dravida Nadu pointing out that DK had condemned foreign rule as early as 1939. He called on all Dravidians to celebrate Independence day as a day of deliverance. Annadurai was keen on preserving national unity, although fighting for the due rights of the Dravidians within the national political framework.

Owing to his differences with Periyar, Anna parted company with the Dravidar Kazhagam and formed a new party known as the **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) on 17 September 1949**, on the birthday of his political guru Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy. The parting of ways between Periyar and Annadurai marked the beginning of a new era in Tamil Nadu politics. The formation of the new political party was indeed a display of his confidence in his ability to organise people and propagate his views. The split came in September 1949 when the majority of Dravida Kazhagam under Annadurai's leadership started the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. Steering the DMK's Growth and Ascent to Power After DMK was founded in 1949 it was nurtured by Annadurai with his charismatic appeal to the masses. Gradually it overtook the Congress in public support. He used the party platform to propagate his views and stand on several issues. During the first seven years of the DMK's history, it did not want to contest the General Elections or capture political power.

It was at the historic Tiruchirappali Conference in 1956 that the DMK took an opinion poll and decided to enter into politics and contest the General Elections in 1957. C.N. Annadurai rose to the occasion in the wake of the Chinese aggression on Indian Territory and came out with his forthright statements supporting the cause of national unity and fighting the invasion. The shock of Chinese aggression was more intense and severe to Anna because it was the first time that Anna was led to review his own goal of achieving an independent Dravida Nadu. In fact, at that time he was serving his sentence in Vellore Jail for taking part in the agitation against the rising prices. Without any hesitation, whatsoever, he came out with a bold statement advising his followers: "In our anger against the Congress regime, we should not commit the mistake of slackening our efforts against the foreign invader. We of the DMK consider it our sacred duty to rush to the help of the Indian Government in its efforts to protect and safeguard the sovereignty of our soil". Anna felt that in times of external danger like the Chinese invasion, Indians should march as one people. Subsequent to this, the Government of India came with a Constitutional Amendment Bill which debarred any secessionist party from contesting the General Elections. Anna was not prepared to commit political harakiri by clinging to a demand that the changed circumstances of the country did not justify. He gradually realised that he could still win his battle within the framework of the Indian Union. As a pragmatic and visionary leader, the constitution of the DMK Party was amended in such a way as to work for a closer Dravidian Union of the four linguistic States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka within the framework of the Indian Constitution by obtaining more powers for the States. It is a significant fact that later DMK played major role in shaping the Centre-State Relations especially after it came to power in the State.

The DMK Government appointed the Rajmanner Committee to evolve healthy Centre-State Relations. Popularly known as "Arignar Anna", Annadurai with his intellectual writings and oratorical skill was able to strengthen his party greatly. He had a team of trusted lieutenants to build the party like Navalar Nedunchezian (Finance Minister later), EVK Sampath, Kalaignar Karunanidhi, KA. Mathiazhagan, K Ambazhagan (Education Minister later) and others. Anna and Kalaignar used cinema as their vehicle for party campaign. The entry of the matinee idol MGR into the fold of the party added greatly to the popularity of the party. The party became a formidable political force in Madras, and in 1957 secured a sizeable number of seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly. In 1962 Annadurai was elected to the Rajya Sabha where he strongly opposed the imposition of Hindi as the sole official language of the Union.

The year 1967 marked a watershed in the history of Tamil Nadu. In the General Elections held in this year, he had formed a strategic alliance of various parties which secured it a thumping majority. He had reached an understanding with all the opposition parties in Tamil Nadu like the Swatantra and the Leftists. The poll alliance worked wonders beyond Anna's expectations. The DMK won all the 25 seats it had contested for Lok Sabha. The DMK obtained an absolute majority in the Madras Legislature and formed the first DMK Government, with Annadurai as the Chief Minister. A Social Revolutionary Annadurai had his roots deep in the land of his birth and its culture. He was always dressed in simple South Indian style and presented a picture of tenderness. He was austere and quiet, but strong and dynamic when occasion needed. His ambition was to form a new society based on the principles of democracy and rationalism. It was his firm conviction that it was the only way to achieve the liberation of common people from the evils of exploitation and injustice. It is well known that his concern for the common man was so great that he considered himself one among them. Writing in Dravida Nadu he observed: "you and I are common men-me specially a common man, called upon to shoulder uncommon responsibilities".

His entire economic philosophy was based on the socialistic approach of ensuring a good and decent living for one and all. As Chief Minister On 6 March 1967, the DMK Government was sworn in, with Anna as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. His Cabinet was unique in many ways. The youngest in his Cabinet was only 37 years old. As Chief Minister, Anna himself set an example by continuing to live at his unpretentious residence at Avenue Road, Nungambakkam. As Chief Minister he endeavoured to implement various policies and programmes for

1. for socio-economic development of the weaker sections.
2. To boost agriculture. Taxes on dry lands were abolished.
3. Pre-University education was made free for the children of those parents whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 1,500.
4. To foster and encourage inter-caste marriages by awarding gold medals for every inter-caste couple
5. Got legislation passed legalizing simple marriages performed without priestly intervention

Ideologies of DMK are

1. Social Reform
2. Equality in Economy
3. Liberation from imperialism of North Indian Politics

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly by a resolution unanimously adopted on 18 July 1967, recommended that steps be taken by the State Government to secure necessary amendment to the Constitution of India to change the name of Madras State as "Tamil Nadu". Accordingly, the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1968 (Central Act 53 of 1968) was passed by the Parliament. The Act came into force on 14 January 1969. In Rajya Sabha In early 1962, Annadurai was elected a member of the Rajya Sabha. On the language issue, Annadurai had strong views and he expressed them in unequivocal terms. He said during the debate in Rajya Sabha on 4 March 1965: "It is so easy to argue that a common language is needed for the unity of India. Before we analyse that may I request the members of this august House to make a distinction between unity and uniformity. Is it merely unity that you want?"

He underwent two surgical operations in America and India which could not cure him. He breathed his last on 3 February, 1969, which put an end to an epoch-making era. Following the death of Anna, the entire Tamil Nadu was plunged into grief. Millions literally crowded into Madras city to have a last glimpse of their dear departed leader. His death came as shock to everyone in Tamil Nadu. People travelled in over crowded trains to Madras and at least 28 persons were crushed to death due to their journey on the roof top on a Madras bound train. As the funeral procession went along Mount Road, now known as Annasalai, a huge multitude of people witnessed it from the terraces, balconies and all available buildings on both sides. When it reached Marina Beach, it was a sea of people. The size of the crowd was beyond estimate and showed how much affection the people of Tamil Nadu had for Annadurai. Some estimated the crowd to above about five million. The mortal remains were laid to rest under the marina sands. The Guinnes Book of Records recorded that "the funeral of 'Anna' was attended by the largest number of people in the world". Even today the overwhelming emotion of the people of Tamil Nadu for him can be seen from the never-ending stream of visitors to the 'Anna memorial square', artistically conceived and magnificently erected on the silvery sands of the Marina Beach in Chennai city. There is a saying in Tamil that one's worth is known only after one's death. If that is the criterion of one's worthiness, Anna is the worthiest of all. Today the two major political parties in Tamil Nadu remain steadfastly loyal to Annadurai's vision and follow his ideals. The All India Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) which was formed after MGR left DMK in the 1970s has the name 'Anna' appended to the party's name. Tributes Obituary references were made in the Rajya Sabha on the demise of Shri Annadurai on 17 February 1969. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha said: "The untimely death of Shri C.N. Annadurai

just a fortnight ago takes away from our midst an eminent son of our country. Shri Annadurai became a Member of the Rajya Sabha in 1962 and was an active Member for nearly 5 years. It may be truly said of him that his entry into Parliament brought him in closest touch and association with the political life of the nation and in no small measure this contributed and earned for him the affection and respect of the people throughout the country. His speeches in this House were always listened to with respect, for he spoke with sincerity, ardour and dignity. He could carry a point home even to those who might not have agreed with him, for he spoke without bitterness or rancour. To him politics was not a profession; it had a meaning and a purpose. He always stood for the common man. He endeared himself with his power of speech and writing to millions of people in Tamil Nadu". During the obituary reference made in Lok Sabha on 17 February 1969, Speaker and other members paid rich tributes to C.N. Annadurai. Speaker Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy said: "Shri C.N. Annadurai was elected to Fourth Lok Sabha from Madras South constituency during the General Elections of 1967. However, after becoming the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu he was elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and his seat in Lok Sabha became vacant. He was a highly esteemed and dynamic popular leader. I had the pleasure of meeting him on the 17th January, a few days before his death. I was with him for nearly half an hour chatting in his own house. I never thought, I never dreamt, that his end was so near that within a few days we would miss him and miss him for ever. He was so cheerful, talking about so many things, I did suggest to him that he should change his house. So many things we did discuss about national matters also. He was so good, so cheerful, and I could not believe it when I heard that he was seriously ill and he died ultimately on the 3rd February. He was a great and respected leader in Madras, a very charming person, very kind, very humble, and such a leader we miss. I am really very unhappy about the sudden demise of a great leader like Shri Annadurai". The Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi said in Lok Sabha during the obituary reference: "May I join you in expressing our sentiments of deep sorrow at the passing away of Shri Annadurai. I had the occasion to pay public tribute to the memory of Shri Annadurai in Madras. As Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Annadurai made notable contribution to the evolution of healthy relation between the Centre and the States. We shall miss his wise counsel in the National Development Council and in the Chief Ministers' Conference as well as on other occasions. Shri Annadurai was a statesman and an eminent Indian who has been snatched away from our midst at a time when his services were greatly needed". Professor N.G. Ranga said in Lok Sabha: "Shri Annadurai popularly known as 'Anna' had risen to be one of our respected

national leaders. He was a distinguished social worker. His services to Tamil literature are unique. He happened to be one of the distinguished colleagues of mine and also a student of mine in the famous Pachaiyappa's College of Madras University. Shri Annadurai devoted the whole of his life, stormy as it turned out to be, for the liberation and uplift of the backward classes". Shri P. Ramamurti said in Lok Sabha during the obituary references: "what is the value of the tribute by words when compared to the spontaneous tribute that was paid by millions and millions of people of Tamil Nadu, many of whom had not seen Shri Annadurai throughout his life. The moment they heard of his death, when the funeral procession was going to the Marina Beach, vast multitudes of them, an ocean of humanity, ordinary people, working people, downtrodden people, poor people, they watched the procession silently and wept. What is it that made them weep? Was it the fact that Shri Annadurai was a powerful writer? Or was it because Shri Annadurai was a powerful speaker? Yes, he was a powerful writer and a powerful speaker too; but, more than these facts, it is what he spoke and what he wrote, to what purpose he wielded his powerful pen, to what purpose he wielded his powerful tongue, it is that which endeared him to millions and millions of people of Tamil Nadu. He used his pen for the purpose of rousing the common people, for the purpose of raising the down-trodden, oppressed people-oppressed socially, oppressed by hide-bound caste restrictions, oppressed by the difficulties of the present economic system". Annadurai remains in the hearts of the people of Tamil Nadu as a leader who charted a new and bold course in political and social spheres and guided governance for social justice and welfare in Tamil Nadu and one who still inspires millions, cutting across all sections of the people. His legacy is indelible in the history of modern Tamil Nadu.

His Achievements

His rule is secular (not belongs to any religion). His ideology was religion should not mix with politics. Because of this, he passed a Government Order (GO) not to keep god images in any state Government office. He advocated the principle of "One Community – one God" (Ondre Kulam Oruvane Devan). During election Campaign in party's manifesto he promised to give minimum cost rice.

In order to achieve this, he introduced scheme Padiyarisi (One measure rice for one Rupee) in Coimbatore and Chennai at 15th May 1967. He enacted the Government law for approving Self Respect Marriage which took place since 1925. During those days, marriages were held under the priest (Brahmins) who recite Sanskrit Mantras to perform weddings, which was strongly opposed by Periyar E.V.R. and introduced a new system of marriage without

Mangalaya Suthra (Thali) and reciting Vedic Mantras which was called as Self Respect Marriages.

Anna introduced Hindu Marriage Amendment Bill in Legislative Assembly session. After this the bill became act and Self Respect Marriages got legal recognition (1967). He introduced Gold Medal Scheme which was given to couple who did Inter-Caste Marriage. Anna Government gave priority in public employment for person who marries widow. In July 1967 he renamed the Secretariat, St. George Fort to Thalamai Seyalagam. He introduced the resolution to change name of Madras Province to Tamil Nadu. (C. Sankaranalinganar sacrificed his life for the change of state name in 1957). The resolution got passed without any opposition and subsequently the parliament amended the Article 3 of the Indian Constitution. From January 14, 1969 Madras province was officially called as Tamil Nadu. He changed the term Satyamev Jayathe in Gopuram Symbol (State Emblem) to Vaimaiyae Vellum and other term Government of Madras to Tamil Nadu Arasu and put it in regular official use. Seerini, a 1300 member volunteer organization was created. Tamil was introduced as official language and field of Governance by Anna. Scheme to rejuvenate Coovam river was inaugurated by Anna. He abolished land tax for land whose cultivation depends on rain (Punsai land). He took free elementary and high school education to next level. Accordingly, he introduced new scheme to children whose parents monthly income is less than Rs. 1500 will be given free Pre-University Course (PUC). He named his economic policy as Scientific Socialism. He defined "Socialism is not just wealth; Socialism is not just about ensuring wealth but to strive to create equality". The first step of socialism policy is Nationalization of Public transport (bus) in order to check the growing monopoly of private buses in Tamil Nadu which was first move in all over India. He developed a "Veeranam Project" for ensuring drinking water supply need to Chennai people. This project was launched in Cuddalore district which was implemented later. Chief Minister Welfare Fund was created by Anna. He hosted 2nd World Tamil Conference in 1968. In January 08, 1968, Official Languages (Amendment) Act was implemented. Tamil students staged a protest against this act. Later on, the protest got back as per promise made by Anna. As the result, bilingualism (2 language policy) came to existence in Tamil Nadu (i.e, English and Tamil)

Chapter 4

Rationale behind Reservation Policy

Introduction

Until the late 20th century, most philosophical discussions of justice and equality were limited in scope to a single society. Even Rawls's theory of justice, for example, had nothing to say about the distribution of wealth between societies. In the 1990s philosophers began to think about the moral implications of the vast inequality in wealth between the leading industrialized countries and the countries of the developing world, some of which were afflicted with widespread famine and disease. The German-born philosopher Thomas Pogge argued that affluent countries are responsible for increasing the poverty of developing countries and thus for causing millions of deaths annually.

What do you mean by Social Justice?

The negative values which are made by the society results in inequality and cleavages among people. Gender inequality may be quite natural, if looked upon superficially. All along the centuries, women were subjugated and exploited without an opportunity which portrays them as weaker section. The negative attitude against blacks of Africa belongs to same category which is mentioned in the previous lines. Blacks were discouraged and kept aside as knowledge less. This situation continued for many centuries and factualised against the black community. Same situation prevails also in India. Many people were refused opportunities on the basis of caste and it is believed as natural one in the society. Every action and reaction is fudged one in our country. Power as a demon spread its tentacles in all the sphere of the society, as stated by so many experts and exponents. Social power is the dominant phenomenon which leads to cut-throat competition and ends in absolute control of the subjects. It is in order to protect the social identity, the dominant communities endeavor to capture the power sector. Among different communities in a plural society, dominance of a single group is considered as unfair and unjust. The dominant groups activate racial, religious, caste, lingual and cultural feelings and intend to misuse the social rights of other groups that may end in permanent hostility between different groups. The struggle that is undertaken by the weaker groups in order to react for establishing equal society is known to be Social Justice.

Background of Social Hierarchy

The ancient Indian civilization had evolved with the "Varnashrama Dharma" which kick-

started the principle of hierarchy i.e. Upper and Lower strata. The Varna system is also called as “Four Varna System” by which people were divided as *Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vysyas and Shudras*. This division on the basis of birth has been inculcated and socialized along different phases of civilization from which inequalities surfaced in the society.

Race, religion and lingual minorities UN proclamation - December 18, 1992.

Salient Features

1. All minorities are having equal right without any discrimination and intervention to exercise their freedom in following hereditary values, to cling with religion, to propagate and to use their language.
2. All minorities can make their own organization and are having every right to maintain it. Minorities should have right to upgrade their knowledge related with their history, conventions, language and other hereditary values. They should also be provided with opportunity to learn about entire society to which they belong to.
3. This declaration may not affect the basic freedom which is stipulated in the existing rights declaration.

Article 15 (4) of Indian Constitution

Article 29 (2) may not act as an obstacle in making special policy decisions for socially and educationally backward communities or SC/ST people.

Article 16 (4) of Indian Constitution

This will not prevent any sort of appointment or reservation among backward communities, if sufficient representation is not provided. India is a sub-tropical, sub-continent with varied geographical atmosphere. People speak different languages and follow unique hereditary values. Albeit of these factors, inequality is existing due to the Varna System. It is in order to advance and develop the socio-economic conditions of the downtrodden communities; Indian Constitution is having its ideal guidelines with strong structural foundation. According to Indian Constitution, States which are having low technological development or inadequate natural resources can make their own special policies for holistic advancement. In accordance with the existing constitutional provisions, the downtrodden and underprivileged communities were provided with special laws and privileges in all the states. Ideas like all inclusive development and self-sufficient societal growth highly hinges upon social justice along with special arrangements for the marginalized sections. Equal opportunity is the process and

social arrangement by which social democracy can sustain and pluralism will be strengthened. In such a society different groups of religion, race and other factors can live with their social identity, tolerance and shared power. Economic condition and status is one among the reason for the wedge created in the European society. Whereas in India, the division is on the basis of purusavktha of Rigveda and particularly Four Varna System. This Varna System prevents individuals from their exercise of rights and values. Indian Constitution in this regard is implementing all its supervisory mechanisms and also is delivering distributive justice which is the motto of the largest democracy. This justice intended to weed out the caste distinction (Varna System) and to establish equal society in India. The democratic values in Indian Constitution protects and delegate power to all the people equally to develop themselves in the socio-economic sectors. Sticking on with this constitutional provisions may lead to social development and further give place for social freedom and justice. Hence, vibrant social justice in India protects National Integration from which distributive justice and democratic values are concretized.

Equality is essential for Social Justice

People accept equality as an essential phenomenon but still inequality and discrimination are serving as distributing factors. Inequality prevails in almost all spheres like opportunities, comforts and working atmosphere.

This kind of inequality and discrimination are permanent and unavoidable in our life, is it so? What we are going to do for the people, who do not have opportunities to work for the development of our nation? How far cultural values are responsible for this kind of inequality. This is not only happening in India, but also at global level which creates stir in the minds of the people. It is for this reason, social equality stood in primary place in the Socio-political principles. Equality as a principle indicates what? What do you mean by “equal society”. How do we assure equality? With that assurance, what we are going to achieve? Do we try to resolve inequality only in our income? What type of equality has to be established? To whom we have to provide equality?

Need of special privileges

If poor children were not provided with adequate education and proper health care, we are raising hue and cry. We have to understand the reasons. If opportunity is denied along with social identity, that is absolute injustice in a society. This creates inequality among the people. Regardless of caste, gender, religion and other differences, people should be provided with

appropriate opportunities to prove their talent and capacities in the individual life. In socio-political theories, the distinction between the difference among individual and socio-cultural differences existing among them is considered as an important aspect. Individuals should receive respect and reputation on the basis of their achievements and talents. It should not be on the basis of social identities. Inequalities and discriminatory practices which prevail in the society are artificial and are known as prejudices.

Just Distribution

When we agreed to the idea that different people in a society must be treated differently, the subsequent question would be who and how we can ensure the Justice. Governments can and will enact laws to facilitate the just distribution of resources to individuals within a society. Laws simply pave the way for the fair distribution of resources. Law enforcing agencies may have to monitor the process of the distribution itself. This is the ideal situation. A country like ours where socio-cultural inequalities are well entrenched, a law for fair distribution will not automatically ensure just distribution of resources. Governments will have to ensure a level playing field in order to establish Justice. In other words, before the law brings us together, people should enjoy some basic equality of life conditions and opportunities. This attempt to create a level playing field must be seen as a necessary condition for each person to pursue his/her objectives in life. Since our constitution has abolished untouchability and other caste based discriminatory practices, both the State and the legislature would have to ensure the creation of such a level playing field. Thus, the government which swears in the name of protecting our constitution has the obligation of ensuring one of the finest promises of our constitution itself – bringing in equality to our society. Therefore, it is legal, constitutional and moral on the part of the government to create a level playing ground for all its citizens especially those who have been historically denied basic rights. This level playing field or what we popularly call ‘equal opportunity’ must not be treated either as charity or as philanthropic gesture of the government. It is the obligation on the part of the government to treat people differently in order to ensure Justice; more importantly it is a fundamental right enshrined in the constitution for disadvantaged people to seek legal, constitutional remedy. Similarly, level playing ground is aimed at creating equal opportunity only in education and employment opportunities for the disadvantaged communities. In many realms of our everyday lives, there is virtually no demand from the marginalized sections to provide a level playing ground. This clearly conveys the meaning of what is the aim of providing equal opportunity. When modern education becomes the

most significant resource and employment in government sector remains a major source of livelihood, the concept of level playing ground or equal opportunity was advocated and subsequently this idea became an integral part of our constitutional apparatus. There are several opinions in this regard. How should we distribute the resources and ensure equal opportunity/fair access to education and jobs to all especially to the disadvantaged groups. Many especially people from the so called upper echelon of the society tend to think of treating people differently in order to ensure just distribution effectively amounts to discrimination. This opinion slowly and steadily invokes strong passion and at times results in violence too. The fear of losing educational and employment opportunities among the privileged communities was steadily growing as the government planned to 'reserve' seats for people from marginalized and underprivileged communities as part of its equal opportunity plan. The idea of 'merit' would be invoked by the privileged sections of our country to argue that any attempt to 'reserve' seats for the underprivileged people would strongly damage merit based output of our education system; thus it would subsequently affect the professional abilities of the candidates. But as students of political theory, we must be able to dispassionately examine the issues involved in our quest to understand Justice.

Socio-Cultural Equality

In the diversified society, people from different groups may practice their cultural values, habitual factors and improve individual talents. For this to happen, equality in society is an essential criterion. Every individual should be assured of fair opportunity in the society. To a large extent, unequal atmosphere should be wiped out for attaining liberal society. To put it in a nutshell, actions must be taken at least to reduce the unequal circumstances. For instance, a good healthcare, education, nutritious food stuffs, minimum emoluments are the basic needs to be provided to all without discrimination. Without these basic facilities, we may not call a society as egalitarian one.

What are the main issues of our Nation?

Beliefs and practices on the basis of caste and religion are dastardly obstacles. In many parts of India, the status of women is at lower level - education, employment, right to property are refused to women. If this situation extends and established as our culture, a major catastrophe may not be averted in India. If inequality and discrimination is stamped as our cultural value, the path of equality may be at cross roads and cannot be attained at all.

Economic Equality

Economic equality can be identified by individual's income and the value of property, he possess in a society. Otherwise, the gap between rich people community and poor may indicate the status of economic equality. Further, by calculating number of people under poverty line, we may draw strong inferences and resolutions. This kind of identification is widespread among all the nations. But certain discriminations on the basis of culture and historical cum habitual practices, may create precarious issues in the concerned society. Radical reformers during different phases of history, has made wide awareness about these untoward and unethical happenings to the people. "Humans respected on the basis of caste which he belongs to, is barbarian and anti-human thinking", exclaimed E.V.Ramaswamy alias Periyar in Tamilnadu. He out-rightly condemned the cultural practices, habitual follow-ups and other so called values which refutes equality in all its aspects. Periyar also was against "Patriarchal Chauvinism" which subjugated women all along the history.

That society is best which got rid of caste, religion, gender and suppressive habitual practices", lamented Periyar. Modern society cannot be sanctified by the people who cling towards the language and discriminatory cultural practices. Apart from Periyar, various saints, seers and philosophers took strenuous efforts to have egalitarian society. People who enjoyed all kind of privileges on the basis of dynasty, birth and descent so far has to come to end. Determining an individual's capacity on accordance with the birth is the primary and precarious feature of the unequal society. All are equal and individual's capacity, if decided on the basis of merit, is the first step towards equal society. So far, number of modern nations refused to provide voting rights for the poor people. There are nations which restricts women education and public offices in the 21st century. In India, lower strata people are permitted to work only in the clerical and other benefit-less offices. They were not permitted to occupy higher positions, because of their caste identity. Individuals and organization for the past centuries made onerous efforts to curb out in equal menace from the society. There some human communities which needs special attention, since they were totally ignored and exploited by the upper strata people. Truthful equality can be identified only in those rare occasions. Injustices unleashed in the past must be identified to know about what real or fair equality is. Reservation policy is a good initiative from the part of government in delivering equal justice. People, who were denied of education and employment opportunities so far, were provided with reservation for uplifting the condition and status. Discriminatory practices which were followed for long time in the historical

phases may not be curbed out in a short span. Expecting the change within one or two generations is an utopian faith, stated researchers. If reforms happened in short time, it will be a good sign for the development of the entire nation.

Social Justice and Equality

All civilizations were equipped with the awareness of their practices. The accepted practices are “Dharma” and the negative is “Adharma”. Those people who breach these practices will be punished by the king. Mistakes and related punishments are quite natural in all the countries.

Status in Madras Presidency

During the same period, Chennai presidency came under the direct rule of British Empire. Laws like ‘Ryotwari’ were made. Moreover, tax collecting system was introduced. Further, military forces were also instigated. In 1835, English was declared as official and administrative language in India. Indians were appointed in the British Indian military forces. Majority of the people who joined in military were non-Brahmins and deprived communities. Although colonial British regime appointed Indians in military forces, it hesitated to permit Indian languages in the educational institutions. This untoward situation remained same until the end of the 19th century. People who are fluent in English were appointed in these services.

Apart from the Europeans, Anglo- Indians and Brahmins were appointed in all government services. Due to the establishment of ‘Jamindari’ and ‘Ryotwari’ system in the initial part of 19th century, ‘Landlords’, ‘Zamindars’ and other dominant groups spearheaded in entire India. All the above said are “Caste Hindus”. “Caste Hindus” domination in all villages greatly affected the villages and particularly, the downtrodden communities were kept aside from the lands in all villages of India. In this connection, a British officer ‘Francis Ellis’ was appointed to submit the status report regarding ‘Ryotwari System’. In similar way, another officer, ‘Thomas Munro’ also submitted a report related to the ‘Ryotwari System’. According to the reports, ‘Lands which were tilled by lower strata people, were illegally occupied and acquired by ‘Zamindars’ and ‘Landlords’ and thus caused quality-less farming and low level of yields. It is also reported that Land Income Tax was also affected due to this acquisition. Moreover, the deprived and downtrodden communities were checked-out of their lands and also their children denied admissions in the schools and other educational institutions. In 1854, court delivered direction that there may not be any restriction to admit children who belongs to lower caste groups. The Caste Hindus and other dominant communities, however, didn’t obey the judgment

of the court proceedings. In 1865, Secretary of state for India in British Parliament ordered for admission of children who belong to lower caste groups but the condition remains unchanged.

British India in the end part of 19th century supported Brahmin development in all spheres, whereas minorities were denied opportunities in education, society, power and employment sectors. The Non-Brahmins, particularly minorities (lower caste) who studied in the modern educational institutions were dissatisfied with the government's biased stand. They demanded representation for lower caste groups in government services. Those people who demanded for appropriate representation are Ayothidasa, Singaravelar, Rettamalai Srinivasan, Pitti Theagarayar, Raja of Panagal and many others. Demands put forth by these people were accepted in 1892. Community based representation order was issued in all departments of Madras Presidency. This order is called 128(2). The order has to be implemented in all parts of Chennai Presidency, declared the government. The efforts taken towards "education to all" in Tamilnadu also spread over to other states of India. Leaders like Jyotirao Phule, Savithribai Phule took onerous efforts in Maharashtra for educating the depressed and downtrodden communities.

Preferential Rights for the Downtrodden

In 1885, Madras Presidency Government declared financial assistance policies for the downtrodden communities and also the government oriented new schools for the lower caste people. In the meantime, Tremancro, collector of Chengalpet district submitted a report on the downtrodden communities of Chengalpet. Those excerpts are: People of downtrodden community were at low level in all aspects, particularly social-economic, educational spheres. Lands are denied for them. They were not permitted to build houses for their own. Educational opportunities were rejected. They are sold as slaves. Lots of lands are kept barren. Due to this, income for the government has been diminished. To increase the income of the government, lands can be distributed to the people. There were so many recommendations present in the officers' report. In 1892, this report was considered and accepted by the government. Accordingly 12 lakh acres were distributed to the lower caste groups. These lands are called as "Panchami." Schools for lower caste groups are called as "Panchamer School". "Panchamer" means people who are out of Varna System or excluded communities. 'Ayothidasa' and 'Singaravela' opined that "Panchamer Schools" can be called as "Adidravidar" schools. Since it is the traditional name carved to the category.

Justice Party

There were more applications forwarded in 1913 to Royal Commission which was headed by Alexander Cardow. Apart from Madras Presidency, Rangoon Thraivi Association and others also submitted their application with demands to the commission. All applications emphasized for appropriate representation in employment for backward, downtrodden and religious minorities. Dr. Natesan, Pitti. Theagarayar, T. M. Nair tried to submit and a report on the burning issue of the minorities and low caste groups. P. Theagarayar has written and published it as "Non-Brahmin Manifesto" in December, 1916. In 1916, Pitti. Theagarayar, T. M. Nair and others started South Indian Liberal Federation for the welfare of the Non-Brahmin communities. A magazine "Justice" was also published by this Federation to express their thoughts and ideas. Later on, this Federation was popularly known as "Justice Party". This movement spread out "communal representation for Non Brahmin in education, and employment sectors. In 1915, Justice Party submitted a petition in which it condemned the domination of English and Sanskrit in higher education. Further they demanded to include Tamil and other languages in higher education. In 1917, 54 Associations met the representative members of British empire and demanded "Fair Representation" for Non-Brahmin communities and other minorities. Moreover, "Communal Representation" was demanded during multiple conferences.

First Communal Representation Order

During the rule of Justice Party in Chennai Presidency, the demand for communal representation reflected in vigorous manner. The prolonged struggle for communal representation by Justice Party and wide support from the people propelled the central government to make resolution in this regard in 1921. This resolution, later on was called as Communal Representation Decree. It is the red lettered day in Indian history, lower caste groups, who were suppressed and deprived of Social and Economical condition for many centuries had fullest confidence to lead their life with self-respect and dignity by this decree. A resolution was submitted by Munusamy the member of legislative assembly in Chennai. The Resolution reads; "Non-Brahmins with minimum educational qualification should be provided with employment opportunity. Non- Brahmins specifically, Christians, Muslims and lower caste groups to be appointed in all government services. For this, a permanent order should be legalized. If salary is above Rs.100, this order should be implemented for 7 years until it reaches 75% of the population". With regard to this resolution, R.K.Shanmugam stated that "If this historical and land mark resolution is implemented, the future generation may really appreciate our truthful

efforts towards emancipation”. In supporting this view, Dr.C.Nadesan voiced that “If fair representation is not provided for our people, we will not pay taxes”. Periyar, EV.Ramaswamy, a staunch supporter of congress party also eulogized the ideas of Justice Party, he expressed the same demand in Congress Party. In 1925, during the Kanchipuram Congress Party Conference, Periyar passed a resolution regarding communal representation in education and employment. Periyar came out of congress party, since his resolution was rejected by the high command. In 1928, during the leadership of R.Muthiah, (Justice Party), Communal representation was passed and implemented in all the government departments.

First Amendment

In the aftermath of the effective implementation of Indian Constitution, in 1951, Mr. Senbagarajan filed a suit in the High Court; related to the denial of Medical Seats. He also mentioned that, communal representation is the reason for the denial of his seat. The High Court gave its Verdict that Communal representation decree is against the constitution and to be abandoned. In addition to that, Supreme Court also sided with the same Verdict. Reservation Policy on the basis of caste was abandoned due to the Verdict. State wide protests erupted in Tamilnadu against the Verdict. E. V. Ramasamy, demanded for an amendment in the constitution. It is due to efforts of Periyar, Tamilnadu congress committee President Kamaraj, Prime Minister Jawarharlal Nehru and Ambedkar, an amendment was made related with the extension of Reservation Policy. This was the first Amendment in the Indian Constitution. Due to this, backward and other communities retained the opportunity of reservation. According to articles 15 and 16 of Indian Constitution, "Socially and economically backward people can be provided with special privileges". This provision made Nehru to come with First Amendment in the Indian Constitution. Accordingly, sub-sections 15 (4) and 16 (4) were included in the constitution. After the Amendment, from 1951 onwards Backward Communities receive 25% and Lower Caste 16% respectively due to reservation policy.

Expansion of Reservation

Under the Chief Ministership of M.Karunanidhi, a commission was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sattanathan to take into account on the welfare of backward community. It is on the basis of the recommendations of Sattanathan commission, backward community got 31% and SC/ST received 18% as reservation in 1971. In 1979, Social Welfare Department of Tamilnadu Government issued an order (MS No.1156, Dated 02.02.1979). According to this order, annual family income of backward community was fixed as Rs.9,000/-. Later on, that order was

repealed. A new order was issued, in which reservation for backward community was increased from 31% to 50% and for SC/ ST it is 18%. To sum-up, 68% reservation came into effect in Tamilnadu. In continuum with this, in 1989, another suit filed in Supreme Court with regard to allotment of separate reservation for Scheduled tribe (ST) community. In this case, Supreme Court of India delivered the verdict by which, backward community, most backward, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes received 30%, 20%, 18% and 1% respectively. The entire reservation was changed combinedly and 69% came into effect in Tamilnadu.

Reservation in Central Government: Mandal Commission

The central government under the Prime Ministership of V.P.Singh consented with the recommendations of Mandal Commission. The Government issued an order which confirmed 27% reservation for Backward Community in Central Government Services. In opposing this order, Indira Sawhney, filed a suit stating the order breaches the constitutional provisions. She also added that reservation policy overrides the principle “All are equal before Law”. Supreme Court delivered a clear verdict that 27% for backward community in Central government services can be legalized. Further it states, “the reservation should not reach beyond 50%”. The Supreme court of India fixed 50% as ceiling for reservation policy, whereas it was not mentioned in the constitution. Moreover, the highest ceiling of 50% can also be discharged.

Thus the Judgment says “Although 50% is the ceiling fixed for the reservation in central government services, it may be changed, taking into account the diversified communities and abnormal situations of this nation”. “People who are distant, those who could not mingle with the mainstream society or without opportunity, unique in culture may be exempted from this ceiling fixed by the Supreme Court. 50% of the ceiling may be exempted, said the same judges who delivered the famous verdict in this sensitive case. That said, a member of consumer trust, K.N. Vijayan from Tamilnadu filed a suit stating, 69% reservation in Tamilnadu is given against the Supreme Court Verdict. Supreme Court, however, in its Verdict mentioned that Engineering and Medical Colleges should not be provided reservation more than 50%. It also issued Interim prohibition for the reservation. It was similar with the untoward happenings during 1951, which prompted the state government under J.Jayalalitha who passed a bill in the state assembly by citing the reference from directive principles of state policy (Article 31(c)). The bill on 30.12.1993 was given consent by the President of India on 19.07.1994 by which 69% reservation received fullest legal protection. To avert further filing of suit against Tamilnadu Government, it

endeavored to incorporate reservation policy in IXth schedule of the Indian Constitution. Parliament passed the 76th Amendment in which reservation policy of Tamilnadu Government was incorporated in IXth schedule of Indian Constitution. Further it came into retrospective effect from November 16, 1992. Reservation for different communities is a temporary effort to get place in power sector. To attain social change and social ideals, caste hierarchy has to be demolished and eternal equality to be established. One among the means to attain permanent equality is “Inter- Caste Marriages”. Marriages happening within caste may further strengthen caste system and serve as an obstacle for the equal society. Casteless marriages and lateral cum ideal thinking are the best contrivances for making radical social change.

Backward classes Commission

According to article 340 of Indian Constitution, President of India can appoint backward classes commission to identify socially and educationally backward groups and also to submit recommendation related to their standards and states. Hitherto, the Indian government has constituted the backward classes commission.

Kaka Kalelkar Commission

Kaka Kalelkar Commission was the first one constituted in 29.01.1953. There were 11 members including the Chairman Jawaharlal Nehru who tabled the report submitted by this commission in the Parliament.

Mandal Commission

Central Government under the Prime Minister-ship of Morarji Desai constituted Subindeswari Prasad Mandal Commission on 20.12.1978. This is the second such Commission established for the backward community. S.S.Gill was appointed as the Secretary of this Commission. It is in order to identify the condition of backward community; a group was constituted under the leadership of B.B.Mandal in 1978. The group travelled all over the nation. This Commission on the basis of 11 basic reasons identified 3743 castes which comes under backward community. Castes were identified on the ground of peoples’ status in education and society. Mandal has written in the preface of the report which reads, “Madras is a pioneer state in communal representation. It has given representation for backward classes”. We may infer that Tamilnadu is the birth place for Social Justice and serve as a great pioneer for all other states. 52% of the backward communities in India has to be provided with 27% reservation, remarked Mandal Report. This reservation was implemented by V.P.Singh Government on 13.08.1990 in

all Government (Central) Services. Due to this order, backward communities who are backward in social and educational sectors entered into central services.

Promoting Social Justice

In order to achieve social justice, it is often suggested that reservation policy is an important tool. We must realize that reservation in education and in jobs is one of the methods to achieve 'Social Justice' and not the only method. Social Justice must necessarily premise upon the idea of egalitarian philosophy that no one is inferior or superior to anyone by birth. Those who have been benefitted extensively by the philosophy of ascriptive status (status based on birth) must realize that such status cannot be part of a modern world; to be a modern person what is more important is to have the consciousness of being equal to everybody around us. Unfortunately 'modern' is being equated with latest electronic items and luxury items we possess. Having latest gadgets will not make us modern. For India to become a modern nation, this radical transformation is required more than anything. That is why the social justice is organically embedded in the idea of modern India.

Indira Sawhney V. Union of India AIR 1993 SC 477

Also known as Mandal Commission Case. On January, 1979 under the Chairmanship of B.P.Mandal, the second Backward Classes Commission under Article 340 was appointed by the Union Government headed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai. One of the major recommendation made by the commission was that, besides the SCs and STs, for other backward classes which constitute nearly 52% of the population, 27% government jobs are to be reserved so that total reservation for all, SC,ST and OBCs, amount to 50%. No action was taken on the basis of the Mandal Report for long after it was submitted, except that it was discussed in the Houses of Parliament twice, once in 1982 and again in 1983. On August 13, 1990, the V.P.Singh Government at the Centre issued an office memorandum accepting the Mandal Commission recommendation and announcing 27% reservation for the socially and educationally backward classes in vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India.

Reservation Timeline

1882 : William Hunter (Lord Rippon) & Jyotiba phule asked for reservation on communal basis.

1891 : Iyothee Thass asked for proportional representation - 1st to ask in madras presidency.

1902 : Shahu Maharaj (Golhapur king) – gave reservation of 50% - 1st ever reservation in India.

1909 : Father of communal reservation in India - Minto (Divide & Rule) - gave 8 / 27 seats for Musilms in Central legislative council.

1912 : Royal commission on public service.: RDO.Balaji Rao Naidu said , the demand for reservation is valid.

1916 : Justice party.

1917 : Madras Presidency Association.

1917 : Montague Declaration - he promised for responsible government.

1919 : First time election in provinces. All asked for reservation in election. : Joint select committee in London – British accepted for proportional representation asked by justice party.

1920 : Meston award – 63 constituencies representation for non - brahmins.1921 : 16th sept 1921 - Communal GO CM : Subbarayalu.

1926 : Quota system – By Muthiah mudhaliar. (Minister of Subbarayan) He is called as thefather of communal reservation in Madras.

1932 : Communal award - 16th August 1932. 71 to 147 seats –poona pact on 24th sept.

After Independence

1949 : O.P.Kumarasamy raja

BC	-	25%
SC/ST	-	16%
total	-	41%

1950 : art 15(4) -SC/ST

art 16(4) -SC/ST

1951 : 1st Constitutional Amentment Act.

15(4)- for socially and educationally BC also.

1969 : 1st BC commission of TN A.N.Sattanathan. he recommends two.

1. creamy layer.
2. expansion of quota.

1971 : BC - 25% to 31%

SC/ST -16% to 18%

total - 49%

1980 : BC - 31% to 50%

SC/ST -18% to 18%

total - 68%

1981 : 2nd BC commission

J.A.Ambasankar, he said only part of BC enjoying the reservation again n again.others leftout

1987 : Vanniyar sangam asking for reservation of 20% (21 died for this). 1989 : BC divided to BC and MBC.

BC -30%

MBC - 20%

1990 : Guidlines by HC to give 1% to ST.

now,

BC - 30%

MBC - 20%

SC - 18%

ST - 1%

Total - 69%

1992 : mandal case – mandatory limit of 50%.

1993 : TN BC,SC&ST Reservation bill. kept under 9th schedule.1994 : Bill to Act. 76th CAA.

2007 : BC divided for muslims

1. BC-26.5%

2. BCM-3.5%

2009 : SC divided for arunthathiyar.

1. SC-15%

2. SCA-3%3.

2021 : for vanniyar mbc divided.

1. MBC(V)-10.5%

2. MBC-9.5%

HC rejected this. SC too.

Finally now,

1. BC - 26.5%

2. BCM - 3.5%

3. MBC	-	20%
4. SC	-	15%
5. ST	-	1%
6. SCA	-	3%
7. TOTAL	-	69%.

Reservation In India

1953 : Kaka Kalekar BC commission.(art 340) he recommends to give reservation. 1979 : B.P.mandal commission

1980 : Report submited. he recommends 27% to BC .1990 : BC given 27 %

1991 : Reservation for economically weaker section.-10%

1992 : Mandal case. sc said, - ok to bc-27%. No to EWS -10%. total reservation < 50 % creamy layer. No reservation in promotion. Carry forward < 50%

1993 : Ram nandhan committe for creamy layer in obc(8 lakhs - 2017)

2006 : 15(5) - 93rd CAA - reservation to OBC at education institution.

2019 : 103rd CAA- 15(6),16(6) for EWS in job and education 10%. [TN havent yet given]

Finally, now,

1.OBC	-27%
2.SC	-15%
3.ST	-7.5%
4.EWS	-10
5.Total	-59.5%

Chapter 5

Tamil Nadu Economy

Introduction

The economic and social development of states in India are not uniform. Wide regional disparities exist. The western region and southern regions are better off than the other regions. Tamil Nadu is geographically eleventh largest and population wise third largest. Tamil Nadu fares well with many achievements. It stands to second in terms of contribution to GDP, third highest in terms of per capita income, investment, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and industrial output. It has been ranked as the most economically free state by the Economic Freedom. In the social and health sector also Tamil Nadu's performance is better than many other states and better than national average in terms of health, higher education, IMR and MMR.

Highlights of Tamil Nadu Economy

1. Growth of SGDP in Tamil Nadu has been among the fastest in India since 2005.
2. Poverty reduction in Tamil Nadu has been faster than that in many other States.
3. Tamil Nadu contains a smaller proportion of India's poor population.
4. Tamil Nadu is the second largest contributor to India's GDP.
5. Tamil Nadu ranks 3rd in Human Development Index (source: UNDP- 2015).
6. Tamil Nadu ranks 3rd in terms of invested capital (Rs.2.92 lakh crore) and value of total industrial output (Rs.6.19 lakh crore).
7. Tamil Nadu ranks first among the states in terms of number of factories with 17% share and industrial workers (16% share) of the country.
8. Tamil Nadu is placed third in health index as per the NITI AAYOG report.
9. Tamil Nadu has a highest Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education.
10. Tamil Nadu has the largest number of engineering colleges
11. Tamil Nadu has emerged as a major hub for renewable energy.
12. Tamil Nadu has highest credit Deposit Ratio in commercial and Cooperative banks.
13. Tamil Nadu has highest ranks first on investment proposals filed by MSMEs.

Performance of Tamil Nadu Economy

Some of the States like Gujarat and Maharashtra seem to perform well in some of the economic indicators. Kerala tops in literacy, IMR and MMR. In recent years Tamil Nadu's performance is outstanding and far ahead of all other states in the spheres of health, higher education, growth of MSMEs, poverty alleviation and employment generation. The reasons for the relative success of Tamil Nadu lie in extending social policies to cover most of the population. For instance the Public Distribution System, midday meals and public health infrastructure have near universal coverage.

Tamil Nadu is placed third in health index

The Tamil Nadu state has come third after Kerala and Punjab in a health index report. The neo natal mortality rate is 14 lower than that of many other states and that the under 5 mortality has dropped from 21 in 2014 to 20 in 2015 –**Healthy States, Progressive India Report, (2018) – NITI AAYOG**

Natural Resource

Water Resources

Tamil Nadu is not endowed with rich natural resources compared to other States. It accounts for three per cent of water sources, four per cent of land area against six per cent of population. North East monsoon is the major source of rainfall followed by South West monsoon. There are 17 river basins in Tamil Nadu. The main rivers are Palar, Cheyyar, Ponnaiyar, Cauvery, Bhavani, Vaigai, Chittar, Tamiraparani, Vellar, Noyyal Siruvani, Gundar, Vaipar, Valparai etc. Wells are the largest source of irrigation in Tamil Nadu (56%).

Source of Irrigation	Numbers
Reservoirs	81
Canals	2239
Tanks	41262
Tube Wells	3,20,707
Open Wells	14,92,359

Mineral Resources

Tamil Nadu has a few mining projects based on Titanium, Lignite, Magnesite, Graphite, Limestone, Granite and Bauxite. The first one is the Neyveli Lignite Corporation that has led development of large industrial complex around Neyveli in Cuddalore district with

Thermal power plants, Fertilizer and Carbonisation plants. Magnesite mining is at Salem from which mining of Bauxite ores are carried out at Yercaud and this region is also rich in Iron Ore at Kanjamalai. Molybdenum is found in Dharmapuri, and is the only source in the country.

Population

Tamil Nadu stands sixth in population with 7.21 crore against India's 121 crore as per 2011 census. However, Tamil Nadu's population is higher than that of several countries according to UN Report.

State / Country Population	(in Crore)
Tamil Nadu	7.2
France	6.5
South Africa	5.6
Sri Lanka	2.1
U.K.	6.5
Italy	5.9
Spain	4.7

Density

The density of population which measures population per sq.km is 555 (2011) against 480 (2001). Tamil Nadu ranks 12th in density among the Indian States and overall it is 382 for India.

Urbanisation

Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized state with 48.4% of urban population against 31.5% for India as a whole. The State accounts for 9.61% of total urbanites in India against 6% share of total population

Sex ratio (Number of female per 1000 males)

Balanced sex ratio implies improvement in quality of life of female population. The sex ratio in Tamil Nadu is nearing balance with 995 which is far better compared to most of the States and all India level. Tamil Nadu stands third next only to Kerala state and Puduchery Union Territory in sex ratio.

Sex Ratio

S.No	Indicator	Tamil Nadu	India
1	IMR	17	34
2	MMR	79	159
3	Life ExpectancyTotal	70.6	67.9
	Male	68.6	66.4
	Female	72.7	69.6
4	Literacy RateTotal	80.33 %	74.04 %
	Male	86.81 %	82.14 %
	Female	73.86 %	65.46 %
5	Sex Ratio	995	940

Infant Mortality Rate (mortality before completing 1 year)

Tamil Nadu is well ahead of national average and other states in IMR. According to NITI AAYOG, the IMR is 17 (per1000) for Tamil Nadu which is just half of national average of 34 as on 2016.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (Mother's death at the time of delivery per 1 lakh)

Tamil Nadu has a good record of controlling MMR, ranking third with 79 (Kerala 61, Maharashtra 67) against national average of 159 again half of the national average [NITI AAYOG].

Life Expectancy at birth

The average period that a person may expect to live is called life expectancy. However, life expectancy in India still falls short of most developed and developing nations.

Literacy

The literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is higher than in many States

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

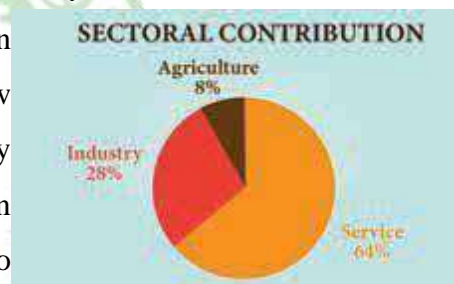
Just like GDP, the Gross State Domestic Product refers to the total money value of all the goods and services produced annually in the State. Tamil Nadu is the second largest economy in India with a GSDP of \$207.8 billion in 2016-17 according to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Tamil Nadu. The GSDP of Tamil Nadu is equal to the GDP of Kuwait on nominal term and GDP of UAE on PPP terms. The GSDP of Tamil Nadu is far higher compared to many

countries as shown below. This is mainly due to population effect. Per capita GSDP would be better for intercountry or interstate comparisons. Tamil Nadu may go below if per capita GSDP is considered for comparison.

Gross State Domestic Product

State / Country	GSDP /GDP (Billion)
Tamil Nadu-GSDP	\$ 207.8
Iraq	GDP \$ 171
New Zealand	GDP \$ 184
Sri Lanka	GDP \$ 81

The tertiary sector (service sector) is the major contributor to Tamil Nadu's GSDP at 63.70%. The secondary sector (Industry) contribution is gradually on the rise and now it is 28.5%. Agriculture occupies a prominent position in occupation but its contribution to GSDP is declining and now it is just 7.76%. This means that the tertiary and secondary sectors have grown faster, the agricultural sector has grown slow. Agriculture sector provides employment and food to larger proportion of Indians and Tamils. But, the same sector is growing slowly means it is not good. With this trend sustainable development may not be possible.



Per capita Income

The Per capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu also(\$ 2,200) which is higher than that of many other States in India. Per capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu is nearly 1.75 times higher than the national average, as per 2018 data. In term of ₹ the per capitain come in Tamil Nadu was ₹ 1,03,600 in 2010-11 andit has increased to ₹1,88,492 in 2017-18 as per the Budget figures 2018.

Table : Per capita income

State / Country	Per capita Income (in USD)
Tamil Nadu	2200
India	1670
Nigeria	2175
Nicaragua	2151
Pakistan	1443

Bangladesh	1358
Zimbabwe	1029
Nepal	729

The Per capita income of Tamil Nadu among the southern States is given below:

State	PI (₹)
Tamil Nadu	1,57,116
Kerala	1,55,516
Karnataka	1,46,416
Telangana	1,58,360
Andhra Pradesh	1,37,000

Agriculture

Tamil Nadu, with seven agro climatic zones and varied soil types is better suited for the production of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, flowers and medicinal plants. The State is the largest producer of loose flowers and the third largest producer of fruits. Tamil Nadu has historically been an agricultural State. At present, Tamil Nadu is the India's second biggest producer of rice, next only to West Bengal. The state is one of the major producers of turmeric. It is also the leading producer of Kambu, Corn, Groundnut, Oil seeds and Sugarcane. It ranks first in production of plantation crops and banana and coconut, second in rubber and cashew nut, third in pepper and fourth in sugarcane. The gross cropped area under all crops was 58.97 lakh hectares in the year 2013-14. The area under food crops account for 72.9% and that of non-food crops is 27.1%. Among the food crops paddy takes a major share. Among the non-food crops, groundnut and coconut take a major share. Net sown area has been gradually declining; and, rural land, labour and capital are moving towards urban projects. As a result, villages are emptied and cities are over-crowded and congested, leading to spatially unbalanced bulging.

Food grain Production

Rice production dominates among food grain production with 79.49 lakh tones on 2014-15 followed by millets at 40.79 lakh tons. There is significant jump in pulses production from 3.59 lakhs ton in 2011-12 to 7.67 lakh ton in 2014-15. There may be changes in these statistics. Hence upgradation is unavoidable.

Productivity Position of Tamil Nadu and India

The Government of Tamil Nadu lays emphasis on agricultural production and productivity. As a result, Tamil Nadu tops in productivity, in food crops as well as non-food

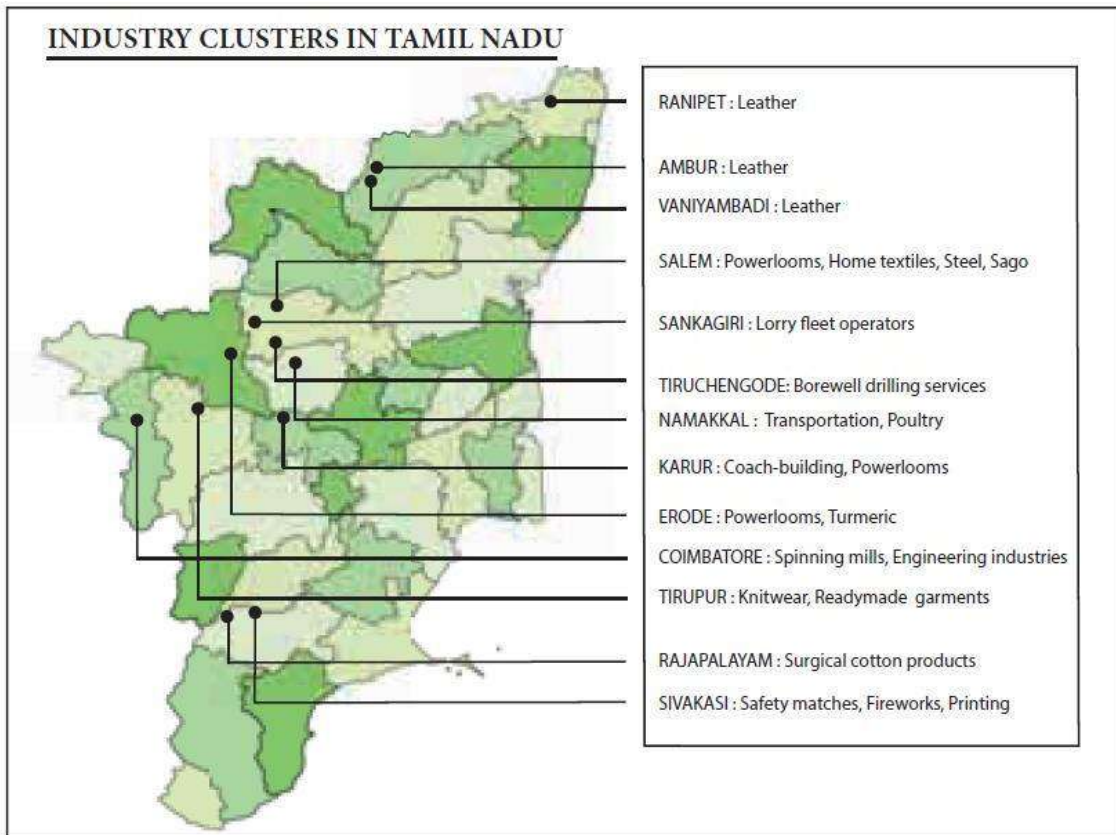
crops, among the States in India. Productivity Position of Tamil Nadu

Crop	Position of Tamil Nadu at National Level
Maize	1
Cumbu	1
Groundnut	1
Total Oilseeds	1
Cotton	1
Rice	2
Sugarcane	3
Sunflower	3
Jowar	3
Coarse cereals	4
Total Pulses	8

Tamil Nadu ranks first in maize, cumbu, groundnut, oil seeds and cotton; second in rice and coconut, third in sugarcane, sunflower and jowar.

Industry

Chennai is sometimes referred to as the Health Capital of India or the Banking Capital of India, having attracted investments from International Finance Corporations and the World Bank. It is also called as Detroit of Asia. Tamil Nadu has a network of about 110 industrial parks/estates that offer developed plots with supporting infrastructure. Also, the Government is promoting other industrial parks like Rubber Park, Apparel Park, Floriculture Park, TICEL Park for Biotechnology, Siruseri IT Park and Agro Export Zones. The heavy engineering manufacturing companies are centered around the suburbs of Chennai. Chennai boasts of global car manufacturing giants as well as home grown companies. Karur is known for its bus body building which contributes 80% of South Indian bus body building. TNPL is the Asia's largest ecofriendly paper mill. Salem is called as steel city and has many sago producing units and mineral wealth. Sivakasi is the leader in printing, fireworks, safety matches production in India. It contributes to 80% of India's total safety matches production and 90% of India's total fireworks production. Thoothukudi is the gateway of Tamil Nadu. It is a major chemical producer next only to Chennai.



Textiles

Tamil Nadu is the largest textile hub of India. Tamil Nadu is known as the “**Yarn Bowl**” of the country accounting for 41 % of India’s cotton yarn production. The textile industry plays a significant role in the Indian economy by providing direct employment to an estimated 35 million people, and thereby contributing 4 % of GDP and 35 % of gross export earnings. The textile sector contributes to 14 % of the manufacturing sector. From spinning to garment manufacturing, entire textile production chain facilities are in Tamil Nadu. About half of India’s total spinning mill capacity is in Tamil Nadu. The western part of Tamil Nadu comprising Coimbatore, Tirupur, Erode, Dindigul and Karur has the majority of spinning mills manufacturing cotton / polyester/ blended yarn and silk yarn used by garment units in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra etc. Yarn is also exported to China, Bangladesh etc. Tirupur known as “**Knitting City**” is the exporter of garments worth USD 3 Billion. Karur is the major home for textile manufacturing (Curtain cloth, bed linens, kitchen linens, toilet linens, table linens, wall hangings etc.) and export hub in India. Erode is the main clothmarket in South India for both retail and wholesale ready-mades.

Leather

Tamil Nadu accounts for 30 per cent of leather exports and about 70 per cent of leather

production in the country. Hundreds of leather and tannery industries are located around Vellore, Dindigul and Erode. Every year the State hosts the India International Leather Fair in Chennai.

Electronics

Chennai has emerged as EMS Hub of India. Many multi – national companies have chosen Chennai as their South Asian manufacturing hub.

Automotives

Chennai nick named as “The Detroit of Asia” is home to a large number of auto component industries. Tamil Nadu has 28 % share each in automotive and auto components industries, 19 % in the trucks segment and 18% each in passenger cars and two wheelers.

Cement Industry

Tamil Nadu ranks third in cement production in India (First Andhra Pradesh, Second Rajasthan). Among 10 largest cement companies in India as on 2018, Ramco Cement and India Cement find prominent place. And also Tamil Nadu stands second in number of cement plants with 21 units against 35 units in Andhra Pradesh.

Fire works

The town of Sivakasi is a leader in the areas of printing, fireworks, and safety matches. It was fondly called as “Little Japan” by Jawaharlal Nehru. It contributes to 80% of India’s fireworks production. Sivakasi provides over 60 % of India’s total offset printing solutions.

Other Industries

One of the global electrical equipment public sector companies viz BHEL has manufacturing plants at Tiruchirappalli and Ranipet. The Tamil Nadu State Government owns the Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers (TNPL), the world’s biggest bagasse based paper mill in Karur. Tamil Nadu is a leading producer of cement in India and with manufacturing units located at Ariyalur, Virudhu nagar, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. The region around Salem is rich in mineral ores. The country’s largest steel public sector undertaking, SAIL has a steel plant in Salem. Coimbatore is also referred to as “the Pump City” as it supplies two thirds of India’s requirements of motors and pumps. The city is one of the largest exporters of jewellery, wet grinders and auto components and the term “Coimbatore Wet Grinder” has been given a Geographical indication. Thoothukudi is known as “Gateway of Tamil Nadu”. Thoothukudi is the major chemical producer in the state. It produces the 70 per cent of the total salt production in the State and 30 per cent in the country.

MSMEs

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are defined under the MSMED Act 2006. The enterprises are classified as Manufacturing and Service enterprises based on the investment in plant and machinery and equipment (excluding land and building) the classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Tamil Nadu accounts of 15.07% Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country (the highest among all States) with 6.89 lakhs registered MSMEs. Producing over 8000 varieties of product for a total investment of more than Rs.32,008 crore. MSMEs produce a wide variety of products in almost all sectors. The prominent among them are the engineering, electrical, chemicals, plastics, steel paper, matches, textiles, hosiery and garments sector. Around 15.61 lakh entrepreneurs have registered, providing employment opportunities to about 99.7 lakhs persons with total investment of Rs. 1,68,331 crore.

Energy

Tamil Nadu tops in power generation among the southern States as seen in following table. Installed capacity of power utilities in States in southern region

State	Units	Ranks
Tamil Nadu	26,865 MW	I
Karnataka	18,641 MW	II
Andhra Pradesh	17,289 MW	III
Telungana	12,691 MW	IV
Kerala	4,141 MW	V
	79,627 MW	

Tamil Nadu is in the forefront of all other Indian States in installed capacity. Muppandal wind farm is a renewable energy source, supplying the villagers with electricity for work. Wind farms were built in Nagercoil and Tuticorin apart from already existing ones around Coimbatore, Pollachi, Dharapuram and Udumalaipettai. These areas generate about half of India's 2,000 megawatts of wind energy or two percent of the total power output of India.

Nuclear Energy

The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant and the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant are the major nuclear energy plants for the energy grid.

Units	Existing Installed capacity (2018)
Kudankulam	1834 MW (2 x 917)
Kalpakkam	470 MW (2 x 235)

Thermal Power

In Tamil Nadu the share of thermal power in total energy sources is very high and the thermal power plants are at Athippattu (North Chennai) Ennore, Mettur, Neyveli and Thoothukudi. The generation of power under various sources is given below.

Source	Million Units	%
Thermal	13304	49.52
Hydel	2203	8.20
Nuclear	986	3.67
Others (Wind,Solar)	10372	38.61
Total	26865	100.00

Hydel Energy

There are about 20 hydro electric units in Tamil Nadu. The prominent units are Hundah, Mettur, Periyar, Maravakandy, Parson Valley etc.

Solar Energy

Tamil Nadu tops in solar power generation in India as seen in following table. Southern Tamil Nadu is considered as one of the most suitable regions in the country for developing solar power projects.

Wind Energy

Tamil Nadu has the highest installed wind energy capacity in India. The State has very high quality of offshore wind energy potential off the Tirunelveli coast and southern Thoothukudi and Rameswaram coast.

Services

Banking, insurance, energy, transport and communication fall under tertiary sector i.e., services.

Banking

In Tamil Nadu, Nationalised banks account for 52% with 5,337 branches, Private Commercial Banks 30% (3,060) branches, State Bank of India and its associates 13 % (1,364), Regional Rural Banks 5% (537) branches and the remaining 22 foreign bank branches. Total deposits of the banks in Tamil Nadu registered an year-on year increase of 14.32% by March 2017 and touched ₹6,65,068.59 crores. Total credit of the banks in Tamil Nadu registered a year-

on year increase of 13.50% by March 2017 and touched ₹6,95,500.31 crores. The share of Priority Sector Advances stands at 45.54% as against the national average of 40%. The percentage of Agricultural advances to total advances as at the end of March 2017 works out to 19.81% as against the national average of 18%. Banks in Tamil Nadu have maintained one of the highest Credit Deposit Ratio of 119.15% in the country whereas this ratio is 77.5% at the national level.

Education

School Education

Tamil Nadu is grouped among high Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) States. It ranks third next only to Kerala (81%) and Himachal Pradesh (74%). The all India average is 43% and the world average is 59%.

Number of schools	Primary	35,414
	Middle	9,708
	High and Higher Secondary	12,911

Gross Enrolment Ratio is 118.8% for primary level(class 1-5); 112.3 % for upper primary level(class 6-8), 62.7% for secondary level (class 9-10), 49.26% at Higher Secondary level (class 11-12). This has been possible mainly due to the supply of free food, cloth, footwear, scholarship, laptop etc.

Higher Education

In Gross Enrolment Ratio under higher education (Tertiary level) Tamil Nadu continues to be at the top level well ahead of other states. The GER is 46.9% in Tamil Nadu which is far higher against national average and all other States This higher GER is thanks to the distribution of free food, cloth, footwear, laptop and scholarship.

State	2016-17
Tamil Nadu	46.9
Maharashtra	30.2
Uttar Pradesh	24.9
Odisha	21.0
Bihar	14.4
All India	25.2

Tamil Nadu has 59 Universities, 40 Medical colleges, 517 Engineering colleges, 2,260 Arts and Science colleges, 447 Polytechnics and 20 dental colleges. Tamil Nadu produces nearly four lakh engineering and polytechnic students every year, the highest in the country.

Educational Loans

As far as educational loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks under priority sector are concerned, 20.8% of the total amount was disbursed in Tamil Nadu between 2013-14 and 2015-16. Andhra Pradesh was second with 11.2 % of the total loan amount followed by Maharashtra (10.2%). Of the total amount of educational loans disbursed by Private Banks during the same period, Kerala accounted for 37.8% followed by Tamil Nadu with 24.8%. Both Karnataka & Kerala together accounted for more than 60% of the total educational loan amount by Private Banks.

Health

Tamil Nadu has a three – tier health infrastructure comprising hospitals, primary health centres, health units, community health centres and subcentres. As of March 2015, the State had 34 district hospitals, 229 sub-divisional hospitals, 1,254 primary health centres, 7,555 Sub-centres and 313 community health centres.

Communication

Maharashtra has the highest number of internet subscribers in the country at 29.47 million, followed by States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. According to government data, India had a total of 342.65 million internet subscribers at the end of March, 2016. Tamil Nadu had 28.01 million subscribers, while its neighbours Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had 24.87 million and 22.63 million, respectively.

Transport

Tamil Nadu has a well established transportation system that connects all parts of the State. This is partly responsible for the investment in the State. Tamil Nadu is served by an extensive road network in terms of its spread and quality, providing links between urban centres, agricultural market-places and rural habitations in the country side. However, there is scope for improvement.

Road

There are 28 national highways in the State, covering a total distance of 5,036 km. The State has a total road length of 167,000 km, of which 60,628 km are maintained by Highways Department.

It ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the public-private partnership (PPP) model.

Rail

Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, Headquartered at Chennai. The present Southern Railway network extends over a large area of India's Southern Peninsula, covering the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, minor portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of 6,693 km and there are 690 railway stations in the State. The system connects it with most major cities in India. Main rail junctions in the State include Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. Chennai has a well-established Suburban Railway network, a Mass Rapid Transport System and is currently developing a Metro system, with its first underground stretch operational since May 2017.

Air

Tamil Nadu has four major international airports. Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi. Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore International Airport, Madurai International Airport and Tiruchirapalli International Airport. It also has domestic airports at Tuticorin, Salem, and Madurai which connect several parts of the country. Increased industrial activity has given rise to an increase in passenger traffic as well as freight movement which has been growing at over 18 per cent per year.

Ports

Tamil Nadu has three major ports; one each at Chennai, Ennore, and Tuticorin, as well as one intermediate port in Nagapattinam, and 23 minor ports. The ports are currently capable of handling over 73 million metric tonnes of cargo annually (24 per cent share of India). All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port. This is an artificial harbour and the second principal port in the country for handling containers. It is currently being upgraded to have a dedicated terminal for cars capable of handling 4,00,000 vehicles. Ennore Port was recently converted from an intermediate port to a major port and handles all the coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu.

Tourism

Tamil Nadu has since ancient past been a hub for tourism. In recent years, the state has emerged as one of the leading tourist destinations for both domestic and foreign tourists. Tourism in Tamil Nadu is promoted by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC),

a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking. The State currently ranks the highest among Indian States with about 25 crore arrivals (in 2013). The annual growth rate of this industry stood at 16 per cent. Approximately 28 lakh foreign and 11 crore domestic tourists visit the State.

Unemployment and Poverty

National average of unemployment rate stands at 50 and Tamil Nadu ranks and foreign tourists. Tourism in Tamil Nadu is promoted by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC), a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking. The State currently ranks the highest among Indian States with about 25 crore arrivals (in 2013). The annual growth rate of this industry stood at 16 per cent. Approximately 28 lakh foreign and 11 crore domestic tourists visit the State. 22nd with unemployment rate of 42 per 1000. There are different kinds of unemployment with different economic implications. All those aspects need to be studied to fully understand the employment situation. Tamil Nadu is one of India's richest states. Since 1994, the state has seen a steady decline in poverty. Today, Tamil Nadu has lower levels of poverty than most other States in the country. After 2005, Tamil Nadu was among India's fastest growing states, with growth being driven mainly by services.

Conclusion

The Tamil Nadu economy which is not rich in natural resources has good record of agricultural growth, industrial progress, infrastructural development and good record of robust growth of service sector especially banking, education, transport and tourism. It occupies top three ranks in health index, education, development of MSMEs. It has a good record of poverty alleviation and employment generation. However, India in general and Tamil Nadu in particular need to work more to eliminate female foeticide, reduce the population living in slums, sleeping on roadsides, beggars and rag pickers. Development is meaningless as long as the above eyesore continues.

Chapter 6

Industrialisation

Introduction – Industrialisation

Generally, “any human activity which is engaged in the conversion of raw materials into readily usable materials is called an industry”. Industrialisation refers to the process of using modern techniques of production to produce goods that are required by both consumers and other producers on a large scale. While some consumer goods such as phones and television sets meet the requirements of consumers, industries also produce goods like components, machine parts and machines that are required by other producers. The historical process of a steady increase in the number and scale of manufacturing in a country exists for a long time. It is important for several reasons. In this chapter we will learn the nature of industrialisation of Tamil Nadu, importance of industrial clusters, how industrial clusters have developed in Tamil Nadu and the role of government initiatives in promoting industries.

Importance of Industrialisation

To understand importance of industries, we need to understand why the share of agriculture in an economy's income and employment decreases with development. First, demand for food remains constant with regard to income. Therefore, as an economy sector cannot increase much. Wages too cannot therefore increase and as a result poverty levels may remain high, especially when more and more people continue to rely on agriculture for their livelihood. Due to all these factors, there is a need for an economy's production and employment base to diversify away from agriculture. Development economics therefore recognises the need for structural transformation of the economy where the share of non-agricultural sectors tend to get increase steadily. Such transformation and diversification through industrialisation is therefore seen as important for an economy's development. As incomes increase, consumers tend to spend a lesser share of their income on products from the agricultural sector. Second, even the food that is consumed is subject to more transformation as an economy expands and there is greater division of labour between people and between regions. Food products are taken over longer distances, processed and branded. This also requires that food products have to be preserved. As a result, the prices that farmers get tend to be much less compared to the prices at which consumers buy. Third, there are limits to the ability of agriculture to absorb labour due to the declining marginal productivity of land. As a result, labour productivity in the agricultural

What benefits does industrialisation bring to an economy?

As stated earlier, it is essential to produce inputs to other producers in an economy. Even agriculture requires inputs from industry such as fertilisers and tractors to increase productivity. Second, a market exists for both producers and consumer goods. Even services like banking, transport and trade are dependent on production of industrial goods. Third, by using modern methods of production, industries contribute to better productivity and hence lower cost of production of all goods produced. It therefore helps people to buy goods at a cheaper rate and help create demand for more products. Fourth, through such expansion of production, industrialisation helps to absorb the labour force coming out of agriculture. Employment generation is therefore an important objective of industrialisation. Fifth, a related advantage of industrialisation is therefore technological change. Through use of modern techniques, industrialisation contributes to learning of such methods and their improvement. As a result labour productivity, ie, output per unit of labour input increases, which can help workers earn higher wages. Sixth, expanding incomes lead to more demand for goods and services. If an economy is not able to produce enough to meet such demand, it has to rely on imports and therefore spend a lot of foreign exchange. If the economy does not earn enough from exporting, it will be difficult to meet the growing demand. Industrialisation therefore helps an economy to save and also generate foreign exchange through exports.

Types of Industries

Industries can be classified on the basis of

- (a) **Users:** If the output is consumed by the final consumer, it is called a consumer goods sector. If the output is consumed by another producer, it is called a capital goods sector. There are industries that produce raw materials for other industries such as cement and steel. Such industries are called basic goods industries.
- (b) **Type of Inputs Used:** Industries are also classified based on the kind of raw material used such as agro-processing, textiles sector, rubber products, leather goods, etc.
- (c) **Ownership:** Firms may be privately owned, publicly owned (by the government, central or state), jointly owned by the private and public sector, or cooperatively owned (cooperatives).
- (d) **Size:** Firms may be large, small or medium based on their volume of output, sales or employment or on the basis of the amount of investments made. The Indian government

normally uses the investment criterion to decide whether a firm is small, medium or large. There are also micro or tiny enterprises that are smaller than even small firms. This classification is important because the government often provides financial, infrastructural or subsidy support to the smaller firms to promote them. The small sector is seen as important for two reasons. One, it is believed to generate more employment than the large-scale sector, which is likely to use more advanced and automated technologies and therefore may not generate enough employment. Second, the small scale sector allows for a larger number of entrepreneurs to emerge from less privileged backgrounds. Till the 1980s, it was widely believed that large firms are more efficient and can outcompete the smaller firms. But at present, based on experiences of industrialisation in different parts of the world, it is believed that when small firms specialising in one sector are geographically concentrated in specific locations, and linked to one another through production and learning, they tend to be equally if not more efficient than large scale enterprises. Such agglomerations of small firms are called industrial clusters.

Industrial Clusters

Industrial clusters are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common markets, technologies and skill requirements. An important aspect of clusters is the nature of inter-firm networks and interactions. Clusters where firms specialise in one stage of the production process and supply inputs or absorb the output of another firm in the cluster is critical to the efficiency and competitiveness of the cluster. The advantages of industrial clusters or districts was first observed by the famous economist Alfred Marshall in the 1920s when he tried to understand the working of clusters of small firms in the metal-working and textile regions in England. While the notion of an 'industrial district' was developed by Marshall, it was only after the success of small firms in Italy in the 1980s that it became popular. Policy-makers in developing countries like India began to promote them actively as they realized that there several such small firm clusters in the country.

The following are the chief characteristics of a successful cluster.

1. geographical proximity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
2. sectoral specialisation close inter-firm collaboration
3. inter-firm competition based on innovation
4. a socio-cultural identity, which facilitates trust
5. multi-skilled workforce
6. active self-help organisations, and

7. supportive regional and municipal governments.

Firms are therefore expected to collaborate and compete with one another at the same time. By collaborating, they can expand their capacity and also learn from one another. Through competition, they are forced to become more efficient. Apart from the Chennai region, industrial growth has been concentrated in several small town clusters, throughout the state, with the western region being more dominant. These clusters specialise in a range of activities like clothing, home furnishings, textiles, leather, poultry, coir products, transport equipment servicing, engineering services and auto component making.

How Do Clusters Originate?

Clusters may arise due to many factors. Certain clusters evolve over a long time in history when artisans settle in one locality and evolve over centuries. Handloom weaving clusters are one examples of this development. Or else, in some sectors, when a large firm is established, a cluster of firms may emerge to take care of its input and service requirements. At times, governments may decide to encourage manufacturing using raw materials from a region, which may also lead to emergence of clusters.

Historical Development of Industrialisation in Tamil Nadu

There is lot of evidence for presence of industrial activities such as textiles, shipbuilding, iron and steel making and pottery in precolonial Tamil Nadu. Given the vast coastline, the region has been involved in trade with both South-East and West Asia for several centuries. Colonial policies also contributed to the decline of the handloom weaving industry due to competition from machine made imports from England. But some industries also developed during the colonial period and provided the basis for subsequent industrialisation in the state.

Industrialisation in the Colonial Period

There are two sets of factors that have contributed to the process. The introduction of cotton cultivation in western and southern Tamil Nadu by the colonial government led to the emergence of a large-scale textile sector in these parts, which involved ginning, pressing, spinning and weaving operations. The introduction of railways also expanded the market for cotton yarn and helped develop the sector. Second, increase in trade during this period led to industrial development around two of the most active ports in the region, Chennai and Tuticorin. The Chennai region also saw the beginning of the automobile sector during this period along with leather. The growth of jaggery industry in south Tamil Nadu is another example of this.

Match factories too emerged during the colonial period in the Sivakasi region, which later on became a major centre for fireworks production and printing. Port-related activity too contributed to the growth of the region. Leather production was also taking place in Dindigul, Vellore and Ambur areas. In Western Tamil Nadu, the emergence of textiles industries also led to demand and starting of textile machinery industry in the region. This textile machinery industry in turn led to the rise of a number of small workshops for repair and producers of machinery components. Another major development in the western region is the introduction of electricity from hydro- electric power in the 1930s. Availability of electricity allowed for use of oil engines for drawing ground water. This led to both expansion of agriculture as well as increase in demand for oil engines. In turn, it led to emergence of workshops for servicing engines and also for addressing the demand for spare parts. Foundries began to be set up and agricultural machinery began to be produced.

Post-Independence to early 1990s

Soon after independence, several large enterprises were set up by both the central and state governments in different segments such as the Integral Coach Factory in Chennai to make railway coaches and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) in Tiruchirapalli manufacture to boilers and turbines. BHEL in turn led to the emergence of an industrial cluster of several small firms catering to its input requirements. Heavy Vehicles Factory was set up to manufacture tanks in Avadi on the outskirts of Chennai. Standard Motors to started manufacturing cars in Chennai. Ashok Motors (later Ashok Leyland) and Standard Motors together helped form an automobile cluster in the Chennai region. The Avadi industrial estate was established in the 1950s to support the small and medium companies supplying to the large firms in the region. More hydro-electric power projects in the state were also initiated to increase the spread of electrification. The government played a major role in all these processes. The Salem Steel Plant was set up in 1973 to produce stainless steel. The Coimbatore region also witnessed diversification from textiles to textile machinery as well as agricultural machinery like electric motors and pumpsets for drawing ground water. The 1970s and 1980s saw the setting up of emergence of power loom weaving clusters in the Coimbatore region as well as expansion of cotton knitwear cluster in Tiruppur and home furnishings cluster in Karur. This period also saw more encouragement of the small and medium sector with setting up of industrial estates by the state government in different parts. The Hosur industrial cluster is a successful case of how such policy efforts to promote industrial estates helped develop industries in a backward region.

Industrialisation in Tamil Nadu – Liberalization Phase

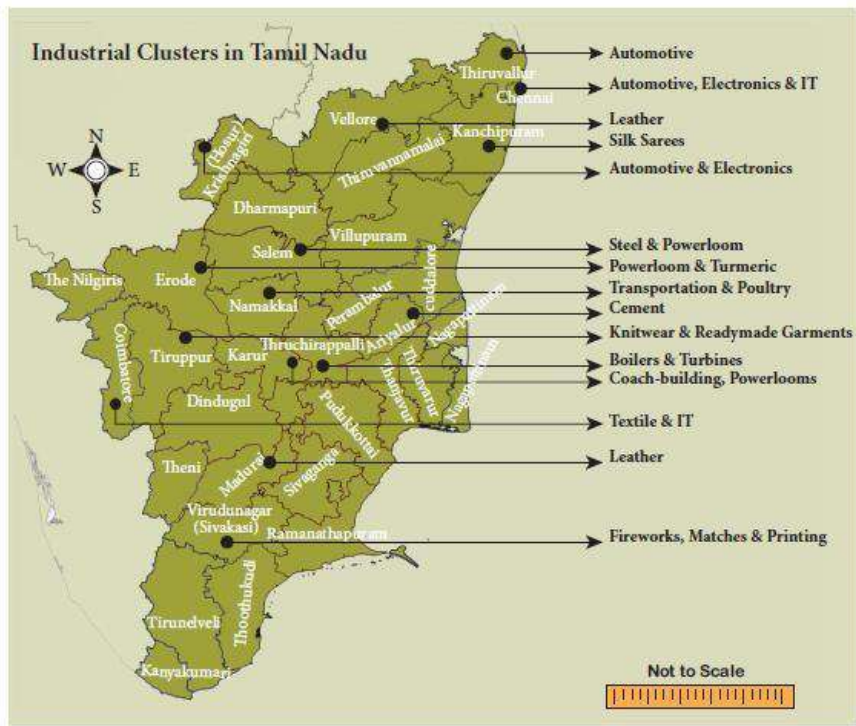
The final phase of industrialisation is the post-reforms period since the early 1990s. These reforms made the state governments more responsible for resource mobilisation and they were forced to compete with each other to attract private investments for industrialisation. Incentives such as cheap land, tax concessions and subsidised but quality power were all offered to woo investors.

Trade liberalisation and currency devaluation also helped open up export markets. This led to two major developments. First, because of trade liberalisation measures, exports of textiles, home furnishings and leather products began to grow rapidly. Second, efforts to attract investments led to entry of leading multinational firms (MNCs) into the state, especially in the automobile sector. Since automobile sector relies heavily on component makers, entry of MNCs not only brought along other MNC component suppliers but also opened up new market opportunities for domestic component producers. Chennai region also emerged as a hub for electronics industry with MNCs such as Nokia, Foxconn, Samsung and Flextronics opening plants on the city's outskirts. A significant share of these investments has come up in special economic zones in the districts bordering Chennai. Tamil Nadu has often been hailed as a model for successfully using the SEZ route to attract productive investments. Other important industries in the state that evolved over a much longer period include sugar, fertilizers, cement, agricultural implements, iron and steel, chemicals, transformers and paper. Because of all these factors, Tamil Nadu at present has the largest number of factories among all states in India and also has the largest share of workforce employed in manufacturing. Importantly, it is more labour intensive compared to other industrially advanced states like Maharashtra and Gujarat. The major industries are automobiles, auto components, light and heavy engineering, machinery, cotton, textiles, rubber, food products, transport equipment, chemicals, and leather and leather goods. Unlike other states, the industries are spread across all regions of the state (there are 27 clusters in 13 districts) with many of them being export oriented as well. The state has a well-developed network of roads, rail, air and major ports. The diffusion of industrialisation also implies a widening of the social base of entrepreneurship. Unlike in North India where entrepreneurs and business groups are drawn mostly from merchant communities, in Tamil Nadu, the entrepreneurs come from a dispersed social background, with a relatively small size of capital. Further, the spatial spread of industries is higher. The state also has a better mix of large, small and household industries. This diffused process of industrialisation and corresponding

urbanisation has paved the way for better rural-urban linkages in Tamil Nadu than in most other states.

Major Industrial Clusters and Their Specialisation in Tamil Nadu

Chennai is nicknamed as "The Detroit of Asia" because of its large auto industry base. Chennai is home to large number of auto assembly and component making firms. While there were a few domestic firms like TVS, TI Cycles, Ashok Leyland and Standard Motors earlier, in the post reform period, several MNC firms like Hyundai, Ford,



Daimler-Benz and Renault-Nissan have opened factories in the region. This in turn has attracted a number of component suppliers from foreign countries. Many local firms too cater to component production for all these firms.

Hosur is another auto cluster with firms like TVS and Ashok Leyland having their factories there. Coimbatore region is also developing into an auto component cluster.

Truck and Bus Body Building Industry Clusters

The Namakkal-Tiruchengode belt in western Tamil Nadu is known for its truck body building industry. About 150 of the 250 units in this sector are located in this cluster including 12 large-sized body building houses. Karur is another major hub with more than 50 units. Many entrepreneurs were previous employees in a big firm involved in body building who came out to set up their own units.

Textile Clusters

Tamil Nadu is home to the largest textiles sector in the country. Because of the development of cotton textile industry since the colonial period, Coimbatore often referred as the

"Manchester of South India". At present, most of the spinning mills have moved to the smaller towns and villages at a radius over 100 to 150 km around the Coimbatore city. Tamil Nadu is the biggest producer of cotton yarn in the country. Palladam and Somanur, small towns near Coimbatore and the villages near these towns, are home to a dynamic powerloom weaving cluster as well. Powerloom is however more wide spread with Erode and Salem region too having a large number of power loom units. Tiruppur is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing cotton knitwear. It accounts for nearly 80% of the country's cotton knitwear exports and generates employment in the range of over three lakh people since the late 1980s. It is also a major producer for the domestic market. Because of its success in the global market, it is seen as one of the most dynamic clusters in the Global South. While initially most firms were run by local entrepreneurs, at present, some of the leading garment exporters in India have set up factories here. Apart from body building, Karur is a major centre of exports of home furnishings like table cloth, curtains, bed covers and towels. Bhavani and Kumrapalayam are again major centres of production of carpets, both for the domestic and the global markets. Apart from such modern clusters, there are also traditional artisanal clusters such as Madurai and Kanchipuram that are famous for silk and cotton handloom sarees. Even these clusters have witnessed a degree of modernisation with use of powerlooms in several units.

Leather and Leather Goods Clusters

Tamil Nadu accounts for 60 per cent of leather tanning capacity in India and 38 percent of all leather footwear, garments and components. Hundreds of leather and tannery facilities are located around Vellore and its nearby towns, such as Ranipet, Ambur and Vaniyambadi. The Vellore district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country. Chennai also has a large number of leather product making units involved in exports. There is another clustering of leather processing in Dindigul and Erode. The leather products sector too is a major employment generator.

Fireworks, Matches and Printing Cluster

Sivakasi region, once famous for its match industry has now become a major centre for printing and fireworks in the country. It is believed to contribute to 90% of India's fireworks production, 80% of safety matches and 60% of offset printing solutions. The offset printing industry has a high degree of specialisation among firms with several of them undertaking just one operation required for printing. All these industries have their origin in the colonial period and at present offer employment to a large number of workers.

Electronics and Information Technology (IT) Clusters

After the economic reforms started in the early 1990s, the state has seen the entry of hardware and electronics manufacturers like Nokia, Foxconn, Motorola, Sony-Ericsson, Samsung and Dell making cellular handset devices, circuit boards and consumer electronics. They have all been set up in the Chennai region. While Nokia has been closed down, Chennai still continues to be a minor electronics hub in the country. Similarly, with the expansion of the software sector, Chennai and, to a limited extent Coimbatore, have emerged as centres for software services.

Information Technology Specific Special Economic Zones :

In order to make development more inclusive, Tier II cities such as Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Hosur and Salem have been promoted as IT investment destinations apart from the Chennai region. To facilitate this, ELCOT has established ELCOSEZs (IT Specific Special Economic Zones) in the following eight locations:

Chennai – Sholinganallur Coimbatore – Vilankurichi Madurai – Ilandhaikulam

Madurai – Vadapalanji-Kinnimangalam Trichy – Navalpattu

Companies desiring to set up units in the state can avail themselves of the facilities provided in ELCOSEZs. The possibility of setting up ELCOSEZs in new locations will be explored based on demand and viability. (Map Information Communication Technology Policy - 2018–19)

1. Tirunelveli – Gangaikondan
2. Salem – Jagirampalayam
3. Hosur – Viswanathapuram

The Policy Factors that Helped the Industrialisation Process in Tamil Nadu

Policy factors can be divided into three aspects:

Education

Industries require skilled human resources. Apart from a lot of attention to primary education to promote literacy and basic arithmetic skills, the state is known for its vast supply of technical human resources. It is home to one of the largest number of engineering colleges, polytechnics and Industrial Training Centres in the country.

Infrastructure

The widespread diffusion of electrification has contributed to the spread of industrialisation to smaller towns and villages in the state. Alongwith electrification, Tamil Nadu is known for its excellent transport infrastructure, especially minor roads that connect rural parts of the state to nearby towns and cities. A combination of public and private transport has also facilitated rural to urban connectivity and therefore connect small producers to markets better.

Industrial Promotion

Apart from investments in education and transport and energy infrastructure, active policy efforts were made to promote specific sectors and also industrialisation in specific regions. Policies to promote specific sectors like automobile, auto components, bio technology and Information and communication Technology sectors have been formulated in the post reform period. In addition, the state has put in place several industrial promotion agencies for both large enterprises and the small and medium segments, as well as to provide supporting infrastructure.

The following are some agencies that have played a key role in industrialization in the state SIPCOT (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu) - 1971

SIPCOT was formed in the year 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.

TANSIDCO (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation), 1970

TANSIDCO is a state-agency of the state of Tamil Nadu established in the year 1970 to promote small-scale industries in the state. It gives subsidies and provide technical assistance for new firms in the small scale sector.

TIDCO (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation), 1965

TIDCO is another government agency to promote industries in the state and to establish industrial estates.

TIIC (Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.), 1949

TIIC is intended to provide low-cost financial support for both setting up new units and also for expansion of existing units. Though it is meant to meet the requirements of all types of firms, 90% of support goes to micro, small and medium enterprises.

TANSI (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd.), 1965

TANSI was formed in 1965 to take over the small scale-units that were set up and run by the Department of Industries and Commerce. It is supposed to be the first industrial corporation

operating in the domain for small enterprises.

Emerging Services Sector in Tamil Nadu

With technological changes, industries too are not able to absorb labour. Automation has been reducing the need for labour in manufacturing. The services sector has emerged as a much bigger employer over the last three decades. Tamil Nadu has become a hub for some important and dynamic service sectors such as software services, healthcare and education services. Healthcare and educational services are diffused across major cities, Chennai and Coimbatore in particular. Software services is, however, largely confined to Chennai. Only in the last ten years, a few software firms have moved to Coimbatore.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

A policy was introduced on in April 2000 for the settling up of special Economic Zones in the country with a view to a hassle-free environment for exports. Units may be set up in SEZ units are on a self-certification basis. The policy provides for setting up of SEZs in the public, private, joint sector or by state governments. It is also envisaged the some of the existing Export Processing Zones, would be converted in to Special Economic Zones.

Accordingly, the government has converted Export Processing Zones located at following places.

1. Nanguneri SEZ – A multi product SEZ, Thirunelveli
2. Ennore SEZ – Thermal power project, Vayalur
3. Coimbatore SEZ – IT Parks
4. Hosur SEZ – Auto Engineering, Electronics, Defence and Aerospace
5. Perambalur SEZ – Multi product SEZ
6. Autocity SEZ – Automobile/Auto Components, Tiruvallur
7. India-Singapore SEZ – IT & ITES, Electronic Hardware, Logistics and Warehousing – Thiruvallur District
8. Bio-Pharmaceuticals SEZ – Clinical Research Organisation, Poison Control Centre, Centre for Regenerative Medicine, Medicine Research

Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ)

MEPZ is a Special Economic Zone in Chennai. It is one of the seven export processing zones in the country set up the central government. It was established in 1984 to promote foreign direct investment, enhance foreign exchange earnings and create greater employment

opportunities in the region. The MPEZ headquarters is located on GST Road in Tambaram, Chennai.

Issues with Industrialisation

Though Tamil Nadu has emerged as a relatively highly industrialised state in the country, the state faces a few issues in sustaining the process. To begin with, some clusters, especially chemicals, textiles and leather clusters, tend to generate a lot of polluting effluents that affect health. The effluents also pollute water bodies into which effluents are let into and also adjoining agricultural lands. This issue requires urgent attention. Second, employment generation potential

has declined because of use of frontier technologies because of the need to compete globally. Quality of employment also has suffered in recent years as most workers are employed only temporarily. This issue too requires urgent attention among policy makers.

Startup India Scheme (Launched 16-Jan-2016):

Startup India Scheme is an initiative of the Indian government, the primary objective of which is the promotion of startups, generation of employment and wealth creation.

Standup India Scheme (Launched 5-April-2016):

Standup India Scheme is to facilitate bank loans between ₹10 lakh and ₹1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise.

Entrepreneur

Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes. He possesses management skills, strong team building abilities and essential leadership qualities to manage a business.

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is a process of action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise. It is the ability to create and build something.

Role of an Entrepreneur

Entrepreneurs play a most important role in the economic growth and development of a country's economy.

1. They promote development of industries and help to remove regional disparities by industrialising rural and backward areas.

2. They help the country to increase the GDP and Per Capita Income.
3. They contribute towards the development of society by reducing concentration of income and wealth.
4. They promote capital formation by mobilising the idle savings of the citizens and country's export trade.
5. Entrepreneurs provide large-scale employment to artisans, technically qualified persons and professionals and work in an environment of changing technology and try to maximise profits by innovations.

They enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices, which results in the improvement of their standard of living.

Chapter 7

Education and Health Systems in Tamil Nadu

Introduction

Education contributes to the wellbeing of the individuals as well as the overall development of the society. It is not only an instrument for enhancing efficiency but is also an effective tool for widening and augmenting democratic participation. Considering this, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken several initiatives to provide high quality education to the children in the State with an unprecedented budgetary support for School Education. The Government in the budget has provided the highest allocation of Rs. 34,181.73 crore for the year 2020-21 for School Education.

Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of goals formulated and adopted by the United Nations at global level designed to be a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. Goal-4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all and promote lifelong learning. Tamil Nadu is performing well in terms of both primary and secondary education. It is one of the few Indian States to achieve almost 100% Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education. Further, the State has been performing well with regard to other indicators such as enrolment ratio of children with disabilities, gender parity indices, literacy rate of youth, Pupil Teacher Ratio, proportion of schools with access to electricity, basic drinking water, basic sanitation facilities etc.

A working group of various stake holders has been constituted by the State to plan and work towards achievement of this goal. Various welfare schemes are being implemented by the Government towards Goal-4 to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education to all. The Government of Tamil Nadu has provided access to schools to all the children of the State by managing 37,459 Government schools and 8,357 Government aided schools. Wherever opening of schools is not feasible, like places in remote forest and hilly areas, transport and escort facilities have been provided. Thus, Government of Tamil Nadu has achieved near 100 % access and stands at first place in terms of providing access to schools as per the Performance Grading

Index published by Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Government of India. LKG and UKG classes based on Montessori System of education have been started as a pilot initiative in 2381 Anganwadi centres to provide quality kinder garten education. 120 Government higher secondary schools have been transformed as model schools so that these schools function as composite schools having classes from LKG to standard 12 with the State of Art infrastructure facilities to improve teaching and learning environment. These schools act as demonstration schools for the schools in the neighbourhood.

Government of Tamil Nadu is keen on creating an environment which not only assures learning, but also pays special attention to the mental and physical well-being of the students in schools. Necessary infrastructure facilities like required number of classrooms, laboratories, compound wall, toilets, clean drinking water, ramps with rails for Children with Special Needs, etc. are being provided in schools at a cost of Rs.167.96 crore during 2019-20. An amount of Rs.277.88 crore has been sanctioned in 2019-20 and a provision of Rs.258.82 crore has been made for 2020-21 to create such facilities through NABARD assistance to have a conducive learning atmosphere in schools. The Government of Tamil Nadu recognizes the role of digital initiatives in education which has now become inevitable in the fast changing learning environment to enhance teaching and to improve learning outcomes. Tamil Nadu stands at the forefront in introducing various digital initiatives in the education sector by maintaining a centralized database with information about every student, teacher and school across the State of Tamil Nadu on real time basis through Education Management Information System (EMIS), providing ICT enabled smart classrooms, Hi- tech Labs in all Government high and higher secondary schools, introducing “energized” textbooks embedded with QR codes, bio metric attendance for teachers etc.

An educational channel catering to the need of students has been telecasting educational

programmes through Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Limited (TACTTV) network under the banner of “Kalvi Tholaikaatchi”. The curriculum and syllabi have been revised on par with other boards of education and modern concepts have been incorporated in the text books to keep the students updated. To enhance the competency of students, High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) have been introduced in text books which not only assess the knowledge of the students but also sharpen their application skills so as to produce better learning outcomes. With the revised curriculum, students have been encouraged to access additional digital contents in the “energized” textbooks with QR codes linked to audio visual contents by using latest technology. Special focus has been given for skill development by providing Vocational Education in schools to improve employability of students.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing myriad of innovative cost-free welfare schemes for the benefit of children such as providing nutritious noon meal, textbooks, notebooks, laptop, uniform, footwear, school bag, crayons, colour pencils, geometry box, atlas, woollen sweaters, rain coats, boots, socks, bus pass and bicycles. Financial assistance for students who lose their bread winning parents, student accident relief scheme and special cash incentive to students studying in standards 10 to 12 to reduce dropouts at secondary level are the other schemes implemented for the welfare of the students. Monitoring of schemes is being done for effective implementation and to ensure that the students are fully benefitted. A sum of Rs.2,174.10 crore has been allocated for continuing the welfare schemes for students during 2020-21. The Government has appointed sufficient number of teachers in Government schools to ensure a comfortable Pupil Teacher Ratio in Government schools. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not only taken all possible steps to provide quality education but has also taken steps to assess the learning skills in terms of reading, writing both in Tamil and English and arithmetic skills by regular periodical assessments and monitor the achievement level of children. This also helps to make judicious assessments of performance of teachers and to cater capacity building needs of teachers. The Government gives utmost priority to capacity building of teachers and imparted training to teachers with an expenditure of Rs.61.63 crore during 2019-20. This Government is taking all possible measures for bringing holistic development in the children of Tamil Nadu and to achieve excellence in education so that they contribute to the development of the Nation in future.

Objective

1. Providing access to quality education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years

2. Ensuring 100% enrolment and retention of all children
3. Implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 in its true spirit
4. Opening of new primary schools to ensure 100% access to schools
5. Upgrading of primary schools to middle schools
6. Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions and basic facilities in schools
7. Opening of need based residential schools in sparsely populated areas
8. Providing transport / escort facilities to children in habitations situated in areas of dense forests, hilly regions, etc., where opening of new schools is not feasible
9. Providing an inclusive environment in schools for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) and children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups
10. Improving the listening, speaking, reading, writing and arithmetic skills of children
11. Enriching the knowledge of children in scholastic and co-scholastic areas

Elementary Education

Elementary Education is the period of formal education between pre-school and high school. It usually encompasses standards 1 to 8 and students acquire basic skills in areas such as reading, writing and arithmetic during this period. Elementary education promotes rapid development of fine and gross motor skills in children as they perform numerous activities. Elementary education motivates children to develop their reasoning ability and creative thinking. To ensure availability of quality elementary education to each and every child in the age group of 6 to 14 years, various welfare measures are being implemented by the Government.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (KGBV)

KGBVs have been established to provide access and quality education exclusively for girls by setting up of residential schools and hostels for students studying in standards upto 12 to ensure smooth transition of girls from elementary to higher secondary education. In Tamilnadu, 61 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya residential schools have been established in 44 Educationally Backward Blocks in 14 districts.

Educational Indicators

The impact of interventions on school education can be evaluated through suitable educational indicators. An educational indicator is a measure of the status or change in an educational system with reference to its goals.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

Total Enrolment in primary education (standards 1 to 5) regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official primary school-age population (6+ to 10+ years) in a given school-year.

Net Enrolment Ratio

Enrolment in primary education (standards 1 to 5) in the age group of 6+ to 10+ years expressed as a percentage of the children corresponding to the age group population.

Retention Rate (Primary)

Enrolment in standard 5 in a year expressed in terms of percentage to enrolment in standard 1, four years back.

Retention Rate (Upper Primary)

Enrolment in standard 8 in a year expressed in terms of percentage to enrolment in standard 6, two years back.

Dropout Rate

Proportion of children dropped out in a cohort enrolled in a given standard in a given year who are no longer continued in the following year.

Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil Teacher Ratio = Total Enrolment of students in a category/ Total Number of teachers in that particular category

Educational Indicators

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The number of children enrolled in a level (secondary, higher secondary), irrespective of age, divided by the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the same level.

GER = Enrolment in a level / Population of age group in the level × 100

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

GPI is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given stage of education (secondary, higher secondary etc.).

GPI = Number of Girls enrolled/ Number of Boys enrolled

Gender Equity Index (GEI)

GEI is an efficient tool to assess equity in enrolment at a given level.

GEI = Share of Girls at enrollment in the level/ Share of Girls at age group in the level

Social Equity Index (SEI)

Social Equity Index is a tool to assess equity in access to certain social goods and services and other rights within a specific society or isolated group having the same status. SEI exposes the differences that prevail in access to education amidst the underprivileged social sectors.

Welfare Schemes

Tamil Nadu is witnessing a vibrant development phase, with the State Government giving special emphasis for the development of the children. The health and education of the children have been improved by implementing various welfare schemes. These schemes provide the children with facilities for a better future. The Government is implementing various welfare schemes including distribution of cost free items to the students of all Government and Government aided schools to overcome the social and economic differences among children and to ensure enrolment and retention of students in Government and Government aided schools.

Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R Nutritious Meal Programme

The students studying in standards 1 to 10 are being provided with nutritious noon meal under the Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R Nutritious Meal Programme. This Scheme is being implemented by Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department. During the academic year 2019- 20, 48.19 lakh students have been benefitted under this scheme. This scheme will be continued in the academic year 2020-21. Textbooks Free textbooks are being provided to all students of

Government and Government aided schools. Government introduced the trimester system in 2012-13 to reduce the burden of students in carrying heavy load of books. The textbooks are distributed to the students on the opening day of every term. In the academic year 2019-20, 72.18 lakh students have been benefitted. A sum of Rs.195.25 crore has been allocated for the continuance of the scheme during the academic year 2020-21.

Textbooks

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Notebooks

Free notebooks are being provided to all the students studying in standards 1 to 10 in Government and Government aided schools from the year 2012-13. Free notebooks are distributed to the students on the opening day of every term. 59.92 lakh students have been benefitted by this scheme in 2019-20. A sum of Rs.107.20 crore has been provided for the continuance of the scheme during the academic year 2020-21.

Laptop

Students studying in higher secondary standards in Government and Government aided schools are provided with cost-free Laptops since 2011-12. 15.31 lakh students have been benefitted for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20. A sum of Rs.949.30 crore has been allocated for the continuance of the scheme for students studying in standard 11 in Government and Government aided schools during the academic year 2020-21. Uniform Government is providing four sets of uniform free of cost to all students who are studying in Government and Government aided schools in standards 1 to 8 and are enrolled in Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R Nutritious Meal Programme. The Government has introduced a new design of uniform for distribution to the children of Government and Government aided schools in the year 2019-20. In the academic year 2019-20,

38.70 lakh students have been benefitted. A sum of Rs.409.30 crore has been provided for the continuance of the scheme during the academic year 2020-21.

Footwear

Footwear is provided free of cost to all students studying in standards 1 to 10 in Government and Government aided schools from the year 2012-13. In the academic year 2019-20, 59.92 lakh students are benefitted. The Government has decided to distribute shoes and socks for students studying in standards 6 to 10 in Government and Government aided schools from

the academic year 2020-21 onwards, instead of cheppals. A sum of Rs.90.17 crore has been allocated for implementing this scheme during the acadmic year 2020-21.

School Bag

School bags are being provided free of cost to all students studying in Government and Government aided schools in standards 1 to 12 from the year 2012-13. During the 2019-20, 71.87 lakh students are benefitted by this scheme.

Geometry Box

The scheme of providing geometry box free of cost to the students studying in standards 6 to 8 in Government and Government aided schools was introduced in the year 2012-13 and is being implemented from the year 2013-14. In the academic year 2019-20, 11.33 lakh students have been benefitted under this scheme.

Bus Pass

Free bus passes are being issued every year to the students studying in standards 1 to 12 in all schools for providing easy access to their schools. This scheme is being implemented by the Transport Department. Around 24 lakh students have been benefitted in the year 2019-20. This scheme will be continued in the academic year 2020-21.

Bicycles

Free bicycles are supplied to students studying in standard 11 in Government and Government aided schools. The Bicycles are distributed to students belonging to Backward Classes and Most Backward classes through Backward Classes, Most Backward classes and Minorities Welfare Department. For students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department is providing bicycles. Students belonging to other classes (OC) get free bicycles through School Education Department. 5.29 lakh students have been benefitted during the year 2019-20. This scheme will be continued in the academic year 2020-21.

State Council of Educational Research And Training

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is the primary organization involved in designing and executing training programs to bring about qualitative changes in the classroom transactional processes in School Education. It acts as the academic authority to develop appropriate curriculum, syllabus and text books for standards upto 12 by involving the best academic experts in the State. It designs and supports teacher professional

development programmes by way of capacity building trainings to teachers. It has introduced latest innovations in ICT to help students acquire soft skills. It offers career guidance to help them face challenges after schooling and pursue their higher studies and to choose suitable career options. The SCERT provides support to all other Directorates of School Education Department. It plans and provides need based quality in-service training at all levels. It facilitates the teachers and teacher educators to undertake action researches to address the academic issues in the classrooms and transform teachers into reflective practitioners. The SCERT-guided district-specific researches enable the policy makers to introduce need based quality interventions in schools.

Vision

The State Council of Educational Research and Training envisages a digitally vibrant environment in schools with e-learning platform encompassing virtual classrooms, interactive teacher training, enabling use of digital content and accessories in classrooms to improve learning by the students relating to real life situations and professional development of teachers through pre-service and in-service trainings.

Objective

1. Developing and updating curriculum, syllabus, textbooks, supplementary materials, newsletters, journals, educational kits, multimedia digital materials and other related literature
2. Organizing pre-service and in-service training respectively to teachers and trainers/teacher educators
3. Integrating learning outcomes in the classroom transactional processes
4. To undertake, aid, promote and coordinate researches related to school education
5. To develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices
6. To evolve, implement and assess systems and approaches for quality improvement in school education and to sustain the interventions with remedial follow-up
7. Updating the assessment methods to provide constructive feedback to students based on multiple modes of assessment
8. To empower teachers to adopt learning outcome based transactional strategies in the classroom
9. To implement Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation to help children learn the concepts and develop competencies

10. To collaborate and network with related directorates and departments, universities, NGOs, other Educational and Research Institutions/Agencies for implementing academic and other extension services.

Teachers Recruitment Board

Teachers are the backbone of our Nation. The Teachers Recruitment Board was established in the year 1987, in order to recruit teachers with adequate skills and to expedite the process of recruitment of teachers for Government Schools and Government Educational Institutions under the control of Director of Collegiate Education, Director of Technical Education and Director of Legal Studies. Till date, 1,62,833 teachers for Schools and Colleges have been recruited through Teachers Recruitment Board. Besides, Teachers Recruitment Board is the State Nodal Agency for the conduct of the Tamil Nadu Teacher Eligibility Test (TNTET). The official notifications for recruitment of various categories of teachers and publication of results are regularly uploaded in the official website of Teachers Recruitment Board.

Objective

The main objective is to build the system and procedures for identification of suitable candidates to suit the requirements for various categories of teachers. In addition, the Board adopts the state of the art technology to ensure fair selection process in all recruitments.

Higher Education

The Government of Tamil Nadu being egalitarian envisions a system of higher education that is people-centric and strategically endeavors to ensure that all dimensions of higher education reach every strata of society. To this end, resources are allocated to augment enrolment, teaching- learning, scientific research, training and technological advancements. The implementation mechanism ensures efficient delivery with specific outcomes.

Education, Expansion And Excellence

The wide range of higher education institutions in Tamil Nadu has propelled the State to a significant position in the country actively seeking new avenues in research, innovation, development, skill-based training and technology through its multipronged commitment to equity, accessibility, affordability and employability.

The Government aspires to make higher education institutions as a hub for innovation, excellence and development. The Government endeavors to propel quality education on par with globally reputed institutions to the students of Tamil Nadu who hail from rural backgrounds and

marginalized families. The aim of higher education is to identify, recognize and improvise the talent of the youth so as to enable them to face the emerging challenges.

The schemes of the State are focused on fulfilling the aspirations of the youth obviating socio- economic impediments and maintaining standards as per global benchmarks. The State produces highly qualified skilled workforce to fulfill the requirements of the Nation and the World at large. It also open doors for the youth to become successful entrepreneurs.

The goal-driven approach has secured place of pride for Tamil Nadu in the national scenario with a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 51.4 against the national average of 27.1. It is noteworthy that the GER of Scheduled Caste men and women is 38.8 and 40.4, while that of Scheduled Tribe men and women is 43.8 and 37.7 respectively, which is almost double the national average.

In the All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) 2021 report, various excelling parameters of Tamil Nadu feature prominently on account of its achievement in relation to GER (51.4), Gender Parity Index (1.0), category-wise enrolment, women vs men enrolment, number of higher education institutions, teacher-student ratio, enrolment in research and many other parameters.

Tamil Nadu has consistently performed well in NIRF, having 19 institutions in the overall category, 19 institutions in the university category with Anna University emerging at the top among Tamil Nadu State Universities, 33 institutions in the Arts and Science category are within the top 100 ranks, 36 technical institutions are within top 200 ranks.

Welfare Schemes

The State is a forerunner in upholding social empowerment and social justice. Welfare schemes implemented in higher education testify to the holistic development of the students from marginalized sections of the society. Among the numerous welfare measures, a few prominent ones are providing free of cost textbooks, laptops, bus pass, fee exemption for undergraduate and post-graduate Arts and Science programmes, tuition fee concession for first graduate Engineering students, financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- under CMPRF for Engineering students, providing 7.5% seats on preferential basis to Government school students in Engineering colleges along with waiver of course fee, hostel fee and transportation fee. Further, the Government in the Budget Speech, 2022-23 has announced that the State will bear the entire cost for UG students getting admitted in prestigious Institutions like IIT, IISc, IIM etc.,

Gender Parity

(Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme)

Dravidian ideology being the legacy of Tamil Nadu, the State adopts progressive measures in addressing concerns of the girl child and bridging the gender gap in the society. The Government have announced a path breaking scheme **Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme** through which all girl students who study classes 6 to 12 in Government Schools and enter into higher education will be given a grant of Rs.1,000/- per month directly transferred into their bank accounts till the uninterrupted completion of under graduate degree, diploma or ITI courses. In addition to other scholarships and welfare schemes, the girl beneficiaries will be eligible for the aforementioned monthly grant.

Restructuring of Curriculum

Revamping of the curriculum of Engineering, Polytechnic and Arts and Science courses in consultation with the corporates, universities and industry partners in tune with the latest technological advancements and industrial requirements is one of the proactive measures taken by this department. It is proposed to revamp and enhance the syllabus for upskilling to meet the demands of the job market, incorporate topics to fulfill industrial requirements and create better prospects for employment. The department is striving to enhance the academic standards on par with those at the international arena. To take inputs from the leading experts of industries a “Brainstorming Meet to Develop an Industry Aligned curriculum” was conducted on 17.03.2022 at Anna University campus. Representatives of more than 100 industries from large scale and MSME sector participated, besides the eminent academicians, Alumni and students. The workshop helped to identify relevant courses under different verticals for various disciplines of Engineering and Technology programmes. Further, it was announced in the Budget speech 2022-23, that the Universities in the State will be encouraged to setup research parks in their campuses in collaboration with the Public Sector entities like TIDCO, SIPCOT and TANSIDCO.

Knowledge City

The Government with an intention of propelling quality Education and attracting International talent-pool has announced the establishment of a Knowledge City. It primarily focuses on the development of knowledge based economy with world class infrastructure and market oriented courses.

Sustainable Development Goal Initiatives

Tamil Nadu State universities align their programme objectives with the sustainable development goals in curriculum, research, innovations, co-curricular and extracurricular activities. The Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education facilitates quality enhancement through its advisory role, training programmes, faculty development programmes, and policy making initiatives. The Government of Tamil Nadu have planned for intensive structural reforms to create a knowledge society that is mandated to transform the state into a knowledge economy.

Welfare Schemes and Initiatives

7.5% seats on preferential basis to government school students in engineering colleges.

“The Tamil Nadu Admission to Undergraduate professional courses on preferential basis to students of Government Schools Act, 2021” was enacted in order to take affirmative action to bring about equality between students studying in Government schools and private schools. The Hon“ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had announced that entire fees such as Tuition Fee, Hostel Fee, Transportation Fee etc. would be borne by the Government for these students admitted under this Act. In this regard, the Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.74.28 crore towards the expenditure for the academic year 2021-22. 7,876 Government School Students have been admitted in Engineering Colleges, of which, 161 Government school students have secured admission in Anna University Departments under 7.5 % internal allocation.

First Generation Graduate Tuition Fee Concession

The First-Generation Graduate Scholarship scheme was started with the objective of promoting higher education among the families where no member is a graduate. The State Government will bear the entire tuition fee of such students who secure admission to professional courses under the single window system. The scholarship is given to the students irrespective of their caste and income. In the academic year 2021-22, 1,11,038 students have been provided tuition fees concession to the tune of Rs.266.60 crore as on 28.2.2022.

Distribution of Free of Cost Laptops

The Scheme of distribution of free of cost laptop computers was introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the students of Government and Government Aided Schools and Colleges to enable them to acquire better computing skills and using e-resources. The students,

who joined Government and Government Aided Polytechnic Colleges are benefitted under this scheme.

Illam Thedi Kalvi

“Illam Thedi Kalvi”(Education at Doorstep) is the single largest post-pandemic educational outreach programme in the country today. Launched by the Hon“ble Chief Minister in October 2021, this programme is today being steered by a massive 1.81 lakhs volunteer base, with the core objectives of bridging the learning gaps among students from Classes 1-8 due to lack of access to structured education during pandemic and to mainstream children who dropped out of school during the period. A three-tier structure has been set up at the State, District & School levels to steer this initiative. Conceived as a programme to ensure that every child in the last mile should be reached out to and responding to a clarion call issued by the government to come forward and support the children in the State, 6.72 lakhs volunteers have registered and counting till date. Phase 1 of the program started on November 26, 2021 in 12 districts and seeing the huge return on investing in this idea just as it hit the ground, ITK was scaled to the remaining 26 districts of Tamil Nadu from January 1, 2022. Under this programme, students are provided with 1½ hours of supplementary learning between 5 and 6.30 pm on a daily basis. Beginning as a programme that was envisaged to supplement learning during the pandemic, ITK has now transformed into a place that children not only enjoy coming to, but also experience the joy of learning. For the youth, especially the young women who have signed up, the momentum and energy around the massive mobilization by the government has given them the impetus and opportunity to step out and step up to support the children in their habitation. With orientation about their social responsibility roles and intensive training related to child engagement, the ITK centre has for the youth, become a place which has introduced them and given them an opportunity to experience social responsibility and comradeship. The most significant part of the programme is the learning approach that has been adopted in these centers. Contextual and simple-to-engage, the focus here is on basic literacy and numeracy. The content has been developed by an expert resource team led by SCERT and the entire methodology is activity based where learning happens through various media like songs, dance, puppetry, story telling etc.. Every volunteer in the centre has been provided with an easy-to-transact manual and information related to TLMs tagged to activities. They have also been provided with an App that supports them in rolling out monthly assessments to understand the students“ learning levels.

Based on the initial orientation provided with regard to engaging with the two kinds of

cohorts - Class 1 to 5 & Classes 6 to 8, and their experience of working with these children for over four months, the volunteers have developed their own innovative teaching learning materials which they feel is relevant to the child's learning pace & environment and something that enables them to engage deeply & fully. Even as the volunteers accompany the children in their learning journey, they also encourage them to be self-directed and creative in their experiences to understand concepts, phenomena or situations. The various components that add to the quality and strength of the programme are the weekly volunteer interaction through Telegram, skill fest, monthly refresher training and TLM exhibitions, volunteer meets, interaction with domain experts & resource persons etc. With 30 lakhs children coming to the centers on an everyday basis, the community and the larger eco-system recognise that at the heart of this groundswell of children's participation is the relationship that the volunteers have with the children, the open- heartedness with which they are welcomed to these centers and most of all the respect that they experience as individuals which sets the very basis for their intrinsic motivation to learn. The programme is implemented in close collaboration with the School Management Committees, comprising of parents and other community members and teachers from the school, who now perceive a close cooperation with the volunteers. Together they see the learning and overall development of the children as a common agenda that needs to be achieved. In times of crisis, especially prompted by the pandemic, the Illam Thedi Kalvi programme has not only set the ground to strengthen the State's core mission of enabling a meaningful learning mission, but has also laid a strong foundation for the youth to contribute their time meaningfully and the School Management Committees to own the vision of education in partnership with all stakeholders. An amount of Rs.97 crore has been spent on this scheme during 2021-22.

Ennum Ezhutthum Mission

The goal of the mission is to improve basic literacy and numeracy among children studying in Classes 1 to 3, and to ensure that every child attains the fundamental skills of reading, writing and doing basic arithmetic by 2025. It primarily focuses on capacity building of teachers and provision of teacher resource material and level based student learning material. A robust monitoring mechanism is also being put in place to track the performance of each and every child. An amount of Rs.66.70 crore has been allotted for this mission during 2021-22.

Learning Enhancement Program

In order to address the learning gap, bridge course material has been given to all students. Subject wise workbooks with worksheets were also given to all students studying in Classes 1 to 9. The worksheets had a provision to connect students to the relevant audio/ video and assessments through QR codes. During the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs.34.78crore has been spent.

Chapter 8

Health Systems in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is the pioneering state in providing public healthcare facilities in India. The state also has a robust private sector and hence viewed as the ultimate health care destination in India as it attracts medical tourism. Tamil Nadu's healthcare model is highly looked upon as a replicable one in other states and developing countries, since it hinges on an administrative approach that can be used anywhere regardless of prevailing socio-economic and environmental conditions. The success of the model depends on better administration, accountability of health service delivery and political commitment. Tamil Nadu's strong public health system still has many gaps and challenges that need a renewed policy thrust. Firstly, there is a growing burden of noncommunicable diseases due to the ongoing epidemiologic and demographic transition. Second, there is an unfinished agenda on maternal and child health where there has already been substantial progress. Third, a high catastrophic expenditure due to rising health care costs in the private sector which is due to implementation gaps in regulation of private sector. Finally, there is a need to further strengthen public services at all levels of care, address the lacunae in providing quality of care and bringing community ownership and equity-based healthcare delivery. Hence, a new health policy responsive to these contextual changes is required by a state like Tamil Nadu.

Health outcomes

Tamil Nadu is the sixth most populous state in India with a population of 721 million as per 2011 Census with Decadal Growth Rate of 15.6%. It is among the most urbanized states – 48 percent of the population resides in urban areas. Tamil Nadu's population is older compared to

the national average, and a larger share of the population is of working age. The state's dependency ratio is 43 percent compared to the national average of 57 percent. The total fertility rate has declined in 1998-99 to 1.6 in 2015-16. It is projected that the population will grow to 9 crores in the next 10 years, and the share of those above 60 will increase from 7.2 % to 13 % by 2030. Tamil Nadu has already achieved the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and the state is also far ahead of other Indian states in progressing towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). As per Sample Registration System (SRS) data, between 2010 and 2017, infant mortality has declined from 24 to 16 deaths per 1000 live births, respectively, and is significantly below the national infant mortality rate of 33 deaths per 1000 live births. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) declined from 90 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2010-2012 to 63 in 2018-19 compared to the National MMR of 122.

Tamil Nadu is dealing with a growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). NCDs account for nearly 69 percent of deaths and 65 percent of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) in Tamil Nadu. In 2017, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and cancer were the leading causes of death among those above the age of 40. Almost one-third of the adult population is overweight, and 12 percent of women and 10 percent of men have hypertension (NFHS-4, 2015–16). NCDs are the leading cause of death for individuals above the age of 40, while suicide and violence, cardiovascular disease and transport injuries are the leading causes among ages 15-39. The National Mental Health Survey estimates that nearly 6.7 million adults (18 years and above) and 380,000 adolescents are likely to be suffering from one or more mental health problems in Tamil Nadu. More than 11 percent of the population suffers from a common mental health problem, including depression, anxiety disorders, and substance use disorders. Tamil Nadu has the highest number of road traffic accident deaths per capita in India. The number of road traffic accident cases has increased significantly since 2011–12, rising from 130,226 to 228,549 cases in 2017–18, although the number of deaths has fluctuated around 16,000 annually over this period. The mortality rate from road traffic accidents at 22.4 deaths per 100,000 population is substantially higher than the India average of 16.6 deaths per 100,000 and is also above the rates observed in neighboring states.

Organization of the health system

The state has 37 Revenue Districts. For the management of public health services, the State has been divided into 42 Health Unit Districts in addition to Chennai Corporation. Tamil Nadu State has emerged as a model state in the country to provide quality health care to its entire

population and health systems strengthening of the state is seen both as a developmental imperative and as an ethical commitment to its people. The Tamil Nadu model of public health is not only renowned for its historicity but also in providing quality public health services to its people. The Department of Health & Family Welfare (H&FW) has three key Directorates – the Directorate of Medical Education, Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services and Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine which are functioning respectively for delivering tertiary, secondary and primary health care services to the people, integrated with Commissionerate of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy. These are also supported by other directorates, Limited Companies, Societies and Corporations under Health & Family Welfare department. The department has staff strength of over 1,23,000 health work force catering for an average of 650 thousand outpatients and 70 thousand inpatients per day. The Doctor patient ratio is 1: 593 and Nurse Patient ratio for the state is 1: 226. Primary health care is provided by community health centers, primary health centers, and health sub-centers. Secondary care is delivered at taluk and non-taluk hospitals and district hospitals, while tertiary care is delivered at medical colleges and multi-speciality hospitals. Tamil Nadu also has a stated policy of establishing Medical Colleges in every district; with 24 existing Medical Colleges and an additional 11 planned for upgradation in the next year, Tamil Nadu has the highest number of Government Medical Colleges in the country.

Vision and Objective of Tamil Nadu Health policy

Vision

Accelerating improvements in health status of the people of Tamil Nadu with a special focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized in the society, towards building a healthy and equitable society, improving quality of life through a comprehensive, robust and sustainable health systems approach which is accessible, affordable and quality driven.

Objectives

1. To strengthen the health system to provide quality driven and people-centric care and delivery of preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health care services to all the people.
2. To ensure universality of access and inclusiveness in providing healthcare with concentrated policy directives to address social, economic and environmental determinants of health.

3. To strengthen quality of care with a greater focus on the clinical processes, competent care, patient experience through continuous quality improvement of health facilities, services, programmes, schemes, medical logistics and supplies, medical education and continuing professional development.
4. To strengthen the system readiness to address the existing epidemiologic burden and emerging health issues, challenges, and create innovative and appropriate models of health care delivery.
5. To strengthen advocacy and health education of the public, to create awareness of health issues and promote preventive health behaviours.
6. To promote citizen engagement to improve accountability and citizen empowerment through more community centric initiatives in the health sector with multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Guiding principles

Achieving SDG for Health:

The policy document maintains consonance with SDG3, which ensures universal access to high quality, effective and affordable healthcare to all and minimizing incidence and mortality from communicable, noncommunicable and lifestyle diseases by 2030.

Progressive achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

UHC is central to the SDG agenda. The UHC piloting in Tamil Nadu also has proven that provision of comprehensive primary health care services near to the community yielded improved patient outcomes with respect to access, affordable care and from equity point of view. The state which is currently going through the epidemiologic transition has conceptualized expanded service delivery with focus on NCD services without compromising Maternal and Child Health(MCH) services & communicable disease management under the ambit of UHC throughout the life course. The services provided shall be responsive to local needs or contexts and should have intact linkages – forward, backward and lateral.

Sustainable Agendas

Reduce equity gaps & improve quality in RMNCH+A:

Improving the maternal and child health and their survival are central to any State's social development. The policy proposes that RMNCH+A strategy be built upon the concept of

continuum of care, holistic in design, encompassing all interventions aimed at improving reproductive, maternal, new-born child, and adolescent health under a broad umbrella, and focusing on strategic lifecycle approach. The policy also focuses on linking MCH services to other components like family planning, HIV, gender, preconception and prenatal diagnostic techniques and linking home and community-based services to facility-based services. The strategies also should ensure linkages, referrals and cross -referrals between and among various levels of health care system and with multi stakeholder involvement to create a continuous care pathway, and to bring synergistic effect in terms of overall outcomes and impact. The policy elicits need for a focused and coordinated effort during the last week of pregnancy and in first week after childbirth for achieving the last mile. Tamil Nadu is considered as a pioneer in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in the country. Family welfare services are provided through the government and private health facilities to the eligible couples. Decrease in birth rate was achieved due to paradigm of shift from "Target based approach" to "Community Needs Assessment Approach" where importance is given to meet the unmet needs for family planning services and improving the Maternal and Child Health services. There is more scope to increase the awareness among the population to choose and adopt their convenient contraception methods especially spacing methods (e.g. IUCD, OCPs, condoms etc.). The policy thrusts to focus the family welfare program on birth spacing and adapting permanent methods for high order birth. Tamil Nadu state has shown improvement in sex ratio between two census 2001 to 2011 from 987 to 996, but the focus should be to reduce the interdistrict variability and improve sex ratio at birth. To reduce the equity gap in sex ratio, regulatory approach such as Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 and other developmental approaches such as Cradle Baby Scheme, Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme should be prioritized. The policy advocates for extensive community-based IEC strategies.

Interventions to Address Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies

The present efforts such as Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, calcium supplementation during pregnancy, iodized salt, Zinc and Oral Rehydration Salts/Solution (ORS), Schemes such as POSHAN Abhiyaan under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Vitamin A supplementation and other initiatives from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) needs to be further strengthened. The policy also thrusts to strengthen the facility based and community-based management of Severe Acute Malnourished

Children (SAM). Interventions such as promotion of traditional food practices in the community, home based nutrition care and cost-effective measures such as kitchen garden and community gardens should be promoted in this regard. The policy pushes for strengthening the health system and community linkages to identify, refer, manage and regularly monitor the under nourished children to reduce the incidence and prevalence of malnutrition.

Fill the gaps in addressing communicable diseases

Tamil Nadu is the front-runner in prevention, control and treatment of communicable diseases. Vaccines for Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs) namely Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B, Haemophilus Influenza B, Measles, Rubella and Japanese encephalitis and Rota viral diarrhoea are provided under the Universal Immunization Programme in Tamil Nadu. The policy advocates to ensure cent percent immunization against VPDs for all children with universal coverage with special focus on the marginalized groups.

Universal Immunization

The priority would be to improve immunization coverage with quality, safety and vaccine security as per National Vaccine Policy 2011. The introduction of newer vaccines based on epidemiological considerations is essential, and also to have better system to test the efficacy of the vaccines. The focus will be to build upon the success of Mission Indradhanush and strengthen it. The policy also recognizes emerging challenges such as vaccine hesitancy. Malaria, filaria, dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese encephalitis are the major communicable diseases under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) and the policy advocates for a robust integrated approach to vector borne diseases control by strengthening daily surveillance, entomological surveillance, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), extensive IEC and convergence with other departments & sectors (local body, municipal administration, education, Panchayat Raj, rural development etc.). Daily monitoring of infectious diseases through VBDCP Division, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) Division, 24x7 control room, immunization division, Epidemic division and media surveillance are in place but fragmented. The policy thrusts to converge the daily surveillance systems working under these various divisions and enhance the surveillance from hospital-based information systems to elicit rapid field response.

Epidemic Control Activities at the State and District Level

The state level Epidemic Monitoring Committee and the Public health disease surveillance unit, coordinates with all departments and stakeholders for effective monitoring and control of the communicable diseases. At the district level, the committee functions under District Collectors. This will ensure regular cleaning of water tanks, testing of samples, preventing sewage contamination, anti-larval measures, effective solid waste management practices, and to keep check for an outbreak. The policy thrusts for strengthening cross boarder exchange of information on infectious diseases.

TB-Free Tamil Nadu by 2025

The state has already drafted the Strategic Document for TB-Free Tamil Nadu by 2025, which clearly spells out key strategies to achieve "TB-Free Tamil Nadu by 2025." The strategies are aimed at achieving the notification rates for each year from 2019 based on the projections, to move towards TB elimination levels by 2025. It was developed based on the four principles of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2017-2025 namely, 'Detect-Treat-Prevent-Build'. Tamil Nadu, by implementing the key strategies as per Strategic Document will be able to achieve the goal 'TB-free Tamil Nadu by 2025'. The policy document emphasizes on implementation of the strategies laid down in TB-Free Tamil Nadu by 2025.

HIV/AIDS

Tamil Nadu was the first state in the country to set up an AIDS Control Society in 1994 and set an example for other states to follow. The state works towards ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to eliminate HIV and Syphilis amongst newborns through universal screening of pregnant women for HIV and Syphilis as an essential component of the Antenatal Care (ANC) services package. The Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMTCT) services are being implemented in close collaboration with Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programme of the National Health Mission (NHM) to scale up prevention and care interventions amongst the ante-natal mothers through primary prevention, family planning, voluntary counselling, confidential testing, lifelong Anti- Retroviral Therapy (ART) and counselling on infant feeding practices. The state's achievements in HIV control owe a lot to both its emphasis on prevention, its partnership with active and vibrant communities and civil society and evidence based programming. The policy further recommends focused interventions on the high-risk groups (men who have sex with men,

transgender, female sex workers, injectable drug users etc.) and prioritized geographies. The policy also assures access to blood and blood safety across the state.

Emerging Agendas

Addressing the Emerging infectious diseases through a robust surveillance system

Even though the state is having a robust surveillance system, the emerging and re-emerging diseases (SARS, Corona, Nipah etc.) strain the health systems response which mandates the community participation as an inevitable intervention. Tamil Nadu shall adopt the “One Health Initiative”, where the human, animal and environmental health are discussed under one umbrella with a view to share disease intelligence especially on Zoonotic and Vector Borne issues. The policy thrusts to bring it in complete action to set up a monitoring mechanism for disease dynamics. The policy thrusts on establishing strong linkages between Medical Colleges and District Headquarters Hospital with the public health department for managing epidemics and outbreaks. The policy also pitches for establishing well-equipped regional apex labs with biochemistry, pathology and microbiology departments with linkages with tertiary hospitals.

International Health Regulations (2005)

The IHR (2005) has a set of rules to prevent, protect against, control and respond to the international spread of disease under public health emergency. It has a global alert outbreak response system with national surveillance to ensure global public health security. Vaccination against certain diseases like yellow fever and airport and seaport screening for international travellers are regularly being done to monitor the spread of diseases notified by WHO as Public Health Emergency of International concern.

Improve prevention and management of NCDs and mental health

This policy lays emphasis on addressing NCDs and mental health, guided by the NCD Strategy 2020-2025 (including mental health) and the “State Mental Healthcare Policy and Implementation Framework 2019. The NCD Strategy 2020-2025 envisions that Tamil Nadu becomes “a State where everyone is free from preventable morbidity and mortality due to NCDs”. The NCD Strategy emphasizes the following areas on NCD prevention and management: (a) health promotion and prevention of risk factors; (b) early detection and treatment of NCDs (c) Regular follow-up and improving control rate (d) secondary prevention and management of NCD related complications (f) Comprehensive rehabilitative care including Palliative and Geriatric care (e) strengthening community mechanisms for NCD control

(Population based NCD Screening, Patient Support Group formation, community focused IEC interventions etc.). The interventions in NCD Strategy have been selected based on the challenges identified in the situation analysis combined with global evidence on what works to address NCDs. These interventions are consistent with WHO's guidance on "best buys" and other recommended interventions to prevent and control NCDs.⁷ The interventions will help to strengthen service delivery at all levels of care, ensure multi sectoral collaboration to combat NCDs and create an enabling environment for the public to adopt lifestyle modifications as a routine practice. Even though the State leads in Organ Transplantation, the policy identifies the critical need and demand for tissue and organ transplant and encourages widespread public awareness to promote voluntary donations.

Tamil Nadu State Mental Healthcare Policy and Implementation Framework

The Tamil Nadu Government has adopted the "State Mental Healthcare Policy and Implementation Framework" in 2019 with the following vision:

"To promote mental health, prevent mental illness, enable recovery from mental illness, promote de-stigmatization and desegregation, and ensure socio-economic inclusion of persons affected by mental illness by 7WHO NCD Best Buys; WHO PEN. Additional resources can be found on the WHO NCDs Tools webpage providing accessible, affordable and quality health and social care to all persons through their lifespan, within a rights-based framework" This policy and the NCD Strategy reaffirm the commitment of the State to address mental health issues under the "State Mental Healthcare Policy and Implementation Framework"

Comprehensive Trauma and Emergency Care

The key organizational process and paradigm shifts in emergency care that has been introduced under Tamil Nadu Accident and Emergency Care Initiative (TAEI) are namely in-hospital triage (red, yellow, green and black), pre-arrival intimation (PAI), inter facility transfer protocols, trauma registry, clearly defined stages and steps with fixed time norms, easy to implement protocols and guidelines, check lists and standardization of registers. The policy thrusts to bring capacity building among all health staff including primary care level for emergency management. The policy also advocates creating a Trauma and Emergency care Registry at the state. The policy thrust is to strengthen the post-crash interventions and Emergency Stabilization Centres (ESC) established along highways where the distance to definitive care is long. These centres stabilize critically ill trauma and medical emergency

patients within the golden hour, thereby providing a longer window of survival. As the domain of emergency care still remains in infancy in the country, the state of Tamil Nadu has been pioneering in this field with excellent results. The state envisages to have a model for the entire nation and Lower and Middle Income Countries (LMIC). For which the following policy thrusts are required.

1. To establish regional & inclusive trauma & emergency care systems in Tamil Nadu through Hub and Spoke Model for decentralized service delivery and establishing state-of-the-art emergency care services.
2. To focus more on post-crash care by developing mechanisms/strategies in line with the maternal mortality ratio for maternal deaths.
3. To ensure optimum utilization of Inter-facility transfer of critically ill patient services based on standard protocols and guidelines.
4. Special attention for trauma & emergencies among children & elderly population who require long term treatment support.
5. To ensure rehabilitation services to be appropriately linked with emergency care and palliative care and follow up of injured patients for better outcome.
6. To equip PHCs to provide basic first aid and emergency care services thereby avoiding strain at the tertiary care centres.

Objectives of TAEI (Under the Trauma Care Policy)

1. To reduce the trauma morbidity & mortality and paediatric emergency related morbidity and mortality in the state by half by the year 2023.
2. To reduce the myocardial infarction related morbidity & mortality, burn injury related morbidity & mortality and cerebrovascular accidents morbidity and mortality by 1/3 by the year 2023.
3. To reduce the self-harm and poison related morbidity and mortality by half by the year 2023.

Focused Interventions for the Marginalized & Disadvantaged Groups Tribal health

The Government of Tamil Nadu is paying special attention for the development of tribal people with focused schemes. The policy highlights the further need for strengthening the tribal health schemes and recommends that their health rights are prioritized.

Children with 4D's (Defect, Deficiency, Developmental Delay & Disease)

School Health programme aims at early detection and management of a set of 30 health conditions prevalent in children less than 18 years of age. Children who require surgical intervention like corrective surgeries for Congenital Heart Diseases, Cleft Lip, Cleft Palate, Club Foot, Congenital Cataract, Cochlear implantation for congenital deafness and treatment for Autistic disorders are covered under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance

Scheme (CMCHIS). The policy pitches for bridging the existing gaps in the RBSK and Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) program and recommends that the non-school going children must also be covered and assured treatment. The policy further highlights to strengthen the Block Early Intervention Centres (BEIC) in addition to the District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC) to decentralize the service delivery and collaboration with the School Health Department. Since children are the most valuable asset to any Country/State, the policy ensures affirmative action in addressing the varying healthcare needs of the children by strengthening the school health program.

Occupational Health Services for Unorganized sector workers in rural & urban areas

In Tamil Nadu, the unorganized sector workforce constitutes 93% of the total workforce (Census 2011). They suffer from various occupation-induced diseases like Silicosis, Asbestosis, Deafness, Irritant Dermatitis, Spondylosis etc. apart from several work-related illnesses. The policy highlights that they are one among the disadvantaged group in terms of seeking healthcare as they cannot afford to sacrifice a day's wage. Currently, the state has implemented occupational health services for unorganized sector workers in all 385 blocks through respective Mobile Medical Units (MMU) on specific days. The policy thrusts for further up-scaling and strengthening the program to ensure universal coverage and also pitches for collaboration with Department of Labour and Employment. The policy also advocates to bring attention by placing suitable measures to address the healthcare needs of the organized sector.

Urban Healthcare

The National Urban Health Mission was established to "improve the health status of the urban population in general, particularly of the poor and other disadvantaged sections, by facilitating equitable access to quality healthcare through a revamped public health system, partnerships and community-based mechanism with the active involvement of the urban local bodies". The policy wants to highlight that there exist many gaps in implementation of the

urban (including peri-urban) health program as compared to rural. The policy prioritizes addressing the varying primary health care needs through strategies formulated for the urban population with special focus on poor populations living in slums, other vulnerable populations such as homeless, rag-pickers, street children, rickshaw pullers, construction workers, sex workers and temporary migrants. The policy also pushes for addressing the wider social determinants of health specific to urban areas (air pollution, solid waste management, water quality, occupational safety, road safety, housing, vector control, and reduction of violence and urban stress) with multi sectoral collaboration. The policy also demands for strengthening special services namely, Special Outreach Camp (SOC), Urban Health Nutrition Days (UHNDs), Urban RBSK, Urban Polyclinics, Urban Mobile Medical Units (MMU) and establishment of Maghila Arokya Samitis (MAS).

Elderly Geriatric care

The percentage of senior citizens in Tamil Nadu, over the age of 60, is projected to increase 22.6 per cent by 2041 from 10.4 per cent in 2011, second only to Kerala that is set to see a 23.9 per cent increase. Government of Tamil Nadu through National Health Mission, established elderly-friendly healthcare facilities at various levels of care under National Program for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE). The policy pitches for provision of comprehensive geriatric care services at the convenience of elderly people at all levels of care understanding the science & sociology of ageing.

Chronically/Terminally ill people

National Programme for Palliative Care has been implemented in all districts of Tamil Nadu with provision of institution and community-based services. The State policy directs the implementation of strategies as per the State Palliative Care policy with more focus on community based palliative care services. The policy also highlights that the concept of 'social care' is the cornerstone of palliative care in Tamil Nadu's context.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer(LGBTQ)

Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce a transgender welfare policy, wherein transgender individuals can access free sex reassignment surgery in government hospitals. Currently, there are two Transgender clinics in Medical College Hospitals. One of the unique initiatives of TANSACS is Transgender Welfare Society with the help of the Social Welfare Department. The policy also advocates for mainstreaming transgender into the regular

healthcare delivery systems eventually and till then establishing gender guidance clinics to support their special needs in all medical colleges.

Strengthening Indian Systems of Medicine: Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)

On par with NHP 2017, the policy recognizes the need to standardize and validate Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy, establish a robust and effective quality control mechanism for AYUSH drugs. The policy advocates to that ensure that AYUSH services are also accessible to those people who make this choice and also to increase the basket of services provided by the AYUSH provider by including NCD and other services for chronic care. The policy also wants to promote wellness as a movement for preventive and promotive healthcare in the community.

Climate Change

The crisis of climate change, which is part of the larger human induced environmental change, is affecting health through direct and indirect manifestations. The policy advocates to take necessary steps to create systems to mitigate its effects. The strategy against health impacts due to climate change needs to focus more on environmental health rather than on disease management that is patientcentered and largely curative.

Tackling Antimicrobial Resistance

The Government of Tamil Nadu is already committed to take suitable action to address antimicrobial resistance in the State and will develop a State Action Plan on AMR, which will be in alignment with the National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR) and the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (GAP-AMR).

Tamil Nadu Welfare Schemes

Nammai Kaakkum 48 Scheme

1. Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K Stalin launches Nammai Kaakkum 48 Scheme for free treatment to road accident victims in first 48 hours.
2. Under Tamilnadu CM Accident Victim Treatment Scheme , govt. will provide free care to road accident victims in 609 government and private hospitals.
3. Tamilnadu government will offer free 81 life-saving procedures worth Rs. 1 lakh to accident victims in the first 48 hours of their hospitalisation

4. The state has set aside Rs. 50 crore for the first phase of implementation of the Innuyir Kaappom Thittam (saving precious lives).

TN Nutritional Allowance Scheme For TB Patients

1. Tamil Nadu Government launched TN Nutritional Allowance Scheme for TB patients, nutrition support of Rs. 500 per month during treatment irrespective of their income level through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) directly in their bank accounts

2. Tamil Nadu is the first state to implement nutritional support through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under Nikshay Poshan Yojana in the country from April 2018.

3. In 2018, the project “Joint Effort for Elimination of TB” was launched to engage the private service providers to notify the cases. Patient Provider Support Agency (PPSA) “Zero TB Chennai Project – 2023” has been covered in 21 districts.

4. As the incidence of TB cases in Tamil Nadu is showing a steady decrease, “TB free Tamil Nadu- 2025” strategy in all districts based on the four pillars of national strategic plan namely “Detect- Treat- Prevent- Build (DTPB)” has been initiated.

Chief Ministers Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SCHEME

1. Chief Ministers Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme launched by the Government of Tamil Nadu through United India Insurance Company Ltd a Public Sector Insurance Company headquartered at (Chennai) .

2. The Scheme provides quality health care to the eligible persons through empanelled Government and Private hospitals and to reduce the financial hardship to the enrolled families and move towards universal health coverage by effectively linking with public health system.

3. The Scheme provides coverage for meeting all expenses relating to hospitalization of beneficiary as defined in the Scope of the Scheme.

Benefits

1. The scheme seeks to provide cashless hospitalization facility for certain specified ailments/ procedures.

2. The scheme provides coverage up to Rs.5, 00, 000/- per family per year on a floater basis for the ailments and procedures covered under the scheme.

Eligibility

1. The Eligibility to avail Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme, is as indicated for the resident of tamilnadu by the presence of his/her name in the Family card and whose annual income is less than Rs.72, 000/ per annum.

2. For being eligible for benefits under the scheme, it is sufficient to produce family card and Income certificate by the VAO/Revenue authorities along with the self-declaration of the head of the concerned family. "Family" includes the eligible member, and the members of his or her Family as detailed below:

- A. Legal spouse of the eligible person
- B. Children of the eligible person
- C. Dependent parents of the eligible person Provided that if any person, in any of the categories at (i), (ii) or (iii) above, finds place in the family card then it shall be presumed that the person is member of the Family and no further confirmation would be required.
 - (i) Srilankan refugees in the camps are also eligible without any Income limit.
 - (ii) Migrants from other states can also join this CMCHIS based on the request letter along with a list of Eligible member's from labour department, provided they have resided for more than six months in the state as certified by suitable authority.
 - (iii) Orphans residing in any registered/unregistered organization can be given a single card.
 - (iv) This also includes the rescued girl children and any other person defined as orphan by the government.

Chapter 9

Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu

Introduction

The study of one's own region is the first step to become a global citizen. The purpose of studying our local territory is to understand life in our environment. Our state Tamil Nadu has a hoary past with a variety of cultural practices and traditions. Its exquisite physiography and climate makes our state unique in India. It has long and sunny beaches, waterfalls, hills, forests and varied flora and fauna. Formation of Tamil Nadu During Sangam age, the Tamizham was ruled by three great emperors – Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas – and virtuous kings ruling small kingdoms like Adiyaman and Pari. For a short time, the Tamil country was ruled by the Kalabras, but not much about their time is recorded or known.

After the Kalabras, the Tamil country came under the control of the Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas, Marathas, Mughals and Vijayanagara empires in succession until the British took administrative control over the entire country, starting from Madras. During the British period, our country was divided into three presidencies, namely Madras, Bombay and Calcutta for political and military purposes. Tamil Nadu and parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Orissa (Odisha) constituted the Madras Presidency. After independence, following the linguistic division of states, Telugu speaking areas were bifurcated from the Madras state. After bifurcation, there were only 13 districts in Madras state. The Madras state was renamed as Tamil Nadu by C.N. Annadurai, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, on January 14, 1969.

Location and Size

Tamil Nadu is one of the 29 states of India, located in the southern most part of the country. This landmass extends from 8°4'N to 13°35'N latitudes and from 76°18'E to 80°20'E longitudes. Its eastern and western extremities are defined by the Point Calimere and the hills of Anaimalai respectively. The northern extremity of the state is marked by Pulicat lake and the southern most point is Cape Comorin. It covers an area of 1,30,058 sq.km and is the 11th largest state in India. It covers 4% of the area of our country.

Boundaries and Neighbours

Tamil Nadu is bounded by Bay of Bengal in the east, Kerala in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the north, Karnataka in the northwest and Indian Ocean in the south. Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait separate Tamil Nadu from the Island of Sri Lanka, which lies to the south east of India.

The state has 1,076 km long coastline, the second-longest in India after Gujarat.

Administrative Divisions

Already we have learnt that the state of Tamil Nadu had only 13 districts at the time of its formation. After that, the state was reorganised several times for the purpose of administrative convenience. At present there are 35 districts in Tamil Nadu, including the newly created districts such as Kallakurichi, Tenkasi and Chengalpet. The administrative divisions of the state are given in the following table.

Divisions	Numbers
Districts	35 (32+3)
Revenue Divisions	76
Taluks	226
Firkas	1,127
Revenue Villages	16564
Municipal Corporations	15
Municipalities	125
Panchayat Unions (Blocks)	385
Town Panchayats	561
Village Panchayats	12,618
Lok Sabha Constituencies	39
Assembly Constituencies	234

Physiographic Divisions.

Tamil Nadu is located on the Peninsular Plateau, known as Deccan Plateau. It is also a part of the ancient Gondwana land that broke away 135 million years ago during Cretaceous Period. Tamil Nadu has many unique land features which include higher rounded mountains, shallow deep valleys and plains. The topography of the state slopes towards east. Based on the major differences in relief, Tamil Nadu is divided into the physical divisions of Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Plateaus, Coastal and Inland plains.

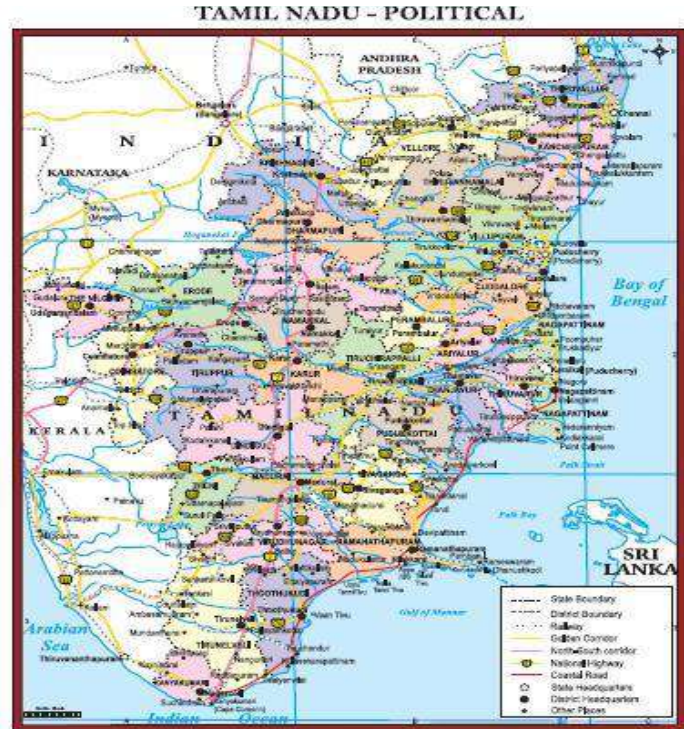
Western Ghats

Western Ghats extends from the Niligris in the north to Marunthuvazh Malai at Swamithope in Kanyakumari district in the south. Height of the Western Ghats ranges from

2,000 to 3,000 metres. It covers an area of about 2,500 sq.km. Though the Western Ghats is a continuous range, it has some passes. The passes are Palghat, Shencottah, Aralvaimozhi, and Achankoil. The Niligris, Anaimalai, Palani hills, Cardamom hills, Varusanadu, Andipatti and Agasthiyar hills are the major hills of Western Ghats .

Nilgiri Hills

The Nilgiri hills is located in the Northwestern part of Tamil Nadu. It consists of 24 peaks with more than 2,000 metres height. Doddabetta is the highest peak (2,637metres) of this hills followed by Mukkuruthi (2,554 metres). Ooty and Coonoor are the major hill stations located on this hills. It has more than 2,700 species of flowering plants and the state animal Nilgiri Tahr is found in this hill. Much of the Nilgiris natural montane grasslands and shrub lands have been disturbed or destroyed by extensive tea plantations and cattle grazing.



Peaks in Western Ghats	Height (m)
doddabetta	2,637
Mukkuruthi	2,554
Vembadisolai	2,505
Perumalmalai	2,234
Kottaimtalai	2,019
Pagasura	1,918

Anaimalai

Anaimalai is located in the border of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It is located to the south of

Palghat Gap. Anaimalai Tiger Reserve, Aliyar Reserved Forest, Valparai hill station, Kadamparai hydroelectric Power Plant are located on this hills. Aliyar and Tirumurthy dams are located at the foothill soft his range.

Palani Hills

Palani hills are the eastward extension of the Western Ghats. Except its western part, these hills are located in Dindigul district. Vandaravu (2,533 metres) is the highest peak in the Palani hills. Vembadi Shola (2,505 metres) is its second highest peak. The hill station of Kodaikanal (2,150 metres) lies in the south central portion of the range.

Cardamom Hills

These hills are also known as Yela Malahills located in the south western part of Tamil Nadu. It acquires its name from the cardamom spice, which is commonly grown here. Pepper and coffee are the other crops cultivated over the hills. They meet the Anaimalai hills in the northwest, the Palani hills in the north east and Varusanadu and Andipatti hills in the southeast.

Varusanadu and Andipatti Hills

Another eastward extension of Western Ghats is Varusanadu and Andipatti hills. Megamalai (the highway mountain), Kalugumalai, Kurangani hill station, and Suruli and Kumbakarai waterfalls are found on these hills. Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wild life Sanctuary is located in the southern slope of these hills in Virudhunagar district. Vaigai river and its tributaries originate in this region.

Pothigai Hills

Its major part lies in Tirunelveli district with its southern slope in the Kanyakumari district. Pothigai hills are called with different names such as the Shiva Jothi Parvath, Agasthiyar hills and Southern Kailash. These hills feature richest biodiversity in the Western Ghats. This area is known for its rich evergreen forest, waterfalls and ancient temples. Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is located in this region.

Mahendragiri Hills

This continuous range is situated along the border of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts and is a part of the southern range of the Western Ghats. Its average height is 1,645 metres. ISRO Propulsion Complex, a test facility for Indian Space Research Organisation's launch vehicles and satellite propulsion systems, is situated on the lower slopes of this mountain.

Eastern Ghats

The Eastern Ghats Unlike Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats is a discontinuous and irregular one. It is dissected at many places by the rivers, which drain into the Bay of Bengal. Its height ranges from 1,100 to 1,600 metres. These hills separate the plains from plateaus. Javadhu, Servarayan, the Kalrayan, Kollimalai and Pachaimalai are the major hills of the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu and are located in northern districts of the state.

Javadhu Hills

Javadhu hills are an extension of the Eastern Ghats spread across parts of Vellore and Tiruvannamalai districts and separate these two districts. Many peaks with the height of 1,100–1,150 metres are located in this range. Melpattu is its highest peak. The Vainu Bappu Observatory (VBO) Kavalur, which began operations in 1967, is located on these hills. Many parts of this range are covered with bluish grey granites. It is noted for its fruit bearing trees, medicinal herbs and sandalwoods. Due to illegal logging, sandalwood trees are disappeared now.

Kalvarayan Hills

The name 'Kalvarayan' comes from the word 'Karalar', the ancient name of the present tribes. It is another major range of hills in the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. This range, along with the Pachaimalai, Aralvaimalai, Javadhu and Servarayan hills, separates the river basins of Cauvery and Palar. The height of this hill ranges from 600 to 1,220 metres. These hills have two sections. The northern section is referred as the Chinna Kalvarayan and the southern one the Periya Kalvarayan. The average height of Chinna Kalvarayan is 825 metres and the Periya Kalvarayan is 1,220 metres.

Servarayan Hills

It is a mountain range located near the Salem city with the height ranging from 1,200 to 1,620 metres. The name of the range comes from a local deity, Servarayan. The highest peak in the southern part of the Eastern Ghats is located in this range. The peak is Solaikaradu and its height is 1,620 metres. The hill station Yercaud, which is known as poor man's Ooty, is located on this range. Servarayan temple is its highest point (1623 metres).

Districts	Hills
Coimbatore	Maruthamalai, Velliangiri and Anaimalai
Dharmapuri	Theertha malai, Chitteri and Vathalmalai
Dindigul	Pazhamalai and Kodaikanal
Erode	Chenni hills and Sivan hills
Vellore	Javadhu, Yelagiri and Rathinamalai hills
Namakkal	Kolli hills
Salem	Servarayan, Kanjamalai and Chalk hills
Kallakurichi	Kalvarayan
Villupuram	Gingee hills
Perambalur	Pachaimalai
Kanyakumari	Marunthuvazhmalai
Tirunelveli	Mahendragiri and Agasthiyarmalai
The Nilgiris	Nilgiri hills

Peaks in Eastern Ghats	Height(m)
Shervarayan temple	1,623
Mazhamalai	1,500
Urgamalai	1,486
Kuttirayan	1,395
Muganur	1,279
Valsamalai	1,034

Kolli Hills

It is a small mountain range located in Namakkal district. It covers an area of about 2,800 sq.km. It rises up to 1300 metres. This is a mountain range that runs almost parallel to the east coast of South India. Arpaleeswarar temple located on this range is an important pilgrim centre. It has the largest cover of evergreen or shola forest when compared to other parts of the Eastern Ghats. Several coffee plantations, fruits, flowers and silveroake states are found in this region.

Pachaimalai

It is the lowest hill range, spreads over the districts of Perambalur, Tiruchirapalli and Salem. In Tamil language, pachai means green. The vegetation in this range is greener than the vegetative cover of the other hills in this region. Hence it is named as '**Pachai malai**'. Jackfruit is a popular seasonal agricultural product of this hills.

Plateaus

Plateaus of Tamil Nadu are located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. It is roughly triangular in shape and covers an area of about 60,000 sq.km. Its height increases from east to west. Its height ranges between 150 and 600 metres. This plateau is broader in the north and very narrow in the south. It has many subdivisions. Bharamahal plateau is a part of the Mysore plateau situated in the north western part of Tamil Nadu. Its height ranges from 350 to 710 metres. Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts are located in this region. Coimbatore plateau lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts. Its height varies from 150 to 450 metres. This region includes Salem, Coimbatore and Erode districts. The area of this plateau is about 2,560 sq.km. Its height varies from 352 to 710 metres. Moyar river separates this plateau from the

Mysore plateau. Rivers like Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi, which originate from Western Ghats, form valleys in this region. Many intermontane plateaus are found in the region of the Nilgiris. Sigur plateau is one such plateau. Madurai plateau found in Madurai district extends up to the foothills of the Western Ghats. Vaigai and Thamirabarani basins are located in this zone.

Plains

The plains of Tamil Nadu may be divided into two, namely in land plains and coastal plains. Inland plains are drained by the rivers Palar, Ponnaiyar, Cauvery and Thamirabarani. Cauvery plains is one of the most important fertile plains of the state. The plains of Cauvery is found in Salem, Erode, Karur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts. Coastal plains of Tamil Nadu are also called Coromandel or Cholamandalam (land of Cholas) plain, which extends from Chennai to Kanyakumari. It is formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal. It is more than 80 kilometres wide at some places. Though it is an emerged coast, some parts are submerged into the sea. The sand dunes formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts are called **Teri**. Coral rocks are found at the head of Gulf of Mannar in the east coastal plain.

Beaches

The Coromandel Coast along the Bay of Bengal consists of many beautiful and exotic beaches. The golden sands of Tamil Nadu beaches are scattered with palm and casuarinas groves. Marina and Elliot beaches of Chennai, Kovalam and Silver beaches of Kanyakumari are some of the famous beaches in Tamil Nadu.

Drainage

Rivers of Tamil Nadu are its lifeline. Though it has many rivers, the rivers of Cauvery, Palar, Ponnaiyar, Vaigai and Thamirabarani are the notable ones. Most of the rivers of Tamil Nadu originate from Western Ghats and flow towards east and drain into the Bay of Bengal. All the rivers of the state are non-perennial except Thamirabarani. It is perennial as it is fed by both the southwest and northeast monsoons.

Cauvery

The river Cauvery originates at Talacauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu (Coorg) district of Karnataka in the Western Ghats. About 416 km of its course falls in Tamil Nadu. It serves as the boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for a distance of 64 km. It forms Hogenakkal waterfalls in Dharmapuri district. Mettur Dam, also called as the Stanley Reservoir, is located across this river in Salem district. A tributary called Bhavani joins Cauvery on the right bank about 45 km from the Mettur Reservoir. There after, it takes easterly course to enter into the plains of Tamil Nadu. Two more tributaries, Noyyal and Amaravathi, confluence the river on the right bank at Thirumukkudal 10 km from Karur. The river is wider in this region, where it is called as 'Agandra Cauvery'. In Tiruchirappalli district, the river branches into two parts. The northern branch is called Coleroon or Kollidam and the southern branch remains Cauvery. From here, the Cauvery delta begins. After flowing for about 16 km, the two branches join again to form the '**Srirangam Island**'. The Grand Anaicut, also called as Kallanai was built across the river Cauvery. After Kallanai, the river breaks into a large number of distributaries and forms a network all over the delta. The network of distributaries within the delta of Cauvery in the coast is called as the '**Garden of Southern India**'. It merges into Bay of Bengal to the south of Cuddalore.

Palar

The Palar river rises beyond Talagavara village in the Kolar district of Karnataka. The Palar drains an area of 17,871 sq.km, out of which nearly 57% lies in Tamil Nadu and the rest in

the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Ponnai, Goundinya Nadhi, Malattar, Cheyyar and Kiliyar are its major tributaries. Its total length is 348 km, out of which 222 km of its course falls in TamilNadu. It flows through the districts of Vellore and Kancheepuram before entering into Bay of Bengal near Kuvattur.

Then Pennaiyar/Then Ponnaiyar

It originates from the eastern slope of Nandi Durga hills in eastern Karnataka. It drains an area of 16,019 sq.km, of which nearly 77% lies in Tamil Nadu. It flows for a distance of 247 km in the south easterly direction in the districts of Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore and Villupuram. It branches into two, viz. Gadilam and the Ponnaiyar near Tirukoilur Anaicut. Gadilam joins the Bay of Bengal near Cuddalore and Ponnaiyar near the Union Territory of Puducherry. Chinnar, Markandanadhi, Vaniar and Pambar are its tributaries. Heavy rain at the river's source cause sudden but short-lived floods. The river is extensively dammed for irrigation, especially in Tamil Nadu. There are reservoirs at Krishnagiri and Sathanur across this river. The **Ponnaiyar** is considered sacred by Hindus and festivals are held during the Tamil month of Thai (January–February).

Major waterfalls in Tamil Nadu

District	Waterfalls
Dharmapuri	Hogenakkal
Thirunelveli	Kalyanatheertham
Tenkasi	Courtallam
Theni	Kumbakkarai and Suruli
Namakkal	Agayagangai
The Nilgiri	Catherine and Pykara
Salem	Kiliyur
Virudhunagar	Ayyanar
Coimbatore	Vaideki, Sengupathi, Siruvani and Kovaikutralam
Tiruppur	Tirumurthy
Madurai	Kutladampatti
Kanyakumari	Tirparappu, Kaalikesam, Ulakkai and Vattaparai

Vaigai

Vaigai river rises from the eastern slopes of the Varusanadu hills of Western Ghats of

TamilNadu. It drains an area of 7,741 sq.km, which lies entirely in the state of Tamil Nadu. It flows through the districts of Madurai, Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram. Its length is 258 km. It discharges its water into the Ramnad Big Tankand some other small tanks. The surplus water from the tanks is finally discharged into PalkStrait near Ramanathapuram.

Thamirabarani

The name is interpreted as Thamiram(copper) and Varuni (streams of river). The water of this river gives a copper like appearance due to the presence of dissolved suspended red soil. It originates from a peak in Pothigai hillson the Western Ghats above Papanasam in the Ambasamudram taluk. The origin of the river is associated with Sage Agasthiyar. It courses through the districts of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudiand finally flow into the Bay of Bangal near Punnaikayal in Thoothukudi district. Karaiyar, Servalar, Manimuthar, Gadananathi, Pachaiyar, Chittar and Ramanathi are its main tributaries.

Climate

The Tropic of Cancer divides India roughly into two equal parts and the state Tamil Nadu lies to the south of Tropic of Cancer, which is near the Equator. As it receives vertical sun rays, the temperature of the state is relatively high throughout the year. Though the state falls within the hot climatic zone, the east coast of Tamil Nadu enjoys tropical maritime climate. The Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean influence the climate of the coastal regions. The annual temperature ranges from 18° to 43° and the annual rain fallis 958.5 mm. While the east coast experiences tropical maritime climate, the western region of the state enjoys the mountainous climate. This climateprevails over the Blue Mountains, Anaimalaiand the Kodaikanal hills. Th ick forests and high altitude make the climate of these areas cool and pleasant. Thus stations in this region attract thousands of people during the summer season. Low altitude and distance from the sea are the reasons for high temperature and dry conditions in the central part of Tamil Nadu. The migration of vertical sun's rays leads to the formation of different seasons in Tamil Nadu as follows.

Seasons of Tamil Nadu	
Season	Period
Winter Season	January-February
Summer Season	March- May
Southwest Monsoon	June-September
Northeast Monsoon	October –December

Winter Season

During January and February, the vertical rays of the sun fall between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator. Hence, TamilNadu and India on the whole receive slanting rays from the sun. So, the weather is slightly cooler during these months. The difference between summer and winter temperature is not very high. Winter temperature in TamilNadu varies from 15°C to 25°C. However, in the hill stations, the winter temperature drops below 5°C occasionally. Some valleys in the Nilgiris record even 0°C. This drop in temperature leads to the formation of thick mist and frost. This season is practically dry.

Summer Season

The apparent migration of the sun towards north during March, April and May results in the reception of vertical sun's rays by South India. Thus there is a steady rise in temperature from the equator. Hence, Tamil Nadu located to the south of Tropic of Cancer, experiences high temperature. Generally the temperature varies from 30°C to more than 40°C. During this season particularly in the month of May, southern part of the state receives some rainfall from pre-monsoon showers (Mango/Blossom showers) and some parts experience convectional rainfall.

South west Monsoon.

The intense heating of the landmass of the north by the sun during March to May creates a well-developed low pressure in North India, which draws wind from the Indian Ocean. This results in the formation of south west monsoon. During this season, Tamil Nadu is located in the rain shadow region for the wind, which blows from the Arabian Sea. As a result, Tamil Nadu receives only a meagre rainfall from this monsoon. Rainfall during this season decreases from west to east. Coimbatore plateau receives an average of 50 cm rainfall. However, the southern districts like Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and The Nilgiris record 50–100 cm rainfall during this period. The rainfall is scanty in the eastern part of the state.

Coriolis Force: An apparent force acts as a result of the earth's rotation deflects moving objects (such as projectiles or air currents) to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.

Northeast Monsoon

The northeast monsoon season commences from the month of October and lasts till mid-December. The high pressure created over Central Asia and northern part of India becomes the source for the north east monsoon winds. The apparent migration of the sun from Tropic of

Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn causes a change in receiving temperature and air pressure during this season. It makes the wind to blow towards Bay of Bengal from North India. After reaching Bay of Bengal, the wind gets deflected by Coriolis force and takes the northeast direction. Hence it is known as northeast monsoon. As the northeast monsoon is a part of returning of southwest monsoon wind, it is also called as the retreating monsoon. This is the main rainy season for Tamil Nadu, accounting for its 48% of annual rainfall. Coastal districts of the state get nearly 60% of their annual rainfall and the interior districts get about 40–50% of the annual rainfall during this season. Tropical cyclones are common during this season. Cyclone originating from the Bay of Bengal bring heavy rainfall to the east coastal regions of Tamil Nadu. More than 50% of the state's rainfall is received from tropical cyclones during this period and east coastal region receives 100 to 200 cm of rainfall. The rainfall received by the central and north western parts is 50–100 cm. The cyclones sometimes disturb the cultivation of crops and cause severe damage to life and property. Chinnakallar near Valparai is the 3rd wettest place in India and the wettest place in Tamil Nadu.

Soils of Tamil Nadu

Soil is the loose material mainly formed by the weathering and erosion of rocks. It forms an important element of agriculture. It provides essential minerals and nutrients for the growth of vegetation. Soil is one of the important non-renewable resources in the world. It takes 300–1,000 years to form two inches of soil. The soil of a place depends on the factors like climate, parent rocks and vegetative cover of the respective places. The soils in Tamil Nadu are broadly classified into five types according to their characteristics. They are alluvial, black, red, laterite and saline soils.

Alluvial Soil

Alluvial soils are formed by the deposition of silt by the rivers. Alluvial soils are generally lime, potassium, magnesium, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. It is deficient in nitrogen and humus. It is porous and loamy. Paddy, sugarcane, banana and turmeric are cultivated in this soil. It is found in the river valley regions and the coastal plains of Tamil Nadu. Generally this type of soil is found in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. It is also found to a small extent along the river valleys in few interior districts.

Black Soil

Black soils are formed by the weathering of igneous rocks. It is also known as regur soil. As cotton grows well in this soil, it is also called as black cotton soil. This soil is developed over the Deccan lava granite region under semiarid conditions. It is fine textured and clayey in nature. It is poor in phosphoric acid, nitrogen and organic matter. Chief minerals found in this soil are calcium, magnesium, carbonates, potash and lime. Cotton, sorghum, cumbu and fodder crops are the major crops cultivated in the black soil regions of Tamil Nadu. Black soils are found extensively in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi.

Red Soil

Red soils cover over two-thirds of the total area of Tamil Nadu. They are found particularly in the central districts of the state. This soil is sandy and loamy in texture. However, the characteristic features of the red soil vary according to its formation and climatic condition under which the soil was formed. Red soil is porous, friable and non-retentive of moisture. The colour of the soil is due to the presence of high content of iron oxides. This soil is poor in nitrogen, phosphorus, acids and humus. paddy, ragi, tobacco and vegetables are the chief crops grown in this soil. Almost all types of crops can be grown in this soil with the application of manure and irrigation facilities. It is dominantly found in Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram districts.

Laterite Soil

This soil is formed by the process of intense leaching. Laterite soils are found in some parts of Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Thanjavur districts and some patches over the mountainous region in the Nilgiris. Crops grown in this soil are paddy, ginger, pepper and plantains. It is also suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee plants.

Saline Soil

Saline soils in Tamil Nadu are confined to the Coromandel coast. Vedaranyam has a pocket of saline soil. However, the tsunami waves on December 26, 2004 brought a lot of sand and deposited it all along the east coast of Tamil Nadu. The tsunami made the coastal areas unsuitable for cultivation to a considerable extent.

Soil Erosion

Soil is a non-renewable resource. It is very difficult to replace the soil once it gets

degraded. Deforestation, overgrazing, urbanisation and heavy rain are responsible for soil erosion in Tamil Nadu. Soil erosion reduces the fertility of soils, which in turn reduces agricultural productivity. So, it is necessary to take intensive care to conserve the soil resources. Desertification is one of the major problems of Tamil Nadu. According to the desertification atlas prepared by the ISRO. About 12% of the total geographical area is under desertification and land degradation. Theni, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari are the worst affected districts. About 12,000 hectares (120 Sq.km) were affected by sand deposition in Theni and Rajapalayam.

Natural Vegetation

Natural vegetation refers to the forest cover. Landforms, nature of soil, temperature and rainfall are the major factors that control the distribution of natural vegetation. As per National Forest Policy, 1988, a minimum of one-third of the total geographical area must be under forest cover. The total forest cover of Tamil Nadu is far lower than this. According to the Tamil Nadu State of Forest Report – 2017 assessment, the area under forest in the state is 26,281 sq.km, which constitutes 20.21% of the total area. Tamil Nadu constitutes 2.99% of India's forest cover. The forest types in the state varies from wet evergreen to scrub forests. The Western Ghats, the longest hill range in the state, is one of the 25 global hotspots of bio-diversity and one of the three mega centres of endemism in India. The following table shows the categories of forest and their areal extent classified under the provision of Indian Forest Act.

Forest Types

The forest in the state is broadly divided into five types as follows

Tropical Evergreen Forest

This forest type is found in the regions that receive heavy rainfall. It is a dense, multilayered forest. It is found in the upper slopes of Western Ghats of Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts. The major tree species of this forest are cinnamon, Malabar iron wood, panasa, java plum/jamun, jack, kindal, ayani and crape myrtle. The semi evergreen type of forest in the state is found over the regions of sub-tropical climate over the Eastern Ghats. The prominent regions are Servarayan, Kollimalai and Pachaimalai. Species of Indian mahogany, monkey teak, woolly cassia, jack and mango trees are common in this region.

Forest Type	Area(sq.km)
Reserved Forest	19,459
Protected Forest	1,782
Unclassified Forest	1,266
Total	22,507

Source: Tamil Nadu statistical Handbook - 2016

Montane Temperate Forest

It is found in sheltered valleys of Anaimalai, Nilgiris and Palani hills over a 1000 metres altitude. They are known as 'Sholas'. The trees in this forest are evergreen and usually short. Nilgiri champa, wightslitsea and rose apple are the common trees found in this forest.

Tropical Deciduous Forest

This type of forest lies in the margin of semi-evergreen and evergreen forests. The trees in this forest shed their leaves during the dry season. The trees reach up to a height of 30 metres. Some trees of this forest are silk cotton, kapok, kadamba, dog teak, woman's tounge, axle wood and siris. Bamboos are also common in this type of forests. Some trees of this forest are economically important.

Mangroves

This type of forest is found in the coastal areas, river deltas, tails of islands and oversea faces where accretion is in progress. The vegetation is typically evergreen, moderate in height and has leathery leaves. The vegetation of this forest is adapted to survive in tidal mud and salt water. Asiatic mangrove, white mangrove, wild jasmine/Indian pivotetc. are some of the notable trees of this forest. Pichavaram, Vedaranyam, Muthupet, Chatram and Thoothukudi are the places in Tamil Nadu where the mangrove forest is found to a considerable extent.

Districts with prominent forest cover in Tamil Nadu	
District	Area (sq km)
<u>Dharmapuri</u>	<u>3,280</u>
Coimbatore	2,627
Erode	2,427
Vellore	1,857
<u>The Nilgiris</u>	<u>1,583</u>
Dindigul	1,662

Role of Mangroves in Coastal Zone Management.

Mangroves helps in the prevention of coastal erosion from waves and storms. It also protects coral reefs and sea grass meadows from being smothered in sediments. Pichavaram mangrove forest is located near Chidambaram, Cuddalore district. This is the second largest mangrove forest in the world covering about 1,100 hectares (11 sq.km) of area. It is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a sand bar. It consists of species like Avicennia and Rhizophora. It also supportsthe existence of rare varieties of shell and fin fishes.

Districts with prominent forest cover in Tamil Nadu	
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Tropical Thorn Forest

Thorn forest in Tamil Nadu is found where there is a little rainfall. These forests are found from plains up to 400 meters altitude. The common trees of this forest are rusty acacia, wheel, neem and palm. Shrubs are common vegetation in this type of forest. This type of forest is found in the districts of Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Virudhu nagar and some parts of interior districts.

Wild life

Animals and birds live in forests constitute the wild life. Tamil Nadu has a variety of wild animals, birds and reptiles. Hills are an ideal refuge for elephants, bisons, tigers, deer and monkeys. Several Wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks have been set up to protect the animal life in the state. The hills of the state provide an ideal condition for a variety of animals and plants life. The list of Wild life Sanctuaries, National parks and Biosphere Reserves of Tamil Nadu are listed in the following tables. Tamil Nadu is a state with varied climate, landforms and resources. This makes our state a distinct one among the Indian states. In Tamil Nadu, if the available resources are utilised rationally, it may continue to be at top in the country. So, it is the duty of every individual to strive towards achieving this goal.

S. No	Biosphere Reserves in Tamil Nadu
1	Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
2	Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve
3	Agasthiyarmalai Biosphere Reserve

Natural Disasters in Tamil Nadu

A sudden natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss to lives and properties is called as disaster. The alteration of natural environment by the technology and developmental

activities increase the frequency of disasters all over the world. So, it is necessary to aware the measures to be adopted during different types of natural disasters to reduce the risk caused by them.

Causes: great damage or loss to lives and properties is called as disaster. The alteration of natural environment by the technology and developmental activities increase the frequency of disasters all over the world. So, it is necessary to aware the measures to be adopted during different types of natural disasters to reduce the risk caused by them. According to United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Risk Reduction(UNDRR) is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and reduce the causal factors of disasters. This includes reducing exposure to hazards, lessening the vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and environment, and improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events. Here we will discuss about the natural disasters in Tamil Nadu and the measures to be adopted before, during and after different disasters.

Landslide

A collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff is called landslide. Water is the most common trigger of a **landslide**. Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu is identified as one of the most vulnerable districts in the country and landslides pose a major threat in this area. The other regions which are prone to land slides are Coimbatore and palani hill of Dindigul district where Kodaikanal hill station is located.

Risk Reduction Measures Before: Create awareness; stay alert and awake; monitor the news updates; make evacuation plan; listen for any unusual sounds that might indicate moving debris such as trees cracking, boulders knocking and consider leaving the place of landslide if it is safe to do so.

During If indoors: Find cover in the section of the building that is farthest away from the approaching landslide; take shelter under a strong table or bench. Hold on firmly and stay until all movement has ceased.

If outdoors Move quickly away from its likely path, keeping clear of embankments, trees, powerlines and poles; avoid crossing roads and bridges and stay away from the land slide because the slope may experience additional failures for hours to days afterwards.

After- Stay away from the slide area; listen to local radio or television stations for the latest emergency information; watch for flooding, which may occur after a landslide or debris flow; check for injured and trapped persons near the slide, without entering the direct slide area.

Flood

Flood is a common one in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu during north east monsoon. The recent flood occurred in the state was in 2015. The **2015 South Indian floods** resulted from heavy rainfall generated by the annual northeast monsoon in November–December 2015. They affected the Coromandel Coast region of the South Indian states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. More than 500 people were killed and over 1.8 million people were displaced. With the estimates of damages and losses ranging from nearly 200 billion, the floods were the costliest natural disasters of the year 2015. Tamil Nadu was the worst affected state by this flood. Generally the districts of Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari are the most flood prone districts of the state.

Risk Reduction Measures

Before:

Know about relief centres and evacuation routes; keep emergency phone numbers and important information; fold and roll up things on to higher ground.

During: Be quick, keep safe and ensure that children and elderly are safe by leaving the house to a higher ground; turn off all electrical appliances and gas; leave the area before it gets too late; do not drive through the water; stay away from power lines or broken power transmission cables and try to keep away from flood water.

After: Make sure to get back inside your house, keep all power and electrical appliances off before it is okay to put them on and wear appropriate dress before cleaning house which is necessary to clean the contamination.

Cyclone

The coastal regions of Tamil Nadu are often hit by the tropical cyclones formed in Bay of Bengal during northeast monsoon. Occurrence of flood, losses to lives and properties are the recurring

one in the state. Based on the cyclone hit areas, the state of Tamil Nadu can be divided into five zones namely very high, high, medium, low and very low cyclone prone zones. Southern part of Chennai, eastern part of Kancheepuram, eastern part of Villupuram, northeastern part of Cuddalore and Union Territory of Puducherry fall under the very high cyclone prone zone. Nagapattinam, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur (except north western part), southern part of

Thanjavur, eastern part of Pudukkottai, eastern part of Cuddalore, middle portion of Villupuram, eastern part of Tiruvannamalai, western part of kancheepuram, north eastern part of Vellore and northern part of Chennai districts are included in the high cyclone prone zone.

Risk Reduction Measures

Before: Ignore rumours, stay calm, don't be panic; Keep your mobile phones charged to ensure connectivity; use sms; listen to radio; watch TV; read newspapers for weather updates. Keep your documents and valuables in water proof containers; prepare an emergency kits with essential items for survival; secure your house; carry out repairs; don't leave sharp objects loose; untie cattle/animals for their safety. Fishermen should keep a radio set with extra batteries handy; keep boats and rafts tied up safely and don't venture out in the sea. all family members inside the house; switch off all electrical appliances, stay in an empty room, movable items should be kept securely tied; try to help your neighbours but, don't go out during cyclone.

After: Those who shifted to the cyclone centre must remain there till instructions are received; strictly avoid loose electrical wires after the cyclone; beware of snakes and other animals immediately after the cyclone; clear debris and carcasses from/near the premise after the cyclone and report losses truthfully and accurately to the authorities.

Drought

Tamil Nadu is water deficit state. It is almost a regular one and not a seasonal one. It depends mostly on northeast monsoon for its rain. Its failure ends in disastrous. The total assessed water resources in the state amount to 1,587 TMC (Thousand million cubic feet) while the state government's demand estimate is 1,894 TMC. Demand exceeds supply by 19.3%, this happens when rainfall is "normal". The government classifies ground water blocks into different categories. Only 145 of 385 such blocks are classified safe. The others are in various stages of depletion: over-exploited, critical and semi-critical. About 2% of the blocks are already saline. About 64% of the total area of the state is drought prone. Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tirunelveli, and Tiruchirappalli are the districts which are more drought prone. According to the desertification atlas prepared by the ISRO, about 12 percent of the total geographical area is under desertification and land degradation. Theni, Virudhunagar, the Niligris and Kanyakumari are the worst affected districts. To manage the water deficit, rain water harvesting and water conservation methods have to be implemented strictly.

Forest Fire

Tamil Nadu is a tropical state. The high temperature during summer leads to occasional forest fire in deciduous and thorn forests. The recent fire accident in the state took place in 2018. The tragedy happened on March 11 when 37 people from Chennai and Erode regions were returning after a trekking trip to the Kurangani hills in Theni district. The groups were struck in the middle of a forest fire, which ultimately killed 23 people. In the aftermath of the Kurangani forest fire, Tamil Nadu government has banned trekking in the state for two months every year (February 15 to April 15).

Risk Reduction Measures

Before: Create defensible space to separate your home from flammable vegetation and materials (30 feet); follow all local fire and building codes; keep all trees and shrubs trimmed. Use approved fire resistant materials; make evacuation plans with family members which include several options with an outside meeting place.

During: Listen to radio; watch tv; read newspapers for updates; if adequate water are available fill buckets with water. Turn a light on a room in case of smoke; turn off gas and electrical appliances and be ready to evacuate all family members.

After: Check with fire officials before attempting to return to your home; use caution when re-entering a burned area - flare ups can occur; check grounds for hotspots and check the roof and exterior areas for sparks and embers.

Tsunami

Though Tsunami is not a common one in India, its incident in 2004 alerted India and the state of Tamil Nadu on this aspect. Almost all the countries situated around the Bay of Bengal were affected by the tsunami waves in the morning hours of 26 December 2004 (between 09:00 and 10:30 hrs IST). The killer waves were triggered by an earthquake measuring 8.9 on the Richter scale that had an epicentre near the west coast of Sumatra in Indonesia. Waves rose up to 6-10 metres and the impact was felt up to the East African coast affecting Somalia, Tanzania and Kenya.

Tremors and Tidal Waves in South India

Tremors and Tidal waves hit South India and Large Scale devastation was reported. Over a thousand people have been killed in tidal waves in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Tamil Nadu was the "worst affected" state of India in this incident. More than 1,500 people have been killed in the state. Casualties reported were very high in

Nagapattinam (700), Kanyakumari(250) and Cuddalore (200) districts. Around 125 deaths have been recorded in the state capital of Chennai. Earlier, the tsunami was reported in India in 1881 and 1941.

Risk Reduction Measures Before:

if you live in a coastal area, know about tsunami risk and local warning arrangements; develop household emergency plan; know where the nearest high ground is and how you will reach it.

During: Take your get away kit, don't travel areas at risk; move immediately nearest high ground; if you can't escape tsunami, go to an upper storey of the building or climb onto a roof or tree or grab a floating objects; never go to the shore to watch tsunami and listen to local radio stations as emergency management.

After: Continue to listen to the radio; don't return to the evacuation zone until authorities have given all clear; check yourself for injuries and get first aid and help others.

Earthquakes

India is a vast country which experiences many earthquakes at different periods. Generally high risk zones of the country are located in the north and central parts. The state of Tamil Nadu is located in the moderately low risk zone. **Earthquakes in Tamil Nadu 26 September 2001:** A moderate quake occurred in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of the Union Territory of Puducherry, resulting in three deaths and minor damage to property in Puducherry and coastal Tamil Nadu. It had a magnitude of 5.6 on Richter scale. **7 June 2008:** A mild earthquake occurred in the Palar Valley region in Tamil Nadu. It had a magnitude of 3.8 on Richter scale and was felt in many parts of Vellore district. **12 August 2011:** A mild earthquake occurred in the Cauvery basin in Ariyalur district. It had a magnitude of 3.5 on Richter scale and was felt in several districts in southern Tamil Nadu. It resulted in one death and caused minor damages in the districts of Cuddalore, Villupuram, Perambalur and Tiruchirappalli. **In 2012,** Chennai experienced a mild tremor with its epicentre in the Indian Ocean.

Risk Reduction Measures

During: Take cover under a strong table or any other piece of furniture and remain under cover until the shaking stops.

After: Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped and always avoid roads, bridges that might have been damaged by the earthquake

Chapter 10

e-Governance in Tamil Nadu

Vision

To fulfill the vision of Good Governance using the tools that information technology provides, such that working within Government becomes transparent and efficient, with concomitant transparency and efficiency in delivery of services to our Citizens.

Mission

The mission of TNeGA is to improve the quality of life of our Citizens through efficient delivery of Government Services using the tools of Information Technology, and to create cost effective, scalable solutions for Governance, making full use of Emerging Technologies like Blockchain, AI/ML, IoT, Drones, Data Analytics, AR/VR, etc.

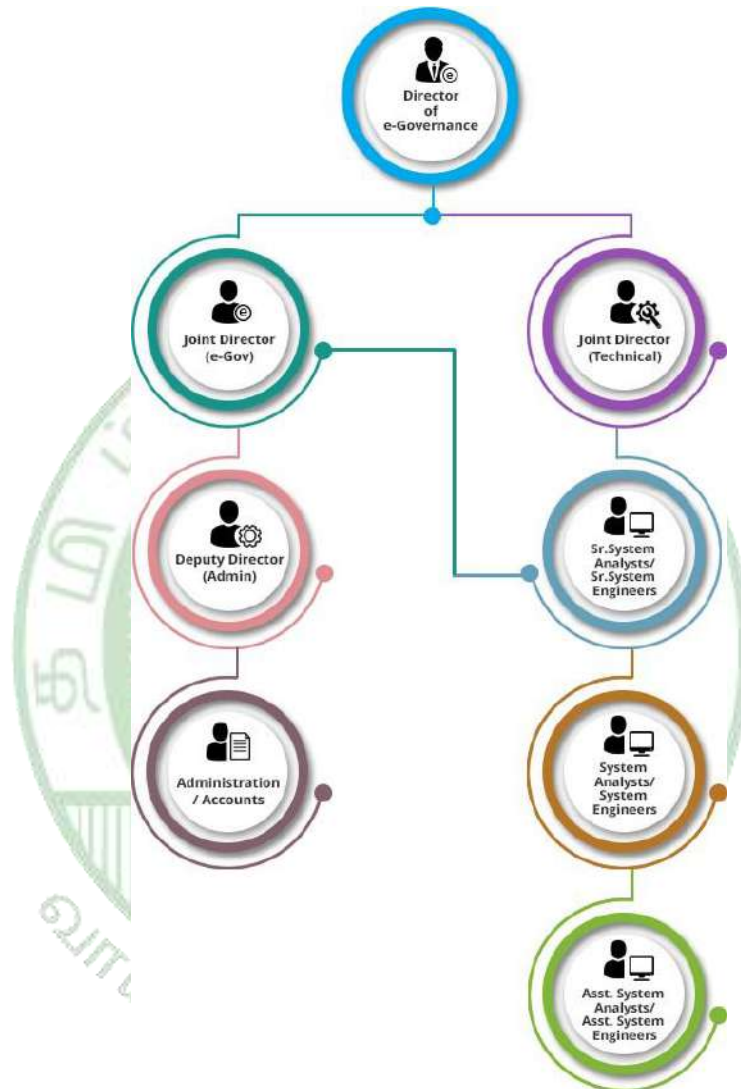
Objectives

1. To be the Chief Technology and Innovation Organization for the Government of Tamil Nadu.
2. To transform Governance in every Government institution of Tamil Nadu, such that these institutions become paperless, hassle free, transparent and free of physical touch points.
3. Transformation of the business of Government to make the experience quick and pleasant for all stakeholders.
4. Act as a 'force multiplier' by building the soft infrastructure for smart Governance, improving competitiveness of the State economy and making the State future ready.
5. Handholding and supporting Government Departments and Agencies in meeting their Information Technology needs.
6. Identifying the common service needs of various Government Departments and providing a cost effective and efficient solution.
7. Proactively engaging with Government Departments, NGOs and International Organizations and institutions engaged in program and objectives similar to TNeGA, in developing a shared vision of Governance.
8. Creating a vibrant ecosystem of academic institutions, research organizations, startups, funding agencies and eminent individuals, to innovate, design and implement solutions for pressing Governance issues.
9. Capacity Building of all Government employees at all levels in Information Technology

to enable efficiency in Governance.

10. Organize workshops, seminars, conferences on e-Governance.

11. Publish research papers, journals, workshop proceedings, newsletters etc., at National and International forums.



e-Governance

e-Governance can be defined as the application of information and communication technology (ICT) for providing government services, exchange of information, transactions, integration of previously existing services and information portals. The “e” in e-Governance stands for ‘electronic’. The Council of Europe referred to e-Governance as: The use of electronic technologies in three areas of public action: relations between the public authorities and civil society the functioning of the public authorities at all stages of the democratic process (electronic democracy) the provision of public services (electronic public services)

Reasons for Opting e-Governance

Governance per se has become very complex Increase in citizens' expectations from the government

Different Connotations of e-Governance

e-Administration: The use of ICTs to modernize the state; the creation of data repositories for Management Information System (MIS) and computerization of records (land, health etc).

e-Services: The emphasis here is to bring the state closer to the citizens. For Examples: Provision of online services. e-administration and e-services together constitute what is largely termed as e-government.

e-Governance: The use of IT to improve the ability of the government to address the needs of society. It includes the publishing of policy and program-related information to transact with citizens. It extends beyond the provision of online services and covers the use of IT for strategic planning and reaching the development goals of the government.

e-Democracy: The use of IT to facilitate the ability of all sections of society to participate in the governance of the state. Emphasis is on bringing transparency, accountability, and participation of people. It includes online disclosures of policies, online grievance redressal, e-referendums etc. Origin e-Governance originated in India during the 1970s with a focus on in-house government applications in the areas of defence, economic monitoring, planning and deployment of ICT to manage data intensive functions related to elections, census, tax administration etc. Initial Steps Taken The establishment of the Department of Electronics in 1970 was the first major step towards e-governance in India as it brought 'information' and its communication to focus.

National Informatics Centre (NIC)

National Informatics Centre (NIC) established in 1977, launched the District Information System program to computerize all district offices in the country The main thrust for e-governance was provided by the launching of NICNET in 1987 – the national satellite-based computer network. Objectives Better service delivery to citizens. Ushering in transparency and accountability. Empowering people through information. Improve efficiency within Government i.e between centre-state or inter-states. Improve interface with business and industry.

Pillars of e-Governance

1. People
2. Process
3. Technology
4. Resources

Types of Interaction in e-Governance

1. G2G i.e. Government to Government G2C
2. Government to Citizen G2B
3. Government to Business G2E
4. Government to Employees

Initiatives Taken for e-Governance in India Bhoomi Project (Karnataka):

Online Delivery of Land Records Bhoomi is a self-sustainable e-Governance project for the computerized delivery of 20 million rural land records to 6.7 million farmers of Karnataka.

Khajane (Karnataka):

End-to-end automation of Government Treasury System 'Government-to-Government (G2G) e- Governance initiative of the Karnataka State Government. It has been implemented mainly to eliminate systemic deficiencies in the manual treasury system and for the efficient management of state finances.

e-Seva (Andhra Pradesh)

Designed to provide 'Government to Citizen' and 'eBusiness to Citizen' services. All the services are delivered online to consumers /citizens by connecting them to the respective government departments and providing online information at the point of service delivery. The project has become very popular among the citizens especially for the payment of utility bills.

e-Courts

Launched by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice. The Mission Mode Project (MMP) aims at utilizing technology for improved provisioning of judicial services to citizens.

e-District

Launched by the Department of Information Technology. The MMP aims at delivery of high volume, citizen-centric services at the District level such as the issue of birth/death

certificate, income and caste certificates, old age and widow pension, etc.

MCA21

Launched by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The project aims to provide electronic services to the Companies registered under the Companies Act. Various online facilities offered includes allocation and change of name, incorporation, online payment of registration charges, change in address of registered office, viewing of public records and other related services.

e-Office

Launched by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances. The MMP aims at significantly improving the operational efficiency of the Government by transitioning to a "Less Paper Office".

Digital India Initiatives

1. It is an umbrella program to prepare India for a knowledge-based transformation.
2. It weaves together a large number of ideas and thoughts into a single comprehensive vision so that each of them is seen as part of a larger goal.
3. It has been launched by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity).

Vision Areas

1. Digital infrastructure as Utility to Every Citizen
2. Governance and services on demand
3. Digital empowerment of citizens



Various Initiatives Under Digital India Initiatives MyGov:

It aims to establish a link between Government and Citizens towards meeting the goal of good governance. It encourages citizens as well as people abroad to participate in various activities i.e. 'Do', 'Discuss', 'Poll', 'Talk', 'Blog', etc.

DigiLocker:

It serves as a platform to enable citizens to securely store and share their documents with service providers who can directly access them electronically.

e-Hospital-Online Registration Framework (ORF):

It is an initiative to facilitate the patients to take online OPD appointments with government hospitals. This framework also covers patient care, laboratory services and medical record management.

National Scholarships Portal (NSP):

It provides a centralized platform for application and disbursement of scholarship to students under any scholarship scheme.

DARPAN:

It is an online tool that can be used to monitor and analyze the implementation of critical and high priority projects of the State. It facilitates presentation of real time data on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of selected schemes/projects to the senior functionaries of the State Government as well as district administration.

PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation):

It has been aimed at starting a culture of Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation. It is also a robust system for bringing e-transparency and e-accountability with real-time presence and exchange among the key stakeholders. It was launched in 2015.

Common Services Centres 2.0 (CSC 2.0):

It is being implemented to develop and provide support to the use of information technology in rural areas of the country. The CSCs are Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled kiosks with broadband connectivity to provide various Governments, private and social services at the doorstep of the citizen.

Mobile Seva:

It provides government services to the people through mobile phones and tablets. Jeevan Pramaan: It is an Aadhaar based Biometric Authentication System for Pensioners. The system provides authenticity to Digital Life Certificate without the necessity of the pensioner being present in person before his/ her Pension Dispensing Authority (PDA).

National Centre of Geo-informatics (NCoG):

Under this project, Geographic Information System (GIS) platform for sharing, collaboration, location based analytics and decision support system for Departments has been developed.

National e-Governance Plan (NeGP):

It takes a holistic view of e-Governance initiatives across the country, integrating them into a collective vision and a shared cause. It comprises of 31 Mission Mode Projects, approved in 2006, but later it was integrated into Digital India Program.

e-Kranti:

National e-Governance Plan 2.0 It is an essential pillar of the Digital India initiative. It was approved in 2015 with the vision of “Transforming e-Governance for Transforming Governance”. There are 44 Mission Mode Projects under e-Kranti, which are at various stages of implementation.

Thrust Areas of e-Kranti e-Education:

All schools will be connected to broadband. Free WiFi will be provided in all secondary and higher secondary schools (coverage would be around 250,000 schools).

PMGDISHA:

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan aims to make six crore people in rural India digitally literate.

SWAYAM:

It includes Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs) for leveraging e-Education. It provides for a platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from Class 9 till post- graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.

e-Healthcare:

e-Healthcare would cover online medical consultation, online medical records, online medicines supply, pan-India exchange for patient information, etc.

Farmers: This would facilitate farmers to get real-time price information, online ordering of inputs and online cash, loan, and relief payment with mobile banking.

Security:

Mobile-based emergency services and disaster-related services would be provided to citizens on a real-time basis so as to take precautionary measures well in time and minimize loss of lives and properties.

Financial Inclusion:

Financial inclusion shall be strengthened using mobile banking, Micro-ATM program, and CSCs/ Post Offices.

Justice:

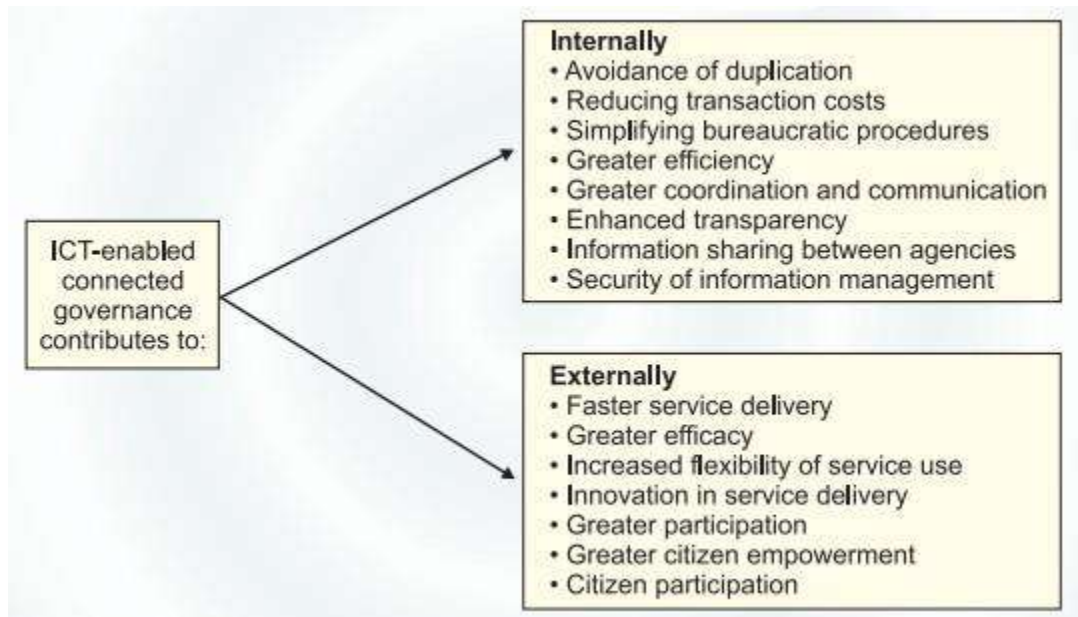
Interoperable Criminal Justice System shall be strengthened by leveraging several related applications, i.e. e-Courts, e-Police, e-Jails, and e-Prosecution. Planning: National GIS Mission Mode Project would be implemented to facilitate GIS-based decision making for project planning, conceptualization, design, and development.

Cyber Security:

National Cyber Security Co-ordination Centre has been set up to ensure a safe and secure cyber-space within the country.

Benefits/ Outcomes of E-Governance

1. Enhanced Transparency and Accountability.
2. Expanded reach of Governance. Improved Public Administration.
3. Enables Environment for Promoting Economic development.
4. Improved service delivery in the form of better access to information and quality services to citizens.



Challenges to E-Governance

Infrastructure

Lack of basic infrastructural facilities like electricity, internet, etc. Initiatives like BharatNet and Saubhagya are steps taken in this regard.

Cost

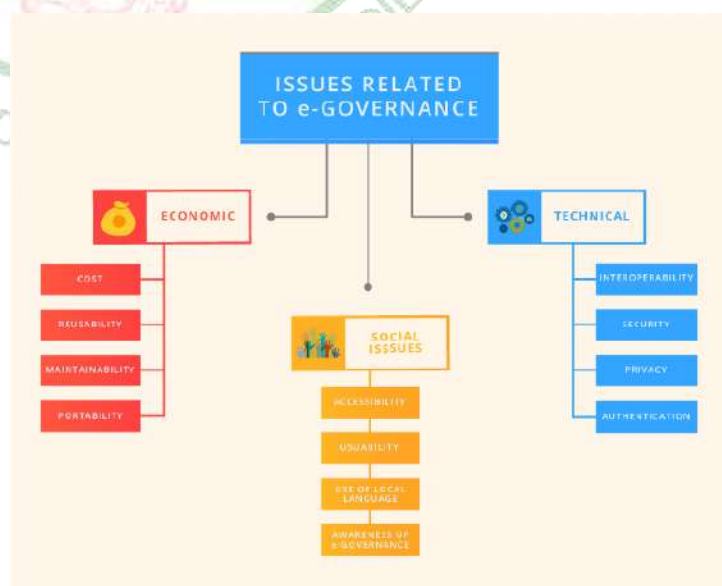
e-Governance measures are costly affairs and require huge public expenditure. In developing countries like India, the cost of projects is one of the major impediments in the implementation of e-Governance initiatives.

Privacy and Security

Recent spark in data leak cases has threatened the peoples' faith in e-governance. Therefore, the implementation of e-governance projects must have security standards and protocols for safeguarding the interest of all classes of masses.

Digital Divide

Huge gap between users and



non-users of e-govt. services. The digital divide takes form in rich- poor, male-female, urban-rural etc segments of the population. The gap needs to be narrowed down, then only the benefits of e-governance would be utilized equally.

Suggestions

A hybrid approach needs to be adopted for enhancing interoperability among e-governance applications which will encompass a centralized approach for document management, knowledge management, file management, grievance management etc. The e-governance initiatives in rural areas should be taken by identifying and analyzing the grassroots realities. The government should also focus on devising appropriate, feasible, distinct and effective capacity building mechanisms for various stakeholders viz bureaucrats, rural masses, urban masses, elected representatives, etc. Cloud computing is also becoming a big force to enhance the delivery of services related to e-governance. Cloud computing is not only a tool for cost reduction but also helps in enabling new services, improving the education system and creating new jobs/ opportunities. Meghraj- GI Cloud is a step in the right direction. The focus of this initiative is to accelerate the delivery of e-services in the country while optimizing ICT spending of the Government. e-Governance through regional languages is appreciable for the nations like India where people from several linguistic backgrounds are the participants.

Conclusion

e-Governance is getting momentum in India, but public awareness and the digital divide are important issues to be addressed. The success of e-Governance measures largely depends on the availability of high-speed internet, and the nation-wide roll-out of 5G technology in the near future will strengthen our resolve.



வேலைவாங்கும் மற்றும் பயிற்சித்துறை

**கல்வித் தொலைக்காட்சியில்
அரசுப்பணி போட்டித் தேர்வுகளுக்கான
கட்டணமில்லா பயிற்சி வகுப்புகள்**

ஒளிபரப்பு நேரம் :
திங்கள் முதல் வெள்ளி வரை
காலை 7 மணி முதல்
9 மணி வரை

மறுஒளிபரப்பு நேரம் :
திங்கள் முதல் வெள்ளி வரை
மாலை 7 மணி முதல்
9 மணி வரை

- * தமிழ்நாடு அரசுப் பணியாளர் தேர்வாணையம்
- * தமிழ்நாடு சீருடைப் பணியாளர் தேர்வு வாரியம்
- * ஒன்றிய அரசுப் பணியாளர் தேர்வாணையம்

- * பணியாளர் தேர்வாணையம்
- * இரயில்வே தேர்வு வாரியம்
- * வங்கிப்பணியாளர் தேர்வு நிறுவனம்

போன்ற முகமைகளால் நடத்தப்படும் போட்டித் தேர்வுகளுக்கான பயிற்சி வகுப்புகள்,
கலந்துரையாடல்கள், ஊக்க உரைகள்,
முந்தைய ஆண்டுகளின் வினாத்தாள் ஆய்வு மற்றும்
நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள் ஆகியவை இந்நிகழ்ச்சியில் ஒளிபரப்பப்படும்.

இதே நிகழ்ச்சியினை

TN Career Services Employment என்ற

YouTube Channel- ல் காணலாம்

<https://tamilnaducareerservices.tn.gov.in/>

**என்ற இணையதளத்தில் இவ்வனைத்து தேர்வுகளுக்கான
மென்பாடக்குறிப்புகளை பதிவிறக்கம் செய்து கொள்ளலாம்**



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