



Diary of Events

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



Learning Objectives

- ❖ To understand the nature of political discourses that took place in Madras presidency during the 1900s.
- ❖ To unravel the emergence of Non-Brahmin movement and how it had paved the way for the Dravidian parties rule in the state of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ To explore the nature of centre-state relations during the rule of various political parties in the state.
- ❖ To study the welfare policies of the Dravidian parties and its significant impact on the society.
- ❖ To examine whether any state level political will has any impact on national politics.
- ❖ The chief aim of the study is to understand various dimensions of the social welfare policies of successive governments in the state.
- ❖ To explore the reasons for the fragmentation in Dravidian politics and its consequences.

14.1 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.

14.2 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.



Ellis is praised by Tamil enthusiasts as lover of Tamil, Valluvar, Kural and so on, without knowing the colonial and christian background of him. In

fact, he tried to forge valluvar as Jain, to promote the "thomas myth" in India

Francis Whyte Ellis

Born: May 7, 1814,
Clady, United Kingdom
Died: August 28, 1891,
Kodaikanal, India

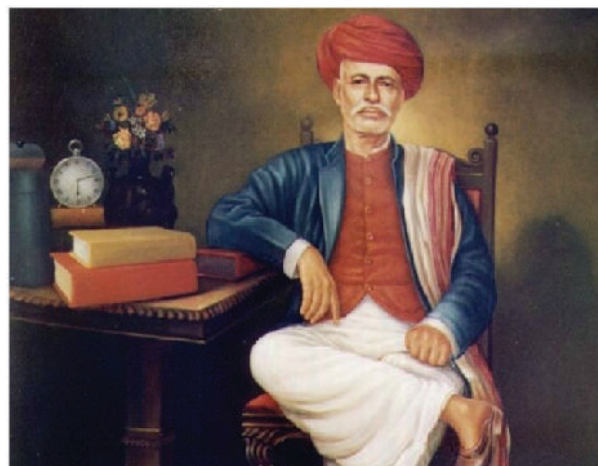
Robert Caldwell



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 (1) Brahmins claiming superiority over Non-Brahmins and (2) 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.



Jyotiba Rao Phule

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.

14.3 Justice Party

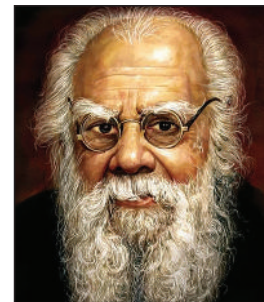
The major political organization of that time, Indian National Congress was dominated by Brahmins had refused to consider the demands of non-brahmin members. Thus the non-brahmin leaders of Madras Presidency began to think of floating a non-brahmin political organization. The prospects of political reforms 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 non-brahmin. 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)

- To create and promote the Educational, Social, Economic, Political and material progress of all communities other than Brahmins of South India.
- To work for Non-Brahmins upliftment through Constitutional government.
- To make the government truly a representative government.
- To create public opinion infavour 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-Co-operation Movement boycotted the elections, but many congressmen 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.



14.4 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 non-brahmin 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

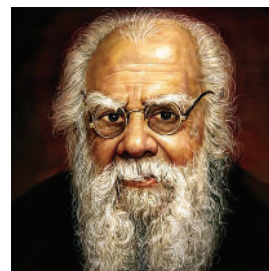
depressed classess. For the first time they experimented with “Noon Meal Scheme” in a few schools. Knowledge of Sanskrit as the basic eligibility for medical education was removed which facilitated non-brahmin students gaining entry into medical education. On an initiative from Dr. Muthulakshmi and others, Devadasi system was abolished in Tami 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 Justic Party which provided the most successful government under the Dyarchy though they were assigned only a few departments.

14.5 Periyar E.V. Ramasamy:



Peiyar E.V. Ramasamy considered the decision of Rajaji's government to impose Hindi as a compulsory subject as a move to establish 'North Indian imperialism' and destroying the Tamil language and culture. Periyar, further, maintained that the imposition of Hindi was a calculated effort to sub ordinate the Dravidians in order to ascertain the supremacy of the Aryan Brahmins.

Madras Presidency has witnessed massive anti-Hindi agitations and





Periyar was imprisoned by the provincial government. It is significant to note that in fifteen years he went to jail twenty- three times and got the nickname as 'jailbird' (Siraiparavai). In 1938, Periyar was imprisoned for his Anti-Hindi agitation and then he was elected as the president of Justice Party. In the same year, the Justice Party passed a resolution that Tamil Nadu should be made as a separate state loyal to British government and it should be under the direct control of the Secretary of State for India.

Periyar E.V.Ramaswamy who played a pioneering role in the Madras Presidency Congress, had tried his best to make the Tamilnadu Congress Committee adopt resolutions in favour of proportional representation for the non-brahmins in political arena. He gave an effective leadership to the Vaikom Sathyagraha and campaigned against caste-discrimination in the Cheranmadevi Gurukula, founded by congress.

When all his efforts failed to make Congress adopt his programme, he left Congress and launched the 'Self-respect Movement' in 1925. He shunned electoral politics, instead campaigned for social reforms, especially for eradication of caste system, removal of indignities and gender based restrictions on women, and rejection of hereditary priesthood. The self-respect movement carried on a vigorous campaign against age old superstitious beliefs and practices in every sphere and questioned the role of religion in justifying and sustaining such irrational traditions and inequalities. The Self Respect Movement campaigned for rationalism, and against denial of dignity

and equal status of individuals (including women) under the garb of tradition and religion.

The Self Respect Movement ordained its members to give up caste surname and caste-religious identities; it introduced the self-respect marriages. It fought against not only untouchability but even against the caste-system and the caste based disabilities and indignities imposed on individuals.

The Self Respect Movement propagated not merely better treatment of women, but for equal rights, equal status and equal opportunities for women. Self Respect Movement's role in "Women Liberation" was unparalleled and for that E.V.Ramaswamy was given the title "Periyar" in a women's conference. Periyar's journal 'Kudiarasu' 'Revolt' and later 'Viduthalai' carried on the effective propaganda of self-respect ideals.



14.6 Self Respect Movement

In 1929 the first Self-Respect Conference was held in Chengalpattu. In the crucial elections of 1937 the Congress party, led by C. Rajagopalachari, won majority of seats. The Congress party victory was largely because of the decline of Justice Party. The Congress formed the government and Rajaji became the premier of the Madras province.



Soon after assuming power the Congress government introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject in the schools. Periyar launched anti-Hindi agitation. A large number of students have participated in the agitations organized by Periyar.

During this period, the Communist Party (formally launched in 1925) became active in campaigning for socialist programme and organized labour movements. M.Singaravelu, and his associates were impressed by the social reform programmes of the Self Respect Movement, which in turn extended support to the economic programme of the communists, and these two movements agreed to work on a common programme (Erode Plan).



Objectives of Self-Respect League

- i) Reforming Dravidian society to make it truly rational.
- ii) To teach the truth of ancient Tamil civilization to Dravidians.
- iii) Save the Dravidian society from the domination of Aryan culture.
- iv) Reforming the Hinduism by eliminating Brahmin influence and superstitious practices.

He wanted to do away with indignities on of Dravidians by creating social awareness among the non-Brahmins

in general and the youth In particulars. He advocated Self –Respect marriages, a marriage which was conducted in the absence of Brahmin priesthood, discouraged the people from performing irrational religious ceremonies and not to employ the services of the Brahmins in any of the social events.

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.

14.7 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.

14.8 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.



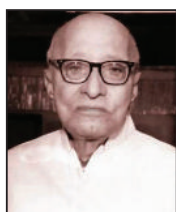
S.NO.	PREMIER CHIEF MINISTER	YEAR
1	A. Subbarayalu Reddiar	1920 – 1921
2	Raja of Panagal	1921-1926
3	P. Subbarayan	1926 1930
4	P. Munusamy Naidu	1930 1932
5	Poppili Raja	1932 -1937
6	P.T. Rajan	1936
7	K.V. Reddy Naidu	1937
8	C. Rajaji	1937 - 1939
(Note: Tamil Nadu was under Governor's rule from 29 th October 1939 to 30th April 1946)		
9	T. Prakasam	1946 -1947
10	O.P. Ramasamy Reddiyar	1947 – 1949
	CHIEF MINISTER	
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

Law and rules are only for the people. People are not for the law and the rules
– **Kamaraj**



Consequently, the first constitutional amendment Act was passed in the Parliament facilitating reservations for socially and educationally backward classes.

14.9 Rajaji Regime (1952-54)



The politics of Madras State in India witnessed the continuation of struggle between statusquoists and reformists.

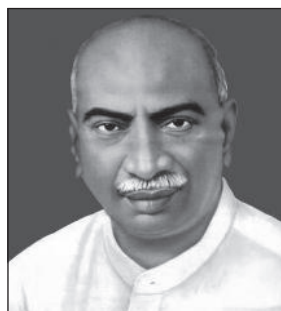
C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) who led the first elected ministry in the Madras, under the Republican Constitution, again reduced the number of schools, attempted to impose Hindi in schools and Modified Scheme of Elementary Education which provided for part time learning of hereditary occupations popularly 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.

14.10 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

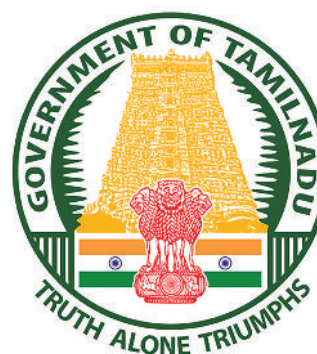
more accessible to poor and rural children. Kamaraj also introduced the noon-meal scheme for school children.



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 pre-technical courses.
- C. Second World Tamil Conference was organised.
- D. Supply of subsidised rice for people of Tamil Nadu.

14.11 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

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, Tamilnadu is in prominent position in promoting automobile industries, electronics, and in 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. Tamilnadu 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 Tamilnadu.

Glossary



Coalition – A temporary alliance formed by political parties especially at the time of Elections.

Dravidian – The terminology denotes a family of languages spoken in southern Parts of India, especially Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh etc., and Sri Lanka.







7. The leader who was called Vaikom Hero.

- a) K. Kamaraj b) Rajaji
- c) Varadarajulu Naidu d) Periyar E.V.R.

8. Founder of the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu is

- a) Rajaji b) Thiru-Vi-Ka
- c) Kamaraj d) Periyar E.V.R.

9. Matching items

- | A | B |
|------------------------------|------------|
| a) Anti- Hindi Agitation | - 1. 1949 |
| b) Birth of D.M.K | - 2. 1937 |
| c) States Reorganization Act | - 3. 1919 |
| d) Dyarchy | - 4. 1956 |
| a) 2,1,3,4 | b) 3,1,2,4 |
| c) 4,3,2,1 | d) 1,2,3,4 |

10. The Non-Brahmin Manifesto was issued by

- a) C.Natesan b) Pitty Theyagarayar
- c) T.M.Nair d) Raja of Panagal

11. The South Indian Liberal Federation was later known as

- a) Justice Party b) Dravida Kazhagam
- c) Tamil Kazhagam d) Dravidian Party

12. Assertion: Karunanidhi entered the Tamil Nadu assembly by winning the Kulithalai seat in the 1957 election.

Reason : Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of the State.

Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

13. Assertion -E.V. Ramasamy started the Self-Respect Movement.
Reason-The Self-Respect Movement is a movement with the aim of achieving a society where Non-Brahmin castes have equal human rights





Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

II. Answer the following questions very shortly

1. Define the term “Dravidian”
2. What were the objectives of South Indian Liberal Federation?
3. Write a short note on Self-Respect Movement.
4. Bring out the significance of ‘Dravida Nadu’ demand.
5. Define the concept of State Autonomy
6. Write a short note on welfare measures for Transgenders .

III Answer the following questions shortly

1. Give an account on the birth of Justice Party.
2. Examine the importance of ‘Non - Brahmin Manifesto’.
3. Discuss the outcomes of the Salem Conference (1944).
4. What do you mean by Triangular Agitations?
5. Describe the social welfare policies of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under M.G.R.
6. Write a note on Rajamannar Committee.
7. Explain the populist policies of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam government during 1991 to 1996.

IV Answer the following questions in detail

1. Find out the reasons for the emergence of Non-Brahmin Movement in Madras Presidency.
2. Write an essay on anti-Hindi agitations.
3. Describe the circumstances that led to the formation of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
4. Bring out the social welfare policies of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam during 2006 to 2011.



Reference Books



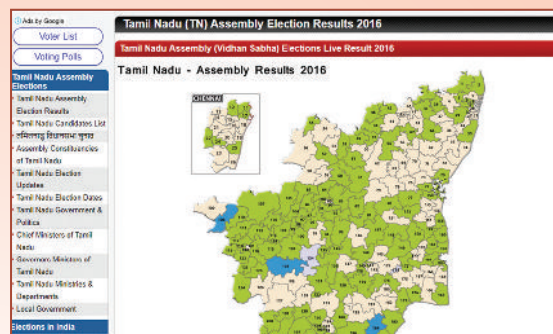
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Unit-14 Political Developments In Tamilnadu

Let us know the election results in Tamil Nadu.



Steps

Government and Politics of Tamil Nadu

1. Click the URL or scan the QR code to launch the “Tamilnadu maps elections” page.
2. “Scroll the cursor” on the constituency map to know the representatives of that constituency.
3. On the left window, click “Assembly Constituencies of Tamil Nadu” to know the boundary of any legislative assembly constituency.
4. On the left window of the homepage, Click “Chief Ministers of Tamilnadu” to know CM Time period.

Download Link

*Pictures are indicative only.

*If browser requires, allow Flash Player or Java Script to load the page.

<https://www.mapsofindia.com/assemblypolls/tamil-nadu/election-results.html>

