The Justice Party rule in the Madras Presidency constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India. The ideology and objectives of the Justice Party had been unique and somewhat different from those of the Congress Party. The Justice Party represented the Non-Brahmin Movement and engineered a social revolution against the domination of Brahmins in the sphere of public services and education.

Birth of the Justice Party

Various factors had contributed to the formation of the Justice Party, which represented the Non-Brahmin Movement. The social dominance of the Brahmins was the main cause for the emergence of the Non-Brahmin Movement. Their high proportion in the Civil Service, educational institutions and also their predominance in the Madras Legislative Council caused a great worry among the non-Brahmins. The Brahmins had also monopolized the Press. The rediscovery of the greatness of the Tamil language and literature also provided a stimulus to the non-Brahmins. Particularly, the publication of the book entitled A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages by Rev. Robert Caldwell in 1856 gave birth to the Dravidian concept. Later the ancient Tamil literature had been rediscovered and printed by various Tamil scholars including Arumuga Navalar, C.V.Damodaram Pillai and U.V. Swaminatha Iyer. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai in his famous historical work, The Tamils 1800 Years Ago pointed out that Tamils had attained a high degree of civilization before the Advent of the Aryans. This led to the growth of Dravidian feelings among the non-Brahmins. These factors collectively contributed to the birth of the Non-Brahmin Movement and the Justice Party.

The precursor of the Justice Party was the Madras United League which was renamed as the Madras Dravidian Association in November 1912. Dr.C.Natesa Mudaliar played a significant role in nurturing this organization. In 1916 the South Indian Liberal Federation was formed for the purpose of ‘promoting the political interests of non-Brahmin caste Hindus’. The leaders who stood behind the formation of this organization were Pitti Theagaraya Chetti, Dr.T.M. Nair, P.Ramarayaninger (Raja of Panagal) and Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar. The South Indian Liberal Federation published an English newspaper called Justice and hence this organization came to be called the Justice
Party. The other newspaper which supported the Justice Party was Dravidan (in Tamil). Besides, the Justice Party organized a series of public meetings, conferences, lectures to popularize Non-Brahmin movement. Similarly, the Justice Party formed District Associations, the Non-Brahmin Youth League.

**The Justice Movement**

The Justice Party’s rule in the Madras Presidency constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India. The Justice Party represented the Non-Brahmin movement and engineered a social revolution against the domination of Brahmins in the sphere of public services and education.

The Justice Party, officially known as South Indian Liberal Federation was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India. This party was established in 1916 by T.M. Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty. During its early years, the party involved in petitioning to the imperial administrative bodies demanding more representation for non-Brahmins in administration. This party published ‘Dravidian’ in Tamil, ‘Andhra Prakasika’ in Telugu and ‘Justice’ in English. Hence it came to be called as the ‘Justice Party’.

**Justice Party Rule**

The Justice Party came to power following the election of 1920 held according to the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. The Justice Party captured sixty three out of ninety eight elected seats in the Madras Legislative Council. As Pitti Theagaraya Chetti declined to lead the ministry, A.Subbarayalu Reddiar formed the ministry. In the election of 1923 it fought against the Swarajya Party. The Justice Party again won the majority and the ministry was formed by Raja of Panagal. In the election of 1926 a divided Justice Party faced the opposition of a united Congress. Therefore, an independent, A.Subbarayan with the help of the Swarajya Party formed the ministry. In 1930 when the next election was held the Justice Party won the majority and formed a ministry with B. Muniswami Naidu as the leader. In 1932 Raja of Bobbili replaced him as Prime Minister of the Presidency. In 1934 Raja of Bobbili formed his second ministry, which continued in power until the election of 1937. Then Justice party came under the leadership of Periyar E.V.Ramasamy and his self-respect movement. In 1944 at Salem conference. Periyar transformed the Justice Party into a social organization called Dravidar Kazhagam and withdrew it from the electoral politics.

There were many causes for its failure.

- The Justice Party came to power when the world was in economic depression.
- The Nationalist Movement was popular and heading for freedom.
- Caste and Wealth played vital role. Hence the party lost its hold.
- The rise of Congress under the Thus the Justice Party lost its vitality after a few years of its existence.

**Achievements of the Justice Party**

The Justice Party remained in power for a period of thirteen years. Its administration was noted for social justice and social reform.
Development Administration in Tamil Nadu

Justice rule gave adequate representation to non-Brahman communities in the public services. It improved the status of depressed classes through education reforms. Justice Party introduced following reforms in the field of Education:

1. Free and compulsory education was introduced for the first time in Madras.
2. Nearly 3000 fisher boys and fisher girls were offered free special instruction by the Department of Fisheries.
3. Midday Meals was given at selected corporation schools in Madras.
4. The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1934 and in 1935 to improve elementary education.
5. The Education of girls received encouragement during the Justice rule in Madras.
6. Education of the Depressed Classes was entrusted with Labour Department.
7. Encouragement was given to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical education.

The government took over the power of appointing district munsiffs out of the control of the High Court. The Communal G.O.s (Government Orders) of 1921 and 1922 provided for the reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities in increased proportion. The Staff Selection Board, created by the Panagal Ministry in 1924, was made the Public Service Commission in 1929. It was the first of its kind in India. The women were granted the right to vote on the same basis as was given to men. The Hindu Religious Endowment Act of 1921, enacted by the Panagal Ministry, tried to eliminate corruption in the management of temples. Justice Party Government introduced economic reforms. To assist the growth of industries State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 was passed. This led to the establishment of new industries such as: sugar factories, engineering works, tanneries, aluminium factories, cement factories and oil milling so on. This act provided credits to industries, allotted land and water. This proved favourable for industrial progress.

Similarly, Justice Party Government introduced schemes for rural development to help agrarian population, public health schemes to prevent diseases. To improve village economy village road scheme was introduced. In the city of Madras the Town Improvement Committee of the Madras Corporation introduced Slum Clearance and Housing Schemes. As a social welfare measures the Justice Party Government gave waste lands in village to Depressed Classes. The Devadasi system, a disgrace to women, was abolished. The Justice administration reorganized the working of the University of Madras. During the administration of Justice Party, the Andhra University was established in 1926 and Annamalai University in 1929.

It inaugurated the era of rural development through economic and social reforms.

- The Justice Party government set right the imbalances in the representation of different communities and improved the status of Depressed Classes.
- The Communal G.O’s of 1921 and 1922 provided reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for Non-Brahmins.
To avoid Nepotism, Favouritism and other influences in the process of selection, this government created a staff selection board in 1924 and it became the Public Service regulate the higher educational institutions.

In 1925 Andhra University and in 1929 Annamalai University were opened.

To regulate temple accounts, Temple Committees were created. In 1926 the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill was passed.

The Women were granted the right to vote in 1921, abolished Devadasi system, prevented immoral traffic of Women and passed Industries Act.

The system of giving free pattas for housing sites to the poor was introduced.

By way of introducing mid-day meal schemes at Thousand lights Thiyagaraya Chettiar strengthened the school.

It gave encouragement to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medical Education.

**End of Justice Party Rule**

The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for provincial autonomy and the electoral victory meant the assumption of a major responsibility in the administration of the province. K. V. Reddi Naidu led the Justice Party, while C. Rajagopalachari led the Congress in the South. In the election of 1937, the Congress captured 152 out of 215 seats in the Legislative Assembly and 26 out of 46 in the Legislative Council. In July 1937 the Congress formed its ministry under C. Rajagopalachari. Thus, the rule of Justice Party which introduced important social legislations came to an end. In 1944 the Justice party conference was held in Salem. There Peraringar Anna passed a resolution thereby the name of justice party was changed as Dravidar Kazhagam.

During the 19th and 20th centuries great leaders like V.O.C, Subramaniya Bharathi, Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajaji were actively involved in the Freedom Struggle. Some of the great leaders of Tamilnadu not only fought for political freedom has no meaning when people are denied social justice, self respect and dignity.

**Self Respect Movement**

E.V.Ramasamy Periyar was the greatest social reformers of Tamil Nadu. He was the first leader, the country had ever seen to inculcate self respect, rationalism, women liberation and social equality in the minds of the people.

E.V.Ramasamy was born on September 17, 1879 in Erode in a very rich Hindu family. He got married at 13th year and renounced his life in his 19th year. by wearing saintly dress, he went to many holy places. He went to Kasi where he noticed that the Brahmins ill-treated the Non-Brahmins. He condemned it and returned to Tamilnadu. He joined the Congress in 1919 to realize his ideas. He was elected as the Secretary of Madras State Congress Committee in 1921 and its President in 1923.

He joined the non-cooperation Temple. Finally the Travancore government relaxed such segregation and allowed the people to enter into the temple. Hence Periyar was given the title of ‘Vaikam Hero’.
Periyar visited a school on Gurukulam style run at Sheramandevi out of congress funds. He noticed the segregation of Non-Brahmin students from the Brahmins by providing drinking water and food in separate places. He protested against this anti-social practice and resigned the Secretaryship of Madras State Congress. He moved a resolution for reservation in government services for non-brahmins in the state Congress conference held at Kanchipuram. But this was not allowed. So Periyar left the Conference and started Self Respect Movement in 1925 to spread and execute his ideas and policies.

**Aims**

- The self respect movement condemned and fought against Brahmin domination over other castes, society, politics and religion.
- It fought to abolish traditionalism and superstitions
- It advocated women education, widow remarriage, intercaste marriages and opposed child marriage.

**Achievements**

Periyar criticized the meaningless ideas, superstitious beliefs and unbelievable puranic stories in the public meetings. He spread self respect principles through Kudiarasu, Puratchi, Viduthalai. He also published some books against social evils propagated 14 points of the Socialists Manifesto. The Justice Party accepted the same and tried to propagate it.

In order to check the growing population and to keep good health, he suggested the family planning. He also encouraged Tamil Script reform and suggested to adopt Roman Script to ensure easy learning. He was given the title of ‘Periyar’ by Ladies Conference held at Madras.

In 1937 election, the Justice Party was defeated and its decline became inevitable. At Salem conference of 1944, the name of Justice Party was changed as ‘Dravidar Kazhagam’. Periyar’s ambitions were fulfilled by DMK and AIADMK.

**Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Movement Madras**

**Mahajana Sabha Association:**

It was established by Harley, Lakshmi narasu Chetty and Srinivasa Pillai in 1852. The Association criticized the policies of the East India company. In 1884, the Madras Native Association was merged with the Madras Mahajana Sabha established by S.Ramaswami Mudhaliar, P.Anandacharlu and P.Rangaiah Naidu. The Sabha functioned at the office of ‘The Hindu’, Ellis Road Junction, Mount Road.

P.Rangaiah Naidu was elected first President of the Sabha. The Sabha adopted a moderate policy in its early days. However, its aims and the objectives were considered seditious. In Dec 1895, on his visit to Madras, the Viceroy of India, Lord Elgin refused to
receive the welcome address from the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

Madras Mahajana Sabha was considered to be a unique one that paved the way for our national freedom. The Sabha voiced out the fundamental rights of our countrymen. It had developed very close relationship with the Indian National Congress since 1920 onwards. Consequently in 1930, the Sabha organized the Salt Satyagraha movement on April 22nd in Madras George town, Esplanade, the High court and beach areas. The members were attacked savagely by the British police. As the Sabha insisted on a legal enquiry about the injustice done towards the participants of the enquired thirty people and submitted its report to the government.

When the British Government banned the Congress party, Madras Mahajana Sabha conducted numerous exhibitions to instigate the patriotic feelings in the hearts of our countrymen such as All India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Exhibition.

The father of our nation-Mahatma Gandhiji had delivered a speech at the meeting of Mahajana Sabha on Oct 24th 1896. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also had participated in the golden Jubilee celebrations of the Sabha.

**Tamil Nadu in the Indian National Movement**

Tamil Nadu played an important role in the Indian National Movement. Even prior to the Great Revolt of 1857, the rebellion in Panchalam Kuruchi, the 1801 “South Indian Rebellion” of the Marudu brothers and the Vellore Mutiny of 1806 were the early anti-colonial struggles in Tamil Nadu. During the nationalist era Tamil Nadu provided the leaders like G. Subramania Iyer, V.O.C. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Bharathi, C. Rajagopalachari and K. Kamaraj to the National Movement. Besides, the nationalist movement in Tamil Nadu was as active as elsewhere.

**Beginning of the National Movement in Tamil Nadu**

The earliest political organisation, the Madras Native Association was started in July 1852. Lakshminarasu Chetty and Srinivasa Pillai were the founders of this organization. The Madras Native Association was sharply critical of the policies of the East India Company’s rule. Subsequently in 1884, the Madras Mahajana Sabha was established by P. Anandacharlu and P. Rangaiya Naidu. The Madras Native Association was ultimately merged with this organization.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha strongly supported the activities of the Indian National Congress. It had also initiated social reform. G. Subramania Iyer performed the remarriage of his widowed daughter in December 1889. He moved the first resolution in the first session of the Indian National Congress in 1885. He started the nationalist papers like The Hindu in English and Swadeshamitran in Tamil. In 1892, the Madras Provincial Conference was started to mobilize people in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. The third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras in 1887 under the presidentship of Fakruddin Thyabji. Later a number of such annual sessions were also held in the city of Madras.

**Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu**

The Partition of Bengal in 1905 led to the beginning of Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu. During this period the important
leaders of the National Movement were – V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva and Subramania Bharathi. In May 1907 Bharathi brought Bipin Chandra Pal one of the leaders of extremists in the Congress to Madras city. After the Surat split in 1907, V.O.C and fellow nationalists started the Chennai Jana Sangam. Subramania Bharathi was a non-conformist, unorthodox and a revolutionary in social and political ideas. He edited the Tamil Weekly India. He wrote nationalist songs called the Swadesa Geethangal. V.O.Chidambaram Pillai was a lawyer by profession and he joined the nationalist movement in 1905. He was a follower of Bal Ganghadar Tilak. He led the Coral Mill Strike in February 1908 in Tuticorin. In 1906 he launched the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin. Hence he was called Kappalottiya Tamilan. There was competition between Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company. V.O.C advocated the boycott of the British India Steam Navigation Company and this had resulted in the Tirunelveli uprising in March 1908. He was ably assisted by Subramania Siva. Both were arrested and imprisoned. They served six years rigorous imprisonment. They were given harsh punishment inside the prison. V.O.C was asked to draw an oil press and hence he is known as Chekkilutta Chemmal.

The arrest of the nationalist leaders, harsh punishment for the nationalist leaders inside the prison and the collapse of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company led to the formation of a revolutionary organization in Tamil Nadu called the Bharathamatha Association. Nilakanta Bramachari played a vital role in it. One of the followers of this association Vanchi Nathan shot dead the notorious British official Robert William Ashe at Maniyatchi junction in June 1911.

**Home Rule Movement in Tamil Nadu**

The Home Rule Movement in Madras was organized by Mrs. Annie Besant between 1916 and 1918. The first indication of Annie Besant’s decision to launch a Home Rule Movement appeared in New India in September 1915. Besant sought the support of the Indian National Congress at its annual meeting at Bombay in December, 1915. She was supported in her movement by Tilak. Home Rule Movement was vigorous during the First World War.

**Non-co-operation Movement**

In Tamil Nadu the Non-co-operation Movement was strong during the years 1921–23. Beginning in March 1921 there were campaigns of Non-Cooperation against the foreign regulations. In 1921 and 1922 there were campaigns against the consumption of liquor in many parts of the province. Temperance campaign was particularly prominent in Madurai. Non-Cooperation had been a success in Tamil Nadu. C. Rajagopalachari, S. Satyamurthi and E. V. Ramaswami Naicker were the important leaders of the Non-Cooperation Movement in Tamil Nadu. At that time E.V.Ramaswami Naicker was the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. C. Rajagopalachari stressed that the council boycott was a central part of the Gandhian Programme. However, this view was not shared by Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Srinivasa Iyengar, Varadarajulu Naidu and Vijayaraghavachari. In the meantime, Periyar E.V.R launched the Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala.
against the practice of social segregation. Later he resigned from the Congress and came out on the social segregation issue at Seramandevi Guru Kulam of V.V.S. Iyer. S. Satyamurthi of Pudukkottai was one of the important freedom fighters. He led the anti-Simon Campaign in 1929 when the Simon Commission visited Tamil Nadu. The other important nationalist leader was K.Kamaraj from Virudhunagar. He participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha in 1924 and thus entered nationalist movement. He was the vice-president and treasurer of the Ramnad District Congress Committee in 1929. From the beginning, Kamaraj was the man of the masses. He spoke in simple and direct language. He had a sound common sense and practical wisdom. He was fully aware of the rural Tamil Nadu. He visited each and every village and understood the different problems of the masses. He always identified himself with the common man of Tamil Nadu. Thus, he really brought the Congress movement to the villages in Tamil Nadu.

Salt Satyagraha

As part of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhi launched the Salt Satyagraha. He undertook the Dandi March in 1930. C. Rajagopalachari became the TNCC president in April 1930. Authorized by TNCC and AICC to direct the Salt Satyagraha in Tamil Nadu Rajaji undertook the famous Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha March. He selected the route from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district. The March began on Tamil New Year’s Day (13th April). The March reached Vedaranyam on 28 April 1930. Two days later Rajagopalachari was arrested for breaking the salt laws. Some of the other important leaders who participated in the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha were T.S.S. Rajan, Mrs. Lakshmipathi Sardar Vedaratnam Pillai, C. Swaminatha Chetty and K. Santhanam. Tiruppur Kumaran who led the flag march was fatally beaten. Since he guarded the national flag in his hands he was called Kodi Kaththa Kumaran. Commemorating his sacrifice the Government of India issued a postal stamp in his honour.

Similarly, the National Movement was encouraged by songs composed by Namakkal Kavinjar Ramalingam Pillai. In his songs he praised the Gandhian methods in the struggle for freedom. He sang that “a war is coming without knife and blood”. This highlighted the Gandhian principle of non-violent struggle against the British.

Quit India Movement

Later, in 1937 when elections were held in accordance with the 1935 Act, Congress won the elections and formed the ministry in Madras headed by C. Rajagopalachari. There were nine other ministers in his cabinet. The ministry was in power from July 1937 to October 1939. The ministry had resigned along with other Congress ministries in the different provinces over the issue of the Indian involvement in the Second World War. During Second War, after the failure of the Cripps’s Proposals Gandhi had launched the Quit India Movement. In Tamil Nadu Quit India Movement drew the factory workers, students and common people. It was a wide spread movement.

The Buckingham & Carnatic Mills, Port Trust and the Tramway workers joined the movement in large numbers. Quit India Movement was launched in places like North Arcot, Madurai
and Coimbatore. There was police firing at Rajapalayam, Karaikudi and Devakottai. Besides, Subhash Bose’s INA had many men and women soldiers from Tamil Nadu. Finally, when India attained independence on 15th August, 1947 the Madras Government under O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar passed a resolution appreciating the Indian Independence Act.
## Political parties and Welfare schemes for various sections of people

### Political parties in T.N

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Foundation Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam</td>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>1972</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam</td>
<td>DMDK</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam</td>
<td>DMK</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Pattali Makkal Katchi</td>
<td>PMK</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>MDMK</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### 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 Hand-pulled Rickshaws and free distribution of Cycle Rickshaws.
- Free Concrete Houses for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
Development Administration in Tamil Nadu

- 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.
- “Karunaillam” in Temples for children.
- Salem Steel Plant.
- Land Ceiling Act, fixing 15 standard acres as the ceiling.
- Second Mine-Cut and Electricity Scheme at Neyveli.
- Petroleum and Industrial Chemicals at Thoothukudi.
- Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO).
- SIPCOT Complexes.
- Inclusion of Urdu Speaking Muslims in the list of Backward Classes, like Tamil Speaking Muslims.
- Abolition of Land Tax on dry lands.
- “Manu NeethiThittam”.
- Poompuhar Shipping Corporation.
- “KonguVellalar” 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.
PavendharBharathidasan University.
Dr. M.G.R. Medical University.
Efforts to set up Cauvery Tribunal.

1996 - 2001
Within six months after assuming office, elections for local bodies and cooperatives.
33 per cent reservation for women in local bodies – by which 44,143 women including 2 Women Mayors assumed office; of the two Women Mayors one belonged to SC community.
‘Madras’ renamed as ‘Chennai’.
Single window system for admission in Engineering and Medical colleges.
Transparent New Industrial Policy.
Single window system for obtaining all licenses for starting industries.
Improved roads, new bridges.
Concrete streets in villages.
Desilting of rivers, tanks and canals in an unprecedented scale.
24 hour Primary Health Centres.
For the first time in India, MLA Constituency Development Fund.
Protected water for all villages.
15 per cent reservation in professional courses for rural students.
Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram Scheme to eradicate caste discrimination.
Mini Bus Scheme for Rural areas.
Dr.Ambedkar Law University – First in India.
Periyar University in Salem.
Tamil Virtual University to help world Tamils.
Urdu Academy.
Minorities Economic Development Corporation.
Chennai Film City named after MGR, by changing the name “J.J. Film City”
Farmers Market Scheme.
VarumunKappom.
Cattle Protection Scheme.
VazhvoliThittam in Schools.
133 feet high Thiruvalluvar Statue in Kanyakumari.
Tidel Park in Chennai.
Computer Training Scheme for Government college students.
Over two lakh families given house sites in poramboke lands, where they were living in houses constructed.
Scheme for grant of expenses of higher education for first three rank holders in State and District levels in the 10th and 12th standard examinations from the year 1996.
Development Administration in Tamil Nadu

- Bus Terminal at Koyambedu in Chennai – Biggest in Asia.
- Special Scheme for the economic development of Southern districts.
- Women’s Small Trade Loan Scheme with saving scheme.
- Separate Welfare Board for agricultural labour.
- Welfare Boards for unorganised labour.
- Manimandapam for Tamil Scholars and martyrs.
- Supply of eggs with nutritious meal.
- Construction of over 20 dams.
- New buildings for Collectorates in nine districts.
- For the first time Bench of High Court at Madurai; Construction of buildings for it and for courts in various districts.
- Free bus passes for students.
- Anna Marumalarchi Scheme.
- NammakuNaame Scheme.
- Indigent Family Welfare Scheme.
- Rs.104 crore new buildings for Chennai General Hospital.
- Reappointment of 13,000 welfare workers.
- For the first time 10,000 road workers appointed.
- Nationalisation of the works of Tamil scholars.
- Nine flyovers in Chennai.
- 350 electricity sub-stations (power) at Rs. 1500 crores.
- Pension scheme for contract labour.
- Pension Scheme for transport workers.
- New Medical colleges at Vellore, Tuticorin and Kanniyakumari districts.
- Tamil Virtual University.

2006 - 2011
- 1 Kg. of rice for 1 Rupee.
- Distribution of palm oil, red gram, black gram, suji, maida and fortified wheat flour under Special Public Distribution system at subsidised rates.
- 10 items of provisions at Rs.50.
- Cooperative loan of Rs. 7,000 crores waived to benefit 22 lakh 40 thousand and 739 families of farmers.
- No interest on crop loan to farmers who repay on time.
- Enhanced procurement rice at Rs.1050/- for common variety of paddy and Rs.1100/- for fine variety of paddy per quintal.
- Renewal of 117 old UzhavarSandhais and 45 new UzhavarSandhais.
- Rs.2000 per tonne of sugarcane, including transport charges and incentive to sugarcane farmers.
- Linking of rivers within the State: Cauvery – Gundaru Linking Project taken up at a cost of Rs.189 crores.
- Tamirabarani – Karumeniyaru – Nambiyaru Linking Project taken up at a cost of Rs.369 crores.
- Unorganised Labour Welfare Boards numbering 31 established, including the Welfare Board for Agricultural labour and enrolment of 2 crore 2 lakhs 21 thousand 564 members in the Welfare Boards.
Disbursement of 616 crores 43 lakhs 44 thousand and 832 rupees as financial assistance to 13 lakhs 6 thousand 492 members of the Unorganised Labour Welfare Boards.

Free house-sites to 1 crore 58 lakhs 8 thousand and 288 families.

Kamarajar Birthday celebrated as “Education Development Day” in all the schools – A Special Legislation enacted.

5 Eggs / Bananas per week with Nutritious Noon Meal.

Free Bus pass to 24 lakhs 82 thousand school students and 2 lakhs 99 thousand college students every year.

Common Entrance Examinations to Professional Courses scrapped.

Tamil made a compulsory subject upto 10th Standard in all the schools.

Central Institute of Classical Tamil shifted to Chennai from Mysore.

Kumbhabishekam and renovations works carried out in 4724 temples at a cost of Rs.523 crores; during the current year Kumbhabishekam 1100 temples at a cost of Rs.100 crores.

10,000 cycles on an estimate of Rs.277 lakhs, distributed to Archakas and Poojaris free of cost.

Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Financial Assistance for marriages of poor girls increased to Rs.25,000/- from Rs.10,000/-.

Financial Assistance of Rs.6000/- disbursed to each of 20 lakh 11 thousand 517 poor pregnant women.

A new Medical Insurance Scheme for Government Servants for providing 2 lakhs worth of medical assistance in a period 4 years.

Under “VarumunKappomThittam” 18 thousand 742 camps have been conducted so far, benefiting 77 lakhs 5 thousand and 8 persons.

“Nalamana Thamizhagam Thittam” for medical check-up to create awareness in regard to heart disease, diabetics and cancer.

Under Kalaignar Insurance Scheme, 2 lakhs 70 thousand 265 poor people have got their life-saving surgeries at a cost of Rs.702 crores.

Free 108 Emergency Ambulance Scheme with the Central assistance has benefited 8 lakh 8 thousand 907 persons so far; Further, lives of 42 thousand 232 persons have been saved.

25 MoUs have been signed for starting 37 new industries on an investment of Rs.46,091 crores, which would provide employment opportunities to about 2 lakh 52 thousand 569 persons.

Monthly doles totaling Rs. 240 crores have been disbursed so far to 3 lakh 5 thousand 801 educated unemployed youth.

New Employment to 4 lakhs 65 thousand 658 youth in Government offices.

Tidel Parks at Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

Monthly Maintenance Grant of Rs.200 increased to Rs.500 for 10 thousand differently abled persons, who are severely affected.
So far 4 lakhs 41 thousand 311 Self Help Groups for Women have been formed; Loan assistance of Rs.6342 crores has been given to these SHGs so far.

Basic infrastructural facilities have been created in 10 thousand 96 Village Panchayats at a cost of Rs.2033 crores, under “AnaithuGrama Anna MarumalarchiThittam”.

Basic infrastructural facilities have been created in 420 Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs.210 crores, under “AnaithuPeruratchi Anna MarumalarchiThittam”.

Improvement and maintenance works have been carried out on 57 thousand 787 kilometer long roads at a cost of Rupees 12 thousand 94 crores.

4,945 Kilometer long roads have been broadened and converted to two-lane roads.

Local Cess, Local Cess Surcharge and water charges have been scrapped. A notional tax of Rs.2 per acre of dry lands and Rs.5 per acre of wet lands levied as a mark of land-ownership.

Without increase in tariff 12 thousand 137 new buses plying on the roads; Further 300 new buses being added.

3 per cent separate reservation for Arunthathiyar Community.

Persons of any caste can become Archakas in Temples – Legislation enacted to establish an equitable society.

With a view to create a casteless society, 145 PeriyarNinaivuSamathuvapurams have already been established; 95 new Samathuvapurams are added.

World class Anna Centenary Memorial Library at Kotturpuram-Chennai at a cost of Rs.171 crores.

New Secretariat-Assembly Complex in Omandurar Government Estate at a cost of Rs.1200 crores.

Adyar Ecological Research Park established at a cost of Rs.100 crores.

“SemmozhiPoonga” in the heart of Chennai City.

Desalination of Sea Water Project at Minjur, North Chennai.

Desalination of Sear Water Project at Nemmeli, South Chennai.

Metro Rail Project at a cost of Rs.14,600crores with the assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

Hogenekkal Combined Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.1929 crores with the assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

Ramanathapuram – Paramakudi Combined Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.630 crores completed.

TESMA and ESMA scrapped; Concessions withdrawn from Government servants and teachers have been given back to them; Recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission have been implemented with effect from 1.1.2006, on an annual expenditure of Rs.5,155.79 crores.
K alaignar Housing Schemes for converting 21 lakh huts into concrete houses in a period of 6 years.

Pension for Pressmen increased from Rs.4000 to Rs.5000 and their family pension increased from Rs.2000 to Rs.2500.

First World Classical Tamil Conference held at Coimbatore in June 2010.

119 new Courts have been opened; Rs. 302 crores allocated for providing infrastructural facilities in the Courts.

Action has been taken to reduce the pendency of cases, by establishing Evening and Holiday Courts, as per the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission.

Anna Technical University at Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli established.

Rs. 331 crores allocated for filling 11,307 teacher vacancies and 648 non-teacher vacancies in Government-Aided Minorities Schools.

Equitable Education being implemented.

One Man Commission has been appointed for fixing the fee structure in private schools.

The cradle baby scheme

Thalikkuthngam

AmmaUnavagam

Amma Scheme

Thai Scheme

Amma Salt

Amma Cement

Amma water

Amma Laptop

Amma Mobile

Amma Pharmacies

Ammamixi and Grinder

Amma Seeds

Uzhavar scheme

Amma vegetable shop

Amma Call Centre

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RESERVATION IN INDIA

Introduction

The age-old caste system of India is responsible for the origination of the reservation system in the country.

In simple terms, it is about facilitating access to seats in the government jobs, educational institutions, and even legislatures to certain sections of the population.

These sections have faced historical injustice due to their caste identity.

As a quota based affirmative action, the reservation can also be seen as positive discrimination.

In India, it is governed by government policies backed by the Indian Constitution.

Historical Background

William Hunter and Jyotirao Phule in 1882 originally conceived the idea of cast-based reservation system.

The reservation system that exists today, in its true sense, was introduced in 1933 when British Prime-Minister Ramsay Macdonald presented the “Communal Award”.

After long negotiations, Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar signed the “Poona Pact”, where it was decided that there would be a single Hindu electorate with certain reservations in it.

After independence, initially reservations were provided only for SCs and STs.

OBCs were included in the ambit of reservation in 1991 on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

Mandal Commission

- In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 340 of the Constitution, the President appointed a backward class commission in December 1978 under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal.

- The commission was formed to determine the criteria for defining India’s “Socially and educationally backward classes” and to recommend steps to be taken for the advancement of those classes.

- The Mandal Commission concluded that India’s population consisted of approximately 52 percent OBCs, therefore 27% government jobs should be reserved for them. The commission has developed eleven indicators of social, educational, and economic backwardness.
Apart from identifying backward classes among Hindus, the Commission has also identified backward classes among non-Hindus (e.g., Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, and Buddhists.

- It has generated an all-India other backward classes (OBC) list of 3,743 castes and a more underprivileged “depressed backward classes” list of 2,108 castes.

**Indra Sawhney Case of 1992**

In the Indra Sawhney Case of 1992, the Supreme Court while upholding the 27 percent quota for backward classes, struck down the government notification reserving 10% government jobs for economically backward classes among the higher castes.

Supreme court in the same case also upheld the principle that the combined reservation beneficiaries should not exceed 50 percent of India’s population.

The concept of “Creamy layer” also gained currency through this judgment and provision that reservation for backward classes should be confined to initial appointments only and not extend to promotions.

Recently, the **Constitutional (103rd Amendment) Act of 2019 has provided 10% reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for the “Economically backward” in the unreserved category.**

The Act amends Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution by adding clauses empowering the government to provide reservation on the basis of economic backwardness.

This 10% economic reservation is over and above the 50% reservation cap.

**Reservation in India is a government policy, backed by the India Constitution (by means of various amendments)**

**Constitutional Provisions Governing Reservation in India**

Part XVI deals with reservation of SC and ST in Central and State legislatures.

Article 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution enabled the State and Central Governments to reserve seats in government services for the members of the SC and ST.

The Constitution was amended by the Constitution (77th Amendment) act, 1995 and a new clause (14A) was inserted in Article 16 to enable the government to provide reservation in promotion.

Later, clause (14A) was modified by the Constitution (85th amendment) Act, 2001 to provide consequential seniority to SC and ST candidates promoted by giving reservation.
Constitutional 81st Amendment Act, 2000 inserted Article 16 (4B) which enables the state to fill the unfilled vacancies of a year which are reserved for SCs/STs in the succeeding year, thereby nullifying the ceiling of fifty percent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year.

Article 330 and 332 provides for specific representation through reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Parliament and in the State Legislative Assemblies respectively.

Article 243D provides reservation of seats for SCs and STs in every Panchayat.

Article 243T provides reservation of seats for SCs and STs in every Municipality.

Article 335 of the constitution says that the claims of STs and STs shall be taken into consideration constitutently with the maintenance of efficacy of the administration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservation category</th>
<th>Reservation (%)</th>
<th>Quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBC</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>59.50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC/ST Reservation

The objective of providing reservations to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) in services is not only to give jobs to some persons belonging to these communities.

It basically aims at empowering the man ensuring their participation in the decision-making process of the State.

Besides, the state is also keen to end practices such as untouchability.

Scheduled Castes (SC) are given 15% quota in jobs/higher educational institutions while Schedule Tribes (ST) are given 7.5% quota in jobs/higher educational institutions.

Reservation is provided not only with respect to direct recruitment but also with respect to promotions for SC/ST category (Article 16 (4A)).

There is no concept of “Creamy layer” with respect to SC/ST reservation. This means that irrespective of the income status or the government posts held by the parents, children of SC/ST parents will get SC/ST Reservation.
OBC Reservation

- Reservation for Other Backwards Classes (OBC) was introduced based on the Mandal Commission Report (1991).
- The quota for OBCs is 27% in government jobs and higher educational institutions.
- However, there is a *concept of “creamy layer”* with respect to the OBC reservation. Only those from OBC who come under Non-Creamy Layer would get OBC reservation.
- The creamy layer concept brings income and social status as parameters to exclude some of the privileged members of OBC from the extent reservation.
- This concept also keeps a check to ensure that the benefit so reservation do not get extended to subsequent generations.

EWS Reservation (10% quota)

The Central Government of India recently introduced EWS Reservation. 10% quota is provided for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) among General Category candidates in government jobs and educational institutions. This is done by adding clauses for the same in the Indian Constitution (*103rd Constitution Amendment Act, 2019*).

**Definition of Economically Weaker Section:**

- Annual household income below Rs 8 lakh
- Agriculture land below 5 acres
- Residential house below 1000 sqft
- Residential plot below 200 yards in non-notified municipality area

**10 percent reservation for general category: Who all will benefit?**

According to government sources, this 10 percent reservation will apply for all communities and caste is not going to be a criterion for eligibility.

The Narendra Modi government’s decision to provide 10 percent reservation to economically backward’ upper castes is for all those communities/classes that do not come under the 50 percent quota as mandated by the Supreme Court. The 50 percent cap was set up in a 1992 judgment of the Supreme Court in the Indira Sawhney case.

According to government sources, this 10 percent reservation will apply for all communities, and caste is not going to be a criterion for eligibility. The quota will be applicable to economically
backwards among Hindus, Muslims and Christians. This means that this new quota won’t affect the reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs.

So far Scheduled castes, who constitute 20 percent of the entire population in India, corner 15 percent reservation in the government sector. Scheduled Tribes, who constitute 9 percent of the population, are provided with 7.5 percent reservation while communities in the Other Backward Caste corner the lion’s share of 27 percent reservation.

Together, SCs, STs and OBCs, who constitute about 70 percent of the population, are provided with 49.5 percent reservation in the government sector. It is the rest 30 percent or 39 crore, who fall under the general category, which will be eligible to avail the 10 percent reservation announced by the Centre.

Maharashtra accounts for maximum OBCs with 261 communities, while Karnataka has the most number of SCs at 101. With 62 different Scheduled Tribe communities, Odisha has the maximum number of STs.

**Gujarat becomes first state to implement 10 percent quota for EWS in general category.**

Gujarat Chief Minister Vijay Rupani has announced that his government will implement the 10 percent reservation for economically weaker sections of the general category with immediate effect. The decision comes just a day after president Ram Nath Kovind gave his assent to the Constitutional amendment.
SOCIAL JUSTICE

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 clavation 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.
• Blacks were discouraged and kept aside as knowledge less. This situation continued for many centuries and factualised against the black community.

In India

• 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.
• 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 endeavour 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 in calculated and socialized along different phases of civilization from which inequalities surfaced in the society.

**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.
- Ides 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.

**European vs Indian Society**

- 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 Purushasukta 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.
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 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.

Need of special privileges

- If poor children were not provided with adequate education and proper health care, we are raising hue and cry.
- We give our voice for justice. First we should understand that if person is treated with great respect on the basis of his caste, language or race, we may not tolerate the reputation.
- 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.
- 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

- 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 filed in order to establish Justice.
- 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.
• 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Merit Vs Reservation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**John Rawls Theory of Justice**

• John Rawls is considered as one of the finest political philosophers of 20th century. He development the theory of Justice based on the paradigm called Justice as Fairness.
• His framework treats all personal attributes as being morally arbitrary, therefore Justice for him demands equality. For him ‘all social values including liberty, opportunity, income, wealth, self-respects are to be distributed equally.

Rawls argues that if we do not know where we will be and what options would be available for us in the future society, we will most likely support a decision on the rules and organizations of that future society which would be fair for all members. When we are quite uncertain about our future, we like to facilitate an order in which all members would get a fair deal.

This moment Rawls describes as thinking under a ‘Veil of Ignorance’, We are ignorant about our possible position and status in society, each person would decide the way they
generally do – trying to have optimum self interest in the new society. But surprisingly no one knows exactly who he/she would be and what is going to benefit him/her.

**Do you know?**

- Migrated people are also having certain rights in the alien nations.
- Refugees, migrated and exiled are also exercising vital rights.
- The member nations of UN recognized those vital rights.

**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.

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.

**Economic Equality**

Economic equality can be identified by individual’s income and the value of property, he posses in a society. Otherwise, the gap between rich people community and poor may indicate the status of economic equality.

“Humans respected on the basis of caste which he belongs to, is barbarian and anti-human thinking”, exclaimed E.V.Ramaswamy alias Periyar in Tamil Nadu. 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 starts people are permitted to work only in the clerical and other benefitless 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.

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 of 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.

Greek philosopher Plato and his disciples often debate and discuss about justice and its practices. Discourses and teachings or Socrates consists of anti-justice people and their impact in the society. Justice and fairness may do only good things in a society. If justice do favour for certain individuals, that may not be considered and called as justice.

Justice is all about the entire development and advancement of a society. Fair justice is applicable to all the people in a society, claimed Socrates. We may infer from the above said arguments that reservation is the fair justice provided to the people, who were hitherto discriminated and exploited.

**Proportional Justice**

The social justice provided by our Indian constitution to the depressed and downtrodden communities is a helping hand for their development and advancement.

Caste hierarchy is the primary reason for inequality in our nation. Hence on the basis of the caste hierarchy, social justice has to be maintained / must be maintained. In categorization, we are having backward caste, most backward caste, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe for whom; governments’ policies are distributed accordingly.
**Discrimination – Social Basis Theory**

What discrimination means is that out grouping their own members from the membership of their group or ban their members from accessing natural resources. Indeed, wealth is an important matter.

Empirical studies confirm that persons with a low sense of social recognition display more out-group devaluation and group-focused enmity based on an ideology of human inequality.

**Affirmative Action**

The principle of affirmative action is to promote societal equality through the preferential treatment of socially and economically disadvantaged people.

Often, these people are disadvantaged for historical reasons, such as oppression or slavery. Support for affirmative action has sought to achieve a range of goals, bridging inequalities in employment and pay; increasing access to education; enriching state, institutional, and professional leadership with the full spectrum of society; redressing apparent past wrongs, harms, or hindrances and in particular addressing the apparent social imbalance left in the wake of slavery and slave laws.

For example, a 2017 study found that affirmative action in the United States of America “there is an increase in the share of black employees over time: in 5 years after an establishment is first regulated.”

- First Commission for backward community was established on 1953.
- Kaka Kalelkar was the first head of this Commission in Independent India.
GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

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. In the last five lessons, you have learnt about various geographical characteristics of our country. In this lesson and those that follow, we shall learn about the geography of Tamil Nadu. You will get to know about the etymology, history of formation, location, size, physical divisions, rivers, climate, soil and natural vegetation of Tamil Nadu in this chapter. 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 Adhiyaman 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 southernmost 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 southeast 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Districts</td>
<td>35 (32+3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue Divisions</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>Taluks</td>
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<td>Firkas</td>
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<td>Revenue Villages</td>
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<td>Municipalities</td>
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<td>Panchayat Unions (Blocks)</td>
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<td>561</td>
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<td>Village Panchayats</td>
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<td>Lok Sabha Constituencies</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly Constituencies</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** maps of india.com 2019

**Activity**

- Find out the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu with the help of a map.
- Group the districts of Tamil Nadu which share their boundary with the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala separately.

**Physiographic Divisions**

We have learnt about endogenetic and exogeniec processes in 9th std. Have you ever thought what kind of landforms on which you live? Have you ever noticed the landscapes, you come across while travelling from one place to another? Have you ever wondered how these landforms were formed? Let’s see the major physical features of Tamil Nadu and their characteristics. 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 high eroded 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 Nilgiris 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 Nilgiris, 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 metre height. Doddabetta is the highest peak (2,637 metres) 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 shrublands have been disturbed or destroyed by extensive tea plantations and cattle grazing.

**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 foothills of this 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 Mala hills located in the southwestern 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 northeast and Varusanadu and Andipatti hills in the southeast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peaks in Western Ghats</th>
<th>Height(m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doddabetta</td>
<td>2,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukkuruthi</td>
<td>2,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vembadisolai</td>
<td>2,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perumalmalai</td>
<td>2,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottaimtalai</td>
<td>2,01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 Wildlife 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 Parvatham, 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.

**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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peaks in Eastern Ghats</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shervarayan temple</td>
<td>1,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazhamalai</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urgamalai</td>
<td>1,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuttirayan</td>
<td>1,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muganur</td>
<td>1,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valsamalai</td>
<td>1,034</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Hills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>Maruthamalai, Velliangiri and Anaimalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmapuri</td>
<td>Th eertha malai, Chitteri and Vathalmalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindigul</td>
<td>Pazhamalai and Kodaikanal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erode</td>
<td>Chenni hills and Sivan hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vellore</td>
<td>Javadhu, Yelagiri and Rathinamalai hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namakkal</td>
<td>Kolli hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>Servarayan, Kanjamalai and Chalk hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villupuram</td>
<td>Kalvarayan and Gingee hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perambalur</td>
<td>Pachaimalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanyakumari</td>
<td>Marunthuvazhmalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirunelveli</td>
<td>Mahendragiri and Agasthiyamalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nilgiris</td>
<td>Nilgiri hills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 silveroak estates 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 northwestern 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 inland 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.

**Bleaches**

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. Thereafter, 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 Tamil Nadu. 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 southeasterly 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).

**Vaigai**

Vaigai river rises from the eastern slopes of the Varusanadu hills of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. 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 Tank and some other small tanks. The surplus water from the tanks is finally discharged into Palk Strait 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 hills on 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 Thoothukudi and 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**

You have already learnt that 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 sunrays, 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°C to 43°C and the annual rainfall is 958.5 mm.

While the east coast experiences tropical maritime climate, the western region of the state enjoys the mountainous climate. This climate prevails over the Blue Mountains, Anaimalai and the Kodaikanal hills. Thick 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. Th migration of vertical sun’s rays leads to the formation of different seasons in Tamil Nadu as follows.

**Winter Season**

During January and February, the vertical rays of the sun fall between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator. Hence, Tamil Nadu 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 Tamil Nadu 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.
Southwest 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 southwest 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.

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 northeast 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.

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 fertile as they are rich in minerals such as 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.

**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 ironwood, panasa, java plum/jamun, jack, kindal, ayani and crape myrtle. The semievergreen type of forest in the state is found over the regions of subtropical 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.

**Montane Temperate Forest**

It is found in sheltered valleys of Anaimalai, Nilgiris and Palani hills over a 1000 metres altitude. They are known as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest Type</th>
<th>Area(sq.km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reserved Forest</td>
<td>19,459</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protected Forest</td>
<td>1,782</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unclassified Forest</td>
<td>1,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Tamil Nadu statistical Handbook - 2016*
‘Sholas’. The trees in this forest are evergreen and usually short. Nilgiri champa, wights litsea 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 tongue, axlewood 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 over sea 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 pivot etc. 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.

**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, Virudhunagar and some parts of interior districts.

**Districts with prominent forest cover in Tamil Nadu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Area (sq km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dharmapuri</td>
<td>3,280</td>
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<td>Coimbatore</td>
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<td>Vellore</td>
<td>1,857</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Nilgiris</td>
<td>1,583</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dindigul</td>
<td>1,662</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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 the every individual to strive towards achieving this goal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Wildlife Sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>The Nilgiris</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Munduthurai Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Tirunelveli</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Nagapattinam</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Tirunelveli</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vallanadu Black Buck Sanctuary</td>
<td>Thoothukudi</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Virudhunagar</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Kanyakumari</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Erode</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Theni and Madurai</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary - Block A and Block B</td>
<td>Thanjavur and Tiruvarur Nagapattinam</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kodaikanal Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Dindigul and Theni</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Gangaikondan Spotted Deer Sanctuary</td>
<td>Tirunelveli</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nellai Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
<td>Tirunelveli</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.No</td>
<td>Bird Sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Year of Establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vettangudi Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Sivaganga</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Tiruvaltur</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Karikili Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Kancheepuram</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kanjurankulam Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Ramanathapuram</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chitrangudi Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Ramanathapuram</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Koozhankulam-Kadankulam Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Tirunelveli</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vellodie Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Erode</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Kancheepuram</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Udayamarthandapuram Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Tiruvur</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Melasivanur-Keelanganur Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Ramanathapuram</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vaduvoor Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Tiruvur</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karaivetti Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Ariyalur</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Theerthangal Bird Sanctuary</td>
<td>Ramanathapuram</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sakkarakottai Tank Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Ramanathapuram</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ossasedu Lake Birds Sanctuary</td>
<td>Villupuram</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACHIEVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU IN VARIOUS FIELDS

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 banana and coconut**, second in rubber and cashew nut, third in pepper and fourth in sugarcane.

Area of Cultivation

- 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.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Position of Tamil Nadu at National Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumbu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Oilseeds</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse cereals</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pulses</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 eco friendly 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 “**YarnBowl**” 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, Maharastra etc. Yarn is also exported to China, Bangladesh etc.
• Tirupur known as **“Knitting City”** is the exporter of garments worth USD 3 Billion.
• Karus 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 cloth market in South India for both retail and wholesale ready-mades.

**Leather**

• Tamil Nadu accounts for 30 per cent of leather exports and about 70 percent 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 nicknamed 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.

Fireworks

- The town of Sivakasi is a leader in the areas of printing, fireworks, and safety matches.
- It was fondly called a “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.

Sivakasi – A fireworks manufacturing hub

- Sivakasi is a town in Virudhunagar District of Tamilnadu.
- World renowned for firework Production.

Other

- 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, Virudhunagar, 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 producers 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).

• 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>26,865 MW</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>18,641 MW</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>17,289 MW</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telungana</td>
<td>12,691 MW</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>4,141 MW</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79,627 MW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


• 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Existing Installed Capacity (2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kudankulam</td>
<td>1834 MW (2 x 917)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalpakkam</td>
<td>470 MW (2 x 235)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**Hydel Energy**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>Total Capacity (MW) 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1590.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1317.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1159.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1073.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>976.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Million Units</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thermal</td>
<td>13304</td>
<td>49.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>2203</td>
<td>8.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Source</td>
<td>Capacity (MW)</td>
<td>Share (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (Wind, Solar)</td>
<td>10,372</td>
<td>38.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26,865</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Solar Energy**

- Tamil Nadu tops in power generation among the southern States 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 off shore 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, Nationalized 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 Rs.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 Rs.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 where as this ratio is 77.5% at the national level.
Education

a. 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%.

• 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, foot-wear, scholarship, laptop etc.

b. 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.

Gross Enrolment Rate %

• 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 products 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 and 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 sub-centres.
• As of March 2015, the State had 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.

**a. 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.

**b. Rail**

• Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, Headquartered at Chennai.

• Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of 6,693 km and there are 690 railway stations in the state.

• 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.

**c. 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,

  1. Coimbatore International Airport
  2. Madurai International Airport and
  3. 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.

d. Ports

• Tamil Nadu has three major ports; one each at Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin as well as 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

a. Unemployment

• National average of unemployment rate stands at 50 and Tamil Nadu ranks 22\textsuperscript{nd} with unemployment rate of 42 per 1000.
• There are different kinds of unemployment with different economic implications.

b. Poverty

• 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, beggers and rag pickers. Development is meaningless as long as the above eyesore continues.


<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>72138958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>36158871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35980087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude birth rate (per thousand)</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude death rate (per thousand)</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth Rate (per thousand)</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts with Highest Population</td>
<td>(Chennai, Kancheepuram, Vellore and Thiruvallur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts with Lowest Population</td>
<td>(Perambalur, The Nilgiris, Ariyalur and Theni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Density (per sq. km)</td>
<td>555 (2011), 480 (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Density</td>
<td>Chennai (26903); Kanyakumari (1106)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Density</td>
<td>The Nilgiris (288); Thiruchirappalli (602)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio (per 1000 males)</td>
<td>995 females (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>987 females (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District with Highest Sex Ratio</td>
<td>The Nilgiris (1041 females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thanjavur (1031 females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District with Lowest Sex Ratio</td>
<td>Theni (900 females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dharmapuri (946 females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)</td>
<td>946 female children (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District with Highest Child Sex Ratio</td>
<td>The Nilgiris (985); Kanyakumari (964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District with Lowes Child Sex Ratio</td>
<td>Cuddalore (896); Ariyalur (897)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>80.33% (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73.45% (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Literacy</td>
<td>86.81% (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82.33% (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Literacy</td>
<td>73.86% (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64.55% (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District with Highest Literacy</td>
<td>Kanyakumari (92.14%); Chennai (90.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District with Lowest Literacy</td>
<td>Dharmapuri (64.71%); Ariyalur 971.99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
s-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 Block chain, AI(Artificial intelligence), IoT, Drones, Data Analytics, AR/VR, etc.

Objective

- To be the Chief Technology and Innovation Organisation for the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- 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.
- Transformation of the business of Government to make the experience quick and pleasant for all stakeholders.
- 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.
- Handholding and supporting Government Department and Agencies in meeting their information Technology needs.
- Identifying the common service needs of various Government Departments and providing a cost effective and efficient solution.
- 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.
- 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.
- Capacity Building of all Government employees at all levels in Information Technology to enable efficiency in Governance.
- Organize workshops, seminars, conferences on e-Governance.
• Publish research papers, journals, workshop proceedings, newsletters etc. at National and International forums.

**Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency**

Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA), as a State Nodal Agency has been formed to support and drive all e-Governance initiative of the Government of Tamil Nadu. TNeGA is implementing various e-Governance projects with the objective of making all Government services, wherever feasible and accessible to the common man in an efficient and transparent manner.

**Fulfill the Vision**

Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency aims to fulfill the Vision, Through use of Information Technology in Governance and delivery of services to public at their doorsteps. This e-Governance Agency was formed under the Information Technology Department, Government of Tamil Nadu to function as an intrinsic arm of the Government with a mandate to drive e-Governance in the State. This agency has been registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Act. The Policy is to achieve the vision of integrated service delivery to the Citizen at the nearest location at an affordable cost. The achieve this, a simple front end delivery mechanism, a robust back-end computerization, connectivity with adequate bandwidth (TNSWAN) and support infrastructure (SDC, SSDG, State Portal and other stakeholders) along with the application software integrated with the required MIS is absolutely necessary.

**Accessible Delivery Channels**

Tamil Nadu shall harness Information Communication Technology continuously and continually evolve the e-Governance. The services are delivered to the citizens through convenient and easily accessible delivery channels / web enabled media, ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability at affordable costs and to make all citizens an integral part of the ever growing knowledge society and accomplish quality living.

**National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)**

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) envisions mechanism to reach the service delivery to the Citizens. Tamil Nadu, even before the formulation of NeGP, has implemented many e-Governance Projects especially in the land Records, Registration, Transport departments etc. Tamil Nadu has in fact progressively aligned its entire e-Governance plan in consonance with NeGP, ever since its formulation in Many 2006 by the Government of India.

**Common Service Centres**

TNeGA has implemented G2C projects such as e-District, Common Service Centres (CSCs) / e-Sevai Centres in Rural and Urban areas, Capacity Building (CB) in Information and
Tamil Nadu e-Governance Policy

About:

Tamil Nadu Government launched an e-governance policy that would enable public, government and commercial establishments get all its services through digital mode.

Aim:

The policy aims to provide all government services through digital mode and also through common service centres and mobile applications under the Government’s Vision 2023 plan.

Features:

Chief Minister K. Palaniswamy released the e-Governance policy 2017 booklet. The Vision 2023 document was released by the late Chief Minister J Jayalalithaa in March 2012 aiming to make the State ‘numero uno’ in the country and set a target of 11 per cent growth in GSDP by 2023.

- The e-Governance policy would also have guidelines to provide a ‘comprehensive IT infrastructure’ for the digital initiatives taken by the government.
- Noting that the drive would enhance integration of various government departments, it claimed this move would result in increase in production and reduce expenses on computer maintenance.

Establishing an integrated environment for delivering seamless

- Government to Citizens (GSC)
- Government to Employee (GSE)
- Government to Government (G2G) and
- Government to Business (GSB)

In a cost-effective manner, besides increasing productivity levels within government are some of the key objectives of the policy.

State-level apex committee

State-level apex committee for e-Governance headed by the Chief Secretary would be formed for periodic review of the implementation of the policy and would provide necessary guidelines for its implementation.

‘Considering the mobile phone penetration among the people, all departments would ensure that their applications are compatible to mobile access and utilize the common mobile
infrastructure provided by Government of India and the State Government like Mobile Service Delivery Gateway (MSDG) etc. Mobile applications will be developed in English and Tamil Language using open standards, to the extent possible. The State Portal and Government Departmental Portals will be made ‘mobile compliant’ in due course,’ the policy said.

The policy made it clear that the departments would ensure use of Open Source and Open Standard technologies for software development, unless the use of proprietary technology is unavoidable. This would enable respective departments to prevent vendor lock-in, unnecessary cost on user licences and long-term cost liabilities.

**Project Management Information System**

The policy also envisaged setting up of Knowledge Management Facility that would maintain Project Management Information System (PMIS) related to e-Governance projects in the State. Public Private Partnership would be encouraged in e-Governance projects in the State to the extent possible. Social media will be leveraged to increase the awareness on delivery of services to citizens.

To promote paperless office and to increase the efficiency of office work, e-Office Application will be implemented in all government offices throughout the State. Steps will be taken to ensure that Government files/documents/records are made available in digitized form and are easily accessible to those authorized for access. To enable proper identification and authentication of electronic transactions, use of digital signatures / e-Sign facility for online processing would be encouraged.

State Resident Data Hub (SRDH), an integrated framework which provides a unique centralized database of citizens with Aadhaar linkage would be integrated with all e-Governance applications wherever possible. The State would also come up with a framework for using Aadhaar for the State government schemes, the policy said.

**Government Allocation :**

The policy has a provision for the government to allocate 0.5 per cent of the total funds in a financial year for the digital initiatives and later increase it to three per cent in the next five years in a phased manner.