



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group I, II & IIA Prelims Exam
Subject : History, Culture, Heritage and Socio-Political Movements in Tamil Nadu
Topic : **Socio-Political movements in Tamil Nadu**

© Copyright

The Department of Employment and Training has prepared the TNPSC Group-I, II & IIA Preliminary study material in the form of e-content for the benefit of Competitive Exam aspirants and it is being uploaded in this Virtual Learning Portal. This e-content study material is the sole property of the Department of Employment and Training. No one (either an individual or an institution) is allowed to make copy or reproduce the matter in any form. The trespassers will be prosecuted under the Indian Copyright Act.

It is a cost-free service provided to the job seekers who are preparing for the Competitive Exams.

Commissioner,
Department of Employment and Training

Socio-Political movements in Tamil Nadu

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

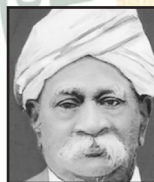
Party. The other news paper which supported the Justice Party was Dravidan (in Tamil). Besides, the Justice Party organized a series of public meetings, conferences, lectures to popularise Non-Brahmin movement. Similarly, the Justice Party formed District Associations, the Non-Brahmin Youth League.

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 Thiagaraya 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.

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.

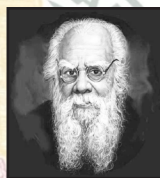
End of Justice Party Rule

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 Perarinar 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 propagated 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.

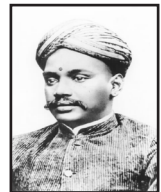
In 1937 election, the Justice Party was defeated and its decline became inevitable. At Salem conference of 1944, the name of Justice Party was changed as 'Dravidar Kazhagam'. Periyar's ambitions were fulfilled by DMK and AIADMK.

Freedom Fighters in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu played a remarkable part in the struggle for freedom in India. The great leaders like Puli thevar, Kattabomman, Maruthu brothers, Velu Thambi played major role in the revolt. They were all noted for their patriotism, courage, self respect and sacrifice. During the British rule, the great leaders, poets and the social reformers like G.Subramania Iyer, V.O.chidambaram Pillai, Subramanya Baharathi, C.Rajagopalachari, Periyar E.V.Ramasamy, Thiruppur Kumaran, K.Kamaraj and many others had contributed a lot towards the success of our freedom struggle.

V.O.Chidambaram Pillai

V. O. Chidambaram Pillai is remembered by the Tamils as SekkiluttaSemmal, Kappalotiya Tamizhan. He was born in Ottapidaram on September 5, 1872. He started his career as a lawyer at Tirunelveli.



He encouraged the formation of Trade Guilds and Worker's Association. He was the founder of the Swadesi Dharma Sanga Weaving Association and Swadesi Co-operative Stores at Tuticorin. He Colombo. The Partition of Bengal in 1905 had drawn him into politics.

He organized Coral mill Strike in the town near the sea shore that resulted in the increase of workers' wages and reduction of working hours. In 1907, he attended the Congress sessions held at Surat; where the Congress split into Moderates and Extremists. He followed the militant leader Bala Gangadhar Tilak and preached his philosophy. Charged with sedition, he was sentenced to forty years of imprisonment. His right leg was chained and he was used as a bullock in pulling the oil press (chekku).

Subramaniya Siva

Subramaniya Siva was born in Vathalagdundu in Dindugal district. He was a freedom fighter and a creative writer. He was arrested many times between 1908 and 1922 for his anti-imperialist activities. While serving his last prison term, he was affected by leprosy and was ordered to be shifted to Salem jail. When Siva was unable to walk due to the severity of disease, the British Government enacted a law for Siva, stating that leprosy patient should not travel by rail. As a result of this, Subramaniya Siva travelled the whole length of Madras province on foot though his whole body was covered with sores. Then he eventually died of the disease on 23rd July 1925.



Subramanya Bharathiyar



Subramanya Bharathi was born on Dec. 11, 1882 at Ettayapuram in Tirunelveli District. He worked as Tamil Teacher in 1904 at Madurai. He also served as Assistant

Editor of Swadeshimithran in 1904. In 1907, he became the editor of the Tamil weekly 'India'. At the same time he also edited the English newspaper 'Bala Bharatham'.

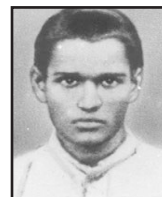
In Madras, in 1908, he organized a huge public meeting to celebrate 'Swaraj Day'. His poems 'Vande Matharam', 'Achamillai, Achamillai', 'Enthaiyum, Thayum' Jaya Bharatham were printed and distributed free to Tamil people.

In 1908, he gave evidence in the case which had been instituted by the British against 'Kappalotiya Thamizhan', V.O.Chidambaram Pillai. Hence, British ordered to arrest Bharathi. Faced with the prospect of arrest, Bharathi escaped to Pondicherry which was under the French rule. From there he edited and published the dailies weekly and monthly. But the British banned them in India in 1909.

After the World War I, Bharathi entered British India near Cuddalore in November 1918. He was arrested and released after the three weeks in custody. Today, more than 90 years later Subramanya Bharathi stands an undying symbol not only of a vibrant Tamil nationalism but also of the unity that is India.

Vanchinathan

Vanchinathan was under the service of the State of Travancore. The activities of the extremists greatly alarmed the British. The collector, Ashe, shot down and killed four persons in Thirunelveli. So Vanchinathan wanted to take revenge against the Collector. He secretly went to Maniyachi Railway Station and shot dead Ashe on 17th



June 1911, and he himself committed suicide. A letter was found in his pocket describing that the act of murder of collector Ashe was the first rehearsal to assassinate King George V who was expected to Madras.

Thiruppur Kumaran



Thiruppur Kumaran was born on 1904, in Chennaimalai, Erode District in Tamilnadu. He was a great holding the flag of the Indian Nationalists. Kumaran is revered as a martyr in Tamil Nadu, as is known by

the epithet Kodi Kaththa Kumaran. The government has erected his statue in a park near the railway station in Thiruppur.

S.Satyamurti



Satyamurti was a politician and patriot. He was the political mentor of K.Kamaraj. Rajagopalachari nominated Satyamurti to succeed him as the President of the Indian

National Congress in Tamil Nadu in 1930. He served as Mayor of Madras in 1939, leading a campaign to restore public education, improved water supply and improve the life of the citizens.

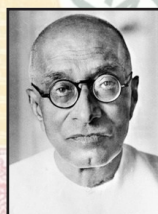
S.Satyamurti was born in Tirumayyam, Madras presidency on August 19, 1887. He started practising as an advocate prior to his initiation in the National Movement. He plunged into politica at an early age and eventually emerging as one of the foremost protest the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and the Rowlatt Act.

When Satyamurti became the Mayor of Madras in 1939, the city was in the grip of an acute water scarcity and it was left to him to

impress upon the British Governor for building Reservoir in poondi about 50 kms west of the city to augment the water supply position. The reservoir was commissioned by Kamaraj and named it as Satayamurti Sahar. To honour this great man, the Headquarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee was named after him as, Satyamurti Bhavan.

He participated in the Swadeshi Movement and Quit India Movement and imprisoned for several times. He was a highly regarded politician of rate abilities, who had dedicated his life to bring freedom and justice to the people. He passed away on 28th March 1943.

C.Rajagopalachari



National Congress and participated in the Calcutta session in 1906. He became the staunch follower of Gandhiji. He participated in the Surat session in 1907. In 1930, he broke the salt laws at Vedaranyam.

He started his March to Vedaranyam from Thiruchirapalli with hundreds of volunteers to break salt laws. He won the 1937 provincial elections and became the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency. During his administration he introduced Prohibition, passed several laws to uplift Adi Dravidar and other depressed classes. He also made Hindi as compulsory subject but it was opposed by Periyar EVR. He resigned his Chief Ministership in 1939 in protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the Second World war by the British Government without their consent.

He became the first Indian Governor General of free India. In 1952 he formed the ministry in Tamilnadu. During that time

ministry he introduced 'Kula Kalvi Thittam'. But it was opposed by Kamaraj and Periyar EVR and at last Rajaji resigned from Chief Ministership in 1954. Later he resigned from Congress and founded Swatantra party in 1959. Rajaji wrote many books. He wrote Sakkravarthi Thirumagal, Vyassar Virundu and commentaries on Gita and Upanisad. In 1955, he was awarded 'Bharat Ratna'. He died on Dec 25, 1972. He was often referred as 'Chanakya' for his diplomatic skills.

K.Kamaraj

Kamaraj was born on July 15th 1903 at Virudupatti now known as taking part in Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924. He enrolled himself as a full time worker of the Congress party in 1929.



When Gandhiji announced Salt Sathyagraha he participated in the Vedaranyam march along with C.Rajagopalachari in 1930. He was arrested and imprisoned for two years in Alipore jail. As a result of Gandhi Irwin Pact of 1931 he was released.

In 1940, he went to Wardha to meet Gandhiji to get approval for the list of Sathyagrahis. But he was arrested and sent to Vellore jail. Because of his active participation in Quit India Movement in 1942 he was arrested and sentenced to three years in the Amaravathi prison. He hoisted the Indian National flag in Satyamurti's house in 1947.

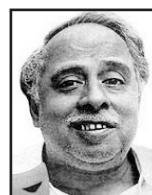
He served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for nine years and introduced various welfare measures like opening of new schools, free education, mid-day meals scheme, construction of dams and canals to Make, as he

made Lal Bahadur Sastri as the Prime minister of India in 1964 and Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1966 after the death of Sastri. He died on October 2nd 1975. Kamaraj was famous for his policy known as 'K' Plan. He was affectionately called by the people as 'Perum Thalaivar' means 'Great Leader'.

Thus Tamil Nadu played a vital role in the freedom struggle of our Country.

C.N.Annadurai

C.N.Annadurai, who was affectionately called as 'Peraringnar Anna' by the people of Tamil Nadu was born on 15th September, 1909 at Kancheepuram. He had his M.A., in the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. He was the founder of the "Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam".



Anna's inception into politics was through the Justice Party. The desire to work for social cause made him to join the Justice Party. Anna chose the Justice Party to work for the establishment of a casteless and classless society.

Anna was a good orator. He was recognised as one of the foremost speakers of those days. When Anna joined the Justice Party he had the privilege of working under the leadership of Periyar E.V.Ramasamy. The party provided the right platform for him and so he joined the self respect movement which was started for the elimination of social inequalities.

In the Anti-Hindi conference organized by Periyar at Kanjeevaram Anna quoted that Hindi could never take the place of Tamil and make any road in well settled Tamil culture.

In the Salem Conference of 1944, Anna

brought a resolution for changing the name of Justice Party as Dravidar Kazhagam and became very close to Periyar. The marriage of Periyar with Maniammali in 1947 gave severe blow to the party men. A new party called Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was formed on 17th September 1949 Anna and principles of the Party. He became the General Secretary of the Party.

In the election of 1967, his Party got victory and Anna became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1967. He introduced the scheme of 1 kg rice for Re.1. Due to financial strain he was not able to promulgate this system all over Tamil Nadu. He also introduced Tamil Language Development Scheme.

In 1967, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced, the first day of Chittirai as Tamil New Year day. Government under the leadership of Anna changed the official name of the state from 'Madras' to 'Tamizhaga Arasu' or 'Tamizhagam'. On 16th April in the Seretariat in Fort St. George, the Chief Minister Anna ceremoniously switched on neon light in the form of State Emblem-a Temple Gopuram, above the words 'Tamizhaga Arasu Talaimai Cheyalagam'. At the same day he announced that the national motto 'satyameva Jayate' would hence for the appear as 'Vaimaye Vellum' and that Sanskrit forms of address Sri/Srimathi/Kumari would replace the Tamil forms of Thiru/Thirumathi/Selvi.

He was conferred Doctorate by Annamalai University in 1968. He passed away on 3rd February 1969.

Contribution of women Leaders for Social reformation

Reformation refers to eradication of some social

practices which are deep rooted in the society for to achieve the above not only men but also women have contributed a lot. Among the women reformers some of them are worth mentioning.

Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy



Tamil Nadu was the forerunner in the transformation of society. In the great cultured heritage of Tamil Nadu there are some black spots often formed and removed. One such a black spot

was 'Devadasi' system. One of the important leaders who fought vigorously against this system was Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy.

Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy was born on 30th July, 1886 in Pudukottai. She was the first woman in India to get a degree in medicine. In 1923 her sister died of cancer. On that day she took a vow to eradicate cancer. So she started Cancer Relief Hospital in 1949. The Cancer Institute at Adyar was started due to her good efforts.

She was not only interested in medicine also in politics and social reforms. She dedicated herself to the cause for removing the cruel practice Devadasi system from Tamil Nadu.

She was personally praised by Gandhiji for her active propaganda against Devadasi system.

Appreciating her role in the agitation against Devadasi system she was nominated to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council in 1929. She was Vehemently supported in her efforts by Thiru.V.Kalyana Sundaranar and Periyar. As a result the Justice party Government enacted a law abolishing Devadasi System.

In 1930, she organized All india Women conference at Pune. She was the President

of Indian Women Association from 1933 to 1947. She also started Avvai Illam and orphanage the Santhome in Madras. (Now at Adyar). Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy, through her dedicated and entering work proved the world, hardwork never fails. She passed away in 1968 at the age of 82.

Dr.S.Dharmambal



Many people became famous not because of wealth, power, education and status but because of their dedication. One such a reformer who proved that service to the people could be done through humanity and goodwill was Dr.S.Dharmambal.

She had the instrict of social service, she studied Siddha medicine and started a hospital in Chennai. Later she entered into the public service Dr.Dharmambal was born at great interest in implementing widow remarriage, intercaste marriage and women education.

She had also great interest in the development of Tamil literature and Tamil music. She participated in the Hindi agitation programme and went to jail many times. Till 1940 the Tamil teachers had no due recognition in the society. They were not paid equal salary like other teachers. So she started an agitation called 'Elavu varam'. As a result the Educational Minister Thiru. Avinasilingam Chettiar announced equal pay to Tamil teachers like other teachers.

To make the students improve their knowledge in Tamil and to score good marks in Tamil "Chennai Manavar Mandram" was established. She was the President of this association for more than 10 years.

Appreciating her service to Tamil language and literature she was conferred the title "Veera Tamilannai". She gave the title "Periyar" to E.V.Ramasamy Naicker and "Ealisai Mannar" to M.K.Thiyagaraja Bagavathar.

The great woman who sacrificed and dedicated her whole life for the Tamil people, Tamil language and Tamil literature was died in 1959 at the age of 69.

Moovalur Ramamirdham

Most of the women revolutionaries of the early twentieth century dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom of our nation. Only a few revolutionaries alone fought for the causes of both freedom and social Moovalur, a village near Mayiladudurai. Hence she was commonly known as Moovalur Ramamirdham Ammaiyar.



She belonged to Isai vellalar caste. In olden days girls belonging to this particular caste were sacrificed to temples to do service to God. Later they were ill-treated and humiliated by the landlords and zamindars in the name of caste.

On seeing this atrocities and cruelties, Moovalur Ramamirdham decided to fight for their emancipation.

She travelled all over the country and spoke about the miseries of her own girls and won the support of many leaders.

She joined the Indian National Party and organized the conference of Isai Vellalar at Mayiladudurai in 1925. This conference was attended by many great leaders like Thiru. Vi.Ka.Periyar. S.Ramanathan and Mayuramani

Chinnaiah Pillai who raised slogans against the cruel practice of Devadhasis. As a result the Government passed "Dr.Muthulakshmi Devadasi Abolition Act".

Along with the social work she actively involved in the National Movement. She inspired women to take part in the National movement on a large scale. With the continuous moral support by Rajaji, Periyar and Thiru. Vi.Ka, she brought awareness against Devadasi system and national awakening among the people of Tamilnadu especially on women.

In her memory, the Government of Tamil Nadu has instituted the "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammal Ninaivu Marriage Assistance scheme"

After seeing her dream become true. She passed away on 27th June 1962.

The tradition bound Tamil society was still clinging to the old values. The widows were still forbidden from participating in auspicious and social functions, In spite of the fact that the Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856. The forward and progressive social policies adopted by the justice Party and the

Self Respect Movement in the 20th century supported by legislative measures, led to the acceptance of the widow remarriage concept in Tamil Nadu. The abolition of sati and the acceptance of an widow remarriage and the steps to prevent child marriages were note worthy landmarks in the history of Tamilnadu.

Caste inequality was another significant shot coming of the Tamil Society. Temple Entry Movement could be cited as a suitable illustration.

Temples were once the monopoly of the upper caste where as the low caste people were denied the right to enter the temple. Many social reformers like E.V.Ramasamy, Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy, Vallalar, Bharathi, Bharathidasan, Moovalur Ramamirthammal, Dr.S.Dharmambal fought for the eradication of these social evils. Thus women also contributed a lot for the social transformation in Tamil Nadu. History will into forget their selfless service.

Political Parties and their schemes in T.N after independence

Political parties in T.N

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

Populist schemes in TN

1967 - 1969

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

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.
- 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.
- “KarunaiIllum” 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 Kanniyakumari.
- 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.
- Community Certificate, Nativity Certificate, Income Certificate on completion of 10th and 12th standards from the year 1999-2000.
- 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.
- 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 unorganisedlabour.
- 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 fly overs 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.
- 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

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

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 Ramamirdham 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 “Varumun Kappom Thittam” 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 “Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam”.
- 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.
- Kalaigarnar 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.
- FirstWorldClassicalTamilConference 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-teachervacanciesinGovernment-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



List of Administrators of Tamil Nadu

List of Governors in Tamil Nadu

1. Governor of Madras Presidency before independence

No.	Name	Took Office	Left Office
1.	George MaCartney	12 February 1785	14 June 1785
2.	Alexander Davidson (acting)	14 June 1785	6 April 1786
3.	Sir Archibald Campbell	6 April 1786	7 February 1789
4.	John Holland (acting)	7 February 1789	13 February 1790
5.	Edward J.Holland (acting)	13 February 1790	20 February 1790
6.	William Meadows	20 February 1790	1 August 1792
7.	Sir Charles Oakeley	1 August 1792	7 September 1794
8.	Baron Hobart	7 September 1794	21 February 1798
9.	George Harris (acting)	21 February 1798	21 August 1798
10.	The 2nd Baron Clive	21 August 1798	30 August 1803
11.	Lord William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck	30 August 1803	11 September 1807
12.	William Petrie (acting)	11 September 1807	24 February 1809
13.	Sir George Barlow, 1st Baronet	24 February 1808	21 May 1813
14.	John Abercromby (acting)	21 May 1813	16 September 1814
15.	Hugh Elliot	16 September 1814	1820
16.	Sir Thomas Munro	1820	10 July 1827
17.	Henry Sullivan Graeme (acting)	10 July 1827	18 October 1827
18.	Stephen Rumbold Lushington	18 October 1827	25 October 1832
19.	Sir Frederick Adam	25 October 1832	4 March 1837

20.	George Edward Russell (acting)	4 March 1837	6 March 1837
21.	The 13th Lord Elphinstone	6 March 1837	24 September 1842
22.	The 8th Marquess of Tweeddale	24 September 1842	23 February 1848
23.	Henry Dickinson (acting)	23 February 1848	7 April 1848
24.	Sir Henry Eldred Pottinger	7 April 1848	24 April 1854
25.	Daniel Eliott (acting)	24 April 1854	28 April 1854
26.	The 3rd Baron Harris	28 April 1854	28 March 1859
27.	Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan	28 March 1859	8 June 1860
28.	William Ambrose Morehead (1st Time) (acting)	8 June 1860	5 July 1860
29.	Sir Henry George Ward	5 July 1860	2 August 1860
30.	William Ambrose Morehead (2nd time) (acting)	4 August 1860	18 February 1861
31.	Sir William Thomas Denison (1st Time)	18 February 1861	26 November 1863
32.	Edward Maltby (acting)	26 November 1863	18 January 1864
33.	Sir William Thomas Denison (2nd time)	18 January 1864	27 March 1866
34.	Francis Napier	27 March 1866	19 February 1872
35.	Alexander John Arbuthnot (acting)	19 February 1872	15 May 1872
36.	Lord Hobart	15 May 1872	29 April 1875
37.	William Rose Robinson (acting)	29 April 1875	23 November 1875
38.	The 3rd Duke of Buckingham and Chandos	23 November 1875	20 December 1880
39.	William Patrick Adam	20 December 1880	24 May 1881
40.	William Huddleston (acting)	24 May 1881	5 November 1881
41.	M.E. Grant Duff	5 November 1881	8 December 1886
42.	The 1st Baron Connemara	8 December 1886	1 December 1890

43.	John Henry Garstin	1 December 1890	23 January 1891
44.	The 3rd Baron Wenlock	23 January 1891	18 March 1896
45.	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock	18 March 1896	28 December 1900
46.	The 2nd Baron Ampthil (1st time)	28 December 1900	30 April 1904
47.	James Thompson (acting)	30 April 1904	13 December 1904
48.	The 2nd Baron Ampthil (2nd time)	13 December 1904	15 February 1906
49.	Sir Gabriel Stokes (acting)	15 February 1906	28 March 1906
50.	Sir Arthur Lawley	28 March 1906	3 November 1911
51.	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael	3 November 1911	30 March 1912
52.	Sirs Murray Hammick (acting)	30 March 1912	30 October 1912
53.	The 1st Baron Pentland	30 October 1912	29 March 1919
54.	Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew	29 March 1919	10 April 1919
55.	The 1st Baron Willingdon	10 April 1919	12 April 1924
56.	Sir Charles George Todhunter (acting)	12 April 1924	14 April 1924
57.	The 2nd Viscount Goschen	14 April 1924	29 June 1929
58.	Sir Norman Edwar Majoribanks (acting)	29 June 1929	11 November 1929
59.	Sir George Frederick Stanley (1st time)	11 November 1929	16 May 1934
60.	Sir Muhammed Usman Sahib Bahadur (acting)	16 May 1934	16 August 1934
61.	Sir Goerge Frederick Stanley (2nd time)	16 August 1934	15 November 1934
62.	Lord Erskine (1st time)	15 November 1934	18 June 1936
63.	Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu (acting)	18 June 1936	1 October 1936
64.	Lord Erskine (2nd time)	1 October 1936	12 March 1940
65.	Arthur Oswald James Hope	12 March 1940	26 February 1946

66.	Sir Henry Foley Knight (acting)	26 February 1946	5 May 1946
67.	Sir Archibald Edward Nye	5 May 1946	15 August 1947

2. Governors of madras presidency

S.No.	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Term
1.	Lieutenant - General Sir Archibald Edward Nye	6 May 1946	7 September 1948	1
2.	Maharaja Sir Krishna Kumarasinhji Bhavsinhji	7 September 1948	12 March 1952	1
3.	Sri Prakasa	12 March 1952	10 December 1956	1
4.	A.J. John, Anaparambil	10 December 1956	30 September 1957	1
5.	Pakala Venkat Rajamannar (acting)	1 October 1957	24 January 1958	1
6.	Bhishnuram Medhi	24 January 1958	4 May 1964	1
7.	Maharaja Sir Jayachamaraja Wodeyar Bahadur	4 May 1964	24 November 1964	1
8.	P. Chandra Reddy (Acting)	24 November 1964	7 December 1965	1
9.	Maharaja Sir Jayachamaraja Wodeyar Bahadur	7 December 1965	28 June 1966	1
10.	Sardar Ujjal Singh (acting till 16 June 1967)	28 June 1966	14 January 1969	1

3. Governors of Tamil Nadu

S.No.	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Term	President who appointed the Governor
1.	Sardar Ujjal Singh	14 January 1969	27 May 1971	1	Zakir Hussain
2.	Kodardas Kalidas Shah	27 May 1971	16 June 1976	1	Varaha Venkata Giri
3.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	16 June 1976	8 April 1977	1	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
4.	P.Govindan Nair (acting)	9 April 1977	27 April 1977	1	
5.	Prabhudas Patwari	27 April 1977	27 October 1980	1	Basappa Danappa Jatti
6.	M.M.Ismail (acting)	27 October 1980	4 November 1980	1	
7.	Sadiq Ali	4 November 1980	3 September 1982	1	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
8.	Sundar Lal Khurana, IAS (Retired)	3 September 1982	17 February 1988	1	Giani Zail Singh
9.	P.C.Alexander, IAS (Retired)	17 February 1988	24 May 1990	1	R.Venkataraman
10.	Surjit Singh Barnala	24 May 1990	15 February 1991	1	R.Venkataraman
11.	Bhishma Narain Singh	15 February 1991	31 May 1993	1	R.Venkataraman
12.	Marri Chenna Reddy	31 May 1993	2 December 1996	1	Shankar Dayal Sharma
13.	Krishan Kant (additional charge)	2 December 1996	25 January 1997	1	
14.	M.Fathima Beevi	25 January 1997	3 July 2001	1	Shankar Dayal Sharma
15.	C.Rangarajan (additional charge)	3 July 2001	18 January 2002	1	
16.	P.S.Ramamohan Rao, IPS (Retired)	18 January 2002	3 November 2004	1	A.P.J.Abdul Kalam
17.	Surjit Singh Barnala	3 November 2004	31 August 2011	2	
18.	Konijeti Rosaiah	31 August 2011	30 August 2016	1	Pratibha Patil
19.	C.Vidyasagar Rao (additional charge)	2 September 2016	6 October 2017	1	Pranab Mukherjee
20.	Banwarilal Purohit	6 October 2017	Incumbent	1	Ram Nath Kovind

- Surjit Singh Barnala is the only appointed Governor to have served two terms in office (24 May 1990–15 February 1991 and 3 November 2004–31 August 2011).
- The longest term in office was that of Surjit Singh Barnala who served as the Governor for a period of almost six and a half years (3 November 2004–31 August 2011).
- The shortest term in office was that of M. M. Ismail who served as the acting Governor for a period of nine days (27 October 1980–4 November 1980).
- The longest term in office as additional in-charge was that of C. Vidyasagar Rao for a period of 1 year 1 month and 4 days (2nd September 2016– 6th October 2017).

List of Chief Ministers in Tamil Nadu

Chief Ministers of Madras Presidency before independence

S.No	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Term	Political Party	Election
1.	A.Subbarayalu Reddiar	17 December 1920	11 July 1921	1st (206 days)	Justice Party	1920 Madras Legislative Council Election
2.	Raja of Panagal	11 July 1921	11 September 1923	1st (792 days)	Justice Party	1923 Madras Legislative Council Election
	Raja of Panagal	19 November 1923	4 December 1926	2nd (1,111 days)	Justice Party	1926 Madras Legislative Council Election
3.	P.Subbarayan	4 December 1926	27 October .1930	1st (1,423 days)	Unaffiliated	1926 Madras Legislative Council Election

4.	B.Munuswamy Naidu	27 October 1930	5 November 1932	1st (740 days)	Justice Party	1930 Madras Legislative Council Election
5.	Ramakrishna Ranga Rao (Raja of bobbilli)	5 November 1932	5 November 1934	1st (730 days)	Justice Party	1934 Madras Legislative Council Election
	Ramkrishna Ranga Rao	5 November 1934	4 April 1936	2nd (516 days)	Justice Party	
6.	P.T. Rajan	4 April 1936	24 august 1936	1st (142 days)	Justice Party	
	Ramakrishna Ranga Rao	24 August 1936	1 April 1937	3rd (220 days)	Justice Party	
7.	Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu	1 April 1937	14 July 1937	1st (104 days)	Interim Provisional Ministry	1937 Madras Legislative Assembly Election
8.	C.Rajagopalachari	14 July 1937	29 October 1939	1st (837 days)	Indian National Congress	
	Governor Rule	29 October 1939	30 April 1946	(2,375 days)		
9	Tanguturi Prakasam	30 April 1946	23 March 1947	1st (327 days)	Indian National Congress	1946 Madras Legislative Assembly Election
10	O.P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar	23 March 1947	15 August 1947		Indian National Congress	Madras Legislative Assembly Election

Chief Ministers of Madras Presidency

1.	O.P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar	15 August 1947	6 April 1949		I	Madras Legislative Assembly Election
2.	P.S.Kumaraswamy Raja	26 January 1950	10 April 1952	2nd (805 days)	Indian National Congress	1946 Madras Legislative Assembly Election
3.	C.Rajagopalachari	10 April 1952	13 April 1954	2nd (733 days)		1952 Madras Legislative Assembly Election
4.	K.Kamaraj	13 April 1954	31 March 1957	1st (1,083 days)		
		13 April 1957	1 March 1962	2nd (1,783 days)		1957 Madras Legislative Assembly Election
		15 March 1962	2 October 1963	3rd (566 days)		
5.	M.Bakthvatsalam	2 October 1963	6 March 1967	1st (1,251 days)		1962 Madras Legislative Assembly Election
6.	C.N.Annadurai	6 March 1967	14 January 1969	1st (680 days)	DMK	1967 Madras Legislative Assembly election

Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu

S.No.	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Term	Political Party	Election
1.	C.N.Annadurai	14 January 1969	3 February 1969	1 st (20 days)	DMK	1967 State Assembly Election
2.	V.R.Nedunchezhiyan - MLA for Triplicane	3 February 1969	10 February 1969	1 st (7 days)		
3.	M.Karunanidhi - MLA for Saidapet	10 February 1969	4 January 1971	1 st (693 days)		1971 state Assembly Election
	M.Karunanidhi - MLA for Saidapet	15 March 1971	31 January 1976	2 nd (1,783 days)		
	President's rule	31 January 1976	30 June 1977	(516 days)		
4.	M.G.Ramachandran - MLA for Aruppukkottai	July 1977	17 February 1980	1 st (962 days)	AIADMK	1977 state Assembly Election
	President rule	17 February 1980	9 June 1980	(113 days)		
	M.G.Ramachandran - MLA for Madruai West	9 June 1980	15 November 1984	2 nd (1,620 days)	AIADMK	1980 State Assembly Election 1984 State Assembly Election
	M.G.Ramachandran - MLA for Andipatti	10 February 1985	24 December 1987	3 rd (1,042 days)		
	V.R.Nedunchezhiyan - MLA for Athoor	24 December 1987	7 January 1988	2 nd (8 days)		
5	Janaki Ramachandran	7 January 1988	30 January 1988	1 st (23 days)		
	President rule	30 January 1988	27 January 1989	(363 days)		

	M.Karunanidhi - MLA for Harbour	27 January 1989	30 January 1991	3rd (733 days)	DMK	1989 State Assembly Election
	President rule	30 January 1991	24 June 1991	(145 days)		
6	J.Jayalalithaa - MLA for Bargur	24 June 1991	13 May 1996	1st (1,785 days)	AIADMK	1991 State Assembly Election
	M.Karunanidhi - MLA for Chepak	13 May 1996	13 May 2001	4th (1,826 days)	DMK	1996 State Assembly Election
	J.Jayalalithaa - MLA for Andipatti	14 May 2001	21 September 2001	(130 days)	AIADMK	2001 State Assembly Election
7	O.Panneerselvam - MLA for Periyakulam	21 September 2001	1 March 2002	1st (161 days)		
	J.Jayalalithaa - MLA for Andipatti	2 March 2002	12 May 2006	2nd (1,532 days)		
	M.Karunanidhi - MLA for dChepak	13 May 2006	15 May 2011	5th (1,828 days)	DMK	2006 State Assembly Election



Who started Mid - day Meal scheme in Tamilnadu?

KAMARAJ

Nutritious Mid - day Meal scheme started by

M.G. RAMACHANDRAN

	J.Jayalalithaa - MLA for Srirangam	16 May 2011	27 September 2014	3rd (1,230 days)	AIADMK	2011 State Assembly Election
	O. Panneerselvam - MLA for Bodinayakanur	29 September 2014	22 May 2015	2nd (235 days)		
	J.Jayalalithaa - MLA for RK Nagar	23 May 2015	23 May 2016	4th (366 days)		
		24 May 2016	5 December 2016	5th (196 days)	AIADMK	2016 State Assembly Election
	O.Panneerselvam - MLA for RK Nagar	6 December 2016	15 February 2017	3rd (72 days)		
8	Edappadi K.Palaniswami - MLA for Edappadi	16 February 2017	Incumbent	1st 1 year 155 days		

- Ignoring an intervening President's rule from 17 February 1980 to 9 June 1980, the Chief Minister with the longest tenure (in successive terms) in office was M. G. Ramachandran, lasting 10 years, 5 months and 25 days from 30 June 1977 until his death on 24 December 1987.
- K. Kamaraj was the Chief Minister with the longest tenure without intervening President's rules. His terms lasted from 13 April 1954 to 2 October 1963, i.e. 9 years, 5 months and 19 days.
- The shortest period is 24 days by Janaki Ramachandran who held office from 7 January 1988 to 30 January 1988.
- J.Jayalalithaa holds a record by swearing as Chief Minister six times, followed by Karunanidhi who sworn five times.
- On 21 September 2001, the Supreme Court of India ruled that the appointment of Ms. Jayalalithaa as Chief Minister on 14 May 2001 was null and invalid, with retrospective effect. Therefore, technically, decisions of her cabinet during the period May–September 2001 in effect became legal fiction.
- J.Jayalalithaa became the first incumbent Chief Minister to lose her post in a graft case when a special court sentenced her to

four years of prison term on 27 September 2014.[25] The sentence was subsequently overturned by the Karnataka High Court which acquitted Jayalalithaa of all charges and that allowed her to return to the post for a fourth term.

- M. Karunanidhi has been in the office as CM for around 6863 days (Around 18 years) in multiple tenures. Also was the only Indian Chief Minister holding post at different occasions spanning 6 decades starting from

1960s (from 1969), 1970s (until 1976), 1980s (from 1989), 1990s (until 1991 and again from 1996), 2000s (until 2001 and again from 2006) and 2010s (up to 2011).

- J. Jayalalithaa became the first woman Chief Minister in India to die in office on 5 December 2016. She was the fifteenth Chief Minister to die in office and the third in Tamil Nadu, after C. N. Annadurai and M. G. Ramachandran.

List of Speakers of Tamil Nadu

List of Presidents of Madras Legislative Council

S.No	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Political Party	Term
1.	P.Rajagopalachari	1920	February 1925		1
2.	L.D.Swamikannu Pillai	February 1925	September 1925		1
3.	M.Ratnaswami	September 1925	1926		1
4.	C.V.S.Narasimha Raju	1926	1930		1
5.	B.Ramachandra Reddi	1930	1937		1

List of Chairman of Madras Legislative Council

S.No.	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	U.Rama Rao	1937	1945	Indian National Congress
2.	R.B.Ramakrishna Raju	1946	1952	Indian National Congress
3.	P.V.Chريان	1952	20 April 1964	Indian National Congress
4.	M.A.Manickavelu Naicker	1964	1970	Indian National Congress
5.	C.P.Chitarasu	1970	1976	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
6.	M.P.Sivagnanam	1976	1986	Tamil arasu Kazhagam

3. List of Speakers of the Legislative Assembly of Madras Presidency

S.No.	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Term	Deputy Speakers
1.	Bulusu Sambamurti	1937	1942	1	Rukmini Lakshmipathi
	No Assembly	1942	1946	1	
2.	J.Shivashanmugan	1946	1952	1	Ammanna Raja

4. List of Speakers of the Legislative Assembly of Madras Presidency after 1st General Election

S.No.	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Political Party	Term	Deputy Speakers
1.	J. Shiva shanmugam Pillai	6 May 1952	16 August 1955	Indian National Congress	1	B. Baktavatsalu Naidu
2.	N.Gopala Menon	27 September 1955	1 November 1956	Indian National Congress	1	B. Baktavatsalu Naidu
3.	U. Krishna Rao	30 April 1957	3 August 1961	Indian National Congress	1	B. Baktavatsalu Naidu
4.	S. Chellapandian	31 March 1962	14 March 1967	Indian National Congress	1	K. Parthasarathi
5.	Si. Pa. Adithanar	17 March 1967	12 August 1968	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	1	Pulavar K. Govindan

5. List of Speakers of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly

S.No	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Political Party	Term	Deputy Speaker
1.	Pulavar K.Govindan	22 February 1969	14 March 1971	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	1	G.R.Edmund

2.	K.A.Mathizagan	24 March 1971	2 December 1972	DMK	1	P.Seenivasan
4.	P.Seenivasan (Acting Speaker)	2 December 1972	3 August 1973	DMK	1	
3.	Pulavar K.Govindan	3 August 1973	3 July 1977	DMK	2	N.Ganapathy
4.	Munu Adhi	6 July 1977	18 June 1980	Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK)	1	S.Thirunavukk arasu
5.	K.Rajaram	21 June 1980	24 February 1985	ADMK	1	P.H.Pandian
6.	P.H.Pandian	27 February 1985	5 February 1989	ADMK	1	V.P.Bala subra- manian
7.	M.Thamil kudimagan	8 February 1989	30 June 1991	DMK	1	V.P.Duraisamy
8.	R.Muthiah	3 July 1991	21 May 1996	ADMK	1	K.Ponnuswamy, K,Gandhiram
9.	P.T.R. Palanivel Rajan	23 May 1996	21 May 2001	DMK	1	Parithillam- vazhuthi
10.	K.Kalimuthu	24 May 2001	1 February 2006	ADMK	1	A.Arunachalam
11.	R.Avudaiappan	19 May 2006	15 May 2011	DMK	1	V.P.Duraisamy
12.	D.Jayakumar	May 2011	29 September 2012	AIADMK	1	P.Dhanapal
13.	P.Dhanapal	October 2012		AIADMK	1	Pollachi V.Jayaraman