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UNIT – 2

SATYAMURTHI (19 August –28 March 1943)

- Sundara Sastri Satyamurti ; was an Indian independence activist and Politician ,
- The Indian National Congress from the Madras Presidency, alongside S srivasa Iyengar, C Rajagopalachari and T ,Prakasam. Satyamurti is regarded as the mentor of Kamaraj, Chief Minister of madras State from 1954 to 1962 .
- Satyamurti was Born in Thirumayam in the Princely state of Pudukkottai , Studied at the Maharajah's ,Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College after practicing as a lawyer,
- Satyamurti participated in protests against the, Partition of Bengal . Rowlett Act, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre Simon Commission, Satyamurti was Jailed in 1942 for his activities during the Quit India Movement, He was later released but Died on 28 March 1943 due to heart failure.
- Satyamurti was the President of the provincial wing of the Swaraj party from 1930 to 1934 and the Tamilnadu Congress Committee from 1934 to 1940 and Mayor of Madras from 1939 to 1943.

POLITICAL LIFE;-

Satyamurthi Joined the Indian National Congress when he was a young man .

- They demanded Dominion Status within the British Empire , which the British Rulers had refused to grant .
- Satyamurthi was one of the leading lights of the Swarajists who laid the foundation for Parliamentary Democracy in India , the others being Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru , it required extraordinary courage of conviction to take a view opposed to Gandhi , who had captivated the entire nation , which in 1920,s was not for participating in legislative politics .when Satyamurti became the Mayor of Madras in 1939 , World War II had begun .
- The city of madras was in the grip of an acute water scarcity and it was left to him to impress upon the British Government and colonial Governor the importance in Poondi ,about 50 km west of the City. augment the water Supply , especially in light of

catastrophic global events namely the Second world war .

Political Mentor :-

- Satyamurti also remembered today as the Political mentor of Kumaraswami , Kamaraj , who was the Chief Minister of State between 1954 – 1963 Because of his strong devotion to Satyamurti , Kamaraj got the Poondi reservoir named after Satyamurti Additionally the Headquarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee was named Satyamurti Bhavan in his honor and in recognition for the work that he did for the Tamil Nadu Congress and for the goal of Indian independence as a Parliamentary Democracy.

Stance against Abolition of Devadasi System :-

- Satyamurti was one of the Notable opponents of the movement to abolish the Devadasi System , He argued that the removed of the Devadasi from The Temple would trigger a similar demand , by Non-Brahmin forces , to go after the Temple priests too. His manoeuvres to dilute and delay Dr, Muthulakshmi Reddi's Legislation against the Devadasi System ended in Failure.
- Satyamurti was instrumental in the setting up of the Music Academy of Madras ,As a President of the Faculty of Fine Arts ,University of Madras ,and the chairmen of the Board of Studies in Music ,he was an active member of Madras University ,Syndicate and was associated with the Founding of the Annamalai University .
- Arrests and Death :- Satyamurti was arrested and incarcerated numerous time by the British. He was arrested in 1930 while trying to hoist the Indian Flag atop Parthasarathi Temple in Madras .He was also actively involved in the Swadeshi Movement and was arrested in 1942 for performing ' Individual Satyagraha , at the height of the Quiet india Movement .He was tried and deported to Amravathi Jail in Nagpur and endured a spinal cord injuri during the Journey ,He succumbed to his injuries at General Hospital , Madras on 28 March 1943 , two years before the end of World War II and four Years before Indian Independence .
- Satyamurti work led to him being Called Dheerar ,
- A stamp commemorating him was released in 1987 On 1 October 2002 . a statue of him was unveiled in the Parliament House by Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI (1878 TO 1972)

- ❖ **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari; 10 December 1887 – 25 December 1972. informally called Rajaji or C, R. Was an Indian Politician , Independence activist Lawyer , writer historical and Statesman ,**
- ❖ **Rajaji was the Last Governor General of India , as india soon became a Republic in 1950 , furthermore , he was the FIRST Indian –born Governor General , since before him the posts were held by British Nationals he also served as Leader of the Indian National Congress , Premier of the Madras Presidency Gover of West Bengal**
- ❖ **Minister for Homr affairs of thr Indian Union and Chieg Minister oi Madras State .**
- ❖ **Rajaji Founded the Swatantra Party and was one of the first Recipients of India's highest Civilian award The Bharat Ratna in 1954 .**
- ❖ **Rajaji was born in the Thorapalli Village of Hosur taluk in the Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nade and was Educated at Central College , Bangalore , and Presidency College , Madras , in 1900s he started Legal Practice at the Salem Court**
- ❖ **Rajaji entering Politics , he became a member and Later President of the salem Municipality ,**
- ❖ **He Joined the Indian National Congress and Participated in the agitations against the Rowlett Act , Joining the Non Co-operation Movement , the Vaikom Satyagraha , and the Civil Disobedience Movement , In 1930 , Rajaji risked imprisonment when he led the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha in response to the Dandi March .**
- ❖ **In 1937 Rajaji was Elected Prime Minister of the Madras Presidency and served until 1940 , when he resigned due to Britain's war effort and opposed the Quit India Movement**
- ❖ **The C.R. formula ,in 1946 , Rajagopalachari was appointed Minister of Industry , Supply ,Education and Finance in the Interim Government of India , from 1948 to 1950 . union Home Minister from 1951 to 1952 and as Chief Minister of Madras state from 1952 to 1954 ,in 1959 he resigned from the Indian National Congress and Founded the Swatantra Party , which fought against the Congress in the 1962 , 1967 , and 1971 Election from in Madras state under C, N , Annadurai , which Swept the 1967 Elections . He Died on 25 December !972 at age 94 .**

❖ **Indian Independence Movement** :-

legal Practice In salem in 1900 at the age of 28 , he joined the Indian National Congress and Participated as a delegated in the 1906 .

- ❖ Inspired Indian Independence activist Bal Gangadara Tilak he Later became a member of the Salem municipality in 1917.

Madras Presidency 1937 – 39 :-

- ❖ **The Indian National Congress first came to power in the Madras Presidency (also called Madras Province by the British ,)**

folloeing the Madras Election of 1937 . Except for a Six –year Period when Madras was under the Governor’s Direct rule , the congress administered the Presidency until India became Independence on 15 august 1947 at the age of 59 , Rajaji won the Madras University seat and entered The Assembly as the first Premier of the Madras Presidency from the Congress Party.

- ❖ Rajaji issued the Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity act 1939 ,Under which restrictions were Removed on Dalit and Shanars entering Hindu Temples . In the same years the Meenachi Temple at Madurai was also opened to the Dalit Shanars , In March 1938

- ❖ Rajagopalachari Introduced the Agricultural Debt Relief Act to ease the burden of Debt on the province’s peasant population he also introduced Prohibition ,along with a Sles Tax to compensate for the loss of Government Revenue that resulted from the ban on alcohol . The Provincial Government shout down hundreds of Government –run primary Schools , Citing lack of funds.

- ❖ This measure sparked off widespread **anti – Hindi** protests ,which led to Violence in some places and the Jailing of over 1,200 men ,women and Children who took part in the unrest .

Role in Constituent Assembly :-

- ❖ He was Elected to the Constituent Assembly from Madras .

- ❖ He was a part of **Advisory Committee and Sub-Committee on Minorities** .

- ❖ He debated on issues relating to rights of religious denominations .

Later years and death:-

- ❖ **The Swatantra Party withdrew** its support for the state government and instead allied with the Congress , a breakway facition of the Indian National Congress led by Kamaraj .In January 1971 ,aThree-party anti- Congress coalition was established by the Congress Jan Sangh and the Samyukta Socialist Party then on 8 January , the coalition .

- ❖ **The 1971 Tamil Nadu Legislative assembly elections in which it won just 19 seats down from 27 in the 1967 elections by November 1972 Rajaji's health had begun to decline and on 17 December the same year a week after his 94th birthday he was admitted to the Government Hospital .Rajaji's condition deteriorated in the following days as he frequently lost consciousness and he died at 5:44 pm on Christmas day , 25 December 1972 at the age of 94...**

K .KAMARAJ (15 July 1903 to 2 October 1975

- ❖ **Kumaraswamy Kamaraj was born on 15 July 1903 in Virudhunagar , Tamil Nadu to Kumaraswamy and Sivakamy Ammal . His name was originally Kamatchi , later changed to Kamarajar . His father Kumaraswamy was a merchant , Kamaraj had a younger sister named Nagammal , Kamaraj was first enrolled in a traditional school in 1907 and in 1908 he was admitted to Yenadhi Narayana Vidya Salai . In 1909 Kamaraj was admitted in Virudupatti High School .Kamaraj's father died when he was six years old his mother was forced to support the family .In 1914 Kamaraj dropped out of school to support his mother..**
- ❖ **Kamaraj was the founder and the president of the Indian National Congress Organisation widely acknowledged as the “ KingMaker” in Indian Politics during the 1960s . He also served as the president of the Indian National Congress for two terms ,, four years between 1964 -1967 and was responsible for the elevation of Lal Bahadur Shastri to the position of Prime Minister of India after Nehru's death and Indira Gandhi after Shastri's death , Kamaraj was the 3rd Chief Minister of Madras state (Tamil Nadu) during 1954 -1963 and a member of Parliament ,Lok Sabha during 1952 -1954 and 1969- 1975 .He was known for his simplicity and integrity . He played a major role in developing the infrastructure of the Madras state and worked to improve the quality of life of the needy and the disadvantaged.**
- ❖ **He was involved in the Indian Independence Movement , as the president of the Indian National Congress he was instrumental in steering the party after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru.As the Chief Minister Of Madras , he was responsible for bringing free Education to the disadvantaged and introduced the Free Midday Meal Scheme while he himself did not complete schooling , He was awarded with India's highest Civilian Honour the **Bharat Ratna in 1954 ,****

Chief Minister ;-

- ❖ The Kamaraj on 13 April 1954 the Chief Minister of Madras province, to every one's surprise, Kamaraj nominated C. Subramanian and M. Bhakthavatsalam, who had contested his leadership, to the newly formed cabinet as Chief Minister. Kamaraj removed the family vocation based Hereditary Education Policy introduced by Rajaji. The state made immense strides in Education and trade. New schools were opened.
- ❖ The poor rural students had to walk no more than three kilometres to their nearest school. Better facilities were added to existing ones. No village remained without a primary school and no Panchayat without a high school. Kamaraj strived to eradicate illiteracy by introducing free and compulsory education up to the 11th Standard. He introduced the Midday Meal Scheme to provide at least one meal per day to the lakhs of poor school children. Later it was expanded to four more schools.
- ❖ This was the precursor to the free Noon Meal Schemes introduced by Kamaraj in the 1960's and expanded by M. G. Ramachandran in the 1980's. He introduced free school uniforms to weed out caste, creed and class distinctions among young minds...

KAMARAJ PLAN :-

- ❖ Kamaraj remained Chief Minister for three consecutive terms, winning elections in 1957 and 1962. Kamaraj noticed that the Congress party was slowly losing its vigour. On Gandhi Jayanti Day 2 October 1963, he resigned from the post of Chief Minister. He proposed that all senior Congress leaders should resign from their posts and devote all their energy to the re-vitalization of the Congress.
- ❖ In 1963 he suggested to Nehru that senior Congress leaders should leave ministerial posts to take up organisation, six Union Ministers and six Chief Ministers including Lal Bahadur Shastri, Jagjivan Ram, Moraji Desai, Biju Patnaik and S.K. Patil followed suit and resign from posts. Impressed by Kamaraj's achievements and acumen, Prime Minister Nehru felt that his services were needed more at the national level. In a swift move he brought Kamaraj to Delhi as the President of the Indian National Congress.
- ❖ Kamaraj was elected the president of Indian National Congress on 9 October 1963
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- Kamaraj died at his Home on Gandhi Jayanti day (2 October 1975), which also was the 12th anniversary of resignation ,He was aged 72 and died in his sleep due to a Heart Attack.....

NON – CO OPERATION MOVEMENT 1920 -1922 :-

- ❖ Non –Co Operation Movement Started by Mahatma Gandhi ,
- ❖ India in an Economic hardship so taxes increase,farmers forced to produce trade crops . This leads to a famine .
- ❖ India unhappy from British Rule , India was desperate to start a freedom struggle but Lacked a leader , someone like Mahatma Gandhi , Many people did not understand the concept of Ahimsa.

Against whom and why :-

- ❖ Against the British Empire, for killing several Indians pitilessly at Jalian wala Bhag and from later indignation at the Governments alleged failure to take adequate action against those responsible .
- ❖ The movement was to the resignations of Titles . The boycott of Government Educational Institutions , the Courts Government service foreign goods , and elections ,and the eventual refusal to pay Taxes .

Aims of the Movement :-

- ❖ Surrender of all Titles and Government Posts.
- ❖ Boycott of Government schools and college,
- ❖ Boycott of all functions of the British Government .
- ❖ Boycott of law courts .boycott of all foreign Articles,
- ❖ Development of small scale industries ,
- ❖ Development of Communal harmony ,use of Swadeshi articles,
- ❖ Establishments of National Schools ,
- ❖ End of untouchability and caste – system ,
- ❖ Adoption of non-violence in the whole country.

CAUSE OF FAILURE :-

- ❖ February 1 1922 an angry mob Killed British officers by lighting a police station on fire in **Chaurii chaura** ,
- ❖ Also , the mob burned down the police station killing 23 Police officers.
- ❖ After this incident , Gandhi ji himself called off the movement ,
- ❖ The Indian National Congress officially called of the Non-cooperation Movement on February 12 1922,
- ❖ Why the people were not ready for a non-violent movement ,such an incident could spark many others ,difficult to sustain such a large –scale movement for a muchlonger time ..

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT -1930 ;-

- ❖ Civil disobedience is the active , professed refusal to obey certain Laws , demands , or commands of a Government .
- ❖ Civil disobedience is sometimes . though not always , defined as being nonviolent resistance.

Main Features ;-

- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi led a march on foot from Sabarmati to Dandi . He broke the Salt law at Dandi and inaugurated the Movement .
- ❖ Followed by an entourage of 79 Ashramites.
- ❖ On 6th April 1930 , Gandhi with the accompaniment of seventy nine satyagrahis , violated the salt Law by picking up a fistful of salt lying on the shores . They manually made salt on the shores of Dandi.

EFFECTS ;-

- ❖ The program of the civil Disobedience Movement incorporated besides the breaking of the salt Laws . picketing of shops selling foreign Goods and Liquor , bonfire of cloth, refusal to pay taxes and avoidance of offices by the public officers and schools by students .
- ❖ Even the women Joined forces against the British.

Gandhi –Irwin Pact – 1931

- ❖ In the 5 march of 1931 , Gandhi met with the Vicroy , Lord Irwin and signed an agreement known as the Gandhi –Irwin Pact.
- ❖ The two main clauses of the pact entailed , Congress Participation in the Round Table Conference and cessation of the Civil Disobedience Movement .
- ❖ The Government of India released all Satyagrahis from Prison.

Renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement ;-

- ❖ Sardar vallabhai patel , The President of congress and Gandhi were arrested along with other Congressmen .
- ❖ The congress passed an important resolutions in 1934 in demanded that a constituent assembly , elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise .
- ❖ It ended the exploitative salt policy of British was followed by the defiance of forest law in Maharashtra ,Karnataka and centrel province and the refusal to pay rural ‘chaukidari tax ‘in Eastern India....

