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UNIT – 3

TAMIL NATIONALISM:-

ANNADURAI (15 September 1909 – 3 February 1969)

- **Conjeevuram Natarajan Annadurai was born on 15 September 1909.**
- **Also known as Aringar Anna "Anna, the scholar" was an Indian Politician who served as the Fifth and Last Chief Minister of Madras State from 1967**
- **Until 1969 and first Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for 20 days After Madras State was rechristened Tamil Nadu before his death.**
- **He was the first member of a Dravidian party to hold either post.**
- **He was well known for his oratorical skills and was an acclaimed writer in the Tamil language.**
- **He scripted and acted in several plays. Some of his plays were later made into movies.**
- **He was the first Politician from the Dravidian parties to use Tamil cinema extensively for political propaganda.**
- **Born in a middle-class family, he first worked as a school teacher, then moved into the Political scene of the Madras Presidency as a journalist.**
- **He edited several political journals and enrolled as a member of the Dravider Kazhagam in 1935.**

- **As an ardent follower of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, he rose in stature as a prominent member of the party.**
- **With differences looming with Periyar, on issues of separate independent state of Dravida Nadu and union with India,**
- **He crossed swords with his political mentor. The friction between the two finally erupted when Periyar married Maniammai, who was much younger than him. Angered by this action of Periyar, Annadurai with his supporters parted from Dravider Kazhagam and launched his own party,**
- **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) started from 1949 “ the Founder of DMK.**
- **The DMK initially followed the same ideologies as its parent, Dravider Kazhagam.**
- **But with the evolution of national politics and the constitution of India after the China-Indian war in 1962,**
- **Annadurai dropped the claim for an independent Dravida Nadu. Various protests against the Ruling Congress Government took him to prison on several occasions .**
- **The last of which was during the Madras anti-Hindi agitation of 1965. The agitation itself helped Annadurai to gain popular support for his party.**
- **His party won a landslide victory in the 1967 state elections. His cabinet was the youngest at that time in India.**
- **He legalised Self-Respect marriages, enforced a Two Language Policy in 1962 preference to the three language formula in other southern states, implemented subsidies for rice, and renamed Madras State to Tamil Nadu in 1968 January 15th.**
- **However, he died of year 1969 February 3 cancer just two years into office.**

- His funeral had the highest attendance of any to that date.
- The several institutions and organizations are named after him, a splinter party Launched by M.G.Ramachandiran in 1972 was named after him as All India Anna Dravider Munnetra Kazhagam.

E.V. K. SAMPATH (5 March 1926 – 23 February 1977)

- ❖ Erode Venkatappa Krishnasamy Sampath was Born on 5 March 1926 usually referred to as *E. V. K. Sampath* was a prominent Politician from Tamil Nadu, India.
- ❖ He was an advocate of the Dravidian Movement of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy and was considered by some as his political heir.
- ❖ He later split from Periyar's Dravider Kazhagam to form Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) along with C. N. Annadurai.
- ❖ In spite of being one of the founders of DMK he later left and formed his own party, by the name, Tamil National Party. Nevertheless,
- ❖ He later merged his party with the Indian National Congress.^[3] He is a former Member of Parliament from the constituency of Namakkal.
- ❖ He belonged to a politically active family.
- ❖ He was nephew of Periyar and his father was an active politician himself.
- ❖ He is also the father of other prominent politicians of Tamil Nadu, namely, E. V. K. S. Elangovan and Iniyar Sampath and his wife Sulochana Sampath too was in active politics, holding high ranks within the Tamil Nadu government.

- ❖ **Syndicate member of Annamalai University, Chairperson of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board,**
- ❖ **Chairperson of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, Chairperson of Tamil Nadu Text Book Society and Chairperson of Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries Development Corporation.**
- ❖ **Sulochana was the organisation secretary of All India All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) and an AIADMK veteran for several years.**
- ❖ **She died in June 2015, aged 86.**

ENTRY INTO POLITICS:-

Self-Respect Movement and Periyar E. V. Ramasamy

- ❖ **He was attracted to Periyar's self-respect movement since early days of his life.**
- ❖ **The movement aimed at achieving a society where backward castes have equal human rights,^[8] and encouraging backward castes to have self-respect in the context of a caste based society that considered them to be a lower end of the hierarchy.**
- ❖ **As a student of the Intermediate Course in Pachaiyappa's College in Chennai, he participated in the programmes and agitations of DK.**
- ❖ **In the year 1944 he was declared as the Commander-in-chief of the *Black Shirt Brigade* of Periyar's movement.**

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) :-

- ❖ **In 1949, he along with Annadurai split from the DK and formed their own party DMK.¹**
- ❖ **The breakaway is attributed to the marriage of Periyar to a lady much younger.**

- ❖ Gives from its parent organisation but The DMK picked up the Tamil Nationalistic Party upheld the principles of democratic party organisation.

Breakaway From DMK :-

- ❖ In 1961 along with Tamil Poet Kannadasan and Pazha Nedumaran he found a new party Tamil National Party.
- ❖ The breakaway is variably attributed to be caused by personal difference that arose because of ascendancy of M. Karunanidhi in the Party and also to the differences in DMK's call for independent nation of Dravida Nadu.
- ❖ Sampath's ideologies varied from those of Annadurai.
- ❖ The latter preferred constitutional means in pursuing a Tamil state and was keen on contesting in elections for the same.
- ❖ Sampath found Annadurai too moderate and pressed for more radical policies, direct actions and militant methods. Moreover, Annadurai was politically inclined towards Rajagopalachari's Swatantra Party, whereas Sampath was keen to ally with the Communist Party of India.
- ❖ Later one more founder members of DMK, actor Sivaji Ganesan would move to Sampath's TNP, after his feud with the DMK leadership and calling it a *Glamour Party*.

MERGER INTO CONGRESS :-

- ❖ In 1964 Sampath, with invitation from Kamaraj merged his party with the Congress. Sampath later started Congress journals namely *Tamil Cheithi*, *Jayaberigai (Dailies)* and *Alaigal (Weekly)*,
- ❖ Indira Gandhi entrusted the entire election responsibility in the hands of Sampath in the year 1977.
- ❖ Sampath was made secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and later appointed as the Vice-President of the TNCC.

- ❖ It was Sampath who translated the speeches made by Indira Gandhi into Tamil.
- ❖ Sampath donated his property, 'Jawahar Illam', at Erode, to be used as the Erode District Congress Committee headquarters. Till date the headquarters functions there.
- ❖ Sampath died on 23 February 1977. A road in Veppery, Chennai and a Government Building Complex in College Road, Chennai are named after him.

M. KARUNANIDHI (3 June 1924 – 7 August 2018)

- ❖ Muthuvel Karunanidhi was born on 3 June 1924 was an Indian writer and politician who served as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for almost two decades over Five Terms between 1969 and 2011.
- He was popularly referred to as "Kalaigiar" (Artist) and "Mutthamizh Arignar" Tamil Scholar) for his contributions to Tamil literature.
- He had the longest tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with 6,863 days in office.
- He was also a long-standing leader of the Dravidian movement and ten-time president of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam political party.
- Before entering politics, he worked in the Tamil film industry as a screenwriter.
- He also made contributions to Tamil literature, having written stories, plays, novels, and a multiple-volume memoir.
- ❖ Karunanidhi died on 7 August 2018 at Kauvery Hospital in Chennai after a series of prolonged, age-related illnesses.

ENTRY INTO POLITICS:-

- **Karunanidhi Entered Politics at the age of 14,**
- **Inspired by a Speech by Alagirisamy of the Justice Party, and participated in Anti-Hindi agitations.**
- **He founded an organisation for the local youth of his locality.**
- **He circulated a handwritten Newspaper called Manavar Nesan to its members.**
- **Later he founded a student organisation called Tamil Nadu Tamil Manavar Mandram,**
- **Which was the First student wing of the Dravidian Movement.**
- **Karunanidhi involved himself and the student community in social work with other members.**
- **Here he started a newspaper for its members, which grew into *Murasoli*, the DMK party's official Newspaper.**
- **The first major protest that aided Karunanidhi in gaining ground in Tamil politics was his involvement in the Kallakudi demonstration in Kallakudi.**
- **Original name of this industrial town was Kallakudi and it was changed to Dalmiapuram after a cement mogul who built a cement plant there.**
- ❖ **DMK wanted to change the name back to Kallakudi. In the protest Karunanidhi and his companions erased the name Dalmiapuram from the Railway Station and Lay down on the tracks blocking the course of trains.**
- **Two people died in the protest and Karunanidhi was arrested.**

RISE TO POWERS :-

- ❖ **At the age of 33, Karunanidhi entered the Tamil Nadu assembly by winning the Kulithalai seat in the 1957 election.**
- ❖ **He became the DMK treasurer in 1961 and deputy leader of opposition in the state assembly in the year 1962 and when the DMK came to power in 1967,**
- ❖ **He became the Minister for Public Works.**

CHIEF MINISTER :-

- ❖ **When Annadurai died in 1969,**
- ❖ **Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the first leader of DMK,**
- ❖ **Since the leader post was customarily left vacant for Periyar During Annadurai time as Annadurai was party general secretary only.**
- ❖ **He has held various positions in the party and government during his long career in Tamil Nadu political arena.**

1970s AND EMERGENCY :-

- ❖ **During The Emergency,**
- ❖ **The DMK opposed the Emergency, for which his government was summarily dismissed by Indira Gandhi's government and many of his Party Leaders were Arrested and Jailed till the Emergency was lifted.**
- ❖ **His one Time Friend M. G. Ramachandiran,**
- ❖ **Who floated his AIADMK party after being sacked by Karunanidhi from DMK a few years earlier,**
- ❖ **Would come to Power in Tamil Nadu.**
- ❖ **The DMK then suffered multiple electoral defeats against his primary opponent M. G. Ramachandran's AIADMK, until the latter's death in 1987.**
- ❖ **Karunanidhi meeting the then Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh, in Chennai, 2011**

- ❖ The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Karunanidhi Meeting the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission,
- ❖ Montek Singh Ahluwalia to finalise plan for the financial year, in New Delhi on 6 June 2006

1980s and 1990s :-

- ❖ Karunanidhi had a brief stint as Chief Minister in the late 1980s, during which his government was dismissed by the Central government on accusations of degrading the law and order situation in the State .
- ❖ He later again became the CM of Tamil Nadu in 1996 following a sweeping electoral win in the preceding elections.
- ❖ Following a Five Years Rule,
- ❖ His party again lost at the Elections to J . Jayalalitha AIADMK in 2001.

2000s-2010s :-

- ❖ He was however back in power when he took over as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 13 May 2006 After his coalition defeated his main opponent J. Jayalalitha in the May 2006 elections.
- ❖ At the end of the 5-years Administration,
- ❖ The DMK lost the majority of seats in the legislative assembly of Tamil Nadu when elections were held in 2011,
- ❖ Thereby ceding Power again to the AIADMK under J. Jayalalitha.
- ❖ During the 2016 closely fought elections DMK narrowly lost seats against J. Jayalalitha's AIADMK.
- ❖ As of 2006, he represented the constituency of Thiruvarur in the Tamil Nadu state Legislative Assembly.

- ❖ He was elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 13 times "From 1957 to 2016 Elections " and once to The Now Abolished Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

WORLD TAMIL SEMMOZHI CONFERENCE Or WORLD CLASSICAL CONFERENCE 2010 :-

- ❖ He delivered the Special Address on the Inaugural Day of Third World Tamil Conference held in Paris in 1970,
- ❖ And also on the Inaugural day of 6th World Tamil Conference held in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia in 1987.
- ❖ He penned the Song "Semmozhiyaana Tamizh Mozhiyaam",
- ❖ The official theme song for the World Classical Tamil Conference 2010, that was set to Tune by A. R. Rahman.
- ❖ 'Ulaga Tamizh Manadu' (World Tamil Conference),
- ❖ Was the First Coined Word for the Conference in 2010, However the IATR organisation that had right to conduct the conference was not happy hence change in name.

KANNADASAN (24 June 1927 – 17 October 1981)

- ❖ Kannadasan was born on 24 June 1927 was an Indian Philosopher, Poet, Film song Lyricist, producer, Actor, Script-Writer, Editor, Philanthropist, and is heralded as one of the Greatest and most important lyricists in India.
- ❖ Frequently called *Kaviarasu*,
- ❖ Kannadasan was most familiar for his song Lyrics in Tamil films and contributed around 5000 film Lyrics Apart from 6000 poems and 232 books,
- ❖ Including Novels, Epics, Plays, Essays,

- ❖ His most Popular being the 10-part religious book on Hinduism,
- ❖ *Arthamulla Hindu Matham “Meaningful Hindu Religion”*.
- ❖ He won the Sahitya Akademi Award for his Novel Cheranman Kathali in the year 1980.
- ❖ The First to Receive the National Film Award for Best Lyrics, Given in 1969 for Film Kuzhathaikka.

CONTRIBUTION TO TAMIL LITERATURE :-

- ❖ He wrote and Published Several Volumes of Poetry.
- ❖ He was an admirer of Kambar, and wrote a number of poems praising Kambar’s Artistry, Contrary to the satire "Kambarasam" on the same by C.N. Annadurai.
- ❖ He also spoke at several of the Kambar Festivals.
- ❖ He spoke of beauty intoxicating and dropped me in a vessel of am rut nectar" This is one of Kannadasan tribute to the poet Kambar.
- ❖ He wrote a book about the life of Jesus Christ "Yesu Kaviyam" rendered in a pristine poetical Tamil. It was published at Tiruchirapalli in the year 1981.
- ❖ The function was presided over by the then chief minister of Tamil Nadu M.G. Ramachandiran. Yesu Kaviyam was the last literary work of Kannadasan.

DEATH :-

- ❖ Kannadasan died on 17 October 1981 in Chicago, United States, where he had Gone from India to attend a Tamil conference organized by the Tamil Association of Chicago.
- ❖ He was aged 54 at the time of his death.

- ❖ The song "Kanne Kalaimane" from the film 'Moondram Pirai', released a few months later, was his last song.

LEGACY :-

- ❖ The Government of Tamil Nadu erected a memorial hall as "Kaviarasar Kannadasan Manimandapam" at Karaikkudi.
- ❖ The road adjoining Natesan Park in T. Nagar
- ❖ Chennai was previously called as Hens man Road is where Kannadasan Resided from 1958 and it was renamed "Kannadasan Street" in his honour after his demise.
- ❖ It was in this house where 7 Chief Ministers from M. Bhakthavatsalam to J. Jayalalitha had visited Kannadasan.
- ❖ Kannadasan once owned 14 cars which were parked on either side of the road in front of house and the last remaining one which was given by K. Kamaraj is still at display in this very house.

K .ANBAZHAGAN (19 December 1922 - 7 March 2020)

- ❖ Kalyanasundaram Anbazhagan was born on 19 December 1922 was an Indian politician.
- ❖ He was a long-standing leader of the Dravidian movement^[2] and was the General Secretary of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party for nine terms.
- ❖
- ❖ He has held several cabinet ministerial portfolios in the Tamil Nadu government under M. Karunanidhi Including Finance, Education and Health and Social Welfare.
- ❖ He was elected as a member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on nine occasions.

- ❖ He was earlier elected to the Lok Sabha the lower house of India's Parliament from Tiruchengode and was also a member of the Madras Legislative Council.
- ❖ He was popularly referred to as Perasiriyar (Professor), though he was a Lecturer in Tamil in Pachaiyappa's College before Resigning to contest Elections in 1957.
- ❖ He changed his name to Anbazhagan influenced by the Pure Tamil Movement led by Tamil scholar Maraimalai Adigal.
- ❖ He came into limelight in 1942 when he addressed a Justice Party meeting in Thiruvarur as a student after being Requested by C. N. Annadurai and here he came into contact with M. Karunanidhi for the first time.
- ❖ He did his Master of Arts in Tamil from Annamalai University and Joined Pachaiyappa's College as a lecturer in Tamil in 1944 .

POLITICAL CAREER :-

- ❖ Anbazhagan resigned as a Professor from Pachaiyappa's College to contest elections and was elected from Egmore to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1957.
- ❖ He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council between 1962–1967 and a close confidant of the DMK founder C. N. Annadurai.
- ❖ He was a member of Lok Sabha between 1967–1971. In 1971, he served as Social Welfare minister of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ He had given up his M.L.A. Position, Representing Park Town constituency, in 1984 Putting forward the Tamil Eelam issue.
- ❖ He was elected from Harbour constituency in 1996, 2001 and 2006.

PERSONAL LIFE :-

- Anbazhagan lived with his wife Santhakumari in Shanti Colony, Anna Nagar, and Chennai.
- She died on 23 December 2012 at age 97 due to diabetes mellitus.

ILLNESS AND DEATH

- **Anbazhagan was in poor health, minimised his political activities and public appearances, with the last one being on his 97th birthday on 19 December 2019.**
- ❖ **On 24 February 2020, his health deteriorated and became "extremely critical and unstable", and he was admitted at Apollo Hospital in Chennai for treatment.**
- ❖ **He died there at 1:05 a.m. on 7 March 2020 due to age-related illness, which led to multiple organ failure.**
- ❖ **His political party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam declared a seven-day mourning after his death.**
