



**Saidai Duraisamy's**

**Manidhanaeyam Free IAS Academy**

(Run by Manidha Naeyam Charitable Trust)

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# UNIT - IX

## DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU



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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS IN TAMIL NADU**

In 1990 Indian Economist Amartya Sen & Mahbub ul Haq, a Pakistani Economist at the United Nations, introduced the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI is a composite Index of life expectancy at birth, Adult literacy rate and standard of living measured as a logarithmic function of GDP, adjusted to Purchasing power parity.

India climbed one spot to 130 out of 189 countries in the latest human development rankings released today by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Between 1990 and 2017, India's HDI value incased from 0.427 to 0.640, an Increase of nearly 50 percent – and an indicator of the country's remarkable achievement in lifting

Millions of people out of poverty. Human Development Reports (HDRs) have been released since 1990 and have explored different themes through the human development approach.

It's published by the Human Development Report Office for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The HDI measures the average achievement of a country in three basic dimensions of human development — a long and healthy life, education, and a decent standard of living.

It is calculated using four indicators — life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling, and the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

India ranked 132<sup>nd</sup> among 191 countries and territories on the 2021 Human Development Index (HDI).

Switzerland (1, 0.962), Norway (2, 0.961), Iceland (3, 0.959), Denmark (6, 0.948), Sweden (7, 0.947), Ireland (8, 0.945), Germany (9, 0.942) and Netherlands (10, 0.941).

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**Asian Countries:**

Indian neighbours, Sri Lanka (73<sup>rd</sup>), China (79<sup>th</sup>), Bangladesh (129<sup>th</sup>), and Bhutan (127<sup>th</sup>) are ranked above India, while Pakistan (161<sup>st</sup>), Nepal (143<sup>rd</sup>), and Myanmar (149<sup>th</sup>)

Kerala stands first in Human Development Index among the states in India.

Tamil Nadu -11<sup>th</sup> position

Least states – Bihar and Uttarpradesh

**Global Multidimensional Poverty Index MPI 2022:**

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022 was released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).

**Health:**

1. Child mortality
2. Nutrition

**Education:**

1. Years of schooling
2. School attendance

**Standard of living:**

1. Cooking fuel
2. Sanitation
3. Drinking water
4. Electricity
5. Housing
6. Assets

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India has by far the largest number of poor people worldwide at 22.8 crore, followed by Nigeria at 9.6 crore.

Two-thirds of these people live in a household in which at least one person is deprived of nutrition.

As many as 41.5 crore people moved out of poverty in India during the 15-year period between 2005-06 and 2019-21.

India ranked 66 out of the 109 countries

NITI Aayog is in the last stage for preparation of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) parameter dashboard and a State Reform Action Plan (SRAP).

It has three equally weighted dimensions – health, education, and standard of living.

These three dimensions are represented by 12 indicators such as nutrition, school attendance, years of schooling, drinking water, sanitation, housing, bank accounts

Across states and union territories in India, the fastest reduction in relative terms was in Goa, followed by Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.

- Least poverty – Kerala, Tamil Nadu [2<sup>nd</sup>]
- Highest poverty – Bihar

**Global Gender Gap Index 2022:**

The World Economic Forum (WEF) ranked India at 135 out of 146 countries in its Global Gender Gap (GGG) Index for 2022.

1. Parametres
2. Economic Participation and Opportunity
3. Educational Attainment
4. Health and Survival
5. Political Empowerment

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Although no country achieved full gender parity, the top 3 economies closed at least 80% of their gender gaps,

1. Iceland (90.8%)
2. Finland (86%),
3. Norway (84.5%)

**Gross National Happiness (GNH)**

The term Gross National Happiness was coined in 1972 during an interview by a British Journalist for the Financial Times at Bombay airport when the then king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, said “Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product.

In 2011, The UN General Assembly passed Resolution “Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development” urging member nations to follow the example of Bhutan and measure happiness and well-being and calling happiness a “fundamental human goal.”

**The four pillars of GNH’s are**

1. Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development
2. Environmental conservation
3. Preservation and promotion of culture
4. Good governance.

The nine domains of GNH are psychological well-being, health, time use, education, cultural Diversity and resilience, good governance, community vitality, ecological diversity and resilience, And living standards.

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IMPACT OF SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS**

The reform movements of nineteenth Century in the realm of religion fall under two broad categories: reformist movements Like the Brahma Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj and the Aligarh Movement; and the revivalist Movements such as the Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Deoband Movement. There were also attempts to Challenge the oppressive social structure by Jyotiba Phule in Pune, Narayana Guru and Ayyankali in Kerala and Ramalinga Adigal, and Iyothee Thassar of Tamil Nadu.

**Early Reform Movements in Bengal:**

**Raja Rammohan Roy and Brahma Samaj**

Rammohan Roy (1772–1833) was one of the earlier reformers influenced by the Western ideas to initiate reforms. He was a Great scholar, well-versed in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and English apart from his knowledge

In his mother tongue, Bengali. Rammohan Roy was opposed to Meaningless religious Ceremonies and all forms of pernicious social Customs. Yet he wanted to preserve continuity with the past. In his Religio–philosophical Social outlook, he was deeply influenced by Monotheism and anti-idolatry. Based on his Interpretation of the Upanishads, he argued that all the ancient texts of the Hindus preached Monotheism or worship of one God. Deeply concerned with the prevailing Customs of sati, child marriage, and polygamy He published tracts against them and petitioned the government to legislate against them. He advocated the rights of widows to remarry. He Wanted polygamy to end. He appealed to reason and humanity and compassion of the people.

His campaign played a key role in forcing The Governor-General William Bentinck’s Legislation abolishing sati in 1829. Rammohan Roy condemned the Subjugation of women and opposed the Prevailing ideas that women were inferior to men. He strongly advocated education for women. He gave his full support for the Introduction of English language and western Sciences in schools and colleges.

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Rammohan Roy founded the Brahma Samaj on 20 August 1828. He opened a temple in Calcutta, where there was no image. There he laid down that 'no religion should be reviled or slightly or contemptuously spoken of or alluded to.' The Samaj forbade idol-worship and condemned meaningless religious rites and ceremonies. However, from the beginning, the appeal of the Brahma Samaj remained limited to the intellectuals and enlightened Bengalis. Though the Samaj failed to attract the people from the lower sections of society, its impact on the culture of modern Bengal and its middle class was quite significant.

### **Maharishi Debendranath Tagore**

After the death of Rammohan Roy (1833), Maharishi Debendranath Tagore (1817–1905), the poet Rabindranath Tagore's father, carried on the work. He laid down four articles of faith:

1. In the beginning there was nothing. The one Supreme Being alone existed who created the Universe.
2. He alone is the God of Truth, Infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power, eternal, Omnipresent, the One without second.
3. Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world and the next.
4. Belief consists in loving Him and doing His Will.

Keshab Chandra Sen & Brahma Samaj of India Debendranath was a moderate reformer. But his younger colleagues in the Sabha were for rapid changes. The greatest of these, Keshab Chandra Sen, (1838–84) joined the movement in 1857. But in 1866 a split occurred in the ranks of Brahma Samaj. Keshab left the Samaj and founded a new organization. Debendranath's organization, thereafter, came to be known as Adi Brahma Samaj. After Keshab had his fourteen-year-old daughter married to an Indian prince, in contravention of the Samaj's condemnation of child marriages, the opponents of child marriage left the Brahma Samaj of India and started the Sadharan Samaj.



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**Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:**

Another outstanding reformer in Bengal Was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820–1891). While Ram Mohan Roy and others looked to western rationalist Ideas to reform society, Vidyasagar argued that The Hindu scriptures were progressive. He provided evidence from Scriptures that there was no sanction for Burning of widows or for the prohibition on the remarriage of widows. He wrote a number of polemical tracts, and was the pioneer of Modern Bengali prose. He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools. He dedicated His whole life for the betterment of the child Widows of the Hindu society. The movement Led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856. This Act was intended to improve the lot of child widows and save them from perpetual widowhood.

**Prarthana Samaj:**

The Maharashtra region was another Region where reform activities gained steam. A movement similar to the Brahmo Samaj, but Founded in Bombay in 1867, was Prarthana Samaj. Its founder was Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang (1825–1898). The two distinguished Members of this Samaj were R.C. Bhandarkar and Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade. They devoted themselves to activities such as inter-Caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow Remarriage and improvement of women and Depressed classes. Ranade (1842–1901) was the Founder of the Widow Marriage Association (1861), the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha (1870) and The Deccan Education Society (1884).

**Anti-Caste Movements:**

**Jyotiba Phulo**

Jyotiba Govindrao Phule was born in 1827 In Maharashtra. He opened the first school for “untouchables” in 1852 in Poona. He launched The Satyashodak Samaj (Truth-Seekers Society) in 1870 to stir the non-Brahman masses to Self-respect. Phule opposed child marriage and Supported widow remarriage. Jyotiba and his

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Wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the Uplift of the depressed classes and women. Jotiba Opened orphanages and homes for widows. His Work, Gulamgiri (Slavery) is an important text that summarized many of his radical ideas.

### **Narayana Guru**

Born to poor parents in Kerala, Narayana Guru (1854–1928) evolved into a poet and Scholar in Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit. Disturbed by the terrible caste tyranny, that the lower caste People suffered, he dedicated his whole Life for the betterment of the oppressed. He set up the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam, an organization to work for the uplift of the “depressed classes”. He established a grand Temple at Aruvipuram and dedicated it to all. Thinkers and writers such as Kumaran Asan and Dr Palpu were influenced by his ideas and carried forward the movement.

### **Ayyankali**

Ayyankali was born in 1863 at Venganoor in Thiruvananthapuram Then in the princely State of Travancore. The discrimination he Faced as a child turned Him into a leader of an Anti-caste movement and who later fought for Basic rights including Access to public spaces And entry to schools. Inspired by Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali Founded the Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam (Association for the Protection of the Poor) in 1907.

### **Social Reformers of Tamil Nadu**

Ramalinga Swamigal Popularly known as Vallalar, Ramalinga Swamigal or Ramalinga Adigal (1823–1874), was born in Marudhur, a Village near Chidambaram. After his father’s death, his Family moved to his brother’s House at Chennai. Despite having no formal education

He gained immense scholarship. Ramalinga emphasised the bonds of responsibility and Compassion between living beings. He expressed

The view that ‘those who lack compassion for suffering beings are hard-hearted, their Wisdom clouded’. He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings

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including plants. This he called jeevakarunya. He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865 and It was renamed “Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga” which means “Society for Pure Truth in Universal self-hood”. Ramalinga also established a free feeding house for everyone Irrespective of caste at Vadalur (1867), in the Wake of a terrible famine in south India in 1866. His voluminous songs were compiled and Published under the title Thiruvartuppa (Songs of Grace)

Ramalinga bore witness to hunger and Poverty in the country: “I saw poor people, Emaciated with hunger and terribly weary, going to every house, yet their hunger was not removed, and my heart suffered intensely. Those who suffer with relentless disease, I saw them in front of me and my heart trembled. I saw those people, poor and of unmatched Honor, their hearts weary, and I grew weak.”

**Iyothee Thassar Pandithar**

Iyothee Thassar (1845–1914) was a radical Tamil Scholar, writer, siddha Medicine practitioner, Journalist and socio-Political activist. Born in Chennai, he was fluent in Tamil, English, Sanskrit and Pali languages. He Campaigned for social justice and worked for the emancipation of the “untouchables” From the caste clutches. He worked for the Construction of a casteless identity and Castigated caste hegemony and untouchability. He considered education as an important tool for empowerment and became the driving force behind the establishment of several schools for the “untouchables” in Tamil Nadu. Pandithar Iyothee Thassar founded the Advaidananda Sabha to raise the voice for the Temple entry of the “untouchables”. In 1882, John Rathinam and Iyothee Thassar established A movement called, Dravida Kazhagam and Launched a magazine called Dravida Pandian in 1885. He founded the Dravida Mahajana Sabha In 1891 and organised the First Conference of The association at Nilgiris. Pandithar Iyothee Thassar was disappointed With the Hindu dharma, which served as the Basis for propagating and validating caste in Hindu society. Influenced by the Theosophist Organizer, Colonel H.S. Olcott, he went to Sri Lanka in 1898 and converted to Buddhism. In

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The same year, he founded the Sakya Buddhist Society at Madras to construct the rational Religious philosophy through Buddhist religion. He started a weekly journal, Oru Paisa Tamilan, in 1907 and published it until his Demise in 1914.

### **Emergence of Dravidian Movement**

In order to protect and promote the Tamil identity, culture, socio-political And economic interest of non-Brahmins, A movement called 'Dravidian Movement' Was started in Madras Presidency by a Group of non - Brahmins. Dravidian and Non-Brahmin Identity In 1801 Madras Presidency was Formed by the colonial regime as a Multilingual province (Tamils, Telegus, Malayalees, Kannadigas and Tulus).

India's diversity could be noticed in the Political developments of the Madras Presidency. In Bengal and in the rest of North India a Sanskrit and Vedic centered Indian culture was projected, besides an Indo-Aryan or Indo-German group of Languages were acknowledged. Non-Vedic, Non-Sanskrit cultures were not Recognized.

The deciphering of Brahmi Script in 1837 by James Prinsep and Researches on south Indian languages (Ellis in 1816 and Caldwell in 1856) came to establish that Indian culture was not Homogeneous; and there existed a (Non-Aryans) group of languages and countries. Buddhist and Dravidian traditions also existed in India. In the south, especially in the multi-lingual Madras Presidency, Theories on Dravidian group of language And Dravidian cultural heritage led to Assertion of Dravidian identity among the Non-Brahmin.

### **Two factors**

1. Brahmins claiming Superiority over Non-Brahmins and
2. Brahmins monopolizing educational and Employment opportunities transformed.

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The Dravidian identity into Non-Brahmin Identity. (In Maharashtra too Mahatma Jyotiba Rao Phule launched a Non-Brahmin movement on similar lines). In The middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century Dravidian also indicated the Non-Brahmins in south India. The Non-Brahmins of the Madras Presidency had a grievance that the emerging Nationalist leaders paid no heed to non-Brahmin issues. In 1852 Gajulu Lakshmi Narasu Chetty expressed this grievance, Seceded from British Indian Association and Floated his own organization named Madras Native Association. In the post-mutiny Period, the non-brahmin leaders undertook Social reforms rather than political reforms.

After the introduction of Minto-Morley Reforms in 1909 the non-brahmin leaders Of Madras Presidency began to protest The inadequate representations to them in Education and employment. Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew, A member of Governor's Executive Council submitted Statistical details (1913) to prove that The Brahmins who formed only three Percent of the population cornered most Of the opportunities.

### **Justice Party**

The major political organization of that time, Indian National Congress was Dominated by Brahmins had refused to Consider the demands of non-brahmin Members. Thus the non-brahmin leaders Of Madras Presidency began to think of Floating a non-brahmin political Organization. The prospects of political Reforms after the First World War, and the Possibilities of representing institutions Stimulated their move. In 1916 Dr. T.M. Nair, Pitti Theagarayar and Dr. C. Natesan founded The South Indian Liberal Federation to promote and safeguard the socio-Economic political interests of the non-Brahmin. This South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) came to be popularly known as the "Justice Party" named after The English journal Justice. Through their relentless efforts they secured reservation of seats for the non-brahmin in the Elections to the legislative council.

### **Under The 1919 Act**

The main objectives of the Justice Party (JP)

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- i) To create and promote the Educational, Social, Economic, Political and material Progress of all communities other than Brahmins of South India.
- ii) To work for Non-Brahmins upliftment Through Constitutional government.
- iii) To make the government truly a Representative government.
- iv) To create public opinion infavour of Non-Brahmins demand.

Montagu Chelmsford reforms 1919 Introduced dyarchy in the presidencies by which a few departments were earmarked for Indian ministers chosen from the elected members. In the first Elections under dyarchy in 1920, the Indian National Congress as a part of the Non-Co-operation Movement boycotted the elections, but many congressmen contested the elections under different Banners. The Justice Party won majority of the seats and A.Subbarayalu became

The First Chief Minister and after his Death, Raja of Panagal became the Second Chief Minister of Madras in 1921.

Periyar E.V. Ramasamy Considered the Decision of Rajaji's Government to impose Hindi as a compulsory Subject as a move to Establish 'North Indian Imperialism' and destroying the Tamil Language and culture. Periyar, further, maintained that the imposition of Hindi was a calculated effort to sub ordinate The Dravidians in order to ascertain the Supremacy of the Aryan Brahmins. Madras Presidency has witnessed Massive anti-Hindi agitations and Periyar was imprisoned by the provincial Government. It is significant to note that in Fifteen years he went to jail twenty- three Times and got the nickname as 'jailbird' (Sirai paravai). In 1938, Periyar was imprisoned for his Anti-Hindi agitation and then he was elected as the president of Justice Party. In the same year, the Justice Party passed a resolution that Tamil Nadu Should be made as a separate state loyal To British government and it should be Under the direct control of the Secretary Of State for India. Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy who played A pioneering role in the Madras Presidency Congress, had tried his best to make the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee adopt Resolutions in favour of proportional Representation for the non-brahmins in political arena. He gave an effective Leadership to the Vaikom Sathyagraha and

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Campaigned against caste-discrimination In the Cheranmadevi Gurukula, founded by congress. When all his efforts failed to make Congress adopt his programme, he left congress and launched the ‘Self-respect Movement’ in 1925. He shunned electoral Politics, instead campaigned for social Reforms, especially for eradication of Caste system, removal of indignities and Gender based restrictions on women, And rejection of hereditary priesthood. The self-respect movement carried on A vigorous campaign against age old Superstitious beliefs and practices in Every sphere and questioned the role of religion in justifying and sustaining such Irrational traditions and inequalities. The Self Respect Movement campaigned for Rationalism, and against denial of dignity And equal status of individuals (including Women) under the garb of tradition and Religion.

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

The Self Respect Movement Propagated not merely better treatment of Women, but for equal rights, equal status an equal opportunities for women. Self Respect Movement’s role in “Women Liberation” was unparalleled and for that E.V.Ramaswamy was given the title “Periyar” in a women’s conference. Periyar’s journal ‘Kudiarasu’ ‘Revolt’ and Later ‘Viduthalai’ carried on the effective Propaganda of self-respect ideals.

### **Self Respect Movement**

In 1929 the first Self-Respect Conference was held in Chengalpattu. In the crucial elections of 1937 the Congress party, led by C. Rajagopalachari, Won majority of seats. The Congress Party victory was largely because of the Decline of Justice Party. The Congress Formed the government and Rajaji became the premier of the Madras province. Soon after assuming power the Congress government introduced Hindi As a compulsory subject in the schools. Periyar launched anti-Hindi agitation. A Large number of students have participated in the agitations organized

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

**Objectives of Self-Respect League**

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

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

**Singara Velar (1860-1946)**

The emergence of Swadeshi and Home Rule movement in India in the initial part of 20<sup>th</sup> century aroused the thirst for freedom. Reforms were made in Hindu religion in Accordance with the existing society. These Movements played a key role in creating the Feeling of Indianness and Nationalism in the Political Scenario.

But these movements are religious in Nature. Moreover, those who participated in these movements are from upper social Class. Freedom sought by these people are Political in nature neglecting the interests and economic upliftment of farmers And labourers. This affected the majority Indians who are poor and belong to farmers Community. Further, caste discrimination Existed within Congress Party. Particularly, In Tamil Nadu there existed a clear difference between brahmins and non-brahmins.

In this context, Singaravelar played a Pivotal role in spreading rational ideas and scientific perception in to politics. He also played a key role in connecting welfare



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of Farmers and workers in to freedom struggle and spreading socialist thinking in to Politics.

More labour Organizations emerged to protect the rights of working class. These organizations were headed by Thiru.V.Kalyanasundaranar and D.Varadharajalu in the Madras presidency. It was Singaravelar who took major efforts in the emergence of labour organizations in Madras presidency.

Singaravelar wanted to sensitize the Workers on politics and wanted to engage Them in the freedom struggle. But Congress Party did not accept this idea of Singaravelar. Singaravelar criticised it vehemently and send Telegraphs to Congress high command, Following this, he wrote a letter to Mahatma Gandhi. Further, he also wrote about this Issue on the popular dailies Swadesamitran, The Hindu, and magazines like Navasakthi. In 1923, it was he, who organized the First May Day celebrations in Chennai. In The same day, he announced the formation of Labour-farmer political party.

### **Tamil Renaissance**

The cultural hegemony of colonialism and the rise of humanism brought several Changes in the socio-cultural life of the Indian subcontinent. Modern Tamil Nadu too experienced such a historical transition. Tamil Language and culture played a significant role in their identity construction. The introduction of Printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian Languages, etc... Underpinned the process of Tamil renaissance. Although religious literature was taken up predominantly for publication in the early years after the advent of printing Technology, things began to change gradually. Works that can be described as secular were taken up for publishing.

### **Advent of the Printing Technology**

Tamil was the first non-European language that went into print. As early as in 1578, Tamil book, ThambiranVanakkam, was published from Goa. In 1709, a full-fledged printing Press had been established Thanks to Ziegenbalg in Tranquebar.

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Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812. This led the resurgence of Interest among Tamil scholars in publishing the more ancient Tamil classics around that period. In the nineteenth century, Tamil scholars Like C.W. Damotharanar (1832–1901), and U.V. Swaminathar (1855–1942) spent their Lifetime in the rediscovery of the Tamil classics. C. W. Damotharanar collected and edited Different palm-leaf manuscripts of the Tamil Grammar and literature. His editions included such texts as Tolkappiyam, Viracholiyam, Iraiyanar-Akapporul, IlakkanaVilakkam, Kaliththokai and Chulamani. U.V. Swaminathar, A student of Meenakshisundaranar, took Efforts to publish the classical texts such as Civakachinthamani (1887), Paththupattu (1889), Chilapathikaram (1892), Purananuru (1894), Purapporul-Venpa-Malai (1895), Manimekalai (1898), Ainkurunuru (1903) and Pathitrupathu (1904).

The publication of these ancient literary Texts created an awareness among the Tamil People about their historical tradition, language, Literature and religion. Modern Tamils founded Their social and cultural identity on the ancient Tamil classics, collectively called the Sangam Literature.

In 1816, F.W. Ellis (1777–1819) who founded The College of Fort St George, Formulated the theory that The south Indian languages Belonged to a separate family which was unrelated to the Indo-Aryan family of Languages. Robert Caldwell (1814–1891) expanded this Argument in a book titled, A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages, in 1856. He established the Close affinity between the Dravidian languages In contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil. Tamil intellectuals of this period identified the Fundamental differences Between Tamil/Dravidian/Egalitarian and Sanskrit/Aryan/Brahmanism. They argued that Tamil was a Language of Dravidian people, who are non-Brahmin and their social life was casteless, gender-sensitised and egalitarian. Tamil renaissance contributed to the origin and growth of Dravidian Consciousness in the Tamil country. These Ideas are exemplified in the Tamil invocation Song in the play, Manonmaniam written by P. Sundaranar (1855–1897) Ramalinga Adigal (1823–1874), popularly

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Known as Vallalar, questioned the existing Hindu religious orthodoxy. Abraham Pandithar (1859–1919) gave prominence to Tamil music and published books on the history of Tamil Music. C.W. Damotharanar, U.V. Swaminathar, Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram (1883–1953), Parithimar Kalaighnar (1870-1903), Maraimalai Adigal (1876–1950), Subramania Bharathi (1882–1921), S. Vaiyapuri (1891–1956), and the Poet Bharatidasan (1891–1964), in their own Ways and through their writings, contributed to the revival of Tamil literature. Meanwhile, M. Singaravelar (1860–1946) an early pioneer In Buddhist revival, promoted communism and socialism to counter the colonial power. Pandithar Iyotheethassar (1845–1914) and Periyar E.V. Ramasamy (1879–1973) held high the radical philosophy to defend the rights of the socially underprivileged and marginalised Section of the people.

**V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri (Parithimar Kalaighnar)**

V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri (1870-1903), Born near Madurai, was Professor of Tamil at The Madras Christian College. He was one of the earliest scholars to identify the influence Of Sanskrit on Tamil, and adopted a pure Tamil name for himself: Parithimar Kalaighnar. He was the first to argue that Tamil is a classical language, and Demanded that the University of Madras Should not call Tamil a vernacular language. Influenced by Western literary models, he introduced the sonnet form in Tamil. He also wrote novels and plays, and a number of Essays on science. Tragically, he died at the Young age of 33.

**Maraimalai Adigal**

Maraimalai Adigal (1876–1950) is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism and the founder of Tani Tamil Iyakkam (Pure Tamil Movement). He wrote commentaries on the Sangam texts, Pattinappalai and Mullaipattu. As a Young man, he worked in a journal, Siddhanta Deepika. Later he served as a Tamil Teacher in the Madras Christian College for Many years. He was inclined towards non-Brahmin movement. His teachers such as P. Sundaranar and Somasundara Nayagar were Key influences in his life.

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**Tani Tamil Iyakkam (Pure Tamil Movement)**

Maraimalai Adigal promoted the use of pure Tamil words and removal of the Sanskrit influence from the Tamil language. The movement made a great impact on Tamil Culture especially in language and literature. His daughter Neelambikai, played an important Role in its foundation. He changed his own Name Vedachalam and took on the pure Tamil name of Maraimalai Adigal. His journal Jnanasagaram was renamed Arivukkadal and His institution, Samarasa Sanmarga Sangam, Was re-christened as Pothu Nilai Kalakam. Neelambikai compiled a dictionary that provided pure Tamil equivalents to Sanskrit Words that had crept into Tamil vocabulary.

**Rise of the Dravidian Movement:**

The Dravidian Movement emerged as a defence of the non-Brahmins against the Brahmin dominance. An organisation called The Madras Non-Brahmin Association Was founded in 1909

To help the non-Brahmin students. In 1912 C. Natesanar, a medical doctor, founded The Madras United League, later renamed As Madras Dravidian Association to support Dravidian uplift. The organisation focused on educating and supporting non-Brahmin Graduates and conducting regular meetings to Share their grievances. Meanwhile, Natesanar founded a hostel, the Dravidian Home, at Triplicane (Madras) in July 1916 to address the Lack of hostels for the non-Brahmin students which hindered their educational development. In addition, the home had a literary society for The benefit of non-Brahmin students.

**South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party):**

On 20 November 1916 around 30 prominent non-Brahmin leaders including Dr. C. Natesanar, Sir Pitti Theyagarayar, T.M. Nair and Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal came Together to form the South Indian Liberation Federation (SILF). In the meantime, at a Meeting held in the Victoria Public Hall the Non-Brahmin

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Manifesto was released in December 1916. The manifesto articulated the Voice of the non-Brahmin communities.

The association started publishing three Newspapers: Dravidian in Tamil, Justice in English and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu, to propagate the ideals of the Party. The first election, under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, was held in 1920 after the introduction of the Dyarchy form of Government in the provinces. The Justice Party Won the election and formed the first-ever Indian Cabinet in Madras. A. Subbarayalu became The Chief Minister of the Madras Presidency and the party formed the government during 1920–1923 and 1923–1926. In the context the Congress Party boycotting the legislature, the Justice Party continued to remain in office till 1937 elections were held. In the 1937 elections The Indian National Congress contested the Elections for the first time and trounced the Justice Party.

**Programmes and Activities**

The Justice Party is the fountain head of the non-Brahmin Movement in the country. The Justice Party government widened Education and employment opportunities for the majority of the population and created Space for them in the political sphere. The Justicites removed the legal Hindrances restricting Inter-caste marriages and broke the barriers that prevented Depressed Classes from the use of public Wells and tanks. The Justice Party government ordered that public schools accommodate the Children of the Depressed Classes. Hostels were established for the students belonging to this social group in 1923. In the meantime,

The Madras legislature under the Justice Party government was the first to approve Participation of women in the electoral politics in 1921. This resolution created space for Woman and thus facilitated Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar to become the first woman legislator In India in 1926.

The Justice Party worked towards legislating Provisions for communal representation – Reservations for various communities. Two Communal Government Orders (16 September 1921 and 15 August 1922) were passed to

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ensure equitable distribution in appointments among various castes and communities as a Part of achieving social justice.

The Justice Party rule established the Staff Selection Board in 1924 for the selection of government Officials and encouraged all the communities to share the administrative powers. In 1929, The Government of British India adopted the Pattern and established the Public Service Commission.

The Justice Party further concentrated on Reforms in religious institutions. The Justice Party Introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926 and enabled any individual, Irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become a member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

**Self-Respect Movement (Suyamariyathai Iyakkam)**

The Self-Respect movement advocated a casteless society devoid of rituals and Differences based on birth. The movement Declared rationality and self-respect as the Birthright of all human beings and held these as more important than self-rule. The movement Declared illiteracy as a source for women's Subordination and promoted compulsory Elementary education for all.

The movement demanded women's Emancipation, deplored superstitions, and emphasised rationality. The movement also advocated self-respect marriage.

The Self-Respect Movement championed Not only the cause of the non-Brahmin Hindus, But also that of the Muslims. The Self-Respect Movement extolled the lofty principles of Islam Such as equality and brotherhood.

**Periyar E.V.R.**

Periyar E.V. Ramasamy (1879–1973) was the founder of the Self-Respect Movement. He was the son of a wealthy businessman in Erode, Venkatappa and Chinna Thayammal. Though possessing little formal Education, he engaged in critical discussions with scholars, who used to be patronised by his devout father. As a Young man, he once Ran away from home and spent many months In Varanasi and other religious centres. The First hand experience of orthodox Hindu

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Religion led to his disillusionment with Religion. On his return, he took care of his Family business for some years. His selfless Public service and forthrightness made him a popular personality. He held different official Positions of Erode that included the Chairmanship of Municipal Council (1918– 1919).

As president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Periyar proposed a resolution regarding the rights of “Untouchables” to temple Entry. In the name of “caste Dharma” the “lower caste” People were denied access to the temples And the streets surrounding the temple. In Vaikom (a town in the then Princely State Of Travancore and in present day Kerala), People protested against this practice. In the Initial stages George Joseph of Madurai played Big role. After the local leaders were arrested Periyar led the movement and was imprisoned. People hailed him as Vaikom Virar (Hero of Vaikom). In the meantime, he was disturbed By the caste-based discrimination in the dining Hall at the Cheranmadevi Gurukulam (school), Which was run by V.V.Subramaniam (a Congress leader) with the financial support of The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. Periyar Was disappointed when, despite his objections and protests against this discrimination, the Congress continued to support the iniquitous Practice in the Gurukulam.

Periyar started the Self-Respect movement in 1925. Periyar understood the relevance of mass Communication in spreading rationalist thought. He started a number of newspapers and journals Such as Kudi Arasu (Democracy) (1925), Revolt, Puratchi (Revolution) (1933), Paguththarivu (Rationalism) (1934), and Viduthalai (Liberation) (1935). Kudi Arasu was the official newspaper of The Self-Respect Movement. Usually, Periyar wrote a column and expressed his opinion on social Issues in each of its issues. He frequently wrote Columns under the pseudonym of Chitraputtiran. Periyar had a close relationship with Singaravelar who is considered the first communist of south India and a pioneer of Buddhism. In 1936, Periyar got Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s Annihilation of Caste translated into Tamil immediately after it was written. He also supported Ambedkar’s Demand for separate electorates for scheduled Castes.

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In 1937, in opposition to the Rajaji's Government's move to introduce compulsory Hindi in schools, he launched a popular movement to oppose it. The anti-Hindi agitation (1937-39) had a big impact on Tamil Nadu's politics. Periyar Was imprisoned for his role in the movement. When he was still in jail, Periyar was elected the President of the Justice Party. Thereafter the Justice Party merged with the Self-Respect Movement. It was rechristened as Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) in 1944.

Rajaji, the Chief Minister of Madras State (1952-54), introduced a vocational education Programme that encouraged imparting school Children with training in tune with their father's Occupation. Periyar criticised it as Kula Kalvi Thittam (caste-based education scheme) and opposed it tooth and nail. His campaigns against it Led to the resignation of Rajaji. K. Kamaraj became Chief Minister of the Madras State. Periyar died at the age of ninety four (1973). His mortal remains were buried at Periyar Thidal, Madras.

Periyar, a Feminist Periyar was critical of patriarchy. He Condemned child-marriage and the devadasi System (institution of temple girls). Right from 1929, when the Self-respect Conferences began to voice its concern over the plight of women, Periyar had been emphasising women's right to divorce and property. Periyar objected to Terms like "giving in marriage". This, he said, Treats woman as a thing. He wants it substituted by "valkaithunai," (companion) a word for Marriage taken from the Tirukkural. Peiyar's most important work on this subject is why the Woman is enslaved?

Periyar believed that property rights for Women would provide them a social status and Protection.

In 1989, Government of Tamil Nadu Fulfilled the dream of radical reformers by The introduction of the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act of 1989, which Ensured the equal rights to ancestral property For women in inheritance. This Act became a Trendsetter and led to similar legislation at the National level.



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**Rettaimalai Srinivasan:**

Rettaimalai Srinivasan (1859–1945), was born in 1859 at Kanchipuram. He fought for social justice, Equality and civil rights of the marginalised in the caste order. He was honoured with such titles As Rao Sahib (1926), Rao Bahadur (1930) and Divan Bahadur (1936) for his Selfless social services. His Autobiography, Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam (A Brief Autobiography), Published in 1939, is one of the earliest Autobiographies.

Rettaimalai Srinivasan who had experienced the horrors of untouchability Worked for the progress of the deprived Castes. He founded the Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893. He served as president of the Scheduled Castes' Federation and the Madras Provincial Depressed Classes' Federation.

A close associate of Dr B.R. Ambedkar, He participated in the first and second Round Table Conferences held in London (1930 And 1931) and voiced the opinions of the Marginalised sections of the society. He was a Signatory to the Poona Pact of 1932.

**M.C. Rajah**

Mylai Chinnathambi Raja (1883–1943), popularly known as M.C. Rajah was one of the prominent leaders from the “depressed Class”. Rajah started His career as a teacher and wrote different Textbooks for schools and colleges.

He was one of the founding members Of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party). He became the first elected Legislative Council Member (1920–26) from The depressed classes in Madras province. He Functioned as the Deputy Leader of Justice Party in the Madras Legislative Council. In 1928, he founded the All India Depressed Classes Association and was its Long time leader.

**Labour Movements in Tamil Nadu**

The First World War (1914–18) provided stimulus to industrial growth in India. These industries, catering to war Time needs, had employed a huge number of Workers. At the end of the War there were Retrenchments across the industries, as

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the War time requirements receded. Combined With high prices, this gave a momentum to the labour movement. B.P. Wadia, M. Singaravelar, Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaram and others initiated the formation of labour Unions in the Madras Presidency. In 1918, India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union, was formed.

The first All India Trade Union Conference (AITUC) was held on 31 October 1920 in Bombay. The delegates discussed several Resolutions. These included a demand for Protection from police interference in labour Disputes, the maintenance of an unemployment Register, restriction on exporting foodstuffs, Compensation for injuries, and health insurance.

**M. Singaravelar**

(1860–1946), was a Pioneer in the labour Movement activities in The Madras presidency. He was born in Madras and graduated from The Presidency College, University of Madras.

He advocated Buddhism In his early life. He knew many languages, Including Tamil, English, Urdu, Hindi, German, French and Russian and wrote about the ideas Of Karl Marx, Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer and Albert Einstein in Tamil. He organised the First ever celebration of May Day in 1923. He was one of the early leaders of the Communist Party of India. He published a Tamil newspaper, Thozhilalan (Worker) to address the problems of the working class. He was closely associated with Periyar and the Self-Respect Movement.

**Language Agitation before Indian Independence**

In general, language is a dominant symbol of identity and it is associated with culture and Sentiments of any society. Tamil regained its Prominence in the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Maraimalai Adigal's Pure Tamil Movement, the language Reforms of Periyar and Tamil Isai Movement Helped to galvanise the Tamil language. Tamil renaissance that led the Dravidian Consciousness made a great intervention in the development of modern Tamil

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language and its art forms. Agamic temples did not permit rituals in Tamil. Tamil songs had a Marginal place in musical concerts. Abraham Pandithar systematically studied the history Of Tamil music and attempted to reconstruct the ancient Tamil musical system. He founded The Tanjore Sangitha Vidya Mahajana Sangam In 1912 and it became the kernel of the Tamil Isai Movement (Tamil Music Movement). The Movement gave importance to the singing of Tamil compositions in music concerts. The First Tamil Isai Conference was held in 1943, to discuss the status of Tamil music.

The implementation of Hindi as a Compulsory language in Tamil Nadu, at various Points of time, was seen as a threat to Tamil Language and culture. Periyar declared that the introduction of Hindi over Tamil would deny the Dravidians of their job opportunities.

Maraimalai Adigal pointed out that the Tamil Language would suffer with the introduction of Hindi. The anti-Hindi campaigners considered it an ideological battle against Brahminism and The hegemony of Sanskrit over Tamil.

### **Women's Movements**

There were several streams of women's Movements and organisations established in the early twentieth century to address the Question of women empowerment in Madras Presidency. Women's India Association (WIA) And All India Women's Conference (AIWC) are the important among them in Tamil Nadu. WIA was started in 1917 by Annie Besant, Dorothy Jinarajadasa and Margaret Cousins at Adyar, Madras. The Association published Pamphlets and bulletins in different languages.

To detail the problems of personal hygiene, Marriage laws, voting rights, child care and Women's role in the public. In the meantime, WIA formed the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) in 1927 to address the problem of Women's education and recommended that the Government implement various policies for the Uplift of women.

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Women's liberation was one of the important Objectives of the Self-Respect Movement. Self-Respecters led by Periyar E.V.R. worked for gender Equality and gender Sensitisation of the society.

The movement provided a Space for women to share their ideas. There were several women activists in the movement.

Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar, Nagammai, Kannamma, Nilavathi, Muvalur Ramamirtham, Rukmani Ammal, Alarmelmangai Thayammal, Nilambikai, and Sivakami Chidambaranar are Prominent among them.

There was a custom of dedicating young Girls to the Hindu temples as a servant of God, known as devadasi. Though intended as A service to god it soon got corrupted leading To extensive immorality and abuse of the Women. Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar was in the forefront of the campaign pressing for a Legislation to abolish this devadasi system. The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act 1947 was enacted by the government.

In 1930, Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar introduced in the Madras Legislative Council a Bill on the "prevention of the dedication of women to Hindu temples in the Presidency of Madras". The Bill, Which later became the Devadasi Abolition Act, declared the "pottukattu ceremony" in the precincts Of Hindu temples or any other place of worship unlawful, gave legal sanction to devadasis to contract Marriage, and prescribed a minimum punishment of five years' imprisonment for those found guilty of aiding and abetting the devadasi system. The Bill had to wait for over 15 years to become an Act.

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POLITICAL PARTIES AND WELFARE SCHEMES**

Political parties are an essential part of Democracy. Parties are the link between Government and the people.

A political party is an organisation formed by a group of people with a certain ideology and agenda to contest elections and hold Power in the government. A political party has three components: a leader, active Members and the followers.

**Types of a Party System:**

There are three types of party system in the World namely.

- i. Single-party system in which one Ruling party exists and no opposition is permitted. China, Cuba, the former USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) is the examples for the Single-party system.
- ii. Two-party system in which only two Major parties exist, for example, USA, UK.
- iii. Multi-party system in which there are more Than two political parties, for example, India, Sri Lanka, France and Italy.

**Types of Political Parties**

Political parties in India are classified According to their area of influence into two Main types

- (1) National parties
- (2) State parties.

**National Parties**

A party which is recognised as a state Party in at least four states is recognised as a national party. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission While the Commission treats all the parties equally. It offers some special facilities to State and national parties. These parties are given a unique

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symbol. Only the official Candidate of the party can use that election Symbol. In 2023 here were nine recognised National parties.

### **State Parties**

Other than the seven national parties, Most of the major parties of the country are classified by the Election Commission as ‘state parties’. These are commonly referred to as regional parties. A party is recognised as a state party by the Election Commission of India based on certain percentage of votes Secured or a certain number of seats won in The Assembly or Lok Sabha elections.

### **Madras Native Association**

The Madras Native Association (MNA) was the earliest organisation to be founded in South India to articulate larger public rather Than sectarian interests. It was started by Gazulu Lakshminarasu, Srinivasanar and their Associates in 1852. It consisted primarily of Merchants. The objective was to promote the Interests of its members and their focus was on Reduction in taxation. It also protested against

The support of the government to Christian Missionary activities. It Drew the attention of the Government to the condition and needs of the people.

One of the important Contributions of the MNA was its agitation against Torture of the peasants by Revenue officials. These efforts Led to the establishment of the Torture Commission and the eventual abolition Of the Torture Act, which justified the collection of land revenue through torture. However, by 1862, the Madras Native Association had ceased to exist.

### **Madras Mahajana Sabha**

Madras Mahajana Sabha (MMS) was the earliest organisation in south India with clear Nationalist objectives. On 16 May 1884 MMS was started by M. Veeraraghavachari, P. Anandacharlu, P. Rangaiah and few others. P. Rangaiah became its first president. P. Anandacharlu played an active role as its secretary. The members met periodically, debated public issues in Closed meetings, conducted hall meetings and communicated their views to the government. Its

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demands included conduct of simultaneous Civil services examinations in England and India, Abolition of the Council of India in London, Reduction of taxes and reduction of civil and military expenditure. Many of its demands were adopted later by the Indian National Congress Founded in 1885.

Provincial associations such as the Madras Mahajana Sabha led to the formation of an All-India organisation, the Indian National Congress Leaders from different parts of India attended several meetings before the Formation of the Congress. One such meeting was held in December 1884 in Theosophical Society at Adyar. It was attended by Dadabhai Naoroji, K.T. Telang, Surendranath Banerjee and other prominent leaders apart from G. Subramaniam, Rangaiah and Anandacharlu from Madras.

The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1885 at Bombay. Out of A total of 72 delegates 22 members were from Madras.

The second session Of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886, with Dadabhai Naoroji in the Chair. The third session was held at Makkis Garden, now known as The Thousand lights, in Madras in 1887 with Badruddin Tyabji as president. Out of the 607 All India delegates of 362 were from Madras Presidency.

### **The South Indian Liberal Federation**

The non-Brahmins organised themselves into political organisations to protect their Interests. In 1912 the Madras Dravidian Association was founded. C. Natesanar played an active role as its secretary. In June 1916 he established the Dravidian Association Hostel for Non-Brahmin students. On 20 November 1916 a meeting of about thirty non-Brahmins was Held under the leadership of P. Thyagarayar, Dr. T.M. Nair and C. Natesanar at Victoria Public Hall in Chennai.

The South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) was founded to promote the Interests of the non-Brahmins.

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### **Justice Ministry**

The Congress boycotted the elections of 1920. The Justice Party won 63 of 98 elected seats in the Legislative Council. A. Subburayalu of The Justice Party became the first chief minister. After the 1923 elections, Raja of Panagal of the Justice Party formed the ministry.

### **Rise of the Dravidian Movement**

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The association started publishing three Newspapers: Dravidian in Tamil, Justice in English and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu, to propagate the ideals of the Party.

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Government Orders (16 September 1921 and 15 August 1922) were passed to ensure equitable distribution in appointments among various castes and communities as a Part of achieving social justice. The Justice Party rule established the Staff Selection Board in 1924 for the selection of government Officials and encouraged all the communities to share the administrative powers. In 1929,

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The Justice Party further concentrated on Reforms in religious institutions. The Justice Party Introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926 and enabled any individual, Irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become a member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions

### **First Communal Representation Order**

During the rule of Justice Party in Chennai Presidency, the demand for communal representation reflected in vigorous manner. The prolonged Struggle for communal representation by Justice Party and wide support from the People propelled the central government to make resolution in this regard in 1921. This resolution, later on was called as Communal Representation Decree. It is the red lettered day in Indian History, lower caste groups, who were Suppressed and deprived of Social and Economical condition for many centuries Had fullest confidence to lead their life with Self-respect and dignity by this decree.

A resolution was submitted by munusamy the member of legislative Assembly in Chennai. The Resolution Reads; “Non-Brahmins with minimum Educational qualification should be provided with employment opportunity. Non-Brahmins specifically, Christians, Muslims and lower caste groups to be appointed in all government services. For this, a permanent order should be legalized. If salary is above Rs.100, this order should be implemented for 7years until it reaches 75% of the population”. With regard to this resolution, R.K.Shanmugam stated that “If this historical and land mark Resolution is implemented, the future Generation may really appreciate our Truthful efforts towards emancipation”. In supporting this

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view, Dr.C.Natesan voiced that “If fair representation is not provided for our people, we will not pay taxes”.

Periyar, EV.Ramaswamy, a staunch Supporter of congress party also eulogized the ideas of Justice Party; he expressed the same demand in Congress Party. In 1925, During the Kanchipuram Congress Party Conference, Periyar passed a resolution regarding communal representation in Education and employment. Periyar came out of congress party, since his resolution was rejected by the high command. In 1928, during the leadership of R.Muthiah, (Justice Party), Communal representation was passed and implemented in all the Government departments.

### **Contributions of Justice Party**

In spite of the fluctuating fortunes in the subsequent elections, the Justice party continued to hold power from 1921 to 1937. They introduced a number of reforms. Through communal Government Order they ensured adequate number of opportunities to every category of non-Brahmin communities. They removed discrimination against Sudras and Panchamas in public roads, transports, restaurants and public wells. They regulated the temple affairs through the newly constituted Hindu Religious Endowment Board, earmarked plots of land for the Panchamas (Panchami Land)

Introduced new township and industrial Estates. Special efforts were taken to provide education for the children of depressed classes. For the first time they experimented with “Noon Meal Scheme” in a few schools. Knowledge of Sanskrit

As the basic eligibility for medical Education was removed which facilitated Non-Brahmin students gaining entry into Medical education. On an initiative from Dr. Muthulakshmi and others, Devadasi System was abolished in Tamil Nadu and Women were enfranchised. Co-operative Societies were promoted. Mirasdari system was abolished, and a number of irrigation Schemes were introduced in 1923.

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Annamalai University (1929) and Andhra University (1926) were founded during their regime. It was The Justice Party which provided the most successful government under the Dyarchy though they were assigned only a few Departments.

### **Decline of Justice Party**

By 1929, the Self-Respect Movement Had becomes a formidable movement in the Madras Presidency. In 1930's the Justice Party began to face decline in the political Sphere of the province. There were three Major factors responsible for this decline. Firstly, the party lost its support among The Depressed sections of the society and Minorities. Secondly the Self-Respect Movement, under Periyar had become more radical. Finally the elitist and pro-British outlook of Justice Party had also contributed significantly for its decline.

### **Salem Conference, 1944**

In 1944, at Salem conference under the Leadership of Periyar, a historic resolution was moved to change the name of Justice Party to Dravidar Kazhagam (DK). Periyar Organised 'Dravida Nadu' conference and demanded an independent homeland for 'Dravidians'. Further, he pronounced his Very famous slogan 'Dravida Nadu for Dravidians' at the conference.

Apart from separate 'Dravida Nadu' Demand, the Dravidar Kazhagam wanted To establish casteless society, condemned Irrational and demeaning religious rituals, Traditions and superstitious in Dravidian Society. The Dravidar Kazhagam became Very popular in many rural and urban Masses, especially among the students. Many non-Brahmin leaders and students have changed their name reflecting Tamil Identity.

### **Rajaji Regime (1952-54)**

The politics of Madras State in India witnessed the continuation of Struggle between Statusquoists and reformists. C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) who led the First elected ministry in the Madras, Under the Republican Constitution, again Reduced

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the number of schools, attempted To impose Hindi in schools and Modified Scheme of Elementary Education which Provided for part time learning of Hereditary occupations popularly known As kulakalvi.

Dravidian leaders launched a statewide protest against movement. Even A section of Congress leaders resented Rajaji's proposals which led to change in Chief Ministership.

**Kamaraj Era (1954-1963)**

Kamaraj abolished the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education, Increased manifold the number of schools, built a number of dams for improving Irrigation, provided more industrial Estates and ensured astonishing industrial Growth in the state. He made education More accessible to poor and rural children. Kamaraj also introduced the noon-meal Scheme for school children.

In 1963, Kamaraj resigned (Kamaraj Plan) his chief ministership to become the President of Indian National Congress and M.Bhaktavatchalam took over the reins of the government. The Food shortage and anti-hindi agitation caused the un-Popularity of his ministry.

**Dravidian Parties Rule**

In the general elections of 1967, the congress party was defeated. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam formed the Government.

The provision of affordable universal Housing for poor, precursor to food Security (Rice scheme) and establishment Of Slum Clearance Board have substantially Improved and received support among The urban poor people also. Significantly, the government renamed the State from Madras to Tamil Nadu in the year 1969.

**The other major achievements of the Party were:**

Nationalisation of Bus routes larger than 75 miles. waiver of Tuition fee for poor students of all castes in pre-University and pre-Technical courses.

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Second World Tamil Conference was organised. supply of subsidised rice for people of Tamil Nadu.

Dravidian Rule in Post-Independence Tamil Nadu For the past 62 years Dravidian Parties have been ruling Tamil Nadu.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam decided to enter electoral politics in 1957 and gave Up its “Dravida Nadu” demand consequent To Chinese aggression of Indian territories And to overcome newly amended electoral Laws. It won a majority in 1967 elections. Annadurai ruled for a brief period (1967-69), yet he renamed Madras state as Tamil Nadu, passed civil marriages act, rejected three language policies of central Government and enforced a two languages (English & Tamil) policy in Tamil Nadu.

For the first time, he introduced a Subsidized rice (one measure one rupee) Scheme. His successor M.Karunanidhi continued his legacy. In 1972,

M.G.Ramachandran founded his own Dravidian Party (All Indian Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam – AIADMK). He Captured power in 1977 and retained the same till his death in 1987. Thereafter, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under M.Karunanidhi and Selvi J. Jayalalitha of All Indian Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam led ministries in alternative Elections. Besides, these two, there are a few Other Dravidian parties like Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. More than, six decades of Dravidian Rule contributed remarkably to the Development of Tamil. They steadfastly protected the interest of Tamil language, Tamil people and Tamil Nadu. A number of welfare schemes were introduced to alleviate the suffering of common people.

They ensured food security through Subsidized and later free rice schemes, Nutritious meal scheme, free education Until under graduate level, free electricity For farming, abolition of cycle rickshaws And manual scavenging , cradle baby Scheme for the abandoned children, and Welfare boards for various unorganized Workers, and even for transgender. As a Remedy to ruinous caste conflicts,

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‘Samathuvapuram’ and ‘Uzhavarsanthai’ were created. Free electricity was provided to huts, Slum clearance board met the housing requirements of slum dwellers.

The Phenomenal increase in industrial activity increased the opportunities for youth; as A result of these developments Tamil Nadu Registered a high ranking in HDI (HumanDevelopment Index). Today, Tamil Nadu is in prominent position in promoting Automobile industries, electronics, and in pharmaceutical industries. Its new Economic zones are attracting huge Investments. Tamil Nadu’s achievements in Infrastructural development are acclaimed by all. Roads, harbours, electrification And availability of skilled labour facilitate Industrial development.

There has been a manifold increase in the number of schools of different Categories. There is a manifold increase in the number of universities. Tamil Nadu has exclusive universities for women, Engineering and technology, law, Medicine, siddha medicine, sports etc. Promotion of Tamil language, through Tamil university, ulaga Tamil araichi Niruvanam, world Tamil conference and ulaga tamil semmozhi conference, And script reforms, led to all-round Advancement of tamil language.

The Dravidian parties since the days Of Aringnar Anna have been championing the Cause of secularism and autonomy of the States. The Dravidian parties have also been contributing substantially to national Politics. Dravidian political stream Continues to be formidable in Tamil Nadu.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RESERVATION**

The negative values which are made by the society results in inequality and Cleavation among people. Social power is the dominant phenomenon which leads to cut-throat competition and ends in Absolute control of the subjects. It is in order To protect the social identity, the dominant Communities endeavor to capture the power Sector. Among different communities in a plural society, dominance of a single Group is considered as unfair and unjust the dominant groups Activate racial, religious, Caste, lingual and cultural Feelings and intend to Misuse the social rights of other groups that may end in permanent Hostility between different groups. The Struggle that is undertaken by the weaker Groups in order to react for establishing Equal society is known to be Social Justice

The ancient Indian Civilization had evolved with the “Varnashrama Dharma” which kick-started the principle of Hierarchy i.e. Upper and Lower strata. The Varna System is also called as “Four Varna System” By which people were divided as Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vysyas and Shudras.

Those sections who have been beyond These Varna classification were categories As scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. During the colonial period these depressed communities were classified as panchamas who were victims of Untouchability. This division on the basis of birth has been inculcated and socialized along different phases of civilization from which inequalities surfaced in the society.

According to Indian Constitution, States which are having low technological Development or inadequate natural Resources can make their own special policies for holistic advancement. In accordance With the existing constitutional provisions, the downtrodden and underprivileged Communities were provided with special Laws and privileges in all the states.

Article 15 (4) of Indian Constitution Obstacle in making special policy decisions for socially and educationally backward Communities or SC/ST people.



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Article 16 (4) of Indian Constitution This will not prevent any sort of Appointment or reservation among Backward communities, if sufficient Representation is not provided. India is a Sub-tropical, sub-continent with varied Geographical atmosphere. People speak Different languages and follow unique hereditary values. Albeit of these factors, Inequality is existing due to the Varna System. It is in order to advance and Develop the socio-economic conditions of the downtrodden communities; Indian Constitution is having its ideal guidelines with strong structural foundation. Need of special privileges We give our voice for justice. We have to understand the reasons. If opportunity is denied along with social identity, that is Absolute injustice in a society. This creates Inequality among the people. Regardless of caste, gender, religion and other Differences, people should be provided with appropriate opportunities to prove their talent and capacities in the individual Life. In socio- political theories, the Distinction between the difference among Individual and socio-cultural differences Existing among them is considered as an important aspect. Individuals should receive respect and reputation on the Basis of their achievements and talents. It should not be on the basis of social Identities. Inequalities and discriminatory Practices which prevail in the society are Artificial and are known as prejudices.

### **Just Distribution**

Governments can and will enact Laws to facilitate the just distribution of Resources to individuals with in a society. Laws simply pave the way for the fair Distribution of resources. Law enforcing Agencies may have to monitor the process of the distribution itself.

### **Distributive Justice and Retributive Justice**

The substantial point of debate while Studying the concept of Justice would be how the resources would be distributed to all section of the society. In order to Understand this point more clearly let us dwell upon a few important perspectives on the issue of Justice. Equality of Resources, Common Ownership theories And Entitlements are often referred while Discussing Justice.

### **John Rawls Theory of Justice**

John Rawls is considered as one of the finest political philosophers of 20<sup>th</sup> Century. He developed the theory of Justice Based on the paradigm called Justice as Fairness. His framework treats all personal Attributes as being morally arbitrary; Therefore Justice for him demands equality. For him ‘all social values including liberty, Opportunity, income, wealth, and self-respect Are to be distributed equally. In other Words, injustice is ‘simply inequalities that not to the benefit of all’. If/when anyAction/attribute of an individual that does not benefit all actually signifies inequality and unfair/unjust character of a society.

This perspective compels us to have a more comprehensive understanding of Justice itself.

### **Affirmative Action**

The principle of affirmative action Is to promote societal equality through The preferential treatment of sociallyAnd economically disadvantaged people. Often, these people are disadvantaged for Historical reasons, such as oppression or Slavery. Support for affirmative action has Sought to achieve a range of goals, bridging Inequalities in employment and pay, Increasing access to education, enriching State, institutional, and professional Leadership with the full spectrum of Society, redressing apparent past wrongs, Harms, or hindrances and in particular Addressing the apparent social imbalance Left in the wake of slavery and slave laws.

### **Status in Madras Presidency**

During the same period, Chennai Presidency came under the direct rule of British Empire. Laws like ‘Ryotwari’ were made. Moreover, tax collecting system was introduced. Further, military forces were also instigated. In 1835, English was declared as official and administrative Language in India. Indians were appointed in The British Indian military forces. Majority Of the people who joined in military were Non-Brahmins and deprived communities.Although colonial British regime

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Appointed Indians in military forces, it Hesitated to permit Indian languages in the Educational institutions. This untoward Situation remained same until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. People who are fluent in English were appointed in these services.

Apart from the Europeans, Anglo- Indians And Brahmins were appointed in all Government services. Due to the establishment of ‘Jamindari’ and ‘Ryotwari’ system in the Initial part of 19<sup>th</sup> century, ‘Landlords’, ‘Zamindars’ and other dominant groups Spearheaded in entire India. All the above said are “Caste Hindus”. “Caste Hindus” domination in all villages greatly Affected the villages and particularly, the Downtrodden communities were kept Aside from the lands in all villages of India. In this connection, a British officer ‘Francis Ellis’ was appointed to submit the Status report regarding ‘Ryotwari System’. In similar way, another officer, ‘Thomas Munro’ also submitted a report related to The ‘Ryotwari System’. According to the Reports, ‘Lands which were tilled by lower Strata people, were illegally occupied and Acquired by ‘Zamindars’ and ‘Landlords’ And thus caused quality-less farming and Low level of yields. It is also reported that Land Income Tax was also affected due to this acquisition. Moreover, the deprived and downtrodden communities were checked-out of their lands and also their Children denied admissions in the schools and other educational institutions.

Preferential Rights for the Downtrodden In 1885, Madras Presidency Government declared financial assistance Policies for the downtrodden communities and also the government oriented new Schools for the lower caste people.

In the meantime, Tremancree, Collector of Chengalpet district submitted a report on the downtrodden communities Of Chengalpet. Those excerpts are: People Of downtrodden community were at low Level in all aspects, particularly social-Economic, educational spheres. Lands are denied for them. They were not permitted to build houses for their own. Educational Opportunities were rejected. They are sold as slaves. Lots of lands are kept barren. Due to this, income for the government has been diminished. To increase the Income of the government, lands can be distributed to the people.

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There were so many Recommendations present in the officers' Report. In 1892, this report was considered and accepted by the government. Accordingly 12 lakh acres were distributed to the lower caste groups. These lands are called as "Panchami." Schools for lower Caste groups are called as "Panchamer School". "Panchamer" means a person who Are out of Varna System or excluded Communities. 'Ayothidasa' and 'Singaravela' opined that "Panchamer Schools" can be called as "Adidravidar" Schools. Since it is the traditional name Carved to the category.

In 1854, court delivered direction that there may not be any restriction to admit children who belongs to lower Caste groups. The Caste Hindus and Other dominant communities, however, didn't obey the judgment of the court Proceedings. In 1865, Secretary of state For India in British Parliament ordered for admission of children who belong to lower caste groups but the condition remains unchanged.

British India in the end part of 19<sup>th</sup> Century supported Brahmin development in all spheres, whereas minorities were Denied opportunities in education, Society, power and employment sectors.

The Non-Brahmins and minorities (lower caste) who studied in the modern Educational institutions were dissatisfied with the government's biased stand. They demanded representation for lower caste Groups in government services.

In 1891 the natives Travancore Kingdom submitted the Malayalee Memorial demanding adequate Opportunities for native in employment.

In 1896, 'Ezhava Memorial' demanded Adequate opportunity for 'Averna' (backward communities, in employment and education. Narayana Guru took intense efforts to organize victims of caste System and instated educational institution for them. Even before such movements Arose in extreme son. In 1902, Kolhapur Raja Chatrapati Sahu for the first time Introduced reservation in governmentsjobs for Non-Brahmins. Almost Simultaneously in the Mysore kingdom The 'Miller Committee' recommended Communal distribution of jobs.

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Those people who demanded for Appropriate representation are Ayothidasa, Singaravelar, Rettamalai Srinivasan, Pitti Theagarayar, Raja of Panagal and many Others. Demands put forth by these people Were accepted in 1922.

Community based Representation order was issued in all Departments of Madras Presidency. This Order is called 128(2). The order has to Be implemented in all parts of Chennai Presidency, declared the government. The efforts taken towards “education To all” in Tamil Nadu also spread over to Other states of India. Leaders like Jyotirao Phule, Savithribai Phule took onerous Efforts in Maharashtra for educating the Depressed and downtrodden communities.

### **Justice Party**

There were more applications Forwarded in 1913 to Royal Commission Which was headed by Alexander Cardow. Apart from Madras Presidency, Rangoon Thraivi Association and others also submitted their application with demands to the commission. All Applications emphasized for appropriate Representation in employment for Backward, downtrodden and religious Minorities.

Dr. Natesan, Pitti. Theagarayar, T. M. Nair tried to submit a report on the burning issue of the minorities and Low caste groups. P. Theagarayar has written and published it as “Non-Brahmin Manifesto” in December, 1916. Pitti. Theagarayar, T. M. Nair and others started South Indian Liberal Federation for the welfare of The Non-Brahmin communities. A Magazine “Justice” was also published by This Federation to express their thoughts and ideas. Later on, this Federation was popularly known as “Justice Party”.

This movement spread out “communal representation for Non-Brahmin in education, and employment Sectors. In 1915, Justice Party submitted A petition in which it condemned the Domination of English and Sanskrit in Higher education. Further they demanded to include Tamil and other languages in Higher education.

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In 1917, 54 Associations met the Representative members of British Empire and demanded “Fair Representation” for Non-Brahmin communities and other Minorities. Moreover, “Communal Representation” was demanded during multiple conferences.

First Communal Representation Order During the rule of Justice Party In Madras Presidency, the demand For communal representation reflected In vigorous manner. The prolonged Struggle for communal representation by Justice Party and wide support from the People propelled the central government to make resolution in this regard in 1921.

This resolution, later on was called as Communal Representation Decree. It is the red lettered day in Indian History, lower caste groups, who were Suppressed and deprived of Social and Economical condition for many centuries Had fullest confidence to lead their life with Self-respect and dignity by this decree.

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command. In 1928, during the leadership of R.Muthiah, (Justice Party), Communal representation was passed and implemented in all the Government departments.

### **First Amendment**

In the aftermath of the effective Implementation of Indian Constitution, In 1951, Mr. Senbagarajan filed a suit in The High Court; related to the denial of Medical Seats. He also mentioned that, Communal representation is the reason for The denial of his seat. The High Court gave Its Verdict that Communal representation Decree is against the constitution and to be abandoned. In addition to that, Supreme Court also sided with the same Verdict.

Reservation Policy on the basis of caste Was abandoned due to the Verdict. State wide protests erupted in Tamil Nadu against the Verdict. E. V. Ramasamy, demanded for an amendment In the constitution. It is due to efforts of Periyar, Tamil Nadu congress committee President Kamaraj, Prime Minister Jawarharlal Nehru and Ambedkar, an Amendment was made related with the Extension of Reservation Policy. This Was the first Amendment in the Indian Constitution. Due to this, backward And other communities retained the Opportunity of reservation

According to articles 15 and 16 Of Indian Constitution, “Socially and Economically backward people can be Provided with special privileges”. This Provision made Nehru to come with First Amendment in the Indian Constitution.

Accordingly, sub-sections 15 (4) and 16 (4) were included in the constitution. After the Amendment, from 1951 Onwards Backward Communities receive 25% and Lower Caste 16% respectively Due to reservation policy.

Expansion of Reseruation Under the Chief Ministership Of M.Karunanidhi, A commission was Constituted under The Chairmanship Of Sattanathan to take into account on The welfare of backward community. It Is on the basis of the recommendations Of Sattanathan commission, backward Community got 31% and SC/ST received 18% as reservation in 1971.

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In 1979, Social Welfare Department Of Tamil Nadu Government issued an Order (MS No.1156, Dated 02.02.1979). According to this order, annual family Income of backward community was fixed As Rs.9,000/-. Later on, that order was Repealed. A new order was issued, in which Reservation for backward community was increased from 31% to 50% and for SC/ST it is 18%. To sum-up, 68% reservation came into effect in Tamil Nadu.

In 1982, the Second Backward Classes Commission assigned by the MGR government and headed by J.A. Ambasankar.

In continuum with this, in 1989, Another suit filed in Supreme Court with Regard to allotment of separate reservation For Scheduled tribe (ST) community.

In this case, Supreme Court of India Delivered the verdict by which, backward Community, most backward, scheduled Caste and scheduled tribes received 30%, 20%, 18% and 1% respectively. The entire Reservation was changed combinedly and 69% came into effect in Tamil Nadu.

In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled in 1992 that the overall amount of reservations allowed should not exceed 50% as per Article 16(4).

In 1993, the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 1993 was passed by the Assembly (Act 45 of 1994).[15][14] The Bill was sent to the President for his approval.

Tamil Nadu government's Act be placed in the Constitution's Ninth Schedule

The Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 1994, which mandates 69 percent of seats in educational institutions and positions in state services, is listed in the Ninth Schedule to protect it from judicial review by the Constitution (Seventy-Sixth Amendment) Act of 1994

The composition of the 69% reservation in Tamil Nadu is the following: Backward Caste (BC) are eligible for 30% reservation (26.5% + 3.5% internal reservation for Muslims).BC Muslims were part of the BCs, but this was carved as a separate sub-category during 2007. Most Backward Caste (MBCs) are eligible for 20%



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reservations, Scheduled Castes in the state have 18% reservations, and Scheduled Tribes 1 %

**Reservation in Central Government:**

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

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

The award made provision for separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and the Dalits.

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

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

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

**Mandal Commission:**

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

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

The Mandal Commission concluded that India’s population consisted of approximately 52 percent OBCs, therefore 27% government jobs should be reserved for them.

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The commission has developed eleven indicators of social, educational, and economic backwardness.

Apart from identifying backward classes among Hindus, the Commission has also identified backward classes among non-Hindus (e.g., Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, and Buddhists).

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

**Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992)**

In Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992) case the court examined the scope and extent of Article 16(4).

The Supreme Court while upholding the 27 percent quota for backward classes, struck down the government notification reserving 10% government jobs for economically backward classes among the higher castes.

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

The concept of ‘creamy layer’ also gained currency through this judgment and provision that reservations for backward classes should be confined to initial appointments only and not extend to promotions.

The Court has said that the creamy layer of OBCs should be excluded from the list of beneficiaries of reservation.

The Parliament responded by enacting the 77<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act which introduced Article 16(4A).

The article confers power on the state to reserve seats in favor of SC and ST in promotions in Public Services if the communities are not adequately represented in public employment.

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**EWS Reservation**

The Central Government of India recently introduced the EWS Reservation.

10% quota is provided for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) among General Category candidates in government jobs and educational institutions. This is done by adding clauses for the same in the Indian Constitution (103<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2019).

**Reservation of seats in the Parliament**

The Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) have seats reserved in the Indian Parliament, state assemblies, and urban and rural-level organisations. Without a distinct electorate, all voters in a constituency elect these reserved members. Members of the SC and ST community are not prohibited from running for a general (non-reserved) seat. The Indian Constitution established this system in 1950, with the intention of keeping it in place for the first ten years in order to secure political participation by groups that were considered weak, marginalized, under-represented, and in need of special protection.

According to Article 330 of the Constitution of India and Section 3 of the Representation of the People Act of 1951, seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha are allocated based on the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the state based on the state's population.

The Anglo-Indian group was the only one in India to have representatives in the Lok Sabha (lower house) of the Indian Parliament. Article 331 of the Constitution allows for the nomination of two Anglo-Indians to the Lok Sabha. Frank Anthony, the first and longest-serving president of the All India Anglo-Indian Association, obtained this authority from Jawaharlal Nehru. The President has the power to appoint two Anglo-Indians to the Lok Sabha according to this provision in the Constitution.

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**104<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act - 2020**

This Act ceased the reservation of seats for Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative assemblies and extended reservations for SCs and STs for up to ten years.

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

Article 233T provides reservation of seats for SCs and STs in every Municipality.



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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN TAMIL NADU**

The economic and social development of states in India are not uniform. Wide Regional disparities exist. The western region and southern regions are better off than the other regions. Tamil Nadu is geographically Eleventh largest and population wise third Largest. Tamil Nadu fares well with many Achievements. It stands to second in terms Of contribution to GDP, third highest in Terms of per capita income, investment, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Industrial output. It has been ranked as the most economically free state by the Economic Freedom.

In the social and health sector also Tamil Nadu's performance is better than many other states and better than national Average in terms of health, higher Education, IMR and MMR.

### **Highlights of Tamil Nadu Economy**

Growth of SGDP in Tamil Nadu has been among the fastest in India since 2005.

Poverty reduction in Tamil Nadu has been faster than that in many other States.

Tamil Nadu contains a smaller Proportion of India's poor population.

Tamil Nadu is the second largest Contributor to India's GDP.

Tamil Nadu ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> in Human Development Index (source: UNDP 2015)

Tamil Nadu ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> in terms of Invested capital (₹2.92 lakh crore) and Value of total industrial output (₹6.19 Lakh crore).

Tamil Nadu ranks first among the States in terms of number of factories with 17% share and industrial workers (16% share) of the country.

Tamil Nadu is placed third in health Index as per the NITI AAYOG report.

Tamil Nadu has a highest Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education.

Tamil Nadu has the largest number of engineering colleges

Tamil Nadu has emerged as a major Hub for renewable energy.

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Tamil Nadu has highest credit Deposit Ratio in commercial and Cooperative Banks.

Has highest ranks first on investment Proposals filed by MSMEs.

### **Performance of Tamil Nadu Economy**

Some of the States like Gujarat and Maharashtra seem to perform well in some of the economic indicators. Kerala tops in Literacy, IMR and MMR. In recent years Tamil Nadu's performance is outstanding and far Ahead of all other states in the spheres of health, Higher education, growth of MSMEs, poverty Alleviation and employment generation. Tamil Nadu is placed third in health Index.

The Tamil Nadu state has come third After Kerala and Punjab in a health Index report. The neo natal mortality Rate is 14 lower than that of many other States and that the under 5 mortality has Dropped from 21 in 2014 to 20 in 2015 - Healthy States, Progressive India Report, (2018) -NITI AAYOG

The reasons for the relative success Of Tamil Nadu lie in extending social Policies to cover most of the population. For instance the Public Distribution System, midday meals and public health Infrastructure have near universal coverage.

### **Natural Resource**

Water Resources - Tamil Nadu is not endowed with rich Natural resources compared to other States. It accounts for three per cent of Water sources, four per cent of land area against six per cent of population.

North East monsoon is the major source of Rainfall followed by South West monsoon.

There are 17 river basins in Tamil Nadu. The main rivers are Palar, Cheyyar, Ponnaiyar, Cauvery, Bhavani, Vaigai, Chittar, Tamiraparani, Vellar, Noyyal Siruvani, Gundar, Vaipar, Valparai etc. Wells are the largest source of irrigation in Tamil Nadu (56%).

1. Reservoirs - 81

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2. Canals - 2239
3. Tanks - 41262
4. Tube Wells - 3,20,707
5. Open Wells - 14,92,359

### **Mineral Resources**

Tamil Nadu has a few mining projects based on Titanium, Lignite, Magnesite, Graphite, Limestone, Granite and Bauxite. The first one is the Neyveli Lignite Corporation that has led development of large industrial complex around Neyveli in Cuddalore district with thermal power plants, fertilizer and carbonisation plants. Magnesite mining is at Salem from which mining of Bauxite ores are carried out at Yercaud and this region is also rich in iron ore at Kanjamalai.

Molybdenum is found in Karadikuttam in Madurai district.

### **Population**

Tamil Nadu stands sixth in population with 7.21 crore against India's 121 crore as per 2011 census. However, Tamil Nadu's population is higher than that of several countries according to UN Report Density

The density of population which measures population per sq.km is 555 in 2011 against 480 in 2001. Tamil Nadu ranks 12<sup>th</sup> in density among the Indian states and 382 is the national average.

### **Urbanisation**

Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized states with 48.4% of urban population against 31.5% for India as a whole. The state accounts for 9.61% of total urbanites in India against 6% share of total population.

### **Sex ratio (Number of Female per 1000 males)**

Balanced sex ratio implies improvement in quality of life of female population. The sex ratio in Tamil Nadu is nearing balance with 995 which is far better

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compared to most Of the States and all India level. Tamil Nadu stands third next only to Kerala state and Puduchery Union Territory in sex ratio.

**Infant Mortality Rate (mortality before completing 1 year)**

Tamil Nadu is well ahead of national Average and other states in IMR. According to NITI AAYOG, the IMR is 17 (per 1000) for Tamil Nadu which is just half of National average of 33 as on 2022

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (Mother's Death at the time of Delivery per 1 lakh)

Tamil Nadu has a good record of Controlling MMR, ranking third with 54 (Kerala 19) against National average of 97 again half of the National average [NITI AAYOG].

**Life Expectancy at Birth**

The average period that a person may expect to live is called life expectancy. However, life expectancy in India still falls Short of most developed and developing Nations.

**Literacy**

The literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is higher than in many States Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) Just like GDP, the Gross State Domestic Product refers to the total money value of all the goods and services produced annually in the State.

Tamil Nadu is the second largest Economy in India with a GSDP of \$ 207.8 billion in 2016-17 according to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Tamil Nadu. The GSDP of Tamil Nadu is Equal to the GDP of Kuwait on nominal Term and GDP of UAE on PPP terms. The GSDP of Tamil Nadu is far higher compared to many countries as shown below. This is mainly due to population Effect. Per capita GSDP would be better for Intercountry or interstate comparisons.

Tamil Nadu may go below if per capita GSDP is considered for comparison.



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**Sectoral Contribution** The tertiary sector (service sector) is the major contributor to Tamil Nadu's GSDP at 63.70%. The secondary sector (Industry) contribution is gradually on the rise and now it is 28.5%. Agriculture occupies a prominent position in Occupation but its contribution to GSDP Is declining and now it is just 7.76%. This Means that the tertiary and secondary Sectors have grown faster, the agricultural Sector has grown slow. Agriculture Sector provides employment and food to larger proportion of Indians and Tamils. But, the same sector is growing slowly Means it is not good. With this trend Sustainable development may not be Possible.

### **Per capita Income**

The Per capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu also (\$ 2,200) which is higher than that of many other States in India. Per capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu is nearly 1.75 times higher than the national average, as per 2022 data. In term of ₹ the per capita Income in Tamil Nadu was ₹ 2,41,200 in 2021-22.

### **Agriculture**

Tamil Nadu, with seven agro climatic zones And varied soil types is better suited for the production of fruits, vegetables, spices, Plantation crops, flowers and medicinal Plants. The State is the largest producer of loose flowers and the third largest producer of fruits. Tamil Nadu has historically been an agricultural State. At present, Tamil Nadu Is the India's second biggest producer of rice, Next only to West Bengal. The state is one of the major producers of turmeric. It is also the leading producer of Kambu, Corn, Groundnut, Oil seeds and Sugarcane. It Ranks first in production of plantation crops, Banana and coconut, second in rubber and Cashew nut, third in pepper and fourth in Sugarcane.

The gross cropped area under All crops was 58.97 lakh hectares in the Year 2013-14. The area under food crops Account for 72.9% and that of non-foodCrops is 27.1%. Among the food crops Paddy takes a major share. Among the Non-food crops, groundnut and coconut take a major share.

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Net sown area has been gradually declining; and, rural land, labour and Capital are moving towards urban projects. As a result, villages are emptied and cities are overcrowded and congested, leading to spatially unbalanced bulging.

### **Foodgrain Production**

Rice production dominates among food Grain production with 79.49 lakh tones on 2014-15 followed by millets at 40.79 lakh Tons. There is significant jump in pulses Production from 3.59 lakhs ton in 2011-12 to 7.67 lakh ton in 2014-15. There May be changes in these statistics. Hence Updation is unavoidable Productivity Position of Tamil Nadu and India.

The Government of Tamil Nadu lays Emphasis on agricultural production and Productivity. As a result, Tamil Nadu Tops in productivity, in food crops as Well as non-food crops, among the States in India.

Tamil Nadu ranks first in maize, Kambu, groundnut, oil seeds and cotton; Second in rice and coconut, third in Sugarcane, sunflower and jowar.

### **Industry**

Chennai is sometimes referred to as The Health Capital of India or the Banking Capital of India, having attracted Investments from International Finance Corporations and the World Bank. It is also called as Detroit of Asia.

Tamil Nadu has a network of About 110 industrial parks/estates that Offer developed plots with supporting Infrastructure. Also, the Government Is promoting other industrial parks Like Rubber Park, Apparel Park, Floriculture Park, TICEL Park for Biotechnology, Siruseri IT Park and Agro Export Zones.

The heavy engineering Manufacturing companies are centered around the suburbs of Chennai. Chennai Boasts of global car manufacturing giants as well as home grown companies.

Karur is known for its bus body Building which contributes 80% of South Indian bus body building. TNPL Is the Asia's largest ecofriendly paper Mill.

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Salem is called as steel city and has many sago producing units and mineral Wealth.

Sivakasi is the leader in printing, Fireworks, safety matches production In India. It contributes to 80% of India's Total safety matches production and 90% Of India's total fireworks production.

Thoothukudi is the gateway of Tamil Nadu. It is a major chemical producer Next only to Chennai.

### **Textiles**

Tamil Nadu is the largest textile hub of India. Tamil Nadu is known as the “Yarn Bowl” of the country accounting for 41% Of India's cotton yarn production. The Textile industry plays a significant role in The Indian economy by providing direct Employment to an estimated 35 million People, and thereby contributing 4% of GDP and 35% of gross export earnings. The textile sector contributes to 14% of the manufacturing sector. From spinning to garment manufacturing, entire textile Production chain facilities are in Tamil Nadu. About half of India's total spinning Mill capacity is in Tamil Nadu.

The western Part of Tamil Nadu comprising Coimbatore, Tirupur, Erode, Dindigul and Karur has the Majority of spinning mills manufacturing Cotton/polyester/blended yarn and silk Yarn used by garment units in Tamil Nadu, Maharastra etc. Yarn is also exported to China, Bangladesh etc.

Tirupur known as “Knitting City” is the exporter of garments Worth USD 3 Billion. Karur is the major Home for textile manufacturing (Curtain Cloth, bed linens, kitchen linens, toilet Linens, table linens, wall hangings etc.) and Export hub in India. Erode is the main cloth Market in South India for both retail and Wholesale ready-mades.

### **Leather**

Tamil Nadu accounts for 30 per cent of Leather exports and about 70 per cent of Leather production in the country. Hundreds Of leather and tannery industries are

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located Around Vellore, Dindigul and Erode. Every Year the State hosts the India International Leather Fair in Chennai.

### **Electronics**

Chennai has emerged as EMS Hub of India. Many multi – national companies have Chosen Chennai as their South Asian Manufacturing hub.

### **Automotives**

Chennai nicknamed as “The Detroit of Asia” is home to a large number of auto Component industries. Tamil Nadu has 28% share each in automotive and auto Components industries, 19% in the trucks Segment and 18% each in passenger cars And two wheelers.

### **Cement Industry**

Tamil Nadu ranks third in cement production In India (First Andhra Pradesh, Second Rajasthan). Among 10 largest cement Companies in India as on 2018, Ramco Cement and India Cement find prominent place. And Also Tamil Nadu stands second in number of Cement plants with 21 units against 35 units in Andhra Pradesh.

### **Fire works**

The town of Sivakasi is a leader in the Areas of printing, fireworks, and safety Matches. It was fondly called as “Little Japan” by Jawaharlal Nehru. It contributes to 80% of India’s fireworks production.

Sivakasi provides over 60% of India’s total Offset printing solutions.

### **Other Industries**

One of the global electrical equipment Public sector companies viz BHEL has manufacturing plants at Tiruchirappalli and Ranipet. The Tamil Nadu State Government Owns the Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers (TNPL), the world’s biggest bagasse-Based paper mill in Karur. Tamil Nadu Is a leading producer of

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cement in India And with manufacturing units located at Ariyalur, Virudhunagar, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. The region around Salem is Rich in mineral ores. The country's largest Steel public sector undertaking, SAIL has a Steel plant in Salem.

Coimbatore is also referred to as “the Pump City” as it supplies two thirds of India's Requirements of motors and pumps. The city is one of the largest exporters of jewellery, wet Grinders and auto components and the term “Coimbatore Wet Grinder” has been given A Geographical indication tag.

Thoothukudi is known as “Gateway of Tamil Nadu”. Thoothukudi

Is the major chemical producer in the State. It produces the 70 per cent of the Total salt production in the State and 30 Per cent in the country MSMEs

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Are defined under the MSME Act 2006. The Enterprises are classified as Manufacturing and Service enterprises based on the Investment in plant and machinery and Equipment (excluding land and building) the Classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Government Revised the MSME definition in 2020 to boost its growth.

Micro – the investment in plant and machinery equipment will not be more than 1 crore, and annual turnovers will not be more than 5 crores.

Small – the investment in plant and machinery equipment will not be more than 10 crores, and annual turnovers will not be more than 50 crores.

Medium – As per the MSME classification criteria, the investment in plant and machinery equipment of Medium enterprises is not more than 20 crore, and the annual turnover is not more than 100 crore.

Tamil Nadu accounts for 15.07% Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country (the highest among all States) with 6.89 lakhs registered MSMEs. Producing over 8000 varieties of Product for a total investment of more than ₹32,000 crore.

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MSMEs produce a wide variety of products in almost all sectors. The Prominent among them are the engineering, Electrical, chemicals, plastics, steel paper, Matches, textiles, hosiery and garments Sector. Around 15.61 lakh entrepreneurs have registered, providing employment Opportunities to about 99.7 lakhs persons with total investment of ₹2, 00, 000crore.

**Energy:**

Tamil Nadu tops in power generation among the southern States.

Installed capacity of power utilities In States in southern region Tamil Nadu is in the forefront of all other Indian States in installed Capacity. Muppandal wind farm is A renewable energy source, supplying.

The villagers with electricity for work. Wind farms were built in Nagercoil and Tuticorin apart from already existing Ones around Coimbatore, Pollachi, Dharapuram and Udumalaipettai. These Areas generate about half of India's 2,000 megawatts of wind energy or two Percent of the total power output of India.

**Nuclear Energy**

The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant and The Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant Are the major nuclear energy plants for the Energy grid.

**Thermal Power**

In Tamil Nadu the share of thermal power in total energy sources is very high and the thermal power plants are at Athippattu (North Chennai) Ennore, Mettur, Neyveli and Thoothukudi.

**Hydel Energy**

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

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### **Solar Energy**

Southern Tamil Nadu is considered as one of the most suitable regions in the country for developing solar power Projects.

### **Wind Energy**

Tamil Nadu has the highest installed wind Energy capacity in India. The State has very High quality of off shore wind energy potential Off the Tirunelveli coast and southern Thoothukudi and Rameswaram coast.

### **SERVICES**

Banking, insurance, energy, transport and Communication fall under tertiary sector i.e., services

### **Banking**

In Tamil Nadu, Nationalised banks account for 52% with 5,337 branches, Private Commercial Banks 30% (3,060) branches, State Bank of India and its associates 13% (1,364), Regional Rural Banks 5% (537) Branches and the remaining 22 foreign Bank branches.

Total deposits of the banks in Tamil Nadu registered an year-on year increase Of 14.32% by March 2017 and touched ₹6,65,068.59 crores. Total credit of the Banks in Tamil Nadu registered a year-on Year increase of 13.50% by March 2017 and Touched ₹6,95,500.31 crores. The share of Priority Sector Advances stands at 45.54% as against the national average of 40%. The percentage of Agricultural advances to total advances as at the end of March 2017 works out to 19.81% as against the National average of 18%. Banks in Tamil Nadu have maintained one of the highest Credit Deposit Ratio of 119.15% in the Country whereas this ratio is 77.5% at the National level.

### **Education**

- a. School Education Tamil Nadu is grouped among high Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) States. According To NITI Aayog 2015-16 NER at primary Level in

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Tamil Nadu is 89.24% which is higher than that of Kerala (79.94%) and National average 74.74%. The all India Average is 43% and the world average is 59%.

Gross Enrolment Ratio is 118.8% for primary level (class 1-5); 112.3% for Upper primary level (class 6-8), 62.7% for Secondary level (class 9-10), 49.26% at Higher Secondary level (class 11-12). This has been possible mainly due to the supply of free food, cloth, foot-wear, scholarship, Laptop etc.

### **Higher Education**

In Gross Enrolment Ratio under higher Education (Tertiary level) Tamil Nadu Continues to be at the top level well ahead of other states. The GER is 46.9% in Tamil Nadu which is far higher against National average and all other States This Higher GER is thanks to the distribution of free food, cloth, footwear, laptop and Scholarship.

Tamil Nadu has 59 Universities, 40 Medical colleges, 517 Engineering Colleges, 2,260 Arts and Science Colleges, 447 Polytechnics and 20 dental Colleges. Tamil Nadu produces nearly four lakh engineering and polytechnic Students every year, the highest in the Country.

### **Educational Loans**

As far as educational loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks under priority sector are concerned, 20.8% of the total amount was disbursed in Tamil Nadu between 2013-14 and 2015-16. Andhra Pradesh was second with 11.2% of the total loan Amount followed by Maharashtra (10.2%). Of the total amount of educational Loans disbursed by Private Banks during The same period, Kerala accounted for 37.8% followed by Tamil Nadu with 24.8%. Both Karnataka & Kerala together accounted for more than 60% of the total Educational loan amount by Private Banks.



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### **Health**

Tamil Nadu has a three – tier health Infrastructure comprising hospitals, Primary health centres, health units, Community health centres and sub-Centres. As of March 2022 the State had 46 government medical colleges , 38 district hospitals, 229 sub-divisional Hospitals, 1,421 primary health centres, 8000 Sub-centres and 330 community Health centres.

### **Communication**

Maharashtra has the highest number of Internet subscribers in the country at 29.47 million, followed by States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. According to government data, India had a total of 700 million internet Subscribers at the end of March, 2022 Tamil Nadu had 28.01 million subscribers, While its neighbours Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had 24.87 million and 22.63 Million, respectively.

### **Transport**

Tamil Nadu has a well established Transportation system that connects all Parts of the State. This is partly responsible for the investment in the State. Tamil Nadu is served by an extensive road network in Terms of its spread and quality, providing Links between urban centres, agricultural Market-places and rural habitations in the Countryside. However, there is scope for Improvement.

### **Road**

There are 28 national highways in the State, covering a total distance of 5,036 km. The State has a total road length Of 167,000 km, of which 60,628 km are Maintained by Highways Department. It Ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the public-private partnership (PPP) Model.

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### **Rail**

Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network As part of Southern Railway, Headquartered At Chennai. The present Southern Railway Network extends over a large area of India's Southern Peninsula, covering the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, minor Portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length Of 6,693 km and there are 690 railway stations In the State. The system connects it with most Major cities in India. Main rail junctions In the State include Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. Chennai has a well-established Suburban Railway network, a Mass Rapid Transport System and is currently developing

A Metro system, with its first underground Stretch operational since May 2017.

### **Air**

Tamil Nadu has four major international Airports. Chennai International Airport Is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi. Other International airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore International Airport, Madurai International Airport and Tiruchirapalli International Airport. It also has domestic Airports at Tuticorin, Salem, and Madurai. Which connect several parts of the country. Increased industrial activity has given rise to an increase in passenger traffic as well as Freight movement which has been growing at over 18 per cent per year.

### **Ports**

Tamil Nadu has three major ports; one each at Chennai, Ennore, and Tuticorin, As well as one intermediate port in Nagapattinam, and 23 minor ports. The Ports are currently capable of handling Over 73 million metric tonnes of cargo annually (24 per cent share of India). All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port. This is an artificial harbour and the Second principal port in the country for handling containers. It is currently being Upgraded to have a dedicated terminal for Cars capable of handling 4,00,000

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vehicles. Ennore Port was recently converted from An intermediate port to a major port and Handles all the coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu

### **Tourism**

Tamil Nadu has since ancient past been A hub for tourism. In recent years, the State has emerged as one of the leading Tourist destinations for both domestic

### **Unemployment and Poverty**

National average of unemployment Rate stands at 50 and Tamil Nadu ranks And foreign tourists. Tourism in Tamil Nadu is promoted by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC), a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking. The State currently ranks the highest Among Indian States with about (1.23 million). The annual growth Rate of this industry stood at around 20 percent

Approximately 28 lakh foreign and 11 Crore domestic tourists visit the State. 22<sup>nd</sup> with unemployment rate of 42 per 1000. There are different kinds of Unemployment with different economic Implications. All those aspects need to be studied to fully understand the Employment situation.

Tamil Nadu is one of India's richest States Since 1994; the state has seen a Steady decline in poverty. Today, Tamil Nadu has lower levels of poverty than most other States in the country. After 2005, Tamil Nadu was among India's fastest growing states, with growth being driven mainly by services.

### **Agriculture:**

The word “agriculture” is derived from the Latin words “ager and cultura”, which means Field and growing. Agriculture is a practice of Farming that includes the cultivation of crops, Rearing of animals, birds, forestry, fisheries and other related activities. Agriculture is the Major occupation in Tamil Nadu. Agriculture has been the mainstay of the state's economy since independence with more than 65% of the Population depends upon this sector for their Living. Agriculture provides employment for rural people on a large scale. There is a strong Link between agriculture and economic growth. Paddy, millets and pulses are the principal food

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Crops of the state. Sugarcane, cotton, sunflower, Coconut, cashew, chillies, gingelly, groundnut, Tea, coffee, cardamom and rubber are the major Commercial crops.

Geographical determinants Of Agriculture Landform, climate, soil and irrigation are the Factors that determine the growth of agriculture.

**Landform:**

Tamil Nadu is a land of diverse landscape comprising of hills, plateaus and plains. Among them the plains are most suitable for agriculture. The plains with alluvial soil Enhances agricultural productivity. Example: Plains of cauvery. Agriculture in the plateau is Moderate and is poor on the hills.

**Climate:**

Tamil Nadu is situated in the tropical Zone, which is nearer to the equator. The state Experiences a tropical climate. Hence, the Temperature in Tamil Nadu is relatively high Almost throughout the year. So, only the tropical Crops are cultivated. Water is another limiting Factor of agriculture. Northeast monsoon is The major source of rainfall for Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the major cropping season begins with this season. The rainfall in this season and The irrigation facilities affect agriculture to a Large extent.

**Soil:**

Soil is one of the most essential elements of agriculture. It provides essential minerals or Nutrients for the growth of crops and vegetation. The regions of river valleys and the coastal Plains are the most agriculturally productive Regions of the state as they are covered with Fertile alluvial soil.

**Irrigation:**

Monsoon rainfall in the state is high Irregular. Further it is seasonal. Hence, irrigation Becomes necessary for successful cultivation of Crops in the state. In the dry regions, rain-fed Crops are cultivated.

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**Distribution of major Crops in Tamil Nadu:**

**Paddy:**

Paddy is the most important staple food Crop of Tamil Nadu. Ponni and kichadi samba Are the major varieties of paddy grown in Tamil Nadu. Though it is cultivated all over Tamil Nadu, its cultivation is highly concentrated In Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli districts. It ranks third in the Production of rice among the states of India. The Deltaic region of river cauvery (the undivided Thanjavur district) is the major rice-producing Region of Tamil Nadu. So, this region is rightly called as the “Granary of Tamil Nadu.”

The **Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute (TRRI)** is an Indian research institute working in the field of rice under Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU). It is situated at Aduthurai, in Thanjavur District, it was established in April, 1985 in TNAU

To meet the research requirements of the region With the help of existing Agricultural Colleges And Research centres and perform lead function For rice and rice based cropping system research.

**Millets:**

Millets form staple food of nearly one-Third of human population of Tamil Nadu. Sorghum/jowar (cholam), ragi (kezhvaragu) And bajra (kambu) are the major millets. These are grown not only in drier areas but also in the coastal plains. Sorghum is grown in the Coimbatore plateau and Kambam valley. Ragi is grown in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore and Cuddalore districts. Bajra is mostly cultivated In Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Karur, Perambalur and Salem districts.

India observed 2018 as national year of Millets. FAO has decided to observe 2023 as The International year of millets.

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**Pulses:**

Pulses are the major source of protein. Bengal gram, black gram, green gram, cowpea And horse gram are the important pulses grown In Tamil Nadu. Pulses are grown in a wide range of climatic conditions mostly in drier regions with or without irrigation. Mild cool climate And a low to moderate rainfall are best suited for these crops. Pulses serve as excellent fodder. Pulses are grown in almost all districts in the State except Chennai, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari.

Coimbatore leads in the production of Bengal Gram. Vellore and Kanyakumari districts Produce red gram.

Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam and Thoothukudi Districts are the principal producers of green Gram and black gram. Horse gram is widely cultivated in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts.

**Oil Seeds:**

Groundnut, gingelly castor, coconut, Sunflower and mustard are some of the oilseeds That are grown in Tamil Nadu. Apart from its Use in food preparation, it is used in industries as a lubricant, in the manufacture of varnish, Soaps, candles, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. Groundnut is the major oilseed of the state. The Cultivation of groundnut is mostly concentrated In Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Salem and Pudukottai districts. It is also grown to some Extent in Dharmapuri, Cuddalore, Perambalur and Madurai. Erode, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar districts are its minor producers. Coconut is grown in Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari Districts.

**Sugarcane:**

It is one of the major cash crops of the State. It is an annual crop. It requires high Temperature and heavy rainfall. It grows well in the tropical region. Major sugarcane-producing Districts are Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Erode and Tirunelveli.

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**Cotton:**

Cotton is a fibre and cash crop. It requires Black soil, long frost-free condition and warm and humid weather for its cultivation. Humid Weather in the early stages and hot, dry weather during harvest period is suitable for this crop. It is predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore Plateau and Vaigai-Vaippar river basins. It is also cultivated in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Salem and Dharmapuri districts.

**Plantation crops:**

Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber and cinchona are the major plantation crops of the state. Tamil Nadu ranks second in area and production of tea in India next to Assam. Tea plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore. The Nilgiris is the notable regions for tea plantations. Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats. It is also found in the hilly slopes of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni and Salem districts. Yercaud, Kolli Hills and Kodaikanal are notable for coffee plantations. Tamil Nadu stands Second in area and production of coffee next to Karnataka. Rubber plantations are significant in Kanyakumari. Pepper is confined to the warm and wet slopes of Eastern and Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. Cashew is extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.

**Livestock/Animal Husbandry:**

Livestock has remained an integral part of Socio-economic fabric of rural people.

**Goat:**

Goat is also known as ‘poor man’s cow’In India. It forms a very important component in dry land farming system. In the marginal or Undulating lands unsuitable for rearing of other Types of cattle like cow or buffalo, goat is the best Alternative. With very low investments, goat rearing can be made into a profitable venture for small and marginal farmers.

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**Sheep:**

Sheep is used for multiple purposes like Wool, meat, milk, skins and manure, and Forms an important component of the rural Economy, particularly in the arid, semi-arid and Mountainous areas of Tamil Nadu. It provides a Dependable source of income to the shepherds through the sale of wool and animals.

**Fishing:**

Since Tamil Nadu is a coastal state, fishing is one of the major occupations in the state. With widespread reservoirs and rivers, inland fishing also is also seen to a considerable extent.

**Marine Fishing:**

An area of 41,412 sq.km of continental Shelves of the state favours coastal fishing And Tamil Nadu is one of the leading states in Marine fish production. Marine fishing is also called inshore fish or neritic fishing, carried out in oceans and seas. Large mechanised boats are used for fishing. In ocean or seawaters, fishing within few kilometres from the shoreline is called inshore fishing and the fishing far from the shore typically 20–30 miles out in water Hundreds and thousands of feet deep is called Off-shore fishing. The fish varieties caught are sharks, flying fish, counc, catfish, silver Bellies, and crabs. Chennai, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram districts contribute about 40% to marine fish production in the state. Their Coastal location favours fishing in these regions.

**Second Green Revolution (Eco-Farming or Organic Farming):**

In organic farming synthetic fertilizers, Pesticides, growth regulator and livestock Feed additives are not used. This type of Farming rely on crop rotation, crop residues, Animal manure, off-farm organic wastes And biological pest control to maintain soil Productivity. This farming method is being adopted by very few farmers in the state.



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**Inland Fishing:**

Inland fishing is carried out in lakes, Rivers, ponds, estuaries, backwaters and Swamps. Oysters and prawns are cultured in original nurseries. Catamaran, diesel Boats and floating nets are used in fishing.

Tamil Nadu Fisheries Department has introduced several programmes for the Betterment of fishing. Vellore district leads in the production of inland fish production with 10% of state's production. Cuddalore, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar districts stand Second with 9% of inland fish catch each.

**Water Resource:**

Water is the precious Gift of nature to humankind and millions of other species living on the earth.

Tamil Nadu constitutes 4% of India's land area and is inhabited by 6% Of India's population, but has only 2.5% percent Of India's water resources. More than 95% of the Surface water and 80% of the ground water have already been put into use.

**Surface Water Resources Numbers:**

1. River Basin 17
2. Reservoirs 81
3. Tanks 41,127
4. Tube wells and other Wells 4,98,644
5. Open wells 15,06,919

Total (Million Cubic Metres) 2046788 MCM

**Multipurpose River Valley Projects:**

Multipurpose river valley projects are basically designed for the development of Irrigation for agriculture and hydropower Generation. However, they are used for many other purposes as well.

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**Mettur Dam:**

The Mettur Dam was constructed in a gorge, where river Cauvery enters the Plains. It is one of the oldest dam in India. It provides irrigation to Salem, Erode, Karur, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts farmlands.

**Bhavani Sagar Dam:**

The Bhavani Sagar Dam is located 80 km Away from Coimbatore city in the district of Erode. It has been constructed across the river Bhavani. This dam is one of the biggest earthen Dams in the country.

**Amaravathi Dam:**

The Amaravathi dam is situated 25 km Away from Udumalpet in Tirupur district. The Dam has been constructed across the river Amaravathi, a tributary of Cauvery. The dam was built primarily for irrigation and flood Control. A small hydropower station has also been installed recently.

**Krishnagiri Dam:**

Krishnagiri dam is situated at a distance of 7 km from Krishnagiri towards Dharmapuri.

**Sathanur Dam:**

Sathanur Dam was constructed across The River Thenpennai in Chengam taluk. It is In the midst of Chennakesava hills. It irrigates the land in Thandrampet and Tiruvannamalai Blocks. There is also a large crocodile farm and a Fish grotto. Parks are maintained inside the dam for tourists and the gardens are used by the film Industry.

**Mullaiperiyar Dam:**

Mullaiperiyar dam was built by the British Administration in 1895. It has been constructed On the Periyar river, which originates from Thekkady hills of Kerala. The dam was built mainly for watering the farming land of Tamil Nadu, which is perennially drought-prone.

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**Vaigai Dam:**

This dam built across the river Vaigai near Andipatti. The dam with a height of 111 feet can store water up to 71 feet. It is located 7 km from Andipatti and 70 km from Madurai. This dam was opened on 21 January, 1959.

**Manimuthar Dam:**

Manimuthar dam is located about 47 km from Tirunelveli.

**Papanasam Dam:**

It is also known as Karaiyar dam and is located about 49 km away from Tirunelveli. The dam is used to irrigate Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts.

Parambikulam Aliyar Project It is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu and Kerala states. It envisages the construction of seven interconnected reservoirs by harnessing the water of seven rivers, which include Major Rivers of Parambikulam and Aliyar. Parappalar project, is located near Ottanchatram. Its storage capacity is 167 Million cubic feet of water. It is about 75 km from Madurai and is in Palani taluk.

**Water Resource Management:**

Water resource management is the activity of planning, developing, distributing and managing the optimum use of water resources. The demand for water in Tamil Nadu is increasing at a fast rate both due to increasing population and also due to larger per capita needs triggered by economic growth. Demands from other sectors such as domestic and industries have been growing significantly. The state is heavily dependent on monsoon rains. Since the state is entirely dependent on rains, recharging its water resources, monsoon failures lead to acute water scarcity and severe droughts. So, it is important to save water for us and the future generation.

**Mineral Resources:**

Tamil Nadu is the leading holder of country's resources of vermiculite, magnetite, dunite, rutile, garnet, molybdenum and ilmenite. The state accounts for the country's 55.3% of lignite, 75% of vermiculite, 69% of dunite, 59% of garnet, 52%

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of molybdenum and 30% of titanium mineral resources. Important minerals are found in the state are as follows:

Neyveli has large lignite resources. Coal is also available in Ramanathapuram. Oil And gas are found in the Cauvery basin.

**Iron** deposits are found in Kanjamalai Region in Salem district and Kalrayan Malai Region of Tiruvannamalai district.

**Magnesite** Ores are available near Salem. Bauxite is found In Servarayan Hills, Kotagiri, Udagamandalam, Palani and Kollimalai areas.

**Gypsum** is obtained In Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar districts.

**Ilmenite and Rutile** are found in the sands of Kanyakumar Beach.

**Limestone** is available in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tiruvallur districts.

**Magnesite** is obtained in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Karur, Namakkal, The Nilgiris, and Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Vellore districts.

**Feldspar, quartz, copper and lead** are also found in some parts of the State.

**Industries:**

Industries use raw Materials and convert them into usable product or goods. Textiles, sugar, paper, leather, Cement, electrical equipment, Automobiles, information Technology and tourism are the major industries of Tamil Nadu.

**Textile Industry:**

Textile industry is one of the traditionally Well-developed industries in Tamil Nadu. The Textile mills are concentrated in Coimbatore, Tirupur, Salem, Palladam, Karur, Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Madurai and Erode. Erode in Tamil Nadu is Well known for marketing of handloom, power Loom and readymade garments. Coimbatore is also known as the ‘Manchester of Tamil Nadu’. Coimbatore, Tirupur and Erode contribute a major share to the state’s

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economy through Textiles. So, this region is referred as ‘Textile Valley of Tamil Nadu’. Karur is known as ‘The Textile capital of Tamil Nadu’

**Silk Textiles:**

Tamil Nadu occupies fourth position in the country in silk production. Kancheepuram Silk is unique in its quality and is known for its traditional value all over the world. Kancheepuram, Arani, Kumbakonam, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli are the important silk-weaving centres in Tamil Nadu. Ramanathapuram has some specialised areas for the manufacturing of synthetic silk clothes.

**Leather Industry:**

Tamil Nadu accounts for 60% of leather Tanning processes of India and 38% of all leather Footwear, garments and components. Hundreds Of leather tanneries are located around Vellore and nearby towns, such as Ranipet, Ambur and Vaniyambadi. The Vellore district is the Top exporter of finished leather goods in the Country. Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), a CSIR research laboratory, is located In Chennai.

**Paper Industry:**

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) is a government of Tamil Nadu enterprise producing newsprint and Printing and writing paper at its mill located At Kagithapuram in Karur district. TNPL is one of the most accomplished mills in the World, producing different varieties paper of Acceptable quality primarily from bagasse and Pulpwood. Other paper mills of the state are found in Pukkathurai of Kancheepuram district, Bhavanisagar, Pallipalayam, Paramathi Vellore, Coimbatore, Udamalaipet, Thoppampatti, Nilakkotai and Cheranmahadevi.

**Cement Industry:**

Cement production and consumption Continue to grow despite the general recession in the economy. India is one of the largest cement Producers and ranked second in the world with an annual production capacity of 181 million Tons. Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited (TANCEM) is one among the major cement

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Producers in Tamil Nadu operating two cement Units: one at Ariyalur and another at Alangulam. Asbestos cement sheet plant at Alangulam and Stoneware pipe unit at Virudhachalam are the other units of TANCEM. Sankar Cement, Zuari Cement, Ultratech Cement, Madras Cement and Dalmia Cement are the major private Cement brands produced in Tamil Nadu.

**Information Technology:**

According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the southern states continue to account for more than half of the country's total export of software. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh Together account for 59.6% of India's total Software exports. Tamil Nadu is the second largest software exporter in the country next to Karnataka.

**The list of IT parks in Tamil Nadu:**

Tidel Park, Ascendas, Mahindra world city 4 IT & ITES SEZ TIDEL-II, IT & ITES SEZ TIDEL-III, Coimbatore SEZ – Tidel Park8

**Special Economic Zones:**

Special economic zones (SEZs) provide an internationally competitive and hassle-free environment for exports. Units in SEZ Manufacture goods and provide a range of Services. SEZs are located in Nanguneri, Ennore, Hosur and Perambalur. IT & ITES SEZ named TIDEL-II and TIDEL-III and Bio-Pharmaceuticals SEZ are located in Chennai and Coimbatore SEZ called the TIDEL Park–IV Is located in the city.

**Manufacturing & Engineering Industry:**

The manufacturing industry is one of the vibrant sectors of the state economy and contributes significantly to the industrial output. The manufacturing industry broadly covers Manufacture of machinery and equipment, Motor vehicles, basic metal and alloy industries, Metal products and repair of capital goods.

**Automobile Industries:**

Tamil Nadu accounts for about 21% of Passenger cars, 33% of commercial vehicles and 35% of automobile components produced In India. Major automobile

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manufacturers Like Ford, Hyundai, HM-Mitsubishi, Ashok Leyland, and TAFE have their manufacturing Base in Tamil Nadu.

**Handlooms and Powerlooms:**

The handloom sector in the state is the Single largest cottage industry providing Livelihood to a large number of rural people and promoting export earnings. These societies mainly produce the cloth required for the Scheme of 'Free Supply of Uniforms to School Children and Free Distribution of Sarees and Dhotis Scheme'.

**Sugar Industry:**

Sugar industry in Tamil Nadu is an important agro-based industry. It plays a vital Role in the economic development of the state, particularly in rural areas. The sugar industry Provides large-scale direct employment to several thousands and indirect employment to several lakhs of farmers and agricultural Labourers in the rural areas who are involved in cultivation of sugarcane, harvesting, Transporting and other services.

**Tourism Industry:**

Tourism is considered as an industry Because of its enormous potential in creating Employment for a large number of people. In recent years, the state has emerged as one of the leading tourist destinations for both domestic and foreign tourists.

Tourism in Tamil Nadu is promoted by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC).

The presence of ancient monuments, pilgrim Centres, hill stations, a variety of natural Landscapes, long coastline, along with rich Culture and heritage make Tamil Nadu the Best destination for tourists.

**Population:**

The term 'population' Refers to the number of People living in a defined Area. The statistical study of the characteristics of Human population is called Demography.

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**Regions of High Population:**

Coimbatore, Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Dharmapuri, Salem, Madurai and Tirunelveli are the most populous Districts in the state. Agriculture and industrial Development are the main causes of high Concentration of population of these districts.

**Regions of Moderate Population:**

Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur districts have a population 30–35 lakh. Vellore, Dindugal, Virudhunagar and Thoothukudi districts each have a population of 15–20 lakh. Other than agriculture, small-scale Industries and fishing along the coastal areas are the major occupations of people in these districts.

**Regions of Sparse Population:**

The coastal districts Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai have a less than 15 lakh. The Nilgiris District has a population of less than 10 lakh Population.

**Population Density:**

The state ranks 12<sup>th</sup> among the Indian States in population density. The national Average density of population as per the 2011 Census is 382. Chennai is the densest district With 26,903 persons per sq.km followed by Kanyakumari, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Salem, Vellore and Tiruchirappalli. These are the regions with High density of population. The least density of population is recorded in the Nilgiris and the other districts have moderate density of Population.

**Religion:**

Hinduism, Christianity and Islam are the major religions in the state. The Hindus constitute the largest of the population, followed By Christians and Muslims. Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism and people of other religions Also presence in the state.



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**Sex Ratio:**

The sex ratio represents the number of Females per 1000 males. The highest sex ratio is found in the Nilgiris district followed by Thanjavur district. The lowest sex ratio is reported in Dharmapuri District followed by Salem district.

**Literacy Rate:**

The district of Kanyakumari has reported the highest literacy rate while Dharmapuri District has the lowest rate. A high level of literacy Rate is also seen in Chennai, Thoothukudi, the Nilgiris and Kancheepuram districts.

**Transport and Communication:**

**Roadways:**

The State has a total road Length of 167,000 km, In which 60,628km are maintained by State Highways Department.

It ranks second in India with a Share of over 20% in total road Projects under operation in The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

NH – 44 is the longest National highway in Tamil Nadu Which runs from Hosur to Kanniyakumari (627.2 km) Via Dharmapuri-Salem-Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tirunelveli.

NH – 785 is the shortest national Highway in Tamil Nadu which runs from Madurai to Tuvarankuruchi. (38 km).

**Railways:**

Tamil Nadu has a well-developed Rail network as part of Southern Railway, Headquartered at Chennai. The present Southern Railway network extends over a large area of India's southern peninsula, covering Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, minor portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Chennai has A well-established suburban railway network, A mass rapid transport system (MRTS) and is Currently developing a Metro system, with its First underground stretch in operation since May 2017.

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**Airways:**

Tamil Nadu has four major international Airports. Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi. Other international airports In Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli airports. It also has domestic Airports at Tuticorin and Salem.

**Waterways:**

Tamil Nadu has three major ports. They Are in Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports. All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port. This is an artificial harbour and the second principal port in the country for handling containers.

**Communication:**

Communication is derived from the Latin Word *communicare*, meaning ‘to share’. The Act of conveying or exchanging information is called means of communication. They are mass Communication and personal communication.

**Trade:**

Export and import are the two components of trade. Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency. Tamil Nadu contributes 12.2% to the country’s exports. Import refers to goods and services are brought from overseas producers.

Tamil Nadu imports many goods from outside. The difference between the values of export and Import is called the balance of trade.

**Imports of Tamil Nadu:**

Machineries like transport equipment, Machine tools, non-electrical machinery, Electrical machinery, pharmaceutical products, Petroleum, fertilizers and newsprint are its Major imports. The state contributes 10.94% to the country’s trade through major ports.

**Major Exports of Tamil Nadu:**

- (i) Agricultural Products tobacco, cereals, cotton, sugarcane, paddy, groundnut, Spices and vegetables.

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- (ii) Leather Products wallets, purses, pouches, handbags, belts, footwear and Gloves
- (iii) Gems and Jewellery pearls, precious stones, gold jewellery, decorations And antiques
- (iv) Chemicals and related products paper, chemicals, rubber and glass.



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GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC  
GROWTH**

**Location and Size:**

Tamil Nadu is one of the 28 states of India, located in the southern most part Of the country. It extends from 8°4'N to 13°35'N latitudes and from 76°18'E to 80°20'E Longitudes. Its extremities are

Eastern – Point Calimere

Western – hills of Anaimalai

Northern – Pulicat Lake

Southern – Cape Comorin

It covers an area of 1,30,058 sq.km and is The 11<sup>th</sup> largest state in India. It covers 4% of the area of our country.

**Boundaries and Neighbours:**

Tamil Nadu is bounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, Kerala in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the north, Karnataka in the Northwest and Indian Ocean in the south. Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait separate Tamil Nadu from the Island of Sri Lanka, which lies to the Southeast of India. The state has 940 km long Coastline, the second-longest in India after Gujarat.

**Administrative Divisions:**

Already we have learnt that the state of Tamil Nadu had only 13 districts at the time of its formation. After that, the state was Reorganised several times currently 38 districts for the administrative Convenience.

**Physiographic Divisions:**

Tamil Nadu is located on the Peninsular Plateau, known as Deccan Plateau. It is also a Part of the ancient Gondwana land that broke Away 135 million years ago during Cretaceous Period. Tamil Nadu is divided into the Physical divisions of Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Plateaus, Coastal and Inland plains.

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**Western Ghats:**

Western Ghats extend from the Niligris In the north to Marunthuvazh Malai at Swamithope in Kanyakumari district in the South. Height of the Western Ghats ranges From 2,000 to 3,000 metres. It covers an area of about 2,500 sq.km. Though the Western Ghats is a continuous range, it has some Passes. The passes are Palghat, Shencottah, Aralvaimozhi, and Achankoil. The Niligris, Anaimalai, Palani hills, Cardamom hills, Varusanadu, Andipatti and Agasthiyar hills are the major hills of Western Ghats.

**Nilgiri Hills:**

The Nilgiri hill is located in the Northwestern part of Tamil Nadu. It consists of 24 peaks with more than 2,000 metres height. Doddabetta is the highest peak (2,637 metres) of this hills followed by Mukkuruthi (2,554 Metres). Ooty and Coonoor are the major hill Stations located on this hill. It has more than 2,700 species of flowering plants and the state Animal Nilgiri Tahr is found in this hill.

**Anaimalai:**

Anaimalai is located in the border of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It is located to the South of Palghat Gap. Anaimalai Tiger Reserve, Aliyar Reserved Forest, Valparai hill station, Kadamparai hydroelectric Power Plant are Located on this hills. Aliyar and Tirumurthy Dams are located at the foothills of this range.

**Palani Hills:**

Palani hills are the eastward extension of The Western Ghats. These hills are located in Dindigul district. Vandaravu (2,533 metres) is the highest peak in the Palani hills. Vembadi Shola (2,505 metres) is its second highest peak. The hill station of Kodaikanal (2,150 metres) lies in the south central portion of the range.

**Cardamom Hills:**

These hills are also known as Yela Mala Hills located in the southwestern part of Tamil Nadu. It acquires its name from the Cardamom spice, which is commonly grown here. Pepper and coffee are the other crops Cultivated over the hills. They

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meet the Anaimalai hills in the northwest, the Palani hills in the northeast and Varusanadu and Andipatti Hills in the southeast.

**Varusanadu and Andipatti Hills:**

Another eastward extension of Western Ghats is Varusanadu and Andipatti hills. Megamalai (the highway mountain), Kalugumalai, Kurangani hill station, and Suruli and Kumbakarai waterfalls are found on these Hills. Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wild life Sanctuary is located in the southern slope of these hills in Virudhunagar district. Vaigai River and its tributaries originate in this region.

**Pothigai Hills:**

Its major part lies in Tirunelveli district with its southern slope in the Kanyakumari district. Pothigai hills are called with different names Such as the Shiva Jothi Parvath, Agasthiyar hills And Southern Kailash. These hills feature richest Biodiversity in the Western Ghats. This area is known for its rich evergreen forest, waterfalls and ancient temples. Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is located in this region.

**Mahendragiri Hills:**

This continuous range is situated along the border of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli Districts and is a part of the southern range of The Western Ghats. Its average height is 1,645 Metres.

**The Eastern Ghats:**

Unlike Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats is a Discontinuous and irregular one. It is dissected at many places by the rivers, which drain into the Bay of Bengal. Its height ranges from 1,100 to 1,600 metres. These hills separate the Plains from plateaus. Javadhu, Servarayan, the Kalrayan, Kollimalai and Pachaimalai are the Major hills of the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu and are located in northern districts of the state

**Javadhu Hills:**

Javadhu hills are an extension of the Eastern Ghats spread across parts of Vellore and Tiruvannamalai districts and separates these two districts. Many peaks with

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the height of 1,100–1,150 metres are located in this range. Melpattu is its highest peak. Many parts of this Range are covered with bluish grey granites. It is noted for its fruit bearing trees, medicinal Herbs and sandalwoods. Due to illegal logging, Sandalwood trees are disappeared now.

**Kalvarayan Hills:**

The name ‘Kalvarayan’ comes from the Word ‘Karalar’, the ancient name of the present Tribes. It is another major range of hills in the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. This range, along With the Pachaimalai, Aralvaimalai, Javadhu and Servarayan hills, separates the river basins Of Cauvery and Palar. The height of this hill Ranges from 600 to 1,220 metres.

**Servarayan Hills:**

It is a mountain range located near the Salem city with the height ranging from 1,200 To 1,620 metres. The name of the range comes from a local deity, Servarayan. The highest peak in the southern part of the Eastern Ghats is Located in this range. The peak is Solaikaradu and its height is 1,620 metres. The hill station Yercaud, which is known as poor man’s Ooty, is Located on this range. Servarayan temple is its highest point (1623 metres).

**Kolli Hills:**

It is a small mountain range located in Namakkal district. It covers an area of about 2,800 sq.km. It rises up to 1300 metres. This is a Mountain range that runs almost parallel to the East coast of South India. Arpaleeswarar temple Located on this range is an important pilgrim Centre. It has the largest cover of evergreen or Shola forest when compared to other parts of The Eastern Ghats. Several coffee plantations, Fruits, flowers and silver-oak estates are found in this region.

**Pachaimalai:**

It is the lowest hill range, spreads over the districts of Perambalur, Tiruchirapalli and Salem. In Tamil language, pachai means green. The vegetation in this range is greener than the Vegetative cover of the other hills in this region. Hence it is named as ‘Pachai malai’. Jackfruit is a popular seasonal agricultural product of this Hills.

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**Plateaus:**

Plateaus of Tamil Nadu are located between The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. It is roughly triangular in shape and covers an area of about 60,000 sq.km.

**Bharamahal plateau** is a part of the Mysore Plateau situated in the northwestern part of Tamil Nadu. Its height ranges from 350 to 710 Metres. Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts are located in this region.

**Coimbatore plateau** lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts. Its height varies from 150 to 450 metres. This region includes Salem, Coimbatore and Erode districts.

**Moyar River** Separates this plateau from the Mysore plateau. Rivers like Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi, which originate from Western Ghats, form valleys in this region. Many Intermontane plateaus are found in the region Of the Nilgiris. Sigur plateau is one such plateau

**Madurai plateau** found in Madurai district Extends up to the foothills of the Western Ghats. Vaigai and Thamirabarani basins are located in this zone.

**Plains:**

The plains of Tamil Nadu may be divided into two, namely

1. Inland plains
2. Coastal plains

Inland plains are drained by the rivers Palar, Ponnaiyar, Cauvery and Thamirabarani. A Cauvery plain is one of the most important fertile plains of the state. The plains of Cauvery is found in Salem, Erode, Karur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts. Coastal plains of Tamil Nadu are also Called Coromandel or Cholamandalam (land Of Cholas) plain, which extends from Chennai To Kanyakumari. It is formed by the rivers that Flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal. It is more than 80 kilometres wide at some places. Though it is an emerged coast, some parts are submerged into the sea. The sand dunes Formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram And Thoothukudi districts are called Teri. Coral Rocks are found at the head of Gulf of Mannar in The east coastal plain.



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**Beaches:**

The Coromandel Coast along the Bay of Bengal consists of many beautiful and exotic beaches. The golden sands of Tamil Nadu Beaches are scattered with palm and casuarinas Groves. Marina and Elliot beaches of Chennai, Kovalam beach in Kanchipuram and Silver Beach in Cuddalore are some of the famous Beaches in Tamil Nadu.

**Drainage:**

Rivers of Tamil Nadu are its lifeline. Though it has many rivers, the rivers of Cauvery, Palar, Ponnaiyar, Vaigai and Thamirabarani are the Notable ones. Most of the rivers of Tamil Nadu Originate from Western Ghats and flow towards East and drain into the Bay of Bengal. All the Rivers of the state are non-perennial except Thamirabarani. It is perennial as it is fed by both the southwest and northeast monsoons.

**Cauvery:**

The river Cauvery originates at Talacauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu (coorg) district of Karnataka in the Western Ghats. Total length of Cauvery river Is 805 km. About 416 km of its course falls in Tamil Nadu. It serves as the boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for a distance Of 64 km. It forms Hogenakkal waterfalls in Dharmapuri district. Mettur Dam, also called as the Stanley Reservoir, is located across This River in Salem district. A tributary called Bhavani joins Cauvery on the right bank about 45 km from the Mettur Reservoir. Thereafter, it takes easterly course to enter into the plains Of Tamil Nadu. Two more tributaries, Noyyal and Amaravathi, confluence the river on the Right bank at Thirumukkudal 10 km from Karur. The river is wider in this region, where It is called as ‘Agandra Cauvery’.In Tiruchirappalli district, the river Branches into two parts. The northern Branch is called Coleroon or Kollidam and the southern branch remains Cauvery. From Here, the Cauvery delta begins. After flowing Forabout 16 km, the two branches join again to form the ‘Srirangam Island’. The Grand Anaicut, also called as Kallanai was built across The River Cauvery. After Kallanai, the river breaks into a large number of distributaries and forms a network all over the delta. The Network of distributaries within the delta of Cauvery in the coast is called as

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the 'Garden Of Southern India'. It merges into Bay of Bengal to the south of Cuddalore.

**Palar:**

The Palar River rises beyond Talagavara Village in the Kolar district of Karnataka. The Palar drains an area of 17,871 sq.km, Out of which nearly 57% lies in Tamil Nadu and the rest in the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Ponnai, Goundinya Nadhi, Malattar, Cheyyar and Kiliyar are its major Tributaries. Its total length is 348 km, out of Which 222 km of its course falls in Tamil Nadu. It flows through the districts of Vellore and Kancheepuram before entering into Bay of Bengal near Kuvattur.

**Then Pennaiyar/Then Ponnaiyar:**

It originates from the eastern slope of Nandi Durga hills in eastern Karnataka. It drains an area of 16,019 sq.km, of which nearly 77% lies in Tamil Nadu. It flows for a distance Of 247 km in the southeasterly direction in the Districts of Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore and Villupuram. It Branches into two, viz. Gadilam and the Ponnaiyar near Tirukoilur Anaicut. Gadilam joins the Bay of Bengal near Cuddalore and Ponnaiyar near The Union Territory of Puducherry. Chinnar, Markandanadhi, Vaniar and Pambar are its Tributaries. Heavy rain at the river's source Cause sudden but short-lived floods. The river is extensively dammed for irrigation, especially in Tamil Nadu. There are reservoirs at Krishnagiri and Sathanur across this river. The PonnaiyarIs considered sacred by Hindus and festivals are Held during the Tamil month of Thai (January–February).

**Vaigai:**

Vaigai River rises from the eastern slopes of The Varusanadu hills of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. It drains an area of 7,741 sq.km, which Lies entirely in the state of Tamil Nadu. It flows through the districts of Madurai, Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram. Its length is 258 km. It Discharges its water into the Ramnad Big Tank and some other small tanks. The surplus water from the tanks is finally discharged into Palk Strait near Ramanathapuram.

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**Thamirabarani:**

The name is interpreted as Thamiram (copper) and Varuni (streams of river). The water of this river gives a copper like Appearance due to the presence of dissolved Suspended red soil. It originates from a peak In Pothigai hills on the Western Ghats above Papanasam in the Ambasamudram taluk. The origin of the river is associated with Sage Agasthiyar. It courses through the districts Of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi and finally Flow into the Bay of Bangal near Punnaikayal In Thoothukudi district. Karaiyar, Servalar, Manimuthar, Gadanathi, Pachaiyar, Chittar and Ramanathi are its main tributaries. It is the only perennial river in South India.

**Climate:**

Tropic of Cancer divides India roughly into two equal Parts and the state Tamil Nadu lies to the south Tropic of Cancer, which is near the Equator. As it receives vertical sunrays, the temperature of the state is relatively high throughout the year. Though the state falls within the hot climatic Zone, the east coast of Tamil Nadu enjoys Tropical maritime climate. The Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean influence the climate of the coastal Regions. While the east coast experiences tropical Maritime climate, the western region of the state enjoys the mountainous climate. Low altitude And distance from the sea are the reasons for high Temperature and dry conditions in the central Part of Tamil Nadu. The migration of vertical Sun's rays leads to the formation of different Seasons in Tamil Nadu as follows.

**Seasons of Tamil Nadu:**

**Winter Season:**

During January and February, the vertical Rays of the sun fall between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator. Hence, Tamil Nadu and India on the whole receive slanting rays from the sun. So, the weather is slightly cooler during these months. Winter temperature in Tamil Nadu varies from 15°C to 25°C. However, in the hill stations, the winter temperature drops below 5°C occasionally. Some valleys In the Nilgiris record even 0°C. This drop in Temperature leads to the formation of thick mist And frost. This season is practically dry.

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**Summer Season:**

The apparent migration of the sun towards North during March, April and May results in the reception of vertical sun's rays by South India. Thus there is a steady rise in temperature from the equator. Hence, Tamil Nadu located to the south of Tropic of Cancer, experiences High temperature. Generally the temperature Varies from 30°C to more than 40°C. During This season particularly in the month of May, Southern part of the state receives some Rainfall from pre-monsoon showers (Mango/Blossom showers) and some parts experience Convectional rainfall.

**Southwest Monsoon:**

The intense heating of the landmass of the North by the sun during March to May creates a well-developed low pressure in North India, Which draws wind from the Indian Ocean. This results in the formation of southwest Monsoon. During this season, Tamil Nadu is Located in the rain shadow region for the wind, which blows from the Arabian Sea. As a result, Tamil Nadu receives only a meagre rainfall from this monsoon. Rainfall during this season Decreases from west to east. Coimbatore plateau Receives an average of 50 cm rainfall. However, the southern districts like Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and The Nilgiris record 50–100 cm Rainfall during this period. The rainfall is scanty in the eastern part of the state.

**Northeast Monsoon:**

The northeast monsoon season commences from the month of October and lasts till mid-December. The high pressure created over Central Asia and northern part of India becomes the source for the northeast monsoon winds. The apparent migration of the sun from Tropic Of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn causes a Change in receiving temperature and air pressure during this season. It makes the wind to blow Towards Bay of Bengal from North India and get Deflected by Coriolis force and takes the northeast Direction. Hence it is known as northeast Monsoon. As the northeast monsoon is a part of returning of southwest monsoon wind, it is also called as the retreating monsoon. This is the Main rainy season for Tamil Nadu, accounting for its 48% of annual rainfall. Coastal districts of the state get nearly 60% of their annual rainfall And the interior districts get about 40–50% of the Annual rainfall during this season. Tropical cyclones are common during this

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Season. Cyclone originating from the Bay of Bengal Bring heavy rainfall to the east coastal regions of Tamil Nadu. More than 50% of the state's rainfall is received from tropical cyclones during this period and east coastal region receives 100 to 200 cm of Rainfall. The rainfall received by the central and north western parts is 50–100 cm. The cyclones sometimes disturb the cultivation of crops and Cause severe damage to life and property.

Chinnakallar near Valparai is the 3<sup>rd</sup> wettest place in India and the wettest place in Tamil Nadu.

**Soils:**

The soils in Tamil Nadu are broadly classified into five types according to their Characteristics. They are

1. Alluvial soil
2. Black Soil
3. Red soil
4. Laterite soil
5. Saline soil

**Alluvial Soil:**

Alluvial soils are formed by the deposition of silt by the rivers. It is found in the river Valley regions and the coastal plains of Tamil Nadu. Generally this type of soil is found in the Districts of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. It is also found to a small extent along the river valleys in few interior districts.

**Black Soil:**

Black soils are formed by the weathering of igneous rocks. It is also known as regur Soil. As cotton grows well in this soil, it is also called as black cotton soil. Black soils are found extensively in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi.

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**Red Soil:**

Red soils cover over two-thirds of the Total area of Tamil Nadu. They are found particularly in the central districts of the state. It is dominantly found in Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram districts.

**Laterite Soil:**

This soil is formed by the process of intense leaching. Laterite soils are found in some parts of Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Thanjavur districts and some patches over the Mountainous region in the Nilgiris.

**Saline Soil:**

Saline soils in Tamil Nadu are confined To the Coromandel coast. Vedaranyam has a Poket of saline soil. However, the tsunami Waves on December 26, 2004 brought a lot of Sand and deposited it all along the east coast Of Tamil Nadu. The tsunami made the coastal Areas unsuitable for cultivation to a considerable Extent.

**Soil Erosion:**

Soil is a non-renewable resource. It is very difficult to replace the soil once it gets degraded. Deforestation, overgrazing, urbanisation and Heavy rain are responsible for soil erosion in Tamil Nadu. Soil erosion reduces the fertility of soils, which in turn reduces agricultural Productivity. So, it is necessary to take intensive Care to conserve the soil resources.

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HEALTH & EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN TAMIL NADU**

**HEALTH:**

- Healthcare sector in India comprises of hospitals, medical devices, clinical trials, outsourcing, telemedicine, medical tourism, health insurance, and medical equipment.
- The government, or public healthcare system, concentrates on establishing primary healthcare centers (PHCs) in rural areas while maintaining a small number of secondary and tertiary care facilities in major cities.
- The bulk of secondary, tertiary, and quaternary care facilities are run by the private sector, with a focus on metropolises and tier-I and tier-II cities.

**Challenges**

1. India suffers from a hospital deficit, especially in rural areas, and many of the country's current healthcare institutions need basic supplies and equipment.
2. In India, the quality of healthcare varies greatly, with insufficient regulation leading to subpar care in some private healthcare facilities and rural areas with inadequate facilities and resources.
3. Over 60% of all deaths in India are caused by non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which also have high rates of chronic illnesses like diabetes, cancer, and heart disease.
4. India is one of the countries with the least mental health specialists per person.
5. The government spends very little money on mental health. Poor mental health outcomes and insufficient care for those with mental illnesses are the results of this.
6. The imbalance in the doctor-patient ratio is one of the most important issues. The Indian Journal of Public Health estimates that India will require 20 lakh doctors by 2030.

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**Government initiatives**

1. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)
2. National Health Mission
3. Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)
4. Pradhan Mantri-Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM) to strengthen India's health infrastructure and improve the country's primary, secondary and tertiary care services.
5. Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission to connect the digital health solutions of hospitals across the country. Under this, every citizen will now get a digital health ID and their health record will be digitally protected.
6. PM-JAY is the world's largest health insurance/ assurance scheme fully financed by the government.
7. Launched in February 2018, it offers a sum insured of Rs.5 lakh per family for secondary care

**NITI Aayog** has released the fourth edition of the State Health Index for 2019–20.

**Larger States:**

In terms of annual incremental performance, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Telangana are the top three ranking states.

**Smaller States:**

Mizoram and Meghalaya registered the maximum annual incremental progress.

**Union Territories:**

Delhi, followed by Jammu and Kashmir, showed the best incremental performance.

The top-ranking states were Kerala and Tamil Nadu among the 'Larger States', Mizoram and Tripura among the 'Smaller States', and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (DH&DD) and Chandigarh among the UTs

The 5<sup>th</sup> National Family Health Survey 2019-21 reports 35.5% of children under 5 are stunted, 19.3% are wasted, and 32.1% are underweight.



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Meghalaya has the highest number of stunted children (46.5%), followed by Bihar (42.9%).

Maharashtra (25.6%) has the highest percentage of wasted children followed by Gujarat (25.1%).

Compared with NFHS-4, the prevalence of overweight or obesity has increased in most States/UTs in NFHS-5.

**POSHAN Abhiyaan:** The government of India has launched the National Nutrition Mission (NNM) or POSHAN Abhiyaan to ensure a “Malnutrition Free India” by 2022.

**Eat Right India** and **Fit India Movement** are some other initiatives to promote healthy eating and healthy lifestyle.

**The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013:** It aims to ensure food and nutrition security for the most vulnerables through its associated schemes and programmes, making access to food a legal right.

### **IMR in India**

The IMR in India stands at 33 per 1000 live births. The IMR of India is poor as compared to China (8), Bangladesh (27), Sri Lanka (8) and Bhutan (26).

### **TAMILNADU – 13**

### **KERALA-6**

### **Highest**

### **Madya pradesh – 43**

**Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)** is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time per 1,00,000 live births during the same time..

**Kerala, which has the lowest MMR, is followed by Maharashtra 33 and Telangana 43 Tamilnadu 54**

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Other states with high MMR include Madhya Pradesh (173), Uttar Pradesh (167), Chhattisgarh (137), Odisha (119), Bihar (118), Rajasthan (113), Haryana (110), Punjab (105) and West Bengal (105).

### **State Health Mission**

To achieve the objectives of NRHM, the Tamilnadu State Health Mission was constituted and Tamilnadu State Health Society was registered under Tamilnadu Societies Registration Act 1975 with Registration No.47/2006. State Health Society is constituted merging the health societies for leprosy, tuberculosis, blindness control and integrated disease control programme except Tamilnadu State AIDS Control Society. All the National Health Programmes at the State and District level are brought under one umbrella and it will function through the individual sub committees. This will help to pool all resources available in implementation of the programme.

1. Reduction of infant mortality and maternal mortality.
2. Universal access to public health services / women's health, child health, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and universal immunization.
3. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
4. Population stabilization-Gender and demographic factors.
5. Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.
6. Revitalizing local health traditions and mainstreaming ISM.
7. Promotion of healthy life styles.

### **Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project**

1. Increased access of health services for poor, disadvantaged, and tribal groups
2. Developing effective interventions to address key health challenges
3. Improving health outcomes and quality of service by strengthening management of the public sector health systems and by involving the non governmental sector
4. Increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the public sector hospital services at the district and sub-district levels

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**Chief Minister’s Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS)**

The Government of India has initiated several healthcare schemes to provide best-in-class healthcare facilities to a number of low-income families in the country. One such health scheme implemented for the betterment of the people in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu is the Chief Minister’s Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme.

Almost 65% of low-income families in Tamil Nadu get access to world-class healthcare facilities with cashless assistance under the Chief Minister’s Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS), also known as Amma Health Insurance. Due to this, the people of Tamil Nadu do not have to undergo any financial struggle when seeking assistance during a medical emergency.

**Makkalai thedi maruthuvam thittam**

To provide healthcare facilities at the doorstep of the poor residents of Tamil Nadu, the respected chief minister MK Stalin launched a new scheme on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2021 known as Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam Scheme. Under the Tamil Nadu Doorstep Healthcare Scheme, various facilities like physiotherapy-related therapies, testing, and providing medicine for non-communicable diseases will be provided to poor people.

**INNUIYIR KAPPOM THITTAM**

Under Accident Victim Treatment Scheme, govt. Will provide free care to road accident victims in 609 government and private hospitals.

Tamilnadu government will offer free 81 life-saving procedures worth Rs. 1 lakh to accident victims in the first 48 hours of their hospitalisation

**EDUCATION:**

- Literacy rate in India as per Census 2011: 74%.
- **Literacy rate:** Male: 82.1%; Female: 65.5%
- Kerala tops the rankings, followed by Delhi, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

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- Bihar is the lowest among states, followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand etc., however, they are improving their position.
- Bihar has a literacy rate of 63.8%, and that of women is 53.3%.
- Pre-primary level: 5-6 years of age.

**Primary (elementary) level:** 6-14 years of age. Elementary-level education is guaranteed by our constitution under Article 21 A. For this level, the government has introduced Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) under the Right to Education (RTE) Act.

**Secondary level:** Age group between 14-18. For this level, the government has extended SSA to secondary education in the form of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

**Higher education:** generally of three levels: UG→ PG→ MPhil/PhD. To cater to the requirements of higher education, the government has introduced Rashtriya Uchhattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

**Provisions in the Indian Constitution:**

Under Article 45 in DPSP, it was mentioned that the government should provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years within 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution. As this was not achieved, Article 21A was introduced by the 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002, making elementary education a fundamental right rather than a directive principle. And Article 45 was amended to provide for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.

To implement Article 21A, the government legislated the RTE Act. Under this act, SSA – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan – got a further impetus. SSA aims to provide Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time-bound manner.

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**Right to free and compulsory education act**

86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 2002 introduced Article 21-A, which provides for free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act was enacted to implement this fundamental right.

**British period**

**WOOD’S DESPATCH OF 1854**

It is also known as the ‘Magna Carta of English education in India’ was the first comprehensive plan to envisage mass education in India.

**HUNTER COMMISSION ON INDIAN EDUCATION 1882**

Transfer of control of primary education to the new district and municipal boards.

**RALEIGH COMMISSION 1902**

Viceroy Curzon believed that universities were the factories producing students with revolutionary ideologies; hence he constituted the commission to review the entire university education system in India. The recommendation of the commission led to the universities act of 1904.

**INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT 1904**

More attention to study and research in universities rather than revolutionary activities. The numbers of fellows were reduced and were to be nominated by the government. The government acquired veto power against university senate decisions. Stricter affiliation rules

**WARDHA SCHEME OF BASIC EDUCATION BY THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC)**

1. Basic handicrafts should be included in the syllabus
2. First 7 years of school to be free and compulsory

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3. Hindi as medium till class 7 and English from class 8 onwards

### **Independent India**

#### **Radhakrishnan committee**

In 1948-49, the University Education Commission was constituted under Radhakrishnan. It moulded the education system based on the needs of an independent India.

#### **Kothari commission**

1. Standardization of educational system on 10+2+3 pattern.
2. Establishment of Indian Education Service
3. To raise expenditure on education from 2.9% of the GDP to 6% by 1985.

#### **National Educational Policy 1968**

1. Equalization of educational opportunities to achieve national integration and greater cultural and economic development.
2. Increase public expenditure of education to 6% of GDP.
3. Provide for better training and qualification of teachers.
4. Three-language formula

#### **National Educational Policy 1985**

1. Launching of “Operation Blackboard” to improve primary schools nationwide.
2. IGNOU, the Open University, was formed.
3. The literacy rate of Tamil Nadu was 80.09%, of which the male literacy is 86.77% and female literacy is 73.14%.

#### **T.S.R Committee 2015**

1. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) – children from four to five years of age – to be declared as a fundamental right.
2. All India Education Service.

**Kasturirangan Report On School Education (Draft National Education Policy) 2019**

**Natioanl education policy 2020**

**Curriculum framework:**

1. The current structure of school education to be restructured based on the development needs of students.
2. 10+2+3 structure to be replaced by 5-3-3-4 design comprising: (i) five years of foundational stage (three years of pre-primary school and classes one and two), (ii) three years of preparatory stage (classes three to five), (iii) three years of middle stage (classes six to eight), and (iv) four years of secondary stage (classes nine to 12).
3. Public spending at 6% of GDP

**The Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act):**

Expanding the ambit of the Act to all children between the ages of three to 18 years, thus including early childhood education and secondary school education.

**Higher Education**

1. National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA)
2. The policy aims to increase GER to 50% by 2035
3. Allowing Foreign Universities: The document states universities from among the top 100 in the world will be able to set up campuses in India.

**Education in Tamil Nadu**

1. The literacy rate of Tamil Nadu was 80.09%, of which the male literacy is 86.77% and female literacy is 73.14%. The sex ratio of Tamil Nadu was 996 females per 1000 males, which is much above the national average of 940.
2. Tamil Nadu has 37 universities, 500 engineering colleges, 482 degree colleges, 75 medical colleges, 5 ayurveda colleges, 80 catering and hotel management colleges, 12 dental colleges, 10 homeopathy colleges, 125

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management colleges, 42 nursing colleges, 7 colleges of occupational therapy, 37 pharmacy colleges, 49 physiotherapy colleges, 203 polytechnics and 1 unani medical college

**Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme**

1. The very first purpose of the scheme is to provide the doorstep learning in order to compensate for the losses during the pandemic.
2. It aims for the enrollment of one lakh students from the state with the government schools.
3. The government will appoint volunteers. These volunteers will get selected from the school management committees.
4. The volunteers will reach the doorsteps in order to teach the students.
5. Students from 1 to 8 students are eligible

**Ennum Ezhuthum Scheme**

1. This scheme was launched to bridge the learning gap among students aged under 8, caused as a result of COVID-19 pandemic.
2. It aims to ensure foundational numeracy and literacy by 2025.
3. Under the Ennum Ezhuthum Scheme, education department will distribute workbooks to students from Classes 1 to 3, in order to assess and bridge the learning gap.



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**E-GOVERNANCE IN TAMIL NADU**

e-Governance can be defined as the application of information and communication technology (ICT) for providing government services, exchange of information, transactions, integration of previously existing services and information portals.

**Objectives**

1. Better service delivery to citizens.
2. Ushering in transparency and accountability.
3. Empowering people through information.
4. Improve efficiency within Government i.e between centre-state or inter-states.
5. Improve interface with business and industry.

**Types**

- G2G i.e. Government to Government
- G2C i.e. Government to Citizen
- G2B i.e. Government to Business
- G2E i.e. Government to Employees

**Advantages of e-Governance**

1. Improves delivery and efficiency of government services
2. Improved government interactions with business and industry
3. Citizen empowerment through access to information
4. More efficient government management
5. Less corruption in the administration
6. Increased transparency in administration
7. Greater convenience to citizens and businesses
8. Cost reductions and revenue growth
9. Increased legitimacy of government

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### **Challenges with e-Governance**

Lack of information on the Human resource requirements to support the central and state e Governance mission

**Privacy and Security:** A critical obstacle in implementing e-Governance is the privacy and security of an individual's personal data that he/she provides to obtain government services.

**Digital Divide:** In India only 30% population have internet connection. The Digital divide also shows grim picture of gender gap in internet access. Only 29% women have access to internet.

**Inaccessibility:** An e-government site that provides web-based access and support often does not offer the potential to reach many users including those who live in the remote areas, have low literacy levels and exist on poverty line incomes

**Population:** Population of India is probably the biggest challenge in implementing eGovernance projects.

### **Origin in India**

- e-Governance originated in India during the 1970
- The establishment of the Department of Electronics in 1970
- National Informatics Centre (NIC) established in 1977, launched the District Information System program to computerize all district offices in the country launching of NICNET in 1987 – the national satellite-based computer network
- A National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development was set-up in 1998.
- The Ministry of Information Technology was created at the Centre in 1999.
- The Information Technology Act (2000) was enacted. This Act was amended in 2008.
- Government set-up NISG (National Institute for Smart Government).
- The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was launched. It consists of 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 8 support components.

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- The National Policy on Information Technology (NPIT) was adopted in 2012.

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

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), provides a holistic view of e-Governance initiatives across the country.

A mission mode project (MMP) is an individual project within the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) that focuses on one aspect of electronic governance, such as banking, land records or commercial taxes, etc

The Government has proposed to implement “e-Kranti: National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) 2.0” under the Digital India programme.

**Central MMPs**

1. Banking
2. Insurance
3. Income Tax
4. Central Excise and Customs
5. Ministry of Company Affairs (MCA 21)
6. Pensions
7. Passport
8. e-Office
9. UID
10. Immigration/Visa
11. Posts

**State MMPs**

1. Land Records
2. Road Transport
3. e-District
4. Commercial Taxes
5. Treasuries Computerisation
6. Agriculture

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7. Municipalities
8. Police – CCTNS (Crime & Criminal Tracking Network & Systems)
9. Public Distribution Systems (PDS)
10. Health
11. Education
12. e-Panchayats
13. Employment Exchange

**Integrated MMPs**

1. India Portal
2. National e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway
3. Common Service Centres
4. e-Courts
5. Electronic Data Interchange for e-Trade
6. e-Procurement
7. e-Biz

**NeGP 2.0:** NeGP 2.0 or e-Kranti was introduced by the government in March 2015 under the Digital India program to utilise emerging technologies such as cloud, mobile platforms (like smartphones and tablets) and geospatial information systems.

**Initiatives:** Some of the e-governance initiatives include the Digital India initiative, Aadhaar, Digital Locker, computerisation of land records, E-Courts, e-procurement and G-I cloud.

**e-Kranti** is an essential pillar of the Digital India initiative. Considering the critical need for e-Governance, mobile Governance and Good Governance in the country

**Objectives of e-Kranti:**

1. To redefine NeGP with transformational and outcome-oriented e-Governance initiatives.
2. To enhance the portfolio of citizen centric services.

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3. To ensure optimum usage of core Information & Communication Technology (ICT).
4. To promote rapid replication and integration of e-Governance applications.
5. To leverage emerging technologies.
6. To make use of more agile implementation models.

### **Digital India Initiatives**

It has been launched by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity).

**PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation):** It has been aimed at starting a culture of Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation.

It is also a robust system for bringing e-transparency and e-accountability with real-time presence and exchange among the key stakeholders.

It was launched in 2015.

**Common Services Centres 2.0 (CSC 2.0):** It is being implemented to develop and provide support to the use of information technology in rural areas of the country.

**National Centre of Geo-informatics (NCoG):** Under this project, Geographic Information System (GIS) platform for sharing, collaboration, location based analytics and decision support system for Departments has been developed.

**e-Healthcare:** e-Healthcare would cover online medical consultation, online medical records, online medicine supply, pan-India exchange for patient information, etc.

**e-Courts:** e-Courts was Launched by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice.

The Mission Mode Project (MMP) aims at utilizing technology for improved provisioning of judicial services to citizens.

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**e-District**

Launched by the Department of Information Technology.

The MMP aims at delivery of high volume, citizen-centric services at the District level such as the issue of birth/death certificate, income and caste certificates, old age and widow pension, etc.

**MCA21**

Launched by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

The project aims to provide electronic services to the Companies registered under the Companies Act.

**Government to Citizen (G2C) Initiatives**

**Bhoomi Project:** Bhoomi is a flagship project of the Karnataka State Government. It was launched to digitize all land records in the state to prevent corruption and manipulation of data.

**STAR PROJECT**

**Government to Business (G2B) Initiatives**

**e-Procurement**

**Government to Government (G2G) Initiatives**

Tamilandu CM Dash board – To monitor all departments and schemes

**SmartGov**

SmartGov has been developed to streamline operations, enhance efficiency through workflow automation and knowledge management for implementation

**G2E (Government to Employee)**

**e-learning methods**

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**e-office**

- E – Governance in Tamilnadu
- Ministry of Information technology in 1999
- Seperate Information technology policy for state

**Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency**

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

TNeGA has implemented G2C projects such as e-District, Common Service Centres (CSCs) / e-Sevai Centres in Rural and Urban areas, Capacity Building (CB) in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) & Tools, Tamil Nadu Geographical Information System (TNGIS),

State Resident Data Hub (SRDH), State Services Delivery Gateway (SSDG).

**Organisations**

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)

Established on 21 March 1977. ELCOT functions to promote, establish and run State Public Sector Enterprises for Electronic items; manage, supervise, finance, advise, assist, aid or collaborate with any private and public associations, firms, companies, enterprises, undertakings, institutions, and schemes for the advancement and development of electronics and information technology.

It is considered the back office for the Information Technology Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu, and functions to implement the Government's E-Governance initiative

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**Tamil Virtual Academy (TVA)**

It is a distance education institution based in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, and India. The Government of Tamil Nadu established the Tamil Virtual University on 17 February 2001 as a society.

The university provides internet-based educational resources and opportunities for the Tamil diaspora as well as for others interested in learning the Tamil language and acquiring knowledge of the history, art, literature and culture of the Tamils.

The digital library of TVU provides literature, glossaries and dictionaries. It accommodates literature starting from Sangam era to the present day, with the following features:

**Classified sections of books,**

1. Nigandu, Agarāthi
2. Ancient and medieval literature, with their commentaries.
3. Romanized versions of Tolkappiyam, Patthuppaattu and Ettutthogai.
4. The library has subject-indexing and search facilities.

**Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV (TACTV) Corporation**

TACTV was incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 on 04.10.2007 with an intention to provide high quality cable signals to the public at an affordable cost. To achieve the objective, high quality Digital Head Ends were installed at a cost of approximately Rs.8 Crore each at Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Vellore with control rooms and without control rooms at Madurai and Trichy.

**Objectives**

1. To reach out to the maximum customer base under the regulations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for distribution of digital cable TV services.
2. To promote livelihood of the LCOs registered with the Corporation.



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3. To provide citizen centric services through Arasu e-Sevai Centers in Local Bodies, Taluk Offices and District Collectorates.
4. To provide Internet connectivity to every household
5. It runs e seva centres in state Tamil Nadu FibreNet Corporation Limited (TANFINET)
6. Tamil Nadu Fibrenet Corporation Limited is a Government Company incorporated on 08 Jun 2018
7. To assist the Government in establishing Tamil Nadu as an e-Enabled State.
8. To fulfil the vision of Good Governance using the tools that information technology provides, such that working within Government becomes transparent and efficient, with concomitant transparency and efficiency in delivery of services to our Citizens
9. The Vision is to provide high quality Cable TV, e-sevai and Internet services to the public at an affordable cost using the latest and emerging Technologies.
10. Reach out to the Tamil Diaspora across the globe through the Internet.
11. To empower every individual and households in Tamil Nadu by harnessing the power of Information Technology enabled through high-speed bandwidth and low latency connectivity.
12. To make the students ICT industry ready.

**BharatNet:**

BharatNet is an ambitious program conceived by Government of India to provide broadband connectivity to all Village Panchayats in the country. Under this Scheme about 1,50,000 Village Panchayats across country are to be provided broadband connectivity by March 2017 in phase I of the project. The remaining 1,00,000 Village Panchayats are planned to be covered und

**TamilNet**

“It has been proposed to connect all the Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats through Optic fiber enabling the urban citizens to reap the benefits of Digital Revolution and avail the services of Government Departments at their

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doorsteps. This scheme will be called as TamilNet. TamilNet will be implemented in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with funding assistance from State Undertakings like ELCOT and TACTV”.

**National Informatics Centre (NIC)**

**District e-Governance Society (DeGS)**

**ICT Academy**

Skill Development and Entrepreneurship development efforts across the country have been highly fragmented so far. Though India enjoys the demographic advantage of having the youngest workforce with an average age of 29 years in comparison with the advanced economies, as opposed to the developed countries, where the percentage of skilled workforce is between 60% and 90% of the total workforce, India records a low 5% of workforce (20-24 years) with formal employability skills.

**Centre of Excellence in Emerging Technologies (CEET)**

1. Establish and foster partnership with Government Departments, agencies, corporate entities, industry bodies and academic institutions working in emerging technologies.
2. Define and promote best practices and standards followed across the globe in emerging technologies.
3. Engage in capacity building, training and orientation for officers at various levels of the Government Departments to facilitate achievement of their goals.
4. Perform R&D projects and undertake specific prototyping or development tasks which could include piloting new product features and proactively building reusable components
5. Evolve reuse strategies and centralize the shared asset creation and consumption process for the Departments.

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**iTNT HUB**

1. The Tamil Nadu government will launch the i-Tamil Nadu Technology (iTNT) hub
2. The iTNT hub will act as the core by connecting the ecosystem of startups working in Emerging and Deeptech areas, with the academic network of around 570 engineering colleges, engaging with researchers and Industry partners to pave the way for innovation
3. Common Services Centres 2.0
4. One stop solution for various G2C and B2C services.
5. Citizen can avail all the Services at their doorstep.
6. Citizen can monitor their application status at any point of time.
7. The time taken to deliver the services is drastically reduced from 15 days to 2 days.

**Arasu e-Sevai centres**

At present Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation (TACTV) is operating 659 centres across the State. The Arasu e-Sevai Centres are equipped with sufficient Broadband Internet connectivity. These centres are providing many services relating to various Government Departments of the State and Union Government like Certificates/services of Revenue Department, Social Welfare Department, payment of Utility Bills, Printing of replacement EPIC Card, Pensioners Card, Online Booking for Text Books, TNPSC Services etc.,

**CSA-TN**

The Cyber Security Architecture of Tamil Nadu (CSA-TN) is being executed by ELCOT in association with the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC). CERT-TN in compliance with National and State Law shall act as a statutory body issuing directives, guidelines and advisories to enforce cybersecurity practices to the Departments. It is learnt that CERT -TN will regularly assess the government's Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) for Security and resilience maturity.

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The state is also coming up with Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) for countering Cyber Attacks. Under the CCMP, there will be Crisis Management Group (CMG) for each Department which will coordinate with CERT-TN during a crisis situation.

**TAMILNADU DISASTER RECOVERY CENTRE (TNDRC)**

Facilitated to have a mirror image of the applications / data hosted in TNSDC. Designed, built and maintained as per Tier II standards. Reliable, robust and secured infrastructure for e-Delivery of services on a 24 X 7 basis in the event of disaster at TNSDC. Established in a different seismic zone. Ensures Business Continuity of various e-Governance applications hosted at TNSDC on demand. TNDRC also addresses the co-location requirements of the Departments, which opt for co-location at Thiruchirapalli.

**TN Telecom infrastructure policy 2022**

Telecom Infrastructure plays a vital role in the world of communication in providing G2G, G2B and G2C services. The Importance of telecom services has grown manifold as several organizations have adopted e-learning, e-services, Over-The-Top (OTT) platforms, e-Commerce and e-Governance etc. All this has led to tremendous upsurge in broadband traffic and the internet usage. To cope up with the increased traffic, the telecom network Capacity will have to be enhanced quickly through addition of New Telecom Infrastructure (Telecom Towers / Optical Fibre Cable) and upgradation of existing Telecom Infrastructure on a faster pace.

**Objectives**

1. To develop a robust and secure State-of-the-art Telecommunication Network
2. To provide seamless coverage especially in rural and remote areas.
3. To provide citizens with seamless connectivity over the entire State.
4. To provide single window clearance for approvals.

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**TN DATA POLICY 2022**

Develop data capabilities to address all phases of governance, namely – policy making, administration, and scheme review, policy redesign, aimed at developing a Data-driven decision-making culture.

**Objectives**

1. Promote the data analytics capability of all departments.
2. Minimize exclusion/inclusion errors in government schemes.
3. Data driven assessment of efficacy of schemes.
4. Making data publicly available for policy research and for improving transparency.

**TN BLOCK CHAIN POLICY**

1. To make Tamil Nadu a global leader in Blockchain Technology. Provide faster, efficient, secure and transparent delivery of services to the people of Tamil Nadu by building new e-Governance Blockchain applications and to augment Existing Governance workflows and processes with Blockchain.
2. To generate awareness and understanding about Blockchain technology in executives and senior officers of Tamil Nadu Government to promote adoption of the technology.
3. Provide new opportunities to people of Tamil Nadu and organizations of Tamil Nadu and help create a thriving ecosystem including Blockchain entrepreneurs and Community development.
4. To promote and encourage mass adoption and implementation of Blockchain Technology in the State of Tamil Nadu across Government and industries.

**TN Cyber security policy:**

1. Protect Information Assets of Government (Infrastructure, Software, Citizen Services) and maximize their availability to Government and the Citizens.
2. Develop a Comprehensive Security Risk Reduction Strategy.

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3. Establish Enterprise Approach to Security Policy and Governance.
4. Establish Security Capabilities and Infrastructure for layered Security of Mission-Critical Systems and Data.
5. Foster a Security Awareness and Adoption among the Government Workforce.

