

History of Tamil Nadu From 1336 To 1987

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UNIT – I

Sources :

There are **literary, archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic** sources of ancient Tamil history. The foremost among these sources is the Sangam literature, generally dated to 5th century BCE to 3rd century CE. **Classical Sangam literature** holds great significance because it helps us reconstruct ancient Tamil history. Along with this, inscriptions, finds from archaeological excavations, and non-Tamil and foreign literature are other important sources.

Foundation of Vijayanagar Empire:

- The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by Harihara and Bukka and the reign was from 1336 A.D to 1646 A.D.
- They made Hampi as the capital city.
- They served under ViraBallala III, the Hoysala King

Vijayanagar Empire was ruled by four important dynasties and they are:

- Sangama
- Saluva
- Tuluva
- Aravidu

Some notable rulers :

Harihara I

- In 1336 A.D. Harihara I became the ruler of Sangama Dynasty
- He captured Mysore and Madurai.
- In 1356 A.D. Bukka-I succeeded him.

KrishnadevaRaya (1509-1529 A.D.)

- Krishnadeva Raya of the Tuluva dynasty was the most famous king of the Vijayanagar Empire
- According to Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller “Krishnadeva Raya was the most feared and perfect king there could possibly be”.

The Army

- The army consisted of the infantry, cavalry and elephantary.
- The commander-in-chief was in charge of the army.

Revenue Administration

- Land revenue was the main source of income
- The land was carefully surveyed and taxes were collected based on the fertility of the soil.
- Major importance was given to agriculture and in building dams and canals.

Social life

- The society was systemized.
- Child marriage, polygamy and sati were prevalent.
- The kings allowed freedom of religion.

Economic conditions

- Controlled by their irrigational policies.
- Textiles, mining, metallurgy perfumery, and other several industries existed.
- They had commercial relations with, the islands in the Indian Ocean, Abyssinia, Arabia, Burma, China, Persia, Portugal, South Africa, and The Malay Archipelago.

Down fall

- The rulers of the Aravidu dynasty were weak and incompetent.
- Many provincial governors became independent.
- The rulers of Bijapur and Golconda seized some areas of Vijayanagar.

Expedition of Kumara Kampana :

Kampana began his southern campaign by first leading an expedition against Rajanarayana belonging to Shambuvaraya family and ruling the kingdom Rajagambirarajya, comprising of Chinglepet, North and South Arcot districts of present Tamilnadu. Kampana captured his fortress Rajagambiramalai and took Rajanarayana as prisoner.

Meanwhile Kampana's general Gopanna who was in charge of Gingee province attacked the Muslim chief of Srirangam who had shifted his head-quarters to Kannanur and fortified that place with the stones obtained by demolishing the outer enclosures of the Srirangam temple. This Muslim chief who had degenerated by drink and debauchery and who had become thoroughly powerless to resist an attack was defeated by Gopanna in 1370-71.

Followed by Kampana's expedition against Madurai and the defeat of its sultan. After this victory Kampana administered the Tamil country as the viceroy of Vijayanagara Empire. Thus, Kampana is represented to have restored Hindu sovereignty in the Madurai kingdom as a lawful successor of the Pandyan kings.

The Nayak Rule :

The Nayak rule in TamilNadu was established by the Vijaya Nagar Emperors. Krishna Devaraya popularised the Nayak System, the king Achyutharaya had 200 Nayaks under his control. Among them, the Nayaks of Madurai, Tanjore, Ginjee and Vellore were important. After the battle of Talikotta (1565 AD) and after the downfall of VijayaNagaraempire the Nayaks emerged as an independent ruler.

The Nayak Rule in Madurai (1529 AD - 1739 AD)

On the request of Pandya King, the Krishnadevaraya sent his general 'NagammaNayak' to Madurak to help the Pandya king. Later Krishnadevaraya sent NagammaNayak's son VishwanathNayak and established Nayak rule in Madurai.

ViswanathaNayak (1529 AD - 1564 AD)

Krishnadevaraya appointed ViswanathNayak as viceroy or Nayak of Madurai in 1529 AD

- Defeated many local chieftian and brought them under him.
- He introduced Poliga system, According to it he devided his principality into 72 palayams, which enabled him to collect revenue.
- Extended the territory of Madurai Nayaks which included Trichy, Salem, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.
- He renovated Ranganatha Temple at Srirangam and Rock Temple at Trichy, the Temples of Tirunelveli.

KrishnappaNayak (1564 AD - 1572 AD)

Son of ViswanathaNayak.

- He developed Krishnapuram temple which is a good model for Nayakarchietecture.

VeerappaNayak (1572 AD - 1529 AD)

- He developed the fort at Trichy and built a new fort at Aruppukottai.
He renovated chidambaram Temple, Improvement were made in Meenakshi temple at Madurai.

ThirumalaiNayak (1623 AD - 1659 AD)

Greatest among the Nayak of Madurai.

- Transferred the capital from Trichy to Madurai.
- He freed himself from the control of Vijaya Nagar Souverignity and became an independent ruler.
- His kingdom included Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and some parts of Thiruvananthapuram.
- He built many forts.
- By introducing many festivals, he made madurai as city of festivals.

- Theppakulam, ThirumalaiNayakarmahal, Pudhumandapam, Rajagopuram were some of his Contributions.

The Battle of Noses:

ThirumalaiNayak defeated the Mysore ruler KanthiravanarsaNayak at Dindigal. Barbarious Punishment were given to the war prisoners. They cut off the noses and upper lips of the war prisoners. So these war was called 'War of Noses' .

Rani Mangammal (1689 AD - 1706 AD)

- She was a good administrator and courageous General.
- She had diplomatically dealt with mugal army and avoided a defeat.
- She defeated and brought king Ravivarma of Trivancore under her rule.
- Brought Trichy and Tanjore under her rule.
- She donated land to Brahmins and Muslims and also patronised christians.
- Completed many public works like built many irrigation tank, digging wells and canals, laying roads, building choultries, mandapams, planting trees on both sides of the road.

VijayarangaChokkanathar (1706 AD - 1732 AD)

Meenakshi (1732 AD - 1739 AD)

- wife of VijayarangaChokkanathar,
- She was the last ruller of Madurai Nayak.
- Rule was brought to an end by the Nawab.

During Meenakshi Period Tanjore, Dindigul, Trichy and Madurai were attacked by ArcotNawab.

Social Conditions :

The Nayaks were conservatives. Caste system remained very rigid. Trade and commerce flourished. Valangai and Idangai groups continued their activities. The artisan communities like carpenters goldsmiths and blacksmiths were there. Common people suffered from contagious diseases like cholera and smallpox. Poverty, slavery and bonded laborers were there. Taking advantage of the sufferings of the local people, the Dutch merchants started slave markets and enslaved people. Lot of Telugu speaking people migrated in to Tamil country and emerged as a new land holding class. The Government gave land grants and big support to them.

Art & Architecture :

The Nayaks Followed Vijayanagar style. Many existing temples were expanded with additional structure, Gopurams and mandapams. The contributions of Viswanatha Nayak, Thirumalai Nayak and Rani Mangammal to the development of art and architecture are more appreciated. Madurai was promoted as temple city and also as the city of art and architecture. Rajagopuram of Meenakshi temple, Nayakmahal, Mangammal Choultry, Pudumandapam, 1000 Pillars mandapams. Huge gopuras, Prakaras are some of the best examples of Nayaks art and architecture, Srivilliputhur Andal temple, Krishnapuram, Thiruvengatanathar temple, Srirangam temple and Nellaiyappar temple are some of the good models of the Nayak's art and architecture. The Art of drawing and painting was improved. Paintings at Meenakshi temple are very famous, The ceilings of the mandapa and side walls were beautifully painted with scenes from Ramayanam and Mahabharatham.

Administration of Nayaks :

Nayankara System Krishnadevaraya extended the system to Tamil country. According to this, king was considered as owner of all lands. Those who received land from the king were called as Nayak, in turn they had to pay a fixed amount and send an army whenever the king needed. The Nayaks carried on administration on the name of King. This system is known as Nayankara System.

UNIT – II

Carnatic wars:

First Carnatic War (1740-48)

Background:

- Carnatic was the name given by the Europeans to the Coromandel coast and its hinterland.
- The First Carnatic War was an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe which was caused by the **Austrian War of Succession**.

The Cause of the War:

- Although France, conscious of its relatively weaker position in India, did not favour an extension of hostilities to India, the English navy under **Commodore Curtis Bennett** seized some French ships to provoke France.
- France retaliated by seizing Madras in 1746 with the help of the fleet from Mauritius, the Isle of France, under **Admiral La Bourdonnais**, the French governor of Mauritius.

Significance:

- **War was an eye-opener for the Europeans in India:** it revealed that even a small disciplined army could easily defeat a much larger Indian army.
- Further, this war adequately brought out the importance of naval force in the Anglo-French conflict in the Deccan.

Second Carnatic War (1749-54)

Background:

- The background for the Second Carnatic War was provided by the **Anglo-French rivalry** in India.
- Even after the end of the First Carnatic War, the peace in India was short lived.

The Cause of the War:

- The opportunity was provided by the death of **Nizam-ul-Mulk**, the founder of the independent kingdom of **Hyderabad, in 1748**, and the release of **Chanda Sahib**, the son-in-law of **Dost Ali**, the Nawab of Carnatic, by the Marathas in the same year.
- **Further south** there were two candidates for the **Nawabship of the Carnatic**, a subsidiary post officially dependent on the Nizam.

Result:

- The French authorities, annoyed at the heavy financial losses that Dupleix's policy involved, decided to recall him in 1754.
- **Charles Robert Godeheu** succeeded Dupleix as the French Governor-General in India.
- Godeheu adopted a **policy of negotiations** with the English and signed the **Treaty of Pondicherry** with them under which the English and the French agreed not to interfere in the quarrels of native princes.
- The victory at Wandiwash left the English East India Company with no European rival in India. Thus they were ready to take over the rule of the entire Country.
- Significantly, in the Battle of Wandiwash, natives served in both the armies as sepoys.
- It makes one think that irrespective of which side won, there was an inevitability about the fall of India to European invaders.

Sethupathy of Ramanad :

- The ruler of Ramnad and Sivaganga of early 17th Century were called Sethupathis. The Nayak ruler MuthukrishnappaNayak appointed Sadaikkathevar in 1605 as protector and guardian of the pilgrims to sethusamudram and Rameshwaram. The protector of Sethusamudram was called Sethupathy. Sethupathis were maravas of Ramnad, Madurai, andTirunelveli.

Sadaikkathevar - II (1636 AD - 1645 AD)

- He constructed a new Chokkanatha Temple at Rameswaram

RaghunathaSethupathi (1645 AD - 1670 AD)

- He successfully annexed devakotai and Aranthangi
- He helped ThirumalaiNayak in his war against Mysore army, ThirumalaiNayak conferred him the title 'ThirumalaiSethupathy'.
- Sethupathis loyalty towards the Nayaks was over with Thirumalainayak and RagunathaSethupathy recaptured all forts and palaces from the Nayaks and became an independent ruler.
- Patronised art and literature
- He made Tamil and Telugu as an official language of court.
- He encouraged Tamil poets namely 'AlagiyaChitramabalakavirayar' and 'AmirthaKaviraya'

RaghunathaSethupathi - II alias KilavanSethupathi : (1671 AD - 1710 AD)

- Greatest ruler among the Marava Kings.
- Annexed some territories of Madurai Kingdom, Arunthangi, Thirumayam and Piranmalai
- Liberated the Marava country from the control of Madurai Nayak. After defeating Rani Mangammal's army, he declared independent Marva country in 1707.
- KilavanSethupathi (i.e) RaghunathaSethupathi - II established the NalcottalPalayam (later Sivaganga) and appointed UdayaThevar as Governor.
- He constructed a fort around the Ramanathapuram, the capital city.
- He constructed dam across the Vaigai.
- His rule was marked as the golden age of Maravas.
- After KilavanSethupathi (RagunathaSethupathi - II) the kingdom was divided into two. A new Sivaganga kingdom emerged. During the later period of Sethupathi's rule, the Ramnad was reduced to zamindar level. Then it was brought under the control of Britishers.

Social Life :

- The Social life under Sethupathi was good.
- Among the later Sethupathi's, BaskaraSethupathi was exceptional, he enlightened zamindar. He honored Swami Vivekananda who attended the Parliament of Religion at Chicago.

The Thondaimans Of Pudukottai :

KilavanSethupathi established a new Pudukottai kingdom and made his son Raghunatha Raja Thondaiman as its first ruler.

RaghunathaThondaiman :

RaghunathaThondaiman was the real founder and consolidator of Independent Thondaiman Kingdom.

- After becoming the ruler of Pudukottai, he waged war against Nayak of Tanjore and conquered Thirukkattu-pali a very important place.
 - Defeated Combined army Maravas of Ramnad and Marathas of Tanjore.
 - Captured Kilanilai and Aranthangi.
 - He was loyal to British Government and helped them against Tipu Sultan.
 - He died in 1789.
- Vijay RaghunathaThondaiman : Cousin of RaghunathaThondaiman. He continued the charitable services as his predecessors.
- The Nawab of Arcot conferred him the title as 'Raja Bahadur of Thondaiman', thereafter Thondaiman of Pudukottai came to be known as Rajas of Pudukottai.

- He built many chaultries to provide free rest houses.
- He fed the poor pilgrims. He consolidated the state of pudukottai.
- Due to the calamities the old city of pudukottai faced destruction. The present city of pudukottai was designed and rebuilt during his period.
- After Vijay Rangunathondaiman some ruler ruled Pudukottai. During the period of these weak Raja's, the British influence had increased in Pudukottai. Many social, judicial and educational reforms were introduced. Irrigation tanks were built to overcome famine. New school was opened, vaccination was introduced against small pox. Pudukottai became part of Indian union in 1948.

VeerapandiyaKattabomman :

On 3 January 1760, freedom fighter and martyr VeerapandiyaKattabomman was born in Panchalankurichi in Tamil Nadu. The British waged war, as he had declined to pay taxes. His Fort was attacked by British Commander Alan, but he was defeated by Kattabomman. Learn more about the chronology of important events in the life of VeerapandiyaKattabomman.

- VeerapandiyaKattabomman was a Palayakarrar or Polygar from Panchalankurichi, Thoothukudi District (then Tirunelveli area) in Tamil Nadu. He was also called KattabommanNayak of PanchalankurichiPalayam. He was born to JagaveeraPandiyaKattabommu and his wife Arumugathammal. His reign started on February 2, 1790.
- Polygars were feudal lords who were appointed as military chiefs and administrative governors from the time of the Vijayanagara Empire in parts of Southern India. They were given the charge of a Palayam or a group of villages, hence called Palayakarrar or its anglicised version Polygar.
- The Polygars collected taxes from the peasants and in time, they almost acted as independent chieftains.
- When the East India Company started wresting control of the region, they came in conflict with the polygars on the question of who should collect taxes. The Company wanted to control the polygars and secure the rights to collect taxes as well as control territory.
- Kattabomman refused to bow down to the British and waged a war against them. This is often called the First Polygar War of 1799.
- A meeting with the British over the collection of pending rents ended in violence when a British officer was killed by Kattabomman. Kattabomman escaped but the British put a bounty on his head. This prompted many polygars to rebel openly.
- Kattabomman was ultimately captured after he was betrayed by Ettappan, the Pudukottai Raja. There was a farcical trial in which Kattabomman refused to acquiesce with the British.
- He was sentenced to death and publicly hanged at Kayatharu on 16 October 1799.
- His associate Subramania Pillai was also hanged after which his head was displayed on a spike at Panchalankurichi. Another associate SoundaraPandian was killed brutally by smashing his head on a wall. Kattabomman's brother Oomaidurai was imprisoned.
- There was another polygar rebellion in 1800 which lasted a whole year.

MarthuBrothers :

The **MarudhuPandiarys** (PeriyaMarudhu and ChinnaMarudhu) were Diarchal Kings of Sivagangai, Tamil Nadu, towards the end of the 18th century. They were known for fighting against the East India Company. They were finally executed by the EIC after being captured by them.

In 1772, British East India company had killed MuthuvaduganathaThevar over his refusal to pay taxes. However MarudhuPandiary and Queen Velunachiyar escaped, and stayed with GopalaNayak in Virupatchi for 8 years. After this time, an alliance of kingdoms led by the Pandiary attacked Sivagangai and retook it in 1789. Both MarudhuPandiary were given high positions in the kingdom.

They were good at aerodynamics and craftsmanship and is said to have invented the Valari, a variant of the boomerang.

Vellore Mutiny :

The Vellore mutiny on 10 July 1806 was the first instance of a large-scale and violent mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company, predating the Indian Rebellion of 1857 by half a century. The revolt, which took place in the South Indian city of Vellore, lasted one full day, during which mutineers seized the Vellore Fort and killed or wounded many British troops. The mutiny was subdued by cavalry and artillery from Arcot.

- The English disregard to the religious sensitivities of the Hindu and Muslim Indian sepoys.
- Sir John Craddock, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army had issued orders prohibiting soldiers from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and also to trim their moustaches and shave off their beards. This offended both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.
- They were also asked to wear new round hats instead of the traditional headgear that they were used to. This led to suspicion among the sepoys that they were being converted to Christianity.
- Craddock was acting against warning from the military board not to bring about changes in the military uniform without taking into consideration all required precautions of Indian sensibilities.
- On 10th July 1806, the sepoys who had gathered killed 14 British officers and 115 Englishmen of the 69th Regiment.
- The mutiny started during midnight and by dawn, the fort had been captured by them.
- They raised the flag of the Mysore Sultanate over the fort. They also declared Tipu Sultan's son FatehHyder as the king.
- But a British officer who had escaped the fort alerted the British force present at Arcot.
- From Arcot, British troops arrived led by Sir Rollo Gillespie. He was able to quell the rebellion.
- About 100 Indian soldiers were brought out of the palace where they had sought refuge. They were then ordered to stand against a wall and shot dead.
- In all, 350 Indian soldiers were killed and 350 wounded.

UNIT – III

The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue. First enacted in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, this was later followed in northern Madras Presidency and the district of Varanasi. Cornwallis thought of this system inspired by the prevailing system of land revenue in England where the landlords were the permanent masters of their holdings and they collected revenue from the peasants and looked after their interests. He envisaged the creation of a hereditary class of landlords in India. This system was also called the Zamindari System.

Ryotwari system

- This system of land revenue was instituted in the late 18th century by Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras in 1820.
- This was practised in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam and Coorg provinces.
- In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land. They had ownership rights, could sell, mortgage or gift the land.
- The taxes were directly collected by the government from the peasants.
- The rates were 50% in dryland and 60% in the wetland.
- The rates were high and unlike the Permanent System, they were open to being increased.
- If they failed to pay the taxes, they were evicted by the government.
- Ryot means peasant cultivators.
- Here there were no middlemen as in the Zamindari system. But, since high taxes had to be paid only in cash (no option of paying in kind as before the British) the problem of moneylenders came into the show. They further burdened the peasants with heavy interests.

Mahalwarisystem :

- The Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822 and it was reviewed under Lord William Bentinck in 1833.
- This system was introduced in North-West Frontier, Agra, Central Province, Gangetic Valley, Punjab, etc.
- This had elements of both the Zamindari and the Ryotwari systems.
- This system divided the land into Mahals. Sometimes, a Mahal was constituted by one or more villages.
- The tax was assessed on the Mahal.
- Each individual farmer gave his share.
- Here also, ownership rights were with the peasants.
- Revenue was collected by the village headman or village leaders.
- It introduced the concept of average rents for different soil classes.
- The state share of the revenue was 66% of the rental value. The settlement was agreed upon for 30 years.
- This system was called the Modified Zamindari system because the village headman virtually became a Zamindar.

Contribution of Christian Missionary :

In South India, this new drive was spearheaded by five societies, namely, the society for the propagation of the Gospel, London Missionary society, Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan mission and the Free Church Mission of Scotland. Possessing a sound organization and considerable financial resources, the missionaries soon established a wide network of stations, seminars, schools and printing houses in the various districts in Madras and Andhra. In 1717, the East India Company established a school at Cuddalore.

In the same year, missionaries of the society for the propagation and Christian knowledge opened two charity schools in Madras.

The missionaries added to their Educational efforts in 1784 with a school aimed at educating Anglow-Indian children. But the progress was slow and English education was mainly in the hands of the missionaries and the Christian missionaries imparted love, kindness, moral values, social service, prayer, Education, Discipline. In 1787, the Church of St.Catherine was built in the fort of Masulipatnam by a French company.⁵ The village of Firangipuram in Guntur district was obtained by the Roman Catholic mission from the Zamindar of Repalle during 1782-84 for the proselytizing activities.⁶ French Company sought permission from the priests at Goa to have a Church in Mudigubba in Anantapur district.

Later, they set up stations at Bukkavaram of Nellore district and another fifteen places on the border areas of Nellore and Guntur districts and converted several Kammias into Christianity. The Jesuits paid good attention to the Telugu language and made translations of Biblical history into Telugu poetry and got the work written on paper or palmyrah leaves.⁸ The other mission's assault on Hinduism was to be directed through the agency of western education. This strategy was based on the assumption that western education would attract students from the higher caste Hindus, and that young minds were most susceptible to the teaching of the Gospel. In the early stages thus, the Catholic missionaries concentrated on the spread of Christian Literature. In contrast, the protestant missionaries undertook the spread of education as a means to propagate the Gospel.⁹ The Christian missionaries occupy the most important place in spreading education among the public. Catholic and protestant missionaries, hailing mainly from Britain, America and Germany, worked with great success in Andhra region. They were the first to open educational institutions in towns and villages. Particularly in 1805 London missionary society started a Church functioning at JammalaMadugu (Kadapa). Likewise in 1835 American Baptist society in Rayalaseema region and in 1841 Church mission society at Krishna and Godavari districts and in 1845, Gospel mission at Kadapa and Kurnool districts started their activities and established Churches for propagation of their faith.¹⁰ The London missionary society by denomination which was set up in 1795 sent its first missionary, the Rev.Mr.Forsyth, to India in 1798. The London missionary to follow him to the Madras presidency was the Rev. George Crane and the Rev. Augustus Des Granges. They commenced their work in Madras by opening a school in 1805, and another school for the

children of Europeans and Indians at Visakhapatnam in 1806, at a time when the East India Company was strongly opposed to educational activities of the Christian missionaries.

Growth of Education:

The William Bantick resolution of 1835 based on Macaulay minute was still an experiment and a matter of contradiction in the education policy in India under the company rule. Secondary Education began at the middle schools and ended in the high schools, which prepared students for matriculation. Instruction here was increasingly in English while pupils were given limited opportunities to pursue technical and scientific studies. As Macaulay rightly points out, it was these secondary schools which “Constituted the basis of the English educational pyramid which was crowned by the universities. The Madras Government sent the least amount for the education department owing to the lack of mutual understanding, amidst many other reasons, between the company Government and the supreme Government in England. During the period between 1835-54, regardless of what kind of policy was followed by the Madras Government and the East India Company, missionaries continued their educational activities in Andhra.

The Madras Presidency College, all others were Arts colleges offering instruction in the liberal arts or sciences subjects up to first Arts (F.A) or Bachelor of Arts degree (B.A). In the Madras Presidency college, however, degree courses were also available in law, medicine and engineering, as well as facilities for postgraduate training in these fields. The functions of examining and awarding degrees were entrusted to the University of Madras, set up in 1857. Modeled upon the University of London, this institution, through its senate, ensured that there was uniformity in the curriculum, teaching methods, and academic standards of its various affiliated colleges.

Evolution of Judiciary:

The charter Act of 1661 and the First Jury Trial In order to ensure justice and maintain law and order King Charles II issued a charter on 3 April 1661. The charter specifically authorized the Agent or Governor and council to judge all persons including natives under their power in civil and criminal cases according to the law of England. The Charter had an important bearing on the evolution of judicial system in India. It brought, for the first time, all the people both natives and foreign under the company’s control.

Mayor’s Court:

In 1688 yet another court was set up in Madras. The town of Fort St. George and the surrounding territories within the radius of ten miles were made to be a corporation by the company’s charter of 30 July 1687. It was customary in England in those days to confer judicial power on municipal corporations.

Recorder’s Court at Madras:

In an attempt to remedy this defect, atleast partially, the British parliament enacted an Act in 1797. It authorized the crown to issue charters to establish a recorder's court at Madras and Bombay. King George III issued a charter on 20 February 1798 authorizing the company to establish recorder's court at Madras. The recorder's court at Madras started functioning in November 1798.

The Supreme Court at Madras :

Under these circumstances, the Recorder's court had a very brief period of existence. The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act (39 and 40 Geo III 79) in 1800 empowering the King to establish, by the issue of a charter, a supreme court at Fort St. George. The king, by letters patent issued on the 26th December 1800, abolished the recorder's court and authorized the erection of the supreme court at Madras.

Unit – IV

Justice Party:

The **Justice Party**, officially the **South Indian Liberal Federation**, was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India. It was established on 20 November 1916 in Victoria Public Hall in Madras by Dr C. Natesa Mudaliar and co-founded by T. M. Nair, P. TheagarayaChetty and AlameluMangaiThayarammal as a result of a series of non-Brahmin conferences and meetings in the presidency.

In the 1916 elections to the Imperial Legislative Council, the non-Brahmin candidates T. M. Nair (from southern districts constituency) and P. Ramarayananar (from landlords constituency) were defeated by the Brahmin candidates V. S. SrinivasaSastri and K. V. RangaswamyIyengar. The same year P. TheagarayaChetty and KurmaVenkata Reddy Naidu lost to Brahmin candidates with Home Rule League support in local council elections. These defeats increased animosity and the formation of a political organisation to represent non-Brahmin interests.

V.O.C :

- ValliappanOlaganathan Chidambaram Pillai was born on 5 September 1872 to Olaganathan Pillai and Paramyee Ammai in Ottapidaram, District Tirunelveli in modern Tamil Nadu.
- V.O.C's entry into politics happened in 1905 when he joined the Congress Party after the Bengal partition. He was a follower of BalGangadharTilak. He was also a great believer in the Swadeshi movement.
- A turning point in V.O.C's life came with the Tuticorin Coral Mills strike in 1908. The workers at the British-owned mill were unfairly treated. 59% of the workers were aged 14 – 16. They had to work from 5:00 am to 7:00 pm. In February 1908, they decided to go on a strike demanding better pay and a reduction in the number of working hours.

- V.O.C took up the workers' cause and gave many fiery speeches which drew the people's attention to the plight of the workers. The cause gained widespread sympathy and support.
- V.O.C, Siva and PadmanabhaIyengar decided to hold a procession on 9 March 1908 to observe the release of national leader Bipin Chandra Pal from prison. They also wanted to unfold the Swaraj flag.
- Tuticorin Collector Wynch warned the Madras government and informed them of the prominence and danger of the national leaders in Tuticorin. He wanted to stop the procession from taking place. On 12 March 1908, the three leaders including V.O.V, Siva and Iyengar were remanded to the district jail.
- There was widespread condemnation in Tuticorin of the arrest and the people reacted violently.
- The court sentenced V.O.C to two life imprisonments for charges of sedition.
- An appeal to the Madras High Court reduced the sentence to 6 years in prison and 4 years in transportation both to run concurrently.
- V.O.C and Siva had to undergo rigorous imprisonment. V.O.C was subject to hard labour in prison and his health suffered a great deal. For instance, he was put in place of an ox and made to draw an oil press in the hot sun. His sentence was reduced and he was released in December 1912.
- He rejoined the Congress Party in 1927 but soon severed all connections with it.
- V.O.C died in the Tuticorin office of the Congress Party on 18 November 1936. He was 64.
- He is sometimes called 'KappalottiyaTamilan' (The Tamil Helmsman).

SubramaniyaSivam :

Subramaniya Siva was born in Batlagundu village, Dindigul District (Madurai Region) in 1884 to Rajam Iyer and Nagalakshmi. He showed great interest in spiritual enquiry even when young and became an ardent disciple of his uncle who was a sannyasi named Odha Swami. The strained circumstances of his family made him accept a job in the district court, which he left soon to plunge into the fight for India's freedom. He was a fine orator, who spoke his mind openly in every context. The principles of BalGangadharTilak, who advocated always meeting the adversary with firmness and without compromising, appealed to him very much.

However, the British were smarting from the fiery speeches of Siva and VOC and charged them again with sedition and unmoved by the support that the leaders received from around the country, sentenced them to transportation for 20 years and 10 years. On appeal, they relented and reduced the imprisonment to 6 years for VOC and 3 for Siva in the jail in Coimbatore, where they were treated harshly and inhumanely.

Siva was also an eminent writer and is known for his books including *RamanujaVijayam* and *Madhva Vijayam*.

He spent his last few years in Papparapatti, where with the help of his friends, he got DeshbandhuChittaranjan Das to lay the foundation stone for a temple for Mother India

(Bharat Mata). Unfortunately, he had no time to proceed further on the project. He was with his friends when his end came peacefully, though prematurely, in 1925 due to advanced leprosy and exhaustion.

Vedaranyam March :

- The Vedaranyam March was a part of the Civil disobedience movement led by C.Rajagopalachari in 1930.
- A close disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, he led the march as a prolongation of the Dandi March to protest against the Salt tax imposed by the British on Indians.
- A group of 150 volunteers, mostly members of the Indian National Congress accompanied him from Trichinopoly to Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu. They collected the salt directly from the sea as a part of the protest.
- The prominent members of the march were RukminiLakshmipathi, K. Kamaraj, Aranthangi C. Krishnaswamy, M. Bhaktavatsalam, and Rajaji's son, C. R. Narasimhan.
- Rajagopalachari tried to educate the masses on social discrimination and talked about the importance of Khadi.
- C.Rajagopalachari, also known as 'Rajaji' was the first Indian Governor General of Independent India. He was the editor of Young India, a newspaper by Mahatma Gandhi.
- The Vedaranyam march came to an end on 28 April 1930 with the arrest of its members. Rajagopalachari was imprisoned for a term of six months.

Quit India Movement :

Later, in 1937 when elections were held in accordance with the 1935 Act, Congress won the elections and formed the ministry in Madras headed by C. Rajagopalachari. There were nine other ministers in his cabinet. The ministry was in power from July 1937 to October 1939. The ministry had resigned along with other Congress ministries in the different provinces over the issue of the Indian involvement in the Second World War.

During Second War, after the failure of the Cripps's Proposals Gandhi had launched the Quit India Movement. In Tamil Nadu Quit India Movement drew the factory workers, students and common people. It was a wide spread movement. The Buckingham & Carnatic Mills, Port Trust and the Tramway workers joined the movement in large numbers. Quit India Movement was launched in places like North Arcot, Madurai and Coimbatore. There was police firing at Rajapalayam, Karaikudi and Devakottai. Besides, Subhash Bose's INA had many men and women soldiers from Tamil Nadu.

Finally, when India attained independence on 15th August, 1947 the Madras Government under O.P. RamaswamiReddiar passed a resolution appreciating the Indian Independence Act.

UNIT - V

Lingustic Re – organisation of states:

- It is promised by INC prior to independence and also suggested by SRC.
- Administration becomes easier (rulers and the ruled will have same lingua franca). States can have their own official languages and official works could be carried on more efficiently to the lowest level.
- Helps for strengthening cultural identity.
- Education can be given in preferred language or mother tongue and this will boost thinking ability and analysis, as is also scientifically proven. Mass Literacy is possible through mother tongue.
- No mentioning of language not to be a criteria for reorganization in constitution.
- The demand for reorganisation of States on linguistic lines arose immediately after independence. The national leadership was opposed to such reorganisation as it was thought that the same would undermine national unity and integrity.
- As a consequence, the Dhar Commission and the JVP committee, both rejected language as the basis for reorganisation. The demand only intensified especially in the Telugu speaking regions of Madras State, where agitation was led by one PottiSriramulu. His death after a 56 day hunger strike forced the government to create the first linguistic state – Andhra.
- This was followed by the appointment of the State Reorganisation Commission to examine the question holistically. The commission broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation and this was followed by a massive reorganisation exercise.

Rajaji :

- Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, was born on December 10th in 1878.
- He studied law from the Presidency College in Madras (now Chennai), and began practice in Salem in the year 1900.
- In 1916, he formed the Tamil Scientific Terms Society, an organisation that translated scientific terms of chemistry, physics, mathematics, astronomy and biology into simple Tamil words.
- He became the chairperson of the municipality of Salem in 1917 and served there for two years.
- In 1955, he was honoured with India's highest civilian award Bharat Ratna.
- He died on 25th December, 1972.
- Rajagopalachari took over as the **chief minister of Madras** in April 1952.
- During his tenure as the chief minister of Madras, he actively participated in reforming the education system and bringing changes in the society. He also made Hindi a compulsory language in Tamil schools. His move led to protests against him, following which Rajagopalachari resigned as the CM.

- He was a social conservative but advocated a **free market economy**. He wanted to **reintroduce the Varna system** into society. He believed in the **significance of religion for society**.
- Rajagopalachari was made **Home Affairs Minister** after the death of **Sardar Patel** in 1950.
- In 1959, he resigned from the Indian National Congress and founded the **Swatantra Party**.

Kamaraj:

- Born to KumaraswamyNadar and SivagamiAmmal in a town called Virudhunagar in Tamil Nadu, Kamaraj had only a few years of schooling. From the age of twelve, he started working as a shop assistant to support his family. He was fifteen when the JallianwalaBagh massacre happened.
- That was a turning point in his life. In 1920, aged eighteen, he joined the Indian National Congress to fight foreign rule and liberate the country.
- He organized public meetings of the INC at Virudhunagar for the Congress party. He met Mahatma Gandhi for the first time on 21st September 1921 during Gandhi's public meeting.
- Kamaraj became an enthusiastic worker for the Congress Party and became a great organizer.
- He took part in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Nagpur Flag Satyagraha and other important events.
- He was imprisoned for two years in 1930 for participating in the Salt Satyagraha at Vedaranyam led by C Rajagopalachari.
- He was again arrested for a year in 1932. In the 1937 provincial elections, he stood for elections and won from the Sattur constituency.
- He was arrested again in 1940 and was elected as the Municipal Councillor of Virudhunagar from jail. He later resigned because of his belief in the principle, "*One should not accept any post to which one could not do full justice.*"
- In 1942, he was once again arrested for participating in the Quit India Movement. After India became independent, he was in the Congress Working Committee from 1947 to 1969.
- He was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and then a Member of Parliament in 1952.
- In 1954, he became the Chief Minister of Madras State (now Tamil Nadu). His administration was considered good and efficient. **He introduced the brilliant concept of mid-day meals in schools to provide free meals to school children hailing from economically backward families.** His government is credited with increasing the number of schools in Tamil Nadu.
- Kamaraj became the CM for two more consecutive terms until 1963. That year, he resigned and asked many top Congress leaders to resign from their ministerial posts because there was a need to remove the lure of power in the minds of Congressmen. This came to be called the Kamaraj Plan.
- Kamaraj was elected the President of the INC in 1963.

- After Jawaharlal Nehru's death, he was instrumental in bringing LalBahadurShastri to the post of the country's Prime Minister. He also played a big part in bringing Indira Gandhi to the same post.
- Kamaraj died on 2nd October 1975 aged 72 in Chennai.
- He was posthumously honoured with the Bharat Ratna in 1976. He is also called 'KalviThanthai', a phrase in Tamil that translates to 'Father of Education'.

C.N Annadurai :

- C.N. Annadurai (Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai) was born on 15th September 1909 at Kanchipuram. He was born in poor family. His parents worked as weaver. His father's name is Natarajan and his mother's name is Bangaruammal. He was brought up in his aunt's house whose name is Ms.Rajamani.
- He studied in Pachiyappa's School, Kanchipuram.
- Professor Varadharajan and Justice Party's Venkatasamy has introduced 3 important ideas which made him to involve in social life. The three important ideologies are
 - Social Justice
 - Non-Brahmins upliftment
 - Bringing social changes with the support of political party
- He joined in Justice Party with the motto of establishing "Casteless Society" in 1934. For this, the editor of Magazine "Sunday Observer" P. Balasubramaniam and the editor of journal "Justice" T.V. Nadhan helped him to join in this party. (They both were described as Political Twins).
- Anna's first short story named "Kokarakoo" was published in AnandaVikatan magazine in 1934.
- He met Periyar E.V. Ramasamy for the first time in Sengunthar Youth Conference held in Tiruppur.
- He has contested in local body election from Chennai's PedhunaickenPettai ward in 1936 and lost in election.
- The authority of managing the journal "Balabarathi" was given to Anna in 1936 which was started by Basudev.
- He went to Erode and became a full time sub - editor in magazine Kudiarasu and Vidudalai which were published by E.V. Ramasamy.
- When Rajaji was the Chief Minister of Madras Province, Hindi was made as a compulsory language in school. This issue faced severe criticism. In 1938, during first Anti-Hindi agitation Anna got 4 month imprisonment (first time).
- Since 1938, he has written & published open letters to various leaders under the pen name of "Bharathan". Anna also wrote articles, stories, criticism and dramas under various pseudonyms (pen name) such as Sowmian, Otran, Sammatti, Nakiran, Samadharman, Venus, Veeran, Aani and Kurippon.
- In 1939, Anna's first short novel named "KomalathinKovam" was published in Kudiarasu magazine.
- He became a General Secretary of Justice Party in 1939 when Periyar E.V.R. was its president.

- Congress leader Dr. Varadarajalu described him as the “Brain of Justice Party”
- His first novel named “VeengiyaUthadu” was published in Kudiarasu.
- Periyar E.V.R married Maniyammaiyar on July 09, 1949, resulted in split of DravidarKazhagam and leader like Anna, E.V.K. Sampath, Nedunchezhiyan, M. Karunanidhi, N.V. Natarajan left the party. On September 17, 1949 they met at TiruvottiyurShanmugam’s house which was located at No.7, Pavalakara Street, Parris Corner, Chennai. Meeting was held in this house which was headed by K.K. Nelamegam. And later formed a new party called DravidaMunnetraKazhagam.
- DMK won 138 seats in Legislative Assembly and 25 seats in Lok Sabha and enjoyed great victory. The main reason for victory was Anti-Hindi agitation & scarcity of rice (food insecurity) during the period of government headed by Chief Minister Bhaktavatsalam.
- DMK MLA’s choose Anna as their party head of the assembly.
- Later Anna went to Tiruchi from Chennai and met Periyar E.V.R and received wishes and greeting from Periyar E.V.R. who supported DMK’s rule until his death and called DMK’s rule as rationalized one.
- His rule is secular (not belongs to any religion). His ideology was religion should not mix with politics. Because of this, he passed a Government Order (GO) not to keep god images in any state Government office.
- He advocated the principle of “One Community – one God” (OndreKulam – Oruvane Devan).
- During election Campaign in party’s manifesto he promised to give minimum cost rice. In order to achieve this, he introduced scheme Padiyarisi (One measure rice for one Rupee) in Coimbatore and Chennai at 15th May 1967.
- He enacted the Government law for approving Self Respect Marriage which took place since 1925.
- During those days, marriages were held under the priest (Brahmins) who recite Sanskrit Mantras to perform weddings, which was strongly opposed by Periyar E.V.R. and introduced a new system of marriage without MangalayaSuthra (Thali) and reciting Vedic Mantras which was called as Self Respect Marriages.
- Anna introduced Hindu Marriage Amendment Bill in Legislative Assembly session. After this the bill became act and Self Respect Marriages got legal recognition (1967).
- He introduced Gold Medal Scheme which was given to couple who did Inter-Caste Marriage.
- Anna Government gave priority in public employment for person who marries widow.
- In July 1967 he renamed the Secretariat, St. George Fort to ThalamaiSeyalagam.
- He introduced the resolution to change name of Madras Province to Tamil nadu. (C. Sankaranalinganar sacrificed his life for the change of state name in 1957).

MuthuvelKarunanidhi :

MuthuvelKarunanidhi (3 June 1924 – 7 August 2018) was an Indian writer and politician who served as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for almost two decades over five terms between 1969 and 2011. He was popularly referred to as Kalaiginar (Artist) and MutthamizhArignar (Tamil Scholar) for his contributions to Tamil literature. He had the

longest tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with 6,863 days in office. He was also a long-standing leader of the Dravidian movement and ten-time president of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam political party. Karunanidhi has the record of never losing an election to the Tamil Nadu Assembly, having won 13 times since his first victory in 1957.

Karunanidhi is known for his contributions to Tamil literature. His contributions cover a wide range: poems, letters, screenplays, novels, biographies, historical novels, stage-plays, dialogues and movie songs. He has written Kuraloviam for Thirukural, Tholkaappiya Poonga, Poombukar, as well as many poems, essays and books. Apart from literature, Karunanidhi has also contributed to the Tamil language through art and architecture. Like the Kuraloviyam, in which Kalaignar wrote about Thirukkural, through the construction of Valluvar Kottam he gave an architectural presence to Thiruvalluvar, in Chennai. At Kanyakumari, Karunanidhi constructed a 133-foot-high statue of Thiruvalluvar in honour of the scholar.

M.G. Ramacandran :

Maruthur Gopalan Ramachandran (17 January 1917 – 24 December 1987), also popularly known as **M.G.R.**, was an Indian politician, actor, philanthropist, and filmmaker who served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu from 1977 until his death in 1987. He was the AIADMK's founder. On 19 March 1988, M.G.R. was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour.

M.G.R. made his film debut in 1936, in the film *Sathi Leelavathi*, [19] directed by Ellis R. Dungan, an American-born film director. [20] Generally starring in romance or action films, M.G.R. got his breakthrough in the 1950 film written by M. Karunanidhi. Soon he rose to popularity with the 1954 film *Malaikkallan*. He acted as hero in the Tamil film industry's first ever full length Gevacolor film, the 1955 *Alibabavum 40 Thirudargalum*. He won the National Film Award for Best Actor for the film *Rickshawkaran* in 1972.

M.G.R. was a member of the Congress Party till 1953, and he used to wear khādī. In 1953 M.G.R. joined the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), or Dravidian Progressive Federation, attracted by founder C. N. Annadurai. He became a vocal Tamil and Dravidian nationalist and prominent member of DMK. He added glamour to the Dravidian movement which was sweeping Tamil Nadu. M.G.R. became a member of the state Legislative Council in 1962. At the age of 50, he was first elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in 1967. After the death of his mentor, Annadurai, M.G.R. became the treasurer of DMK in 1969 after Muthuvel Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister.

One of his most successful policies was the conversion of the "**Midday Meal Scheme**", introduced by the popular Congress Chief Minister and kingmaker K Kamaraj, which already was encouraging underprivileged children to attend school, into "M.G.R.'s Nutritious Meal Scheme" in the government-run and -aided schools in Tamil Nadu by adding saththurundai – a nutritious sugary flour dumpling. This scheme was at a cost of Rs. 1 billion and was imposed in 1982.

Industrialisation Post-Independence to early 1990s :

Soon after independence, several large enterprises were set up by both the central and state governments in different segments such as the Integral Coach Factory in Chennai to make railway coaches and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) in Tiruchirapalli manufacture to boilers and turbines. BHEL in turn led to the emergence of an industrial cluster of several small firms catering to its input requirements. Heavy Vehicles Factory was set up to manufacture tanks in Avadi on the outskirts of Chennai. Standard Motors too started manufacturing cars in Chennai. Ashok Motors (later Ashok Leyland) and Standard Motors together helped form an automobile cluster in the Chennai region. The Avadi industrial estate was established in the 1950s to support the small and medium companies supplying to the large firms in the region. More hydro-electric power projects in the state were also initiated to increase the spread of electrification. The government played a major role in all these processes. The Salem Steel Plant was set up in 1973 to produce stainless steel.

The 1970s and 1980s saw the setting up of emergence of powerloom weaving clusters in the Coimbatore region as well as expansion of cotton knitwear cluster in Tiruppur and home furnishings cluster in Karur. This period also saw more encouragement of the small and medium sector with setting up of industrial estates by the state government in different parts. The Hosur industrial cluster is a successful case of how such policy efforts to promote industrial estates helped to develop industries in a backward region.

Because of all these factors, Tamil Nadu at present has the largest number of factories among all states in India and also has the largest share of workforce employed in manufacturing. Importantly, it is more labour intensive compared to other industrially advanced states like Maharashtra and Gujarat. The major industries are automobiles, auto-components, light and heavy engineering, machinery, cotton, textiles, rubber, food products, transport equipment, chemicals, and leather and leather goods. Unlike other states, the industries are spread across all regions of the state (there are 27 clusters in 13 districts) with many of them being export oriented as well. The state has a well- developed network of roads, rail, air and major ports.