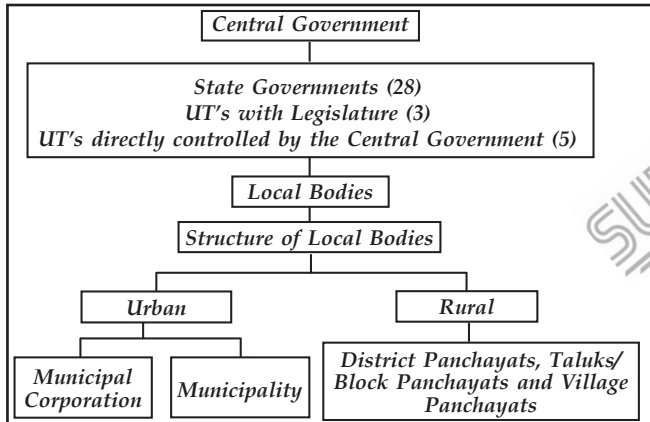


DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU

- ✿ Administration Of States
- ✿ Role And Impact Of Social Welfare Schemes
- ✿ Evolution Of 19th And 20th Century Socio-Political Movements In Tamil Nadu
- ✿ Political Developments In Tamil Nadu
- ✿ Tamil Nadu Political Thought
- ✿ Tamil Renaissance
- ✿ Economic Trends In Tamil Nadu
- ✿ Education And Health Systems In Tamil Nadu
- ✿ Geography Of Tamil Nadu And Its Impact On Economic Growth
- ✿ E-Governance In Tamil Nadu
- ✿ Some Important Policies of Tamil Nadu
- ✿ Some Important State Government Schemes

ADMINISTRATION OF STATES

Structure of Electoral Governments



- ♦ **India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with unitary features.** There is a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head to advise the President who is the constitutional head of the country. Similarly in states there is a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its head, who advises the Governor.
- ♦ The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 are made by the President of India under Article 77 of the Constitution for the allocation of business of the Government of India. The Ministries/ Departments of the Government are created by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister under these Rules. The business of the Government are transacted in the Ministries/Departments, Secretariats and offices (referred to as 'Department') as per the distribution of subjects specified in these Rules. Each of the Ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. Each department is generally under the charge of a Secretary to assist the Minister on policy matters and general administration.

Functions of the state governments

- ♦ State governments have separate departments for proper functioning of the state. States have jurisdiction over **education, agriculture, public health, sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries** and many other departments.
- ♦ **Internal security** : The state governments have to maintain the internal security, law and order in the state. Internal security is managed through state police.
- ♦ **Public order** : States have jurisdiction over police and public order
- ♦ **Education** : Providing a public education system, maintaining school buildings and colleges,

employment of teachers, providing help to under privileged students all come under the education department of the state.

- ♦ **Agriculture**: The state governments have to provide support for farmers, funds for best farming practices, disease prevention and aid during disasters such as floods or droughts.
- ♦ **Finances**: State legislature handles the financial powers of the state, which include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the state government. It has the power to originate money bills. It has control over taxes on entertainment and wealth, and sales tax.
- ♦ **Reservation of bills**: The state governor may reserve any bill for the consideration of the President.
- ♦ **Transport**: State government runs the rains, trams, bus and ferry services and other public transportation in the cities and towns of the States.
- ♦ **Water supply**: Water supply to cities and towns for drinking, including irrigation for farmers, is the responsibility of the State governments.
- ♦ **Budget**: State governments make budget for states.
- ♦ **Allocation of funds**: It has the power to give funds to all its organizations like Zila Parishad, corporation, and other departments

Formation of Tamil Nadu

- ♦ The State of Tamilnadu has a hoary past. Peninsular India was ruled by many dynasties among whom the cholas, pandyas and cheras exercised their hegemony for a longer period in the early centuries of common era. The Pallavas brought under them the northern parts of present Tamilnadu under their rule in the second quarter of the 4th century C.E. Dravidian style of architecture was born in their period. The later Cholas ruled Tamilnadu till the 13th century A.D. In the 11th century, Tamilnadu passed into the hands of Chalukyas. The later Cholas got destabilised in 1279 under Rajendra Chola III.
- ♦ The Delhi Sultanates raided many dynasties such as Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warrangal, Hoysalas of Devasamudram and carried away booties. The raids on Madurai paved way for Sultanate rule for a brief period of about 40 years there. It was ultimately overthrown by Kumara Kampanna Udaiyar of Vijayanagara Empire which was established as a Hindu Kingdom in 1336 on the southern banks of Tungabhadra river by Harihara and Bukka. The only empire that held sway over entire South India from Odisha to Kanyakumari was Vijayanagara Empire. The empire reached its zenith of glory under Krishnadevaraya who ruled between (1509-1529). The hegemony of Vijayanagara came to an end in 1565 in the Battle of Talikota.

- ♦ The aftermath of the battle saw the firm establishment of foreigners such as the Portuguese, the earliest European entrants. The Dutch and the English slowly extended their sway over Tamilnadu.
- ♦ The English, after Battle of Plassey, entered into Tamilnadu, then Madras, and purchased from the last titular Vijayanagara rulers of Chandragiri, the land where stands now the St. George Fort for a paltry sum. The British conquest of South India integrated many small kingdoms spread all over Tamilnadu. In the year 1802, Lord Wellesley created the Madras Presidency, one of the three British Presidencies. The Madras Presidency had encompassed the whole of Tamilnadu, Western Kerala, parts of Karnataka and parts of Andhra Pradesh and of Odisha.

The Emergence of Linguistic Nationalism

- ♦ The early 20th century witnessed National oneness, but at the same time linguistic nationalism also emerged. It was buttressed by the emergence of vernacular press and regional political organisations. One of the foremost problems faced by the Indian National Congress was identification of National language. Naturally Hindi came to the forefront. The peculiar situation in India is that Hindi is a major language but majority of Indians are non-Hindi speaking people. It kindled the sentiments of the Dravidians especially Tamils. Tamils have special respect for their language not only as their identity but that language is the oldest of all languages found in India. Tamils turned against the congress which was in turn had dominance of miniscule minority Brahmins. Naturally there emerged non-Brahmin movements. The corollaries were caste conflicts, linguistic nationalism and class struggle. Consequently Sir P.T. Thyagaraja, T. Madhavan Nair and others formed South Indian Liberal Federation which later transformed into a political party known as Justice Party.
- ♦ Justice Party contested the provincial elections of Madras in 1920 and it emerged victorious to form the government. It ruled for 17 years until it lost to congress in 1937 elections which tolled the death knell to the Justice Party. Later sprouted the Self Respect Movement out of Justice Party, led by E.V.R. Periyar. This movement exercised greater influence on Tamils especially non-brahmins and downtrodden. The Self-Respect Movement flowered into a social organisation called "Dravida Kazhagam" in 1944. Tamil nationalism was at its peak during this period.
- ♦ When Rajaji formed the congress ministry in 1937, he introduced the abolition of untouchability but touched the volatile sensitive subject of Hindi as National language and announced that schools should have Hindi as compulsory subject. It ignited the fire of anti-Hindi agitation and marches were organised throughout Tamilnadu. The agitation was spearheaded by a number of Self-Respect movement members. The slogans like 'Tamilnadu for

Tamilarukke' reverberated from every nook and corner of Tamilnadu. EVR organised the Dravida_Nadu Conference in 1939 and demanded the separate Independent 'Dravida Nadu'.

- ♦ The concept of 'Dravida Nadu' will include Tamils, Telugus, Kannadigas, Malayalees who speak the Dravidian languages. The idea was prompted by the dominance of Hindi which is considered as an offshoot of Sanskrit, an Aryan language and the undue dominance by one percent minority brahmins over ninety nine percent majority.
- ♦ An idea contrary to the concept of 'Dravida Nadu' was invented by Rajaji. It was 'Dakshina Pradesh' which will comprise Tamilnadu and Kerala. This idea could not permeate to the bottom of neither the Tamils nor the Malayalees, but it found favour with a small group of stalwarts like C. Subramaniam and Bhakthavatsalam who late occupied ministerial berths in successive congress governments. Bhakthavatsalam served as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for a brief period, although he was not a popular leader like Kamaraj. Stern opposition was voiced against the idea of Rajaji. The mood of negativity was echoed not only by Kannadigas but by the Telugus also. The concept of 'Dakshina Pradesh' was raised by Rajaji at Amritsar in congress conference in 1956 also. But Kamaraj rejected this idea. He fought tooth and nail in all public places against this impractical concept.

Reorganisation of states on linguistic basis

- ♦ Many ideas were floated to demarcate India into federal units. The years between 1947 and 1956 saw many agitations and demands to demarcate India on linguistic lines. Hence with the remit to reorganise the states, Nehru appointed a States Reorganisation Commission under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali, a retired Supreme Court Judge in December 1953. The commission was obsessed with the strong belief that cultural values of each region are closely and inseparably associated with the languages spoken by the people. Mass literacy can take place only through mother tongue and administration of judiciary in regional languages only can ensure transparency. All these factors prompted the commission to demarcate the boundaries of states on linguistic basis. The SRC submitted its final report in 1955. On the basis of the recommendations, the states of Madras, Mysore and Kerala were created. Thus Madras State came into being on 1st November 1956. The border areas of erstwhile Travancore province such as Agasteeswaram, Thovalai, Vilavancode, Kalkulam, and Shenkotta formed part of Madras state. The yardstick was language spoken by the people of those areas.
- ♦ After the attainment of a separate state, there were demands from various quarters to rename the state to specifically reflect the Tamil nationalism.

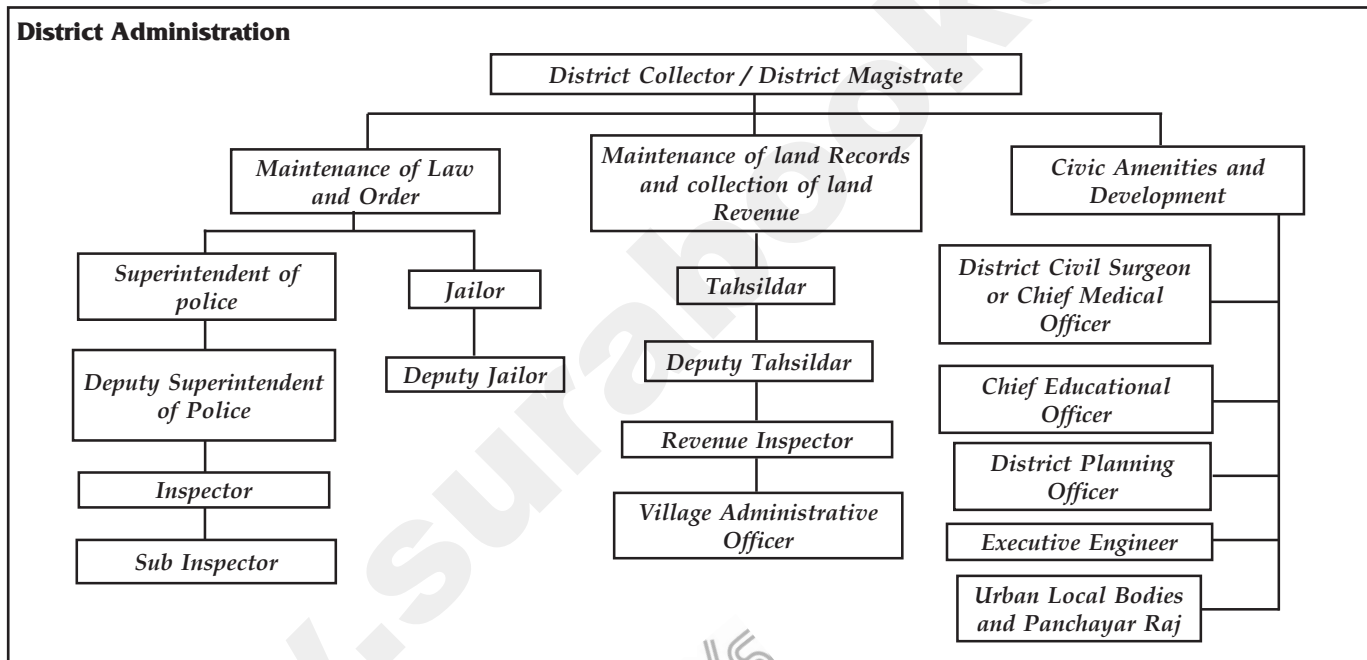
The SRC could not recognise the specific connotation of Tamilnadu advocated by many Tamil enthusiasts like Ma.Po.Si who convened an all party conference on 27th January 1956 to call the Madras state as Tamilnadu and consequently a hartal was called on 20th February 1956.

- ♦ Sankaralinganar, a desciple of Gandhi and a freedom fighter from Virudhunagar observed a fast unto death to rename the state from Madras state to Tamilnadu. The death of Sankaralinganar on 13th October 1956 created a stir and mass struggle. As the congress failed to heed the voices of popular demands of the people, it lost popularity among the Tamils. It got reflected in 1967 elections. Congress was routed and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam wrested the power and C.N. Annadurai formed the ministry. Ever since, the congress party has remained a non-entity in Tamilnadu. It has been forced to align with either of the regional parties for political gains.

Respecting the demand of the Tamils, Annadurai renamed the erstwhile Madras state as 'Tamilnadu' on 14th January 1969.

Administrative units of the State (2020)	
Districts	38
Revenue Divisions	92
Taluks	312
Revenue Villages	17,680
Municipal Corporations	15
Municipalities	152
Panchayat Unions (Blocks)	385
Town Panchayats	561
Village Panchayats	12,618
Lok Sabha Constituencies	39
Assembly Constituencies	234

District Administration



District Administration Structure

- ♦ District is the basic unit of administration in India. The Oxford Dictionary defines it as a "territory marked off for special administrative purpose". A district is generally named after the largest town or city of the territorial area of the concerned district. Therefore, a district is an administrative unit in the hierarchy of administration which consists of a number of territorial areas, namely, villages, towns and cities. Hence, the word 'District Administration' means the management of the tasks of government as it lies within an area legally recognised as a district. The five types of the district in India are the rural district, urban district, industrial district, backward district and the hill district.

Features of District Administration

- Generally, the district administration has the following features.
- ♦ It is at district level that the state government comes into contact with the people.
 - ♦ District administration is a field work as opposed to staff or secretariat functions.
 - ♦ The problems at the district level are local relating to the district.
 - ♦ At district level, policy formulation ends and the implementation begins.
 - ♦ The District Officer is the last agent of the state government and the 'man of the spot' for any activity or incidence in the district; and

INDIAN POLITY

- ❁ CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA
- ❁ PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
- ❁ SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION
- ❁ UNION AND ITS TERRITORIES
- ❁ ABROGATION OF ARTICLE 370
- ❁ SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SOME OTHER STATES
- ❁ CITIZENSHIP
- ❁ DIFFERENT TYPES OF RIGHTS
- ❁ DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY
- ❁ FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES
- ❁ THE EXECUTIVE
- ❁ LEGISLATURE
- ❁ CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS
- ❁ INDIAN JUDICIARY
- ❁ LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- ❁ ELECTIONS AND REPRESENTATION
- ❁ PUBLIC OPINION AND PARTY SYSTEM
- ❁ MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY
- ❁ WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
- ❁ OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES
- ❁ EMERGENCY PROVISIONS
- ❁ NON-CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES
- ❁ TRIBUNALS
- ❁ OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
- ❁ CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
- ❁ PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT POLITICS
- ❁ INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY
- ❁ UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY
- ❁ ACHIEVING EQUALITY
- ❁ NATIONAL SYMBOLS
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INDIAN POLITY

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Introduction

- ◆ The constitution consists of a set of fundamental principles based on which the state organisation is governed. It is the supreme law of the land.
- ◆ The need for the constitution came along with the dawn of independence. For this purpose Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 and on January 26, 1950 the Constitution came into force.
- ◆ The idea of Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy in 1934. M.N. Roy was a pioneer of Communist movement in India.

Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the calligrapher of the Indian Constitution. The original constitution was handwritten by him in a flowing italic style.

The company rule (1773-1857)

There are certain Acts that had been formulated by the British Government to regulate and control the affairs of East India Company in British India. They formed the basis for our constitution.

Regulating Act of 1773

- ◆ It designated the Governor of Bengal as the Governor General of Bengal. The first Governor-General was Lord Warren Hastings.
- ◆ It established a Supreme Court in Calcutta (1774) which comprised a Chief Justice and three other judges.
- ◆ It laid the foundation for Central administration in India.

Amending act of 1781 : (Act of settlement)

- ◆ To rectify the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773, the British Parliament passed the Amending Act of 1781. It is also known as Act of Settlement.

Pitt's India Act of 1784

- ◆ It established a system of dual government.
- ◆ It established a new body called 'Board of control' to manage the political affairs of the company and the existing court of directors to manage the commercial affairs.

Charter Act of 1813

- ◆ The Company's entire commercial trade monopoly ended, except the tea trade and the trade with China.
- ◆ Alloted Rs. 1 lakh to promote education in India.

Charter Act of 1833

- ◆ This act was final step towards centralisation.
- ◆ It made Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.

- ◆ Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.
- ◆ It ended the activities of East India company as a commercial body and changed it into a purely administrative body.
- ◆ A Law commission under Lord Macaulay was formed to codify the laws.

Charter Act of 1853

- ◆ It established a separate Governor-General's Legislative Council which came to be known as Indian Legislative Council.
- ◆ It introduced the local representation in the Indian Legislative Council.

The Crown Rule (1858-1947)

The Revolt of 1857 brought about important changes in the British administration in India. The rule of the East India Company came to an end. The administration of India came under the direct control of the British Crown. These changes were announced in the Government of India Act of 1858. The 'Proclamation of Queen Victoria' assured the Indians a benvelont administration. Thereafter, important developments had taken place in constitutional history of India as a result of the Indian National Movement.

Government of India Act of 1858

The Government of India Act of 1858 was passed by the Parliament of England and received royal assent on 2nd August 1858. Following are the main provisions of the Act :

- ◆ East India Company's rule came to an end and the Indian administration came under the direct control of the Crown.
- ◆ In England, the Court of Directors and Board of Control were abolished. In their place the Secretary of State for India and India Council were established. The Secretary of State would be a member of the British cabinet. Sir Charles Wood was made the first Secretary of State for India. The Council consisting of 15 members would assist him.
- ◆ The Governor General of India was also made the Viceroy of India. The first Viceroy of India was Lord Canning.
- ◆ All the previous treaties were accepted and honoured by the Act.

Queen Victoria's Proclamation

- ◆ On 1 November 1858 the Proclamation of Queen Victoria was unveiled by Lord Canning at Allahabad. This royal Proclamation was translated into Indian languages and publicly read in many important

places. It announced the end of Company's rule in India and the Queen's assumption of the Government of India. It endorsed the treaty made by the Company with Indian princes and promised to respect their rights, dignity and honour. It assured the Indian people equal and impartial protection of law and freedom of religion and social practices. The Proclamation of Queen Victoria gave a practical shape to the Act of 1858.

Indian Councils Act of 1861

- ◆ The Indian Councils Act of 1861 increased the number of members in the Governor-General's executive Council from 4 to 5. Further the Governor-General's Executive Council was enlarged into a Central Legislative Council. Six to twelve "additional members" were to be nominated by the Governor-General. Not less than half of these members were to be non-officials. Thus a provision was made for the inclusion of Indians in the Legislative Council. The functions of these members were strictly limited to making legislation and they were forbidden from interfering in the matters of the Executive Council. They did not possess powers of administration and finance.
- ◆ Legislative Councils were also established in the provinces. The number of additional members in the provinces was fixed between four and eight. So, this Act was an important constitutional development and the people of India came to be involved in the law making process. The mechanism of Indian legislation developed slowly and was reinforced further by the Acts of 1892 and 1909.

Indian Councils Act of 1892

The Indian Councils Act of 1892 was the first achievement of the Indian National Congress. It had increased the number of "additional members" in the Central Legislative Council. They were to be not less than 10 and not more than 16. It had also increased the proportion of non-officials – 6 officials and 10 non-officials. The members were allowed to discuss the budget and criticize the financial policy of the government. In the provinces the number of additional members also was increased with additional powers.

Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909

The Indian Councils Act of 1909 was also known as Minto- Morley Reforms in the names of Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto, the Governor-General of India. Both were responsible for the passing of this Act. It was passed to win the support of the Moderates in the Congress. The important provisions of this Act were:

- ◆ The number of "additional members" of the Central Legislative Council was increased to a maximum of 60. Elected members were to be 27 and among the remaining 33 nominated members not more than 28 were to be officials.

- ◆ The principle of election to the councils was legally recognized. But communal representation was for the first time introduced in the interests of Muslims. Separate electorates were provided for the Muslims.
- ◆ The number of members in provincial legislative councils of major provinces was raised to 50.
- ◆ The Councils were given right to discuss and pass resolutions on the Budget and on all matters of public interest. However, the Governor-General had the power to disallow discussion on the budget.
- ◆ An Indian member was appointed for the first time to the Governor-General's Executive Council. Sir S. P. Sinha was- the first Indian to be appointed thus.
- ◆ In Bombay and Madras, the number of members of the Executive Councils was raised from 2 to 4. The practice of appointing Indians to these Councils began.
- ◆ Two Indians were also appointed to the India Council [in England]. The Minto-Morley reforms never desired to set up a parliamentary form of government in India. However, the Moderates welcomed the reforms as fairly liberal measures. The principle of separate electorates had ultimately led to the partition of India in 1947.

Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919

The political developments in India during the First World War such as the Home Rule Movement led to the August Declaration. On 20th August, 1917 Montague, the Secretary of State for India made a momentous declaration in the House of Commons. His declaration assured the introduction of responsible government in India in different stages. As a first measure the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed by the Parliament of England. This Act is popularly known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. At that time Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India.

The main features of the Act were :

- ◆ Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces. Provincial subjects were divided into "Reserved Subjects" such as police, jails, land revenue, irrigation and forests and "Transferred Subjects" such as education, local self-government, public health, sanitation, agriculture and industries. The Reserved subjects were to be administered by the Governor and his Executive Council and the Transferred subjects by the Governor and his ministers.
- ◆ A bicameral (Two Chambers) legislature was set up at the centre. It consisted of the Council of States and the Legislative Assembly. The total members in the Legislative Assembly was to be a maximum of 145, out of which 105 were to be elected and the remaining nominated. In the Council of States there would be a maximum of 60 members out of which 34 were elected and the remaining nominated.
- ◆ The salaries of the Secretary of State for India and his assistants were to be paid out of the British

revenues. So far, they were paid out of the Indian revenues.

- ◆ A High Commissioner for India at London was appointed.

The most important defect in this Act was the division of powers under the system of Dyarchy in the provinces.

Simon Commission (1927)

- ◆ Simon commission was constituted in November 1927 under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report on the condition of India under its new constitution.
- ◆ The commission submitted its report in 1930 and recommended the abolition of dyarchy, extension of responsible government in the provinces, establishment of a federation of British India and princely states, continuation of communal electorate etc.

Communal award

In August 1932, Ramsay Macdonald, The British Prime minister announced a scheme of representation to the minorities, which came to be known as the communal award.

The Government of India Act of 1935

The Government of India Act of 1935 was passed on the basis of the report of the Simon Commission, the outcome of the Round Table Conferences and the White Paper issued by the British Government in 1933. This Act contained many important changes over the previous Act of 1919.

Following were the salient features of this Act :

- ◆ Provision for the establishment of an All India Federation at the Centre, consisting of the Provinces of British India and the Princely States. (It did not come into existence since the Princely States refused to give their consent for the union).
- ◆ Division of powers into three lists: Federal, Provincial and Concurrent.
- ◆ Introduction of Dyarchy at the Centre. The Governor-General and his councillors administered the "Reserved subjects". The Council of Ministers were responsible for the "Transferred" subjects.
- ◆ Abolition of Dyarchy and the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in the provinces. The Governor was made the head of the Provincial Executive but he was expected to run the administration on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Thus provincial government was entrusted to the elected Ministers. They were responsible to the popularly elected Legislative Assemblies.
- ◆ Provincial Legislature of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam were made bicameral.
- ◆ Extension of the principle of Separate Electorates to Sikhs, Europeans, Indian Christians and Anglo Indians.

- ◆ Establishment of a Federal Court at Delhi with a Chief Justice and 6 judges.

The working of the provincial autonomy was not successful. The Governors were not bound to accept the advice of the ministers. In reality, the real power in the Provincial Government was with the Governor. But, despite these drawbacks in the scheme, the Congress decided to take part in the elections to the Provincial Legislatures with the consideration that it was an improvement over the previous Acts.

In accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 elections to the Provincial Legislatures were held in February 1937. The Congress had virtually swept the polls. On 7 July 1937, after the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow, assured the Congress of his cooperation, the party formed its ministries in seven provinces.

Cripps Mission (1942)

- ◆ It was an attempt by the British government to secure full Indian Cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II.
- ◆ Dominion status was proposed.
- ◆ Constitution of India to be made by an assembly, where members were to be elected by provincial assemblies and nominated by princely states.

Cabinet Mission (1946)

- ◆ There should be a Union of India, embracing both British India and Princely States, which would deal with Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications.
- ◆ The Union was to have an Executive and a legislature constituted from the representatives of British India and the Indian States.
- ◆ Subjects other than those given to the Union and all residuary powers were to belong to the provinces.
- ◆ Provinces should be free to form Groups with Executives and Legislatures, and each Group should determine the provincial subjects to be taken in common.
- ◆ The plan provided that the Union Constitution was to be framed by a Constituent Assembly, the members of which were to be elected on a Communal basis by the provincial legislative assemblies and the representatives of the states joining the union.

Mountbatten Plan

- ◆ Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, put forth the partition plan, known as the Mountbatten Plan. The plan was accepted by the Congress and the Muslim League. Immediate effect was given to this plan by enacting the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

Indian Independence Act of 1947

- ◆ It ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state from August 15, 1947.
- ◆ It provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions (i.e.) India and Pakistan.