

TAMIL NADU HISTORY | CULTURE DEVELOPEMENTAL ADMINISTRATION



STAY TUNED...

IYACHAMY MURUGAN

THIS BOOK COVERS UNIT 8 & 9 EXCEPT, THIRUKKURAL AND TAMIL LITERATURE

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CHAPTER – 7

Tamilnadu Model of Development

The State has made in various aspects of human development such as education, health and poverty reduction. The factors that drive this process and the continuing challenge to improve further therefore warrant attention

It is in this regard that States like Tamil Nadu within the country have been hailed as a model in recent years for combining relatively high growth with high levels of human development. In fact, Tamil Nadu along with Kerala, is likely to rank at the top among South Asian countries, with regard to attainments in health and education.

The experience of a relatively advanced state like Tamil Nadu also offers lessons for other less developed ones in the country. Importantly, it also offers a window to observe some of the inadequacies in the path traversed this far and hopefully help such States avoid similar pitfalls. While the possible discordance between growth and development is now well recognised, there is a growing realisation of the importance of institutions that govern growth and distribution. In the context of India, Dreze and Sen (2013) cite literature to show how the institution of caste has inhibited growth.

As Ambedkar has pointed out, caste is not a division of labour, but a division of labourers that poses barriers to mobility and access to resources. The process of rendering institutions more inclusive is therefore critical to ensure growth and more importantly to ensure that the fruits of growth are shared in a broad-based manner. This is particularly important in a context where investments in human capital are seen to be critical to sustain a virtuous cycle of growth and development. Tamil Nadu has been a State that is witness to a long history of social and political mobilisation against caste-determined hierarchies; and it has been

pointed out that its relatively better performance in terms of growth, poverty reduction and human development can be attributed to such collective action

Tamil Nadu is a State that continued to have poverty levels higher than the national average even until the 1980s. It is only since the early 1990s that we witness rapid reduction in poverty and improvement in per capita incomes. As Dreze and Sen (2013) point out, the State's investments in social infrastructure such as the free Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDMS) for school children, driven by the emergence of concerted public action with its roots in social movements that sought to question and delegitimise social hierarchies and democratise public spheres have been critical to this shift.

Further, the case of Tamil Nadu clearly demonstrates that investments made in social welfare need not undermine the growth imperative as it was believed that such investments dried up resources for productive growth-enhancing investments. In fact, it would appear that investments in social sectors driven by democratising collective action have led to translation of such inputs into growth increases. Importantly, the improvements in growth have allowed the State to mobilise resources that could be channelled back into social sectors.

Model state

Model state in India should be such a state, which offers good healthcare and education (to children specially) equitable and high economic growth, favourable conditions for small scale and large-scale industries to employ the educated youth, infrastructure for citizens to leverage and business to thrive and other favourable social indicators.

Economic indicators

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the total goods and services produced in the state. Maharashtra stands a distant first with 16.8 lakh crore, while Tamil Nadu stands second with 9.76 lakh crore. Gujarat, even though comparative, has a low population, stands a healthy 5th in India. However, let us not conclude much on the numbers, GSDP varies with population, resources available and size of the state with notable exceptions being Uttar Pradesh, despite having the largest

population yet comes third in the GSDP of India. On GSDP front, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra could be considered a worthy winners.

Literacy

Kerala, of course is a standout on this aspect, but let us look at the other states who is potential 'model' state worthy. Gujarat stands at a distant 18th, whilst T.N stands at 14th and Maharashtra at 12th (states which has higher GSDP). The other states high in the ladder are Mizoram and Delhi.

Human Development Index

HDI covers a wide range of social indicators which reflects the development of the individual importantly by Health and Education. Kerala with 0.825 takes the leads on HDI, Delhi on second, Maharashtra on 7th, T.N on 8th while Gujarat stands at 12th. Kerala's high HDI is comparable to some of the best nations of the world.

The state has been ruled for half a century by two regional parties. Its politics has been marked by language pride, non-Brahmin movement, caste-based reservation, regionalism, welfare populism, and cinema. Despite all the negatives, Tamil Nadu is one of the most developed states in the country, scoring high on all human development indicators,

Tamil Nadu has made rapid strides in the pursuit of economic development. The State is an Information Technology and Knowledge hub with a broad-based manufacturing sector and a leapfrogging service sector. Tamil Nadu has also been in the vanguard of investing in social infrastructure and solidifying quality economic infrastructure. It has the highest credit-deposit ratio in India and its development record in both rural and urban areas has been inclusive and equitable. Placing development objectives at the centre stage, drawing up a perspective plan for infrastructure development through the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, pursuing policies that promote inclusive economic development, formulating schemes and programmes for employment generation, poverty reduction and social welfare have been the principal ingredients that have ignited the development process in the State to a great extent

Tamil Nadu's success was owing to two key factors. First, the early rise of Dravidian parties, which represented a coalition of lower castes and classes,

enabled the state to shun the patronage-based politics typically associated with the Congress party. This allowed public spending to be more widely directed than in other states, focusing largely on public goods. Second, despite frequent regime changes, the state's policy towards investors and investments remained stable and predictable. Over the past few years, things have changed though. As Dravidian parties gained greater leverage over national policies and allocation of federal resources, the incentive to follow a self-sustaining public expenditure model has

FEATURES OF A SOCIAL MOVEMENT

A social movement requires sustained collective action over time. Such action is often directed against the state and takes the form of demanding changes in state policy or practice. Spontaneous, disorganised protest cannot be called a social movement either. Collective action must be marked by some degree of organisation. This organisation may include a leadership and a structure that defines how members relate to each other, make decisions and carry them out. Those participating in a social movement also have shared objectives and ideologies. A social movement has a general orientation or way of approaching to bring about (or to prevent) change. These defining features are not constant. They may change over the course of a social movement's life

Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue, such as ensuring the right of the tribal population to use the forests or the right of displaced people to settlement and compensation. Think of other issues that social movements have taken up in the past and present. While social movements seek to bring in social change,

Impact of Social Reform

- Social Justice
- This is a state where minorities do not feel threatened
- Caste clashes happen, but they remain localised
- Industrial Development
- Social Development
- Women & Children Development

- Education Development
- Protection of Vulnerable
- Protection of Own Identity
- mark in central-state relation
- fight for federalism
- reservation

TAMILNADU HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2017

HDI INDEX OF TOP & BOTTOM FIVE DISTRICTS

District Index Rank

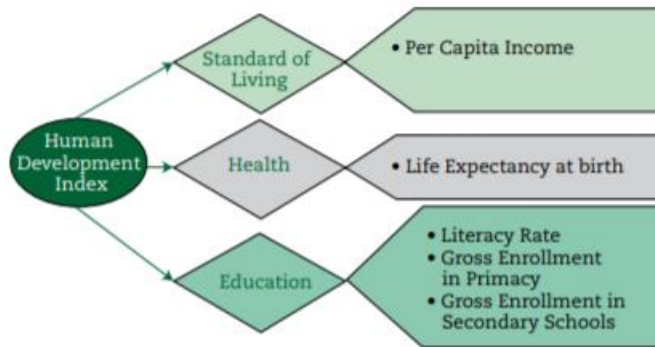
Top 5 districts

Kanyakumari	0.944	1
Virudhunagar	0.855	2
Thoothukudi	0.852	3
Chennai	0.847	4
Kancheepuram	0.845	5

Bottom 5 districts

Thiruvarur	0.568	28
Villupuram	0.561	29
Theni	0.539	30
Perambalur	0.447	31
Ariyalur	0.282	32

Indicators of Human Development



TAMILNADU HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Tamil Nadu Human Development Report 2017 Ranks 32 districts index-wise – human development index, gender inequality index, child development index, multidimensional poverty index and food security index.

FEATURES

- Fourteen years ago, Dharmapuri, Pudukottai and Tirunelveli were the other bottom districts. This time, Tiruvarur, Theni and Ariyalur have replaced them.
- As for the top five districts, Virudhunagar has dislodged Coimbatore while four districts – Kanniyakumari, Thoothukudi, Chennai and Kancheepuram – have been able to retain their slots in the top league.
- Virudhunagar's rise is primarily due to "its relatively higher per capita income" which, in turn, has been attributed to the spread of small-scale industries such as printing and fireworks, apart from a "vibrant agricultural marketing economy."
- Discussing inter-district variations, the report says Kancheepuram and Tirupur, which are ranked second and third in per capita income (PCI) category, are not part of the top-five category in health and education. Ariyalur fares poorly in most parameters such as PCI, literacy rate, and gross enrolment ratio for primary schools.

Population Trends

- Tamil Nadu's population stood at 72.14 million

- Decadal growth rate (2001-11) was 15.6 % (11.19 % during 1991-01)
- The decadal change in rural population was 6.49 % and that of urban population was 27.16 %, for the period 2001-11
- Sex ratio has increased from 987 in 2001 to 995 in 2011; the sex ratio is unfavourable in 12 out of 32 districts
- 2011 census reveals that the state has a population density of 555 persons per sq.km (above the national average of 382 persons per sq.km)
- Slum population was estimated to be 2.8 million in 2011, which constitutes approximately 8 per cent of the total urban population (i.e. 34.90 million) of the State

Health Outcomes

- The State has the lowest Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 1.6 and has achieved an Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 17 per 1,000 live births as per Sample Registration System (SRS) 2016.
- The State has achieved the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of 66 as per the SRS 2014-16 and as per the State records has attained a figure of 62 per lakh live births.
- The State has achieved nearly 100% institutional delivery and 94.4% women register within the first trimester.
- Budgetary provision for public health care delivery system has steadily increased over the decades grown from Rs. 410 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 8245.41 crore in 2015-16
- 6 districts Lower than All India average (919) in child sex ratio, namely Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Namakkal, Salem and Perambalur: This needs immediate attention
- 8 districts between the State Average (943) and the All India average.

Education Achievement

- Tamil Nadu ranks first among all Indian States in context of the number of universities, Technical universities. Colleges are dominated by the Private Unaided colleges, forming 88.5% of all colleges in the State
- Gross Enrolment Rate in higher education is 43% (2013-14)
- Massive expansion with regard to technical education over the decade (2001-2011)
- Parallel to the case of engineering education, we can find a private sector led rapid expansion of the medical education too.
- 14 districts have female literacy rates above the State average i.e., above 73.86%
- 6 districts – Salem, Erode, Krishnagiri, Villupuram, Ariyalur and Dharmapuri have literacy rate lower than National average

Income and Composition of Resources

- The GSDP registered a growth rate of 7.29 % in 2013-14.
- In 2004-05, agriculture and allied activities contributed 11.65 % to State income, which declined to 8.7 % in 2011-12
- The industry sector contributed 27.91 per cent to the NDP of the state, while manufacturing sector alone contributed 17.5 per cent to NDP in 2011-12
- Approximately 92 % of the farmers in the State belong to marginal and small farmer category
- The net area sown had witnessed a gradual decline from 56.38 lakh ha. in 1950 to 50.43 lakh ha. in 2008-09 and further to 49.85 lakh ha. in 2011 -12
- The proportion of land put under the non-agricultural use had increased from 21.69 lakh ha. in 2007-08 to 21.73 lakh ha. in 2008-09 and to 21.80 lakh ha. in 2011-12.
- But the State had achieved 10.33 million metric tonne of food grains output during 2013-14, registering 0.18 million metric tonne over the State output of 2011-12 due to increase in productivity

- Bulk of the increase in income from industry is from construction sector. So is the bulk of employment
- Only State other than Gujarat where the share of registered manufacturing has increased by more than two percentage points.
- Only State where the share of construction in the State income has increased

District Level Poverty and Incomes

- High income districts like Kanyakumari and Erode have more than three times the incomes of low-income districts like Ariyalur and Perambalur.
- Other low-income districts like Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai, Theni and Thiruvavarur have per capita incomes less than half of highest income districts.
- Some overlap is seen between the share of agricultural labourers in the district and the extent of rural poverty in Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvavarur, Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Villupuram and Nagapattinam.
- The lowest Female work Participation Rate is in Kancheepuram and Kanyakumari and highest in Perambalur

Tamil Nadu per Capita Income

Tamil Nadu has the fourth highest PCI (per capita income) of ₹57,131 among the major States in 2011-12 after Maharashtra, Haryana and only slightly less than Gujarat (₹57,508) in 2004-05 prices.

The declining share of agriculture in the state's income is particularly acute in Tamil Nadu. Even among comparable States, we find that it has the lowest share along with Kerala. Importantly, within the 8.7 per cent contribution of agriculture to the State's income in 2011-12, it has been pointed out that bulk of the growth in the sector in the last decade has emanated from fisheries, livestock, horticulture and floriculture. There has been a considerable shift in land under cultivation towards horticulture and floriculture in this period. The implications of this shift for improvements in rural poverty and employment are however not clear.

In the non-agricultural segment, we observe that the State has increased its share of income originating from the registered manufacturing sector in the past seven years, and in fact it is the only State, other than Gujarat, where the share has increased by more than two percentage points. This is definitely a positive sign in terms of quality of employment if the registered sector is able to also increase its share of manufacturing employment. The other striking aspect is the increasing share of the construction and the services sector. In the case of services sector, however, the increase in its contribution to income has not been to the extent noted in other States, except Maharashtra.

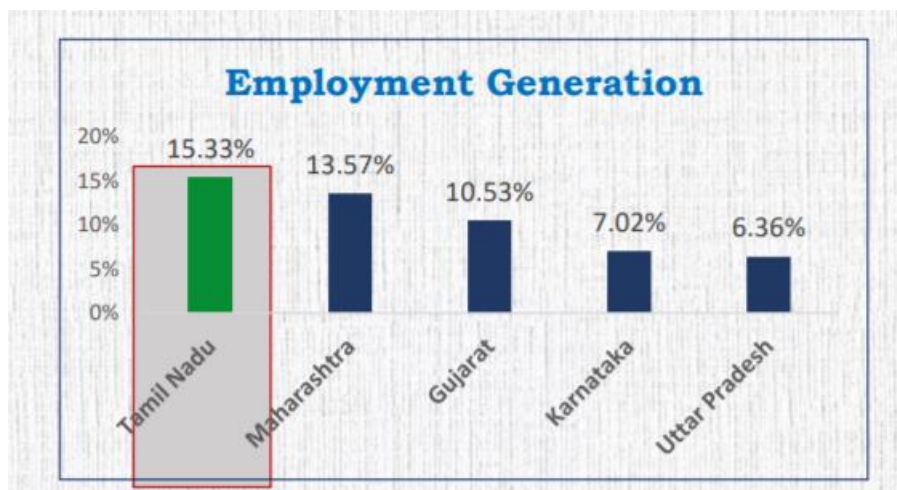
Per Capita Income (in Rupees)

State	2004-2005	2011-2012
Tamilnadu	30062	57131
Andhra Pradesh	25321	42119
Karnataka	26882	41959
Kerala	31871	53877
Maharashtra	36077	62457
Gujarat	32021	57508

Sector wise share in GDP (approximately)

Tamilnadu	Sector	Share in Percentage
	Agriculture and Allied	12
	Industry	28
	a) Registered	
	b) Unregistered	
	c) Constructions	

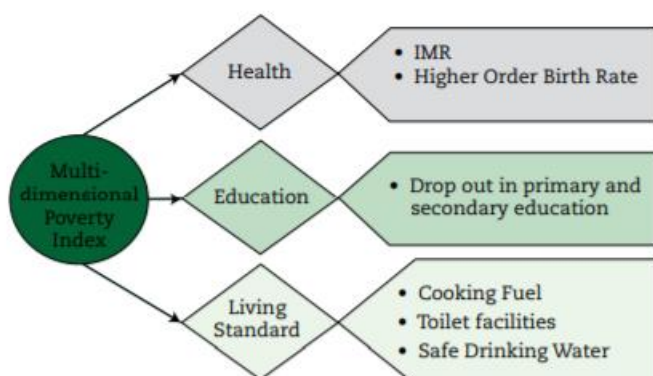
Employment Generation



Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI (multidimensional poverty index) measures indicate not only proportion of people deprived that is, the incidence of poverty, but also the degree or intensity of deprivation for each poor household, thus providing us with a better understanding of the dimension of deprivation.

The MPI has seven indicators—two for health, two for education and three for standard of living. The three standard MDG indicators that are related to health and living standards



It is evident from the above table that Dharmapuri has the highest multidimensional poverty index and Kancheepuram ranks the lowest.

Progress made in the State has been accompanied by demographic changes, along with improvements in literacy levels and reductions in total fertility rate. In addition to core human development parameters, this chapter has sought to highlight inter-district variations across other critical parameters for ensuring sustained improvements in overall well-being such as gender inequality, child development, multidimensional poverty and food security indices. Districts like Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi and Coimbatore seem to be faring well in many of the indices, while those like Ariyalur, Perambalur and Villupuram perform poorly. Although some marginal changes are observed over time with the inclusion of Virudhunagar district in the top five districts, regional variations have more or less persisted over the decade. Despite sustained overall improvements

Human Development Index: Inter-district Variations

Top and Bottom Five Districts in Human Development Indicators

Table Indicators	Top 5	Bottom 5 (from lowest to higher)
Standard of living: Per Capita Income	Kanyakumari Kancheepuram Tiruppur Virudhunagar Tiruvallur	Ariyalur Perambalur Thiruvarur Villupuram Theni
Life Expectancy at Birth	Chennai Kanyakumari Coimbatore Thoothukudi Krishnagiri	Tiruppur The Nilgiris Theni Nagapattinam Madurai
Literacy Rate	Kanyakumari Chennai Thoothukudi The Nilgiris Kancheepuram	Dharmapuri Ariyalur Villupuram Erode Salem
GER- Primary	The Nilgiris Ramanathapuram Perambalur	Tiruppur Ariyalur Chennai

	Pudukottai Tiruvarur	Tiruvanamalai Cuddalore
GER – Secondary	Dharmapuri Nagapattinam Perambalur Thanjavur Krishnagiri	Erode Karur Villupuram Chennai Tiruvanamalai
Gender Inequality Index	Nilgiris Virudhunagar Vellore Namakkal Perambalur	Chennai Madurai Villupuram Sivagangai Ariyalur
Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index	Kancheepuram Chennai Cuddalore Coimbatore Nagapattinam	Ariyalur Virudhunagar Ramanathapuram Perambalur Dharmapuri
Food Security Index	Thiruvarur Kanniyakumari Nagapattinam Thiruvallur Tirupur	Villupuram Ramanathapuram Virudhunagar Perambalur Nilgiris

The History of Tamil Society

TAMIL NADU

According to Tholkappiyar land and time are the two primary matters. The history of Tamil Nadu deals with the Tamil land and the life style of the people period wise. The Tamil race had its genesis in the Kumari Continent surrounded by sea on all four sides. The race had Tamil as its language and practiced Tamil culture. When sea swallowed the southern part of the Continent of Kumari, the northern part became a land and finally emerged the Himalayan mountain ranges. In the Indus valley (BC 8000-1200) of the Himalayas the Tamil civilization (Dravidians) was exemplary.

After the invasion of the Aryans (BC 1200) the frontiers of Tamil Country shrank to the South India, though the Tamils were spread all over the world. The greatness of the language and the civilization was very much extensive.

வடவேங்கடம் தென்குமரி

ஆயிடைத் தமிழ் கூறு நல்லுலகம் - தொல்

Tholkappiyar in his introduction declared that the land was spread during Tamil Sangam period (BC 1200-300BC) between Vengadam on the north and Kumari on the south. On either side were the eastern and the western sea. The Indian Ocean was the Southern boundary. Tamil Nadu gradually lost Kerala and Karnataka located on the Western side after 1200 AD.

The Madras Presidency extended to the whole of the Southern part of India. During the British rule, Andhra, Karnataka and Kerala were parts of Tamil Nadu. Coromandel, Deccan, Karnataka and Kerala formed part of Tamil Nadu which was called Dravidian country. After Independence of India in 1947 Andhra, Karnataka, and Kerala were separated from the Tamil country in 1956.

In the map of the world, Tamil Nadu is located at the southern tip of the Indian subcontinent. 8.5 degrees latitude in the South 13.5 degrees latitude on the north, 76.5 degrees longitude on the west and 80.5 degrees on east are borders of the Tamil country. The total area of Tamil Nadu is 130000 Sq.kms with a total population of 6 crores. Another 5 crore Tamils live in other states and other parts of the world.

The present day borders of Tamil Nadu are Bay of Bengal on the east the Indian Ocean on the South Kerala and Karnataka on the west and the Andhra Pradesh on the North. Thirupathi hills are located in the north-east and the southern part of Mysore plateau is on the northwest and the Western Ghats on the west. The rivers of the Western Ghats flow into the Bay of Bengal. The only exception is the Periyaru which flows to the Arabian Sea on the western side.

North-east monsoon brings rain to the Coromandel Coast from September to November. The southern districts of Tamil Nadu get rains from South-west monsoon. The climate of Tamil Nadu varies between 18 degree Celsius and 43 degree Celsius. Summer and winter are moderate in south India whereas they are extreme in North India.

The land of Tamil Nadu is classified as hills, forests, paddy fields, sea and dry land. They were known as Kurinji, Mullai, Marudham, Neithal and Palai respectively by the Tamils of Sangam period.

Hutments of Thodas

Nilgiris, Jāvadi hills, Servarāyan hills, Kairāyan hills, Kolli hills and Sirumalai are on the Eastern Ghats. On the Western Ghats are Kudhirai hills, Vanamāmalai, anaimalai, Ealagiri, Podhigai hills, (Agaththiyar hills) Piran hills and Chennimalai, the Palghat Pass, Ariyangāvu Pass and aralvāimozhi pass are found on the Western Ghats.

The hill resorts like Kodaikānal, Kothagiri, Coonoor, Uthgamandalam, Yercaud, and Ealagiri with salubrious climate, and the water falls at Hogenekal, Kutrālam, Suruli, Periyar, Thirumurthi and Papanasam are some of the Natures' gift to Tamil Nadu.

Since the landscape slopes eastwards the rivers are east flowing in Tamil Nadu except the river Periyar which flows to west. The river tributaries like Noyyal, Bhavāni, Chinnāru, Themboolāru, Amaravathi and Manimuthāru join the river Vaigai. Varaha Nadhi, Surull River and Manjalāru are the small rivers joining Thamira Barani River. Vennaru, Vettāru, Kudamuruti, Uyyakondān and Kollidam are the rivers that branch out from the river Cauvery, besides there are rivers like Palar, Thenpennal, Vellar, Periyar, Kothaiyaru and Pahrularu flow in Tamil Nadu.

Irrigation facilities with lakes like, Veera Narayanan (Veerānam). Cholagangam, Ponneri, Periyaru Madhurāntagam and Pichāvaram (back waters) and Mettur Dam, Grand Anaicut, Periyar Dam, Pilavakkal Dam, Siruvani Dam, Krishnagiri Dam, Mani Mutharu Dam, Papanasam, Sathanur Dam and Bhavani Sagar Dam are found in various parts of Tamil Nadu.

Tiger sanctuary at Mundanthurai, the lion tailed monkeys' safe haven at Kalakadu forests, wild animals sanctuary at Mudumalai in Nilgiris, birds sanctuary at Vedanthāngal in Chengalpattu near Chennai, Crocodile Farm at Amaravathy and Vandalur Zoological Park near Chennai are some of the notable places of Tamil Nadu. The modern face of Tamil Nadu is represented by the Lignite Mines with thermal power generation at Neyveli and the Atomic Power Stations at Kalpakkam and Koodangulam.

Thirumaiyam in Pudukottai District, Senji (Chengi), Thiruchirapalli, Udhayagiri, Thanjavur, Vellore, and Chennai are the fort cities of Tamil Nadu.

The Palaces at Thanjavur, Madurai and Padmanabapuram are of historic importance. The Ports at Tuticorin, Pondicherry, Cuddalore and Chennai and Airports at Thiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Madurai and Chennai show the modern face of Tamil Nadu.

The major vocations of Tamil Nadu are Agriculture and Weaving. Food crops like Paddy, Ragi (finger millet), Solam(maize), Kambu (Pearl Millet) and Tapioca are grown and cash crops, like Black gram, Toor dal, Cotton, Groundnut, Gingili (sesame), Sugarcane, Plantains, Ginger, Turmeric, Cardamom, Pepper and Chilly plants are also grown. Mango, Jack fruit, Banana, Cashew, Neem, Poovarasu, Teak, and Rubber are the trees grown as a source of income.

The vegetables like Cabbage, Tomato, Carrot and Pepper and trees like Sandal wood, Teak wood and Red Sanders, and the plantations of Tea and cardamom are the agricultural products found in the hilly terrain of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Country - Migration

Those who lived in Kumari Continent and the Indus Valley were Tamil people. Aryan race invaded Indus Valley between 2000 B.C. and 1200 B.C. through the Kaiber Pass of Hindu Kush Range. During 400 B.C. Aryans came up to South India

(Tamil Country). The Jains and the Buddhists came to Tamil Country during 300 B.C. to spread their religion.

During Sangam period, Greeks and Roman and Chinese, Mouriyan, Nandas and Kosars from northern country came and stayed in settlements at Tamil Country,

In 14th Century A.D, the Muslims of Arab and Urdu origin and the Muslims of Indian origin invaded Tamil country. In 15th century AD Nayaks of Telugu origin and Marathas conquered and settled in Tamil Country. Europeans came to Tamil Country during 16th Century A.D to spread Christianity and to have trade but ended up as our rulers. People from Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka and Gujarat are also living all over Tamil Country. In Nilgiris District at villages called "Mundu", Thodas, Kodars, Kurumbars, Padugas, Paliyars, Irulas and other tribes are living. It is presumed that Thodas migrated from the banks of river Danube and they were Sumerians. It is said that they were the missing tribes of Israel. They are the descendants of the tribes who migrated from Tamil Country during great migration to Sumeria, Egypt and Babylonia.

Human Race

Anthropologist classified human race on the basis of their appearance. On the basis of colour of the skin they classified the black (Negroes), yellow (Mongolian) and white (Caucasians) as three major divisions. The classification on the basis of similarity of major races on the respective lands was made as Negritos, Australoids, European, Indo-Aryan, Dravidians, Central Asians, Armenoids and Alpines. The ancient human race stayed as groups migrated and settled in lands that made them adapt to the climatic condition, food habits, resulting in varied appearance and body shape etc., The dark black skin colour, flat nose, thickened lips and dense curled hair, are the characters of Negritoes, whereas the Proto-Australoids possess black coloured skin with normal height, short and broad nose with elongated big heads.

The Mediterranean Race possesses narrow nose, long but measured head, brown coloured skin, with beautiful lips. The Nordic Aryans had elongated head, long and bent nose, blue eyes with golden skin and with brown hair.

As people with the appearance and colour of various races are living in India, they call India a 'Museum of Anthropologists'. This fact also applies to Tamil country in

a fitting way. This anthropological evidence shows that during the great migration age, the Tamils spread in all directions of the world.

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