Abstract

Kalaignar Karunanidhi was born in a corner of Tamil Nadu and illustrated the architect of Modern Tamil Nadu. He made India look back with his unparalleled visionary projects. Tamil Nadu has stepped on the path of progress by introducing schemes like the creation of the State Planning Committee, SIPCOT Industrial Complexes, Electrification of all villages, Property rights for women, Free electricity for Farmers, Nationalization of buses, Marriage financial assistance schemes, Farmers markets, etc. When the IT sector was initiated in India, he set up an IT park in Chennai and transformed Chennai into an IT capital. Thus, he established various laws in various fields and sowed development in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: 1. Implemented, 2. Nationalizing, 3. Self help group, 4. Regime, 5. Samathuva Puram

1. INTRODUCTION

This Article dealt with the Welfare schemes implemented by Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Who became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu 5 times. [1969- 1971, 1971-1976, 1989-1991, 1996-2001, 2006-2011]. In his regime, he implemented many welfare schemes for the development of the people of Tamil Nadu. Initially, in 1969 Kalaignar became the Chief Minister. He established many welfare schemes for the well-being of Tamil Nadu.

2. NATIONALIZATION OF BUSES

The policy of nationalizing the transport service that came into effect in 1947 was not widely accepted in principle, and the government of Tamil Nadu nationalized all buses operating in Chennai without further extending the operating permit in 1967. Mr. Annadurai changed the name of the State Transport Department to ‘Tamil Nadu State Transport Department’. In 1968, the Government of Tamil Nadu appointed a committee to examine the performance of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department. The committee recommended that the transport sector should not be controlled by the government and should be freed to efficiently serve the public with its economic and service objectives. Based on the above recommendation, the Government of Tamil Nadu issued an order on November 1971, which was brought under the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department Vehicles and Management Companies Act 1956 and was named Pallavan Transport Corporation on 01.01.1972. This is the beginning of the Personal Transport Corporation and the end of the Tamil Nadu Government Transport Department TNSTD.
3. TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was formed in September 1970 to make Chennai a slum-free city by 2023. With 1,536 housing units, Kesava Pillai Park in Puliantop, Egmore opened its doors in the early 1980s. Slum Conversion Boards were formed for all slums from cities and were converted into flats. In 2010, the Kalaignar free housing program was created because there should be no slums anywhere in Tamil Nadu.

4. DRINKING WATER DRAINAGE BOARD

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board) is a statutory body constituted on 14.04.1971 under the TWAD Board Act, 1970. Apart from the Chennai Metropolitan Development Areas, the TWAD Board is responsible for the development of water supply and sewerage facilities in the state of Tamil Nadu. The TWAD Board further expanded its scope of service to include maintenance of core CWSS in their domain.

5. SIPCOT

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited, was formed in the year 1971, to promote industrial growth in the state. It is a government agency, that was launched to attract leading businessmen from India and abroad to set up business in Tamil Nadu and receive investment from them for business development. On 5.10.1998 a separate Department of Political Technology was created in Tamil Nadu. Infrastructural facilities including road facilities, drinking water facilities, and electricity should be good to increase industrial wealth.

6. IT PARKS

During the Karunanidhi regime that the information technology revolution started in Tamil Nadu. On October 5, 1998, the Government of Tamil Nadu started a separate Department for Information Technology for the first time. On 5.7.2000 an IT Park was established at Tharamani, Chennai at a cost of Rs.338 crores. An Information Technology Special Economic Zone has been created at Choziyinganallur, Chennai on 377.08 acres. In 2006, the second Tidal Park was set up in Taramani, and in the same year, steps were taken to set up IT Parks in other places like Solinganallur, Combatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Trichy, Salem, Hosur. IT companies account for 60% of Tamil Nadu's GDP. Tamil Nadu is leading in the export of IT and IT-related services. Tamil Nadu was one of the top three states in India in IT.

7. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

During the tenure of the Chief Minister from 1969 to 1975, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's alliance with Kalaignar led to the establishment of an iron factory in Salem, Dada Pharm Optical factory in Pallavaram, and Asian Bearings Limited near Hosur. In 1989-90, many factories were brought up during the DMK regime, including the Asian Paint factory with an investment of Rs 22 crore, the UP Petro Products factory in Manali with an investment of Rs 81 crore, and the Titan watch factory in Hosur with an investment of Rs 31 crore. During 2006-11, the DMK regime Kalaignar started more than 8 thermal power generation projects to generate 7,798 MW of power with an investment of 15,710 crores for future power needs.

8. STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

The Central Government had a Planning Commission for India’s planned economic development. Similarly, it was also considered that a planning committee should be formed at the state level for the development of the state. To accomplish this, Chief Minister Kalaignar issued an order in April 1971 to set up a State Planning Commission. It is noteworthy that Tamil Nadu is the first State Planning Commission in India.

9. BENEFITS TO FARMERS

Accepting the Kolappan Committee recommendations, the Agricultural Labor Welfare Board was set up and the members' families were provided with educational allowance, marriage allowance, maternity allowance, pension, and special relief. 10,000 each to the family of a deceased member of the Agricultural Welfare Board and Rs 1 lakh to the family if someone dies in an accident. Through this, the amount given to the Kalaignar regime is 2886 crore rupees. When he came to power in 2006, he completely waived off Rs 7,000 crore of crop loans taken by farmers from cooperative banks.

10. BENEFITS FOR WOMEN

For the first time in India since 1973, the conscription of women in the police force was implemented during the Kalaignar rule. To increase employment for women to achieve economic progress, the DMK regime issued an order giving 30 percent reservation to women in government posts in 1990. For the first time in India, in Tamil Nadu, the
Kalaignar decreed 33 percent reservation for women in local bodies. Women should stand on their own feet with self-confidence and self-respect. For this reason, in 1989, the Kalaignar started a women's self-help group on 23.7.1990, with Kuppammal as the president and Jayalakshmi as the vice-president, at Kattuk Kotagai near Aadakambadi village in Dharmapuri district under the name Mariamman Women’s Forum.

11. SAMATHUVA PURAM

The first Samathuva Puram under the Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram scheme was inaugurated by M. Karunanidhi on 17th August 1998 at Melakottai village near Thirumangalam, Madurai. In 2001, 145 Samathupurams were opened across Tamil Nadu. The Samathuvapuram project was abandoned after the DMK lost the 2001 elections. The scheme was revived after M. Karunanidhi came to power in 2006. During his reign, 95 Samathuvapurams were opened across the state. When the Samathuvapuram project was introduced as an egalitarian society in 1997, there was a system of obtaining an undertaking from the District Collector not to install statues of religious leaders or community leaders in every household; No sale or mortgage of houses for 15 years; Except for other conditions, a common burial ground is used. In each Samathuvapuram, the Scheduled Castes account for 40%, the Backward Classes 25%, the Most Backward Classes 25%, and the others 10%.

12. DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSON WELFARE

Chief Kalaignar created a separate department and a welfare board for them by giving them the term differently abled. National centers for differently abled people in Asia were created near Chennai during the DMK regime. The monthly maintenance allowance for disabled persons has been increased from Rs.200 to Rs.500. 10000 people with disabilities benefited from this. The Chief Artist is the guardian of the differently-abled by providing innumerable benefits such as giving a modern artificial leg to the amputees who have lost their legs, giving a maximum of Rs.

12. CONCLUSION

Karunanidhi was a diplomat, this country is a troubled country with people who don't care about morality and honesty. Karunanidhi was the person who solved all the most complex problems in this country due to his great intelligence. He develops Tamil Nadu in a great way. In his regime Tamil Nadu reached its peak.

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