CREATING MINORITIES IN HISTORY

Dr.G.RAVI Dr.A.MOHINI Dr.V.KATHIRAVAN



Virudhunger Hindu Nedere' Senthilumere Neder College
(An Autonomous Institution Attilited to
Medural Removel University)
(Re-coredited with W grade by NAMC)
Virudhunger - 626 001
Tentil Nedu

Scanned with CamScanner

M K Gandhi and Harijan Tour in Tamilnadu

Dr.P.Nagoorkani
Department of Modern History
Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai

The purpose of the paper is to highlight the background and cause of MK Gandhi's Harijan tour in Tamilnadu during 1933-1934 and to trace its impact. During this time M.K. Gandhi aimed privately a political freedom contacted various struggle against British Government on the other side their ideological differences between social and political minded people at the all India level. As the soul leader of the Dalits in India B.R. Ambedkar sought social safeguards in the form of reservation of seats in the central and provincial legislatures based on proportional representation Ramsay MacDonald the British Prime Minister announced communal award gratuity representation to Dalits under the leader only of B.R. Ambedkar, M.K. Gandhi was deadly against the award and undertook an interminable fast in Yearwada jail finaly the Poona Pact and disliked M.K. Gandhi's stand for opposing separate electorate for Dalits Although the Poona Pact accepted M.K. Gandhi's formula it heightened social consciousness among a large section of the population inlaid to reduce the wroth of the Dalits and were confidence on him M.K. Gandhi arranged tour in Tamilnadu.

By 1932 political compulsions regarding communal electorate made the Congress to intensity the temple entry and anti-toucablity campaign and trough the numerious bills and acts come into being in the Central and Provinceial legislatures. As a commitment to his stand on untouchables, M.K. Gandhi issued on 25 September 1932 a public statement from Yerwada Prision " it has been a matter of increasing joy day by day of find great ancient temples being opened to the so-called untouchables and thus becoming purified..." finding the need of legislative measures for temple entry and persuaded by Rajaji, P.Subbarayan, Premier of madras introduced in the madras council, the temple entry resolution on 1 November 1932, as a prelude to a abolition of untouchability. It sought the opening of temples to the untouchables taking advantage of the Poona Pact.