

ISSN : 2319-3808

TAMIL NADU HISTORY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings of the Twentieth Session

20th, 21st & 22nd September, 2013



THOOTHUKUDI - 2013

young and energetic youths to pursue their own industry with their young idea. It not only emphasized for the welfare of the entrepreneurs but also laid a helping hand for the poor youngsters, woman, handicapped to start their own industry and develop it by their hard work. Many youngsters have no any raw material and finance but they have a great idea to start industry and this problem is rectified by these financial institutions. Hence the youngsters obtain a large sum of amount as per their

knowledge about the industry; their ideas about it and their involvement in enhance the industries. The new coming entrepreneurs are able to get financial assistance, guidance, training, marketing assistance, medium loans and learnt the trade as an apprentice from private/ public registered body to start subsidiary occupations. By all these the small scale and village industries have received benevolent attention which indirectly increases the socio-economic condition of Virudhunagar district.

Notes & References

1. *Tamil Nadu - An Economic Appraisal*, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras, 1973, pp.23-31.
2. *Census of India, District Census Hand Book, Kamaraj District, Part XII-A&B*, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras, 1991, pp.530-535.
3. *Statistical Hand Book-2000, Virudhunagar District*, Virudhunagar, 2001, pp.67-70.
4. *Credit Plan for Ramanatnapuram District*, Lead Bank, Madras, 1982, pp.56-58.
5. *Annual Action Plan, Kamaraj District*, Lead Bank, IOB, Madurai, 1986, p.17.
6. *Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Silver Jubilee Souvenir*, Tuticorin, 1971, p.3.
7. Interview with P. Vaitheeswaren, Branch Manager, Marthandam on 5 April, 2005.
8. Computed from the field survey.
9. Interview with Rajarathinam, Ex. A.G.M., Virudhunagar on 23 June, 2004.
10. When addressed to the regional officers, they simply replied that they are not expected to reveal all this information except to the government.
11. *Census of India, 1991, op.cit.*, p.23-34.
12. *Annual Action Plan*, Lead Bank, IOB, Virudhunagar District, 2001, p.36.
13. Pamphlet issued by TIIC, Madras, 2001, p.5.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN PERIYAR'S SELF-RESPECT MOVEMENT, 1920s-1940s

P. Nagoorkani*

The marginalization and misrepresentation of women in political and social domain was common feature in the social science disciplines and research works of the scholars.¹

Dravidian Movement

The roots of the Dravidian movement can be traced to the early twentieth century political activity around the issue of greater representation of Non-Brahmins in the political sphere.² The alienation of a growing class of affluent merchants and landowners gave rise to the Justice Party. Sir P.T. Thiagaraya Chettiar, Sir P.T. Rajan, and V.V. Ramaswami Nadar were a few of the prominent leaders of the party.³ C.J. Baker in *The Politics of South India* observed that most industrialists of that

period were non-Brahmins.⁴ In 1921, The Justice Party, put forth a plea for communal representation in government services hoping to attract non-Brahmin voters.⁵ By the 1940s, this had evolved into a demand for a separate Dravida Nadu and the party was reconfigured as the Dravida Kazhagam.⁶ The Self-Respect Movement begun between 1925 and 1927, merged with a more elite-oriented Dravidianist organization, the Justice Party in 1938. The Justice Party, in turn, was renamed the Dravida Kazhagam in 1944.⁷

The objective of the Self-Respect Movement was a casteless society and complete equality of the people. This was to be achieved by the eradication of social evils and freeing society

*Assistant Professor, School of Historical Studies, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai-625 001.