

Formation Of M.G.R First Administration

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Abstract: The aim of this article is to highlight the formation of M.G.R first administration in Tamil Nadu. M. G. Ramachandran alias M.G.R. the Founder of All India Anna Dravida Munetra Kalagam in Tamil Nadu Politics was born on January, 17, 1917 at Kandi with Malayalee Parents. Maruthur Gopala Menan and Sathya Bama¹, M.G.R. had to endure hunger poverty and squalor in his boy hood days. His mother Satyapama with her two sons Chakrapani and Ramachandran moved to Kumbakonam in Tamil Nadu in 1919, but could not find living. The boys could not go to school and Satyabama admitted them to Madurai original Boys Drama Company to be trained as stage artists for a Salary of five rupees per month. Both the brothers were food up with the tight work in the drama company and seeking chance to act in Cinema in Madras.

Key words: M. G. Ramachandran, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, First administration

1. Introduction

M.G.R. entered into the Cinema field in 1934 and performed first the role of a Police Inspector in the Cinema Sathileelavathi. Then he was elevated to the rank of hero through the Cinema Rajakumari released in 1947. M.G.R. directed the Cinema Nadodi Mannan and the role he took in it, helped him to reach the zenith OF Popularity in the Tamil Cinema world. On 12th, January, 1967 he was shot by one of his co-actor and Dravidar Kalagam activities M.R. Radha. He was seriously admitted in the hospital and underwent a surgery. After met with the wounds in his neck M.G.R. won the election in the Parankimalai constituency and defeated his congress rival T.L. Raghupathy.

After the death of C.N. Annadurai in 1969, M.G.R was elected as Treasurer of the D.M.K. party as he was a confident associate of M. Karunanidhi. M.G.R. began to interest himself in politics after he started acting films in 1934. Because the film world was a major instrument by which the national spirit was made by reach the masses by the Indian National Congress. M.G.R. was a congress men till 1953, despite his mothers reluctance. However M.G.R. connection with N.S. Krishnan introduced him to the ideology of the Dravidian movement of E.V.R. By the efforts of D.V. Narayanasami M.G.R. met Annadurai and soon under his spell. Karunanidhi and M.G.R. had been colleagues in films. Karunanidhi was Assistant dialogue written for the very first film in which M.G.R. played the leading role Rajakumari.

In 1950 Karunanidhi became a full Pledged dialogue writer for the picture Maruthanattu Ilavarasi. Because of the influence of M. Karunanidhi, M.G.R. joined D.M.K. in 1952.² In the films M.G.R. proclaimed himself the champion of Dravidian culture and Tamil language. Also most of the films portrayed the sufferings of poor. In 1959 he directed his film Naodimannan. In 1961, the release of the film Thirudathe. In 1971, M.G.R. received the Bharat award³. M.G.R. had also organized, 20,000 manram in his name all over the Tamil Nadu. M.G.R. did not contest in the 1957 and 1962 elections to the Assembly.

In 1969, Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi appointed M.G.R. as the chairman of small savings scheme. On the suggestion of M. Karunanidhi, M.G.R. was elected as the Treasurer of the D.M.K. party in the General Council meeting held on 27th, July, 1969. In 1971, General elections when the result were announced M.G.R. was in busy film shooting in Kashmir on hearing the Victory he immediately called Karunanidhi over phone and congratulated him. Then M.G.R. told that he could be included in the cabinet and be made medical Minister. Karunanidhi was also prepared to accommodate M.G.R. in his cabinet. But Nedunchellyen and S. Mathavan opposed it on 5th and

6th, August, 1972, Madurai District D.M.K. conference was held at Madurai. M.G.R. insisted Karunanidhi to invite J. Jeyalalitha to the conference. But severe opposition came from the Party.

The Political scenario has completely changed from 1971. The Tamil Nadu Congress leaders criticized the D.M.K. Government, M.G.R. actively participated in the D.M.K. meetings and conference. He declared that he would continue to be D.M.K. man till his last breath. By September, 1972, a change in the tone of M.G.R. was visible. He demanded that the personal property accounts of Ministers, members of Parliament must be publically declared for the charged that the party funds were not properly accounted. Hearing this news Karunanidhi immediately called for the District Secretaries meeting in Madras on 9th, October, 1972⁴. All the front leaders of the party met at the government Guest house at Chepauk. 31 members submitted a memorandum to Karunanidhi requesting him to initiate suitable action against M.G.R. who was publically criticizing the D.M.K. and its Government violating the Party discipline.

Further they angrily demanded that M.G.R. should be summarily dismissed from the party immediately. Amidst heated argument N.V. Natarajan and R. Neduncheliyan after consulting among themselves prepared and read out a short statement suspending M.G.R. from the D.M.K.⁵. Accordingly a letter signed by the General Secretary R. Neduncheliyan was sent to M.G.R. for suspending him from the Part for his violation of the party discipline and asking him to submit an explanation for his antiparty activities within fifteen days. The news of suspension was received by M.G.R. with Joy and Jubilation. Hearing this News the fans of M.G.R. rushed to the street and wrote ugly slogans. The state Transport buses were subjected to heavy pelting of stones. Meanwhile the negotiations with M.G.R. were also initiated by some well intentioned senior leaders of the party Nanjil Mohan, E.V.R. and R. M. Veerappan were took initiative to compromise. Finally M.G.R. agreed to their suggestions and expressed his consent to write a letter to the party general secretary tendily apology for his actions. But before stating to write the letter M.G.R. changed his trend. So the frontline leaders of D.M.K. Party left the place and took decision of suspending M.G.R. from the D.M.K. on get endorsed by 26 out of 31 members of the D.M.K. executive⁶.

In the meantime Nanjil K. Manoharan, the Joint Secretary of D.M.K. Party announced the removal of M.G.R. from the party in a public meeting held at Thirukkalkankuntem in 1972. On 18th, October, 1972, M.G.R. started a new political party known as Anna Dravida Munnetrakalam. The Party adopted a flag four inches in length, 3 inches in breath, the Upper half in red colour and the lower half in Black with an emblem of Annadurai in the middle M.G.R. cut off his relations with D.M.K. on October, 28, 1972⁷, by sending a formal letter of resignation. On 23rd, December, 1972, M.G.R. was given a public reception by a lakh of people at Kancheepuram. A.D.M.K. was later renamed as All India Anna Dravida Munnetrakalam. He declared that his party would faithfully followed the Principles and policies laid down by the later N. Annadurai. In Kancheepuram meeting M.G.R. disclosed that he was expelled from the party because he asked for the account of the party.

On 20th, May, 1973 the bye election to the Dindigul Parliamentary constituency came due to the death of Rajangam in 1971. In this election candidates of D.M.K., A.D.M.K. and Congress parties contested. Finally the A.D.M.K. candidate Mayathevar won the election. The Dindigul by election marked a turning point in the politics of Tamil Nadu for A.D.M.K. party. There was a wide spread all agiation that the D.M.K. President M. Karunanidhi ordered M.K. Ambasangar, the secretary to Government not to give any appointments to Non D.M.K. persons. The Corrupt measures were found from top to bottom. M.G.R. urged the Central Government to conduct an enquiry to examine the charges of corruption against the D.M.K. Government.

Indira Gandhi the then Prime Minister of India herself described her erstwhile ally M. Karunanidhi as the most corrupt Chief Minister in a meeting arranged by the Congress Party on 14th, February, 1976⁸. The then Congress President of Tamil Nadu A.P.C. Veerabahu complained that the D.M.K. Party was keeping the Police Department under its control and using the Government machineries for the growth of the D.M.K., M.G.R., insisted Mrs. Indira Gandhi to dissolve the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu. M.G.R. and the C.P.I. leader M. Kalyenasundaram went to Delhi and submitted a memorandum of corruption charges against the Karunanidhi Ministry before the President of India. On 6th, November, 1972, on this the Mrs. Indira Gandhi sought explanations from M. Karunanidhi.

In 1976, they also submitted a petition against the D.M.K. Government to the Tamil Nadu Governor K. K. Shahi. Analysing the petion the Governor identified 27 charges stated in the petition including the Rs. 22 Crore Veeranan Project so the Governor of Tamil Nadu K. K. Shah recommended the President of India to remove the

D.M.K. Ministry from power. Accordingly on 31st, January, 1976 the D.M.K. Ministry was decided to be dissolved by using the Article 356 of the constitution. On 1st, February, 1976 President Ahammed dismissed the D.M.K. Ministry on charges of mal Administration, corruption and misuse of power. The President rule that formed a part of the Emergency.

On 15th, April, 1977, Navalar Nedunchelien, Madavan and K. RajaRam were resigned from the D.M.K. Party and formed Makkal D.M.K. Party then they joined the A.D.M.K. Navalar Nedunchelien became the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu. On June, 12th, and 14th of 1977, sixth, Tamil Nadu state election legislative was held. A.D.M.K. formed an alliance with Marxist Communist and Indian Union Muslim league. Congress (I) and Indian Communist Party. In this election D.M.K. won 30 seats. A.D.M.K. won 130 seats congress (I) won 27, Janata 10, Left Communist 12, Right Communist five Muslim league one Forward Block one. On 30th, June, 1977, M.G.R. the leader of the A.D.M.K. Party became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

2. End Notes

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