Introduction
INTRODUCTION

In a move to serve and protect the rights of people and individual, some Movements as well as Political parties have to function as the voice of people, seeking all kinds of rights irrespective of race, class, creed, religion and caste in the democratic setup.

For the Flourishment of democracy the great ideals of democracy must be held high and protected Political parties are to be given significant place and moments chance with a view to protect and glorify the great ideals of democracy.

Choice of the Topic

Great men and women, by their ideal and exemplary lives have immortalized their memory. History tells us that a few dedicated political personalities, in spite of facing heavy odds and obstacles, have transformed the ordinary work a day into world as thoroughly enjoyable place to live in. They have championed the cause of the downtrodden and have fought to get back their rights and privileges against severe opposition from all quarters. Mankind is eternally indebted to these great men and women, who have tirelessly endeavored to change the world for better. It is the intention of this scholar to create a spirit of awareness among the educated youth about these one of the great political leaders of Tamil Nadu., Dr.Selvi J Jayalalithaa.

Significance of the Topic

This thesis entitled "The Revolutionary Lady Dr.Selvi J Jayalalithaa - A Study, 1982-2011” is a pioneering attempt to analyse, examine and describe the various facets of Ms.J Jayalalithaa, who has been playing a dominant role in the political history of Tamil Nadu for nearly three decades. She has a great hold in the
minds and imagination of the masses of Tamils, who adore her next only to her mentor, to the former Chief Minister M.G.Ramachandran (popularly known as M.G.R.).

Dr.Selvi.J Jayalalithaa became the inevitable successor of M.G.R. in politics and public life early in ’1980’s. After MGR. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), led by J Jayalalithaa had no problem in succeeding to the party leadership because of her close association with him in Cinema and Politics. After the demise of M.G.R. in 24 December 1987, she had to bear the initial troubles before settling down as the undisputed party chief. She legally battled to secure the 'two leaves' symbol for the party and captured the party headquarters at Chennai. In all, the acid test conducted in times, She came with flying colours. During her tenure 1991-1996 and 2001-2006 as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu she earned the name as "a hardcore Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu".

Objectives

The biographical study would bring not only the work of the concerned leader but also her role in shaping the course of history of Tamil Nadu. The present research points out the various dimensions of leadership qualities of Selvi J Jayalalithaa, who gradually rose in popularity and thus to power. The study also analyses, how Selvi J Jayalalithaa became a front ranking political icon with her hard work and perseverance. Though she had no political roots in her family, her distinctive qualities of leadership, charisma, communication skills, and talent to manage human affairs helped her to emerge with glory and majesty in politics. The work not only analyses how Selvi J Jayalalithaa's perceptible qualities of leadership contributed to the socio, economic and political development of Tamil Nadu but also aims to investigate more about the AIADMK party functions and her leadership thoroughly. It also examines the socio-economic goals of Selvi J Jayalalithaa, her political strategies to win public support and above all her achievements made during her rule.
Hypothesis

Dr. Selvi J Jayalalithaa style of functioning as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was different from that of other leaders. She became an unquestionable leader of AIADMK through her courage and hard work after M.G.R. and gained a reputation for scathing attack towards her critics. Her ten years tenure as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu witnessed a dictatorship in maintaining law and order, stern action against anti-social elements and in implementation of a number of populist schemes. Her rigidity in decision making and determined attitude alienated her from the hearts of the few party leaders, who later became her hard critics. Her quick decisions to implement the policies and programs for the people in Tamil Nadu could not reach the masses properly which resulted in her ouster from power in 1996 and 2006 general election.

Chapterisation

Apart from the Introduction and Conclusion the thesis is arranged into six chapters. The First Chapter entitled, Early Life and Entry into the Film Industry describes the early life of Selvi J Jayalalithaa, her brilliant academic career and her entry into film industry. Prior to her entry into politics, she had a successful role as an actress in the south Indian film industry. A polyglot Selvi J Jayalalithaa also excelled as a singer in many languages. Many of her films with M.G.R. were major box office hits in Tamil Nadu. She was born in 1948 at Mysore to the couple Jayaram and Sandhya. Her mother was also an actress. She was unable to take care of the early life of Selvi J Jayalalithaa. During her school life she won many meritorious awards for her excellence in education sports, and cultural events. She was not interested in her mother's field cinema and had ambitions to be an IPS officer, however, her teachers wished her to become a research scholar, yet in spite of her unwillingness she acted in a film as a child artist and became popular. Later, in the film industry she was the foremost actress in Tamil Cinema between 1964 - 1976 and played major roles with
leading artists such as MGR, Sivaji Ganesan, Jai Shankar, Gemini Ganesan etc, her roles in movies earned public support and raised her into an unbeatable heroine in the Tamil film industry.

'Rise to Power' forms the Second Chapter. It discusses about Selvi J Jayalalithaa's entry into politics and her elevation as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1996. During the late Twentieth Century women in politics were not supported by the male politicians, only a few women leaders like Indira Gandhi in great politics succeeded, while many women refused to enter into politics. Tamil Nadu, had women politicians such as S.Muthulakshmi Reddy, Ananthanayagi, Maragadam Chandrasekar and others. They played only a limited role in politics. However Selvi J Jayalalithaa, the only woman politician daringly entered into politics and raised into the level as the Chief Minister. There were many people in the film industry, ambitious to play a major role in Tamil Nadu politics. None succeeded except Selvi Jayalalithaa. The chapter describes the birth of the AIADMK party and her entry of Selvi J Jayalaithaa in the party and her role in the party as a propaganda secretary in 1983.

Further, she was a Member of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha and named as the chairman of Parliamentary Committee. She was nominated as a planning commission member in the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme and became a member in the Tamil Nadu level committee. After the sudden demise of MGR in 1987. She became the opposition leader in the Tamil Nadu Assembly in 1989. By her courage and planning she got the support of Janaki, wife of late MGR and captured power in 1991 and she came back to power as the Chief Minister in 2001. Further, she is continuing to play the role of opposition leader since 2006.

Third chapter about the Administration and Governance touches the vital aspect of Selvi J Jayalaithaa's role as two times Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Though she was new to politics, she has earned the administrative capacity and maintenance of
law and order quickly with the support of royal and capable officials. She took care of the pillars of democracy and exposed her administrative capacity. This Chapter explain her performance for her period from 1991 to 1996 and from 2001 to 2006. During her tenure she had efficient administration and appointed right persons in right places to handle the misrule and corruption. She refined her party by coordinating local party elections and crushed the strike of teachers and government employees by invoking laws such as ESMA and TESMA. To maintain the law and order many anti social elements were uprooted in the society.

Though the minority DMK Government in Tamil Nadu took over the administration since 2006. She struggled to rectify the administrative errors wherever it is possible for the welfare of the people. She bravely delivered many speeches in the Legislative Assembly about the administrative errors of the government in the field of education, judiciary, communication, free housing schemes, etc. She is one among the pioneers who exposed the Spectrum Scandal in which the ruling government involved. She is only one leader in India who daringly exposing the misrule of the central and state ruling government and had participated in more than 500 massive public meetings from 2006 to 2011.

Selvi J Jayalalithaa’s Achievements constitutes the Fourth Chapter. This Chapter put forth the laurels not glory of Selvi J Jayalalithaa’s achievements. The achievements includes banning of high interest private loans, completion of New Veeranam Water Supply Scheme for Chennai, banning of Lottery tickets, Ousting of much feared Veerappan, introduction of Videoconferencing in Jails and Courts, thus eliminating the need to bring the accused to extend the remand every time, setting of women police stations, rain water harvesting scheme, rural women self-help programme benefiting lakhs of women in villages, Free cycles to all school students, and Thottil Kuzhandai Thittam’. For all these achievements Selvi J Jayalalithaa had
won widespread applause. In each and every department, she had introduced innovative changes for the welfare of the people in Tamil Nadu.

**Humanitarian Endeavours** constitutes the Fifth Chapter. It deals with Selvi J Jayalalithaa's sympathy and service to the Tamils in Sri Lanka, who had been fighting for their basic rights for the past four decades. This Chapter highlights from the raising concern against the plight of innocent Tamils in the north of Sri Lanka. Selvi JJayalalithaa launched scathing attack against the Centre and State Government underscoring their failure to protect Tamils. Selvi J Jayalalithaa opined that her party is opposed to an armed struggle but supported the rights of the Sri Lankan Tamils for equality with the majority Sinhala Community. She worked for the welfare of the backward communities and introduced a special reservation in Tamil Nadu. She raised the percentage of reservation up to 69% and forced the Central Government to include the same in the IX Schedule of the Constitution. To settle the water dispute, she went into an indefinite fast and she made the Central Government to make an immediate solution to the problem. She is one who introduced women police station and cradle baby scheme. To provide good water supply to Chennai citizens, she introduced the New Veeranam project and completed this within a short period. Her popularity raised high in the world because of her efforts in providing relief to the coastal people who were affected by the Tsunami in 2006. She introduced 'Annadhana Scheme' in temple, for the benefit of poor and extended the scheme to even churches and mosques. She also introduced a bill in the Legislative assembly such a way that child initial should fully Mother's name.

Further she also introduced certain restrictions for the cable TV operators to avoid the commercial fashion shows in Tamil Nadu to protect the Tamil language and culture. She convened the Eight World Tamil Conference at Thanjavur in 1995. She not only concentrated in the Tamil Nadu politics but also in the Indian politics. During the
time of Indo - Pak War in 1971, she went to Pakistan border and encouraged our soldiers and contributed to relief fund.

The scientific development in the Twenty-First Century made the people as mechanical character and developed the leadership in such a way. Inspite of this, as a leader, on the humanitarian ground she continued to struggle for the welfare of the people in many ways. She fought for the settlement of Cauvery Water dispute, raised voices for protection of the agriculturists, sugarcane labours, Textile workers, fisherman communities, etc., and fought for reduction of the petrol prices, electric charges for the poor houses, vegetables etc. She is the only one leader in India to introduce insurance scheme for the agriculturalist and made a sincere attempt to convert the real estate business lands to agricultural land.

The Sixth Chapter forms **Unique Individuality.** It analyses the unique individual character of Selvi J Jayalalithaa's individuality. On completion of Matriculation in 1964, she won a scholarship from the Government of India for higher studies, but did not accept it, as she took up a career in films. She was trained in classical dance (Bharata Natyam) and Carnatic Music from the age of four. She is proficient in other dance-forms such as Mohini Attam, Kathak, and Manipuri. She has given hundreds of performances in Bharatha Natyam all over India and has sung several songs herself in the films. She is highly proficient in English, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Hindi and can understand Malayalam also. She was a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1984 to 1988. Indira Gandhi was very much impressed by her speech in Parliament when the former was the Prime Minister of India. Selvi J Jayalalithaa has earned a great reputation as a voracious reader and as a good thinker. Besides, she is known for her firm views and quick decisions. She would never hesitate to call a spade a spade. Her colleagues would always be alert as no body can be sure of her attitudes and temperament towards inefficiency and corrupt practices. At the public meetings as well as at the party workers meeting, she would invite bold criticisms against her
Ministers and her Officials and she would initiate immediate steps to remedy their grievances. Such issues are elaborately discussed in this Chapter. She used to conduct interviews with the contesting members in the assembly election and thereby select a right person to become a Member of the Legislative Assembly. She was a role model for many women politicians in many ways.

As a woman and opposition leader, she continuously receives threat letters for her life and to stop attending the public meetings. She ignored all this and participated at the massive meetings at Coimbatore, Trichy, Villupuram and Madurai. At Madurai, She charged against M.K.Alagiri and DMK family rule in Tamil Nadu. She aroused the feelings of the public by her brilliant speeches with short stories. Her statements, speeches in the assembly and public meetings, approach to the poor and elite and exposure of the misrule minority governments exposes her unique character in modern politics.

**Conclusion** is the last part of the thesis. It evaluates her as an administrator as well as a well wisher of the common people justifying her reputation as an iron lady. It is not just that Selvi J Jayalalithaa's charisma attracted only the ordinary mass of people, who are mostly-literate and illiterate but she also won the admiration of the intellectuals belonging to all disciplines of knowledge, as well as all shades of thinking. As an administrator, a decision maker and the well wisher of the common people she earned the reputation as an iron lady, and often compared with Mrs.Margaret Thatcher of England and Mrs.Golda Meir of Israel. She is a Unique Woman of the Twenty-First Century being loved by all human beings.
Methodology

The methodology adopted in writing thesis, is descriptive cum analytical method. It analyses the events and happenings in a various spheres and their interactive influence on the leader and events. It describes in detail the achievements and the problems faced by the leader.

Review of Literature

There have been several studies on leadership of the important political personalities in India and Tamil Nadu. The life and work of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawarharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, K.Kamaraj, C.N. Annadurai and M.G. Ramachandran etc are noteworthy. There are only a few studies about Selvi J Jayalalithaa. The important among them are J Jayalalithaa - Profile by R.Thandavan, Social Development and Programme of Selvi J.Jayalalithaa (1991 - 1996) by V.Raman, Puratchi Selvi J.Jayalalithaa, the first hundred days, Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Speeches by the Department of Information and Public, 'Affair Unmai Uranguvathillai' by Kavitha Albert, J.Jayalalithaa, by K.Kumar, 'Purachi Thalaivi Muzakkam' by Tamil Nadu, Nadu Potrum Naangandu Sathanaigal by the Department of Information and Public Relations, 'Purachi Thalaivi Edimuzhakkam,' by AIADMK Party Office, Engal Thai, by M.Balu Manilam Potrum Mangaiyar by Kavinger Manimozhi, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Pirandanal Malar by R.M. Veerappan, Pennarasi by Sathyanathan, Puratchi Thalaivi Vazhkai by K. Jayapal, Pudiyathor Ulagam Seivom by the Department of Information and Public Relations, Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalithaa Assembly Debate published by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Makallukku Uzaitha Perrumakkal by Anbu Ponnoviyam, Porkkalam Padaitha Puratchi Thalai Dr.J Jayalalithaa by K.P. Kumar, Oru Pady Melay by R.K. Kumar, Sir Pitty Thiyagaraya Muthal Verranganai Puratchi Thalaivi Varai by J. Balan, Dr.Purtchai Thaivar Avargalin Aringer Pogaz Melay by Kzenchur
S. Selvaraj, **Puratchi Thalaivi Thiyaga Vazhvu** by K.Jayamani, **The Leadership Styles in the development of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. Selvi J Jayalalithaa Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu**, by S.K. Vengatesala Pandiyan, **Hon’ble Dr. J Jayalalithaa Avarkal Attriya Urai, 'Puratchi Thalaivi Muzakkam**, by Seithi Makkal Thodarpu, **Vadakku Vellum Therkkku Theyum** by Kavinger Vaigaiselvam, **Secrets 8, Wonders of MGR Godson** by N.C.Roy, **Tamilaga M.G.R.** by Kavinger Vazhaselvan, **Puratchi Thalaivar, M.G.R, Attriya Urai** by Tamilarasu, **Imayam Thodum Thooram** by K. Kalaiselvi, **Perairnger Anna, Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Puratchi Thalaivi Varai** by R.M .Veerappan, **'Vetri Selvi J Jayalalithaa** by P.C. Ganesan, **Manam Thirandhu Solgiren** by J.Jayalithaa in **Kumudham, Nirandara Mudalvar Needuzhi Vazhga**, by Transport Coroporation Chennai, **'Puratchi Thalaiviyin Pugaz Malargal** written Komuki Subramanian, **Sarithira Thalaivin Sathya Vakku** by S.Sundarajan, **Nenjilea oru Kanal** by J Jayalalithaa in **Kumudham, Manadai Thotta Malargal** by, J Jayalalithaa in **Kumudham, Nattukku Selvi J Jayalalithaa Veettukku V.N. Janaki** by Ponmanam Vivekanandhar are useful for writing this thesis. However no scholar has attempted to study the J Jayalalithaa's leadership, her style of function and activity as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in a comprehensive and analytical way.

**Sources**

The research has been carried out by availing both the primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly Debates, Government Orders, Gazettee Notifications, Performance Budget, Policy Notes, Citizens Charter and Demand for Grants Commission and Committee Reports etc.,
The leading Libraries such as Madras University Library, Connemera Public Library, the Madras Central District Library are indeed great sources for the scholar. There are plenty of published biographical works on Selvi J Jayalalithaa, besides there are many written articles both by her admirers as well as by her critics. There are innumerable party propaganda literature by way of books, pamphlets, leaflets with her speeches, with her party's ideals, ideology and programmes. In the newspapers as well as in the archival records there are plenty of minute details high lighting her Government's decisions, pending issues, problems facing her Governance as well as her personal issues in courts due to the cases filed by the opposition party leaders. There are sufficient secondary sources in various private and public libraries of Tamil Nadu.