APPENDIX – I

First Communal G.O

In order to increase the proportion of posts in Government officers held by non-Brahmans, the Government directs that the principle prescribed for the Revenue Department in Board's Standing Order No. 128 (2) on the subject of the distribution of appointments among various castes and communities should be extended to appointment of all grades in the several departments of Government. All heads of departments and other officers empowered to make appointments are requested to adhere strictly to this principle in filling up vacancies in future.

Heads of departments, collectors and District Judges are requested to submit to Government half-yearly returns showing, in respect to their own offices and the subordinate offices under their control, the number of men newly entertained in the permanent service during the half-year and classifying them under the following heads:

1) Brahmans
2) Non-Brahman Hindus
3) Indian Christians
4) Muhammadans
5) Europeans and Anglo-Indians
6) Others.

The returns should be submitted not later than the 15th January and 15th of July of each year. The first return should be for the half-year ending 31st December 1921.

By order of the Governor in Council) N.E. Marjoribanks
APPENDIX – II

Second Communal G.O

1. In a resolution passed at their meeting held in August, 1921, the Legislative Council made a recommendation to the Government to the effect that, with a view to increasing the proportion of posts in Government offices held by non-Brahman communities, the principles prescribed for the Revenue Department in Board's Standing Order No. 128 (2) be at once extended to all departments of the Government and be made applicable, not only to the principal appointments, but to posts of all grades, and that the Government should issue orders accordingly and insist on their being enforced, and that to this end half-yearly returns showing the progress made should be submitted by the head of each office and that such returns should be made available to the members of the Legislative Council.

2. In giving effect to this resolution in G.O 613, Public, dated the 16th September 1921, the Government called for a return showing the number of men newly entertained in the permanent under six main division. The first half-year's return complied under this order have now been received and a copy is attached to the present proceedings (Appendix I). It will be seen that the general percentage of new appointments from the several communities in the half year ending 31st December 1921 is; Brahmans 22 per cent; non-Brahman Hindus 48; Indian Christians 10; Muhammadans 15, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 2; Others.

3. In circulating these returns, the Government are not unaware that some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the fact that they are confined to persons newly entertained, and a resolution was tabled for the substitution for them of returns of all appointments whether permanent, temporary, or acting and whether the officers appointed were appointed for the first time or promoted from subordinate grades. The Government have examined the question of extending the scope of the returns in the sense suggested and are disposed to agree that some amplification is necessary if the
returns are to show the progress made in the carrying out of the policy in the matter of the representation of various communities in the public service which is expressed in the Board's Standing Order, namely, that endeavors should always be made to divide the principal appointment in each district among the several castes. The Government recognize that, if the principal appointments are to be divided among the several communities, the lower appointments from which recruitment is made to them must be like wise divided, and are quite prepared to agree that, in order to give effect to this policy, other things being equal, the principle specified in the Board's Standing Order should be given effect both at the time of the initial recruitment and at every point at which men are promoted wholly by selection or by seniority. At the same time they have been unable to devise any form of return which would illustrate satisfactorily the progressive enforcement of such a policy as regards all the stages at which promotions, whether permanent, acting or temporary, are made, and His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the concurrences of his Ministers, has come to the conclusion after careful consideration of that question, that the only way in which to secure satisfactory information as to the representation of the various communities in the different branches of the public service is to have a return made out once a year showing the extent to which each of the six main sub divisions is represented in each department. A comparisons of any year's return with that for the previous year will then show the extent of the progress made in any particular department. The return will be confined to non-gazetted officers and will be divided into two sections one for officers drawing Rs. 100 and over and the other for officers drawing from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100 and over and the other for officers requested to secure from the officers subordinate to them a return of all the officers in the non-gazetted service who held permanent appointments of Rs. 35 and upwards, in 1st April 1922. These returns should be submitted in time for publication by 1st October. A fresh return for the year ending 31st March 1923 should be submitted not later than August 1923.

4. In the case of officers in the gazetted service, the Government propose to accept the suggestion made in another resolution which was moved in the course of the last session to the effect that a column indicating the community to which each officer
belongs should be added to the Quarterly Civil List. For the purpose of this entry, all heads of departments will requested to call upon the officers whose names appear in the Civil List to declare to which of the six main divisions they belong and to send the return to the Superintendent, Government Press. The Superintendent, Government Press, will be requested to suggest a set of simple symbols, which can be inserted after the names of officers so as to indicate to which of the six communities they belong.

5. Further, in pursuance of the desire, which has been repeatedly expressed in the Legislative Council and with which the Government has every sympathy, that the public officers in language areas should be manned, as far as possible, by persons belonging to those language areas, all heads of officers in Telugu districts and in Oriya tracts will be instructed to keep a record respectively, and to take steps so far as possible to reduce the proportion whenever opportunity offers. For the purpose of this order, the Telugu districts and the Oriya tracts will be defined in Appendix II.

6. The Government hope that the instruction given will suffice to meet the desires of members of the Legislative Council and others who have interested themselves in this matter and that the policy of Government being thus clearly declared, the demand for further statistics in regard to the representation of communities, castes or sub-castes in the public service generally or in particular offices will cease.
APPENDIX - III

The constitution of the Samadharma Party of South India published by E.V.R. in Kudi Arasu, 1 Jan 1933

SELF - RESPECT LEAGUE
SAMADHARMA PARTY OF SOUTH INDIA

Proposals
Preamble:
Whereas, the Self - Respect Party, during the past eight years has very largely succeeded in rousing the attention of the mass people to the enormity of their superstitious habits, customs, and practices of their religion and caste, and of their degraded economic conditions of life.

Whereas, it is becoming increasingly evident that such irrational religious and caste habits and customs and their low economic conditions of life, cannot be done away with except through state action and,

Whereas, it is further evident that the various political, social and religion bodies and institutions are ever more determined to hold the masses in social and economic bondage and degradation, through their political organization all over the country, and,

Whereas, the safeguards adopted by the Round Table Conference for the perpetuation of pernicious religious practices of inhuman caste distinctions are inimical to and destructive of all rational life of the masses,

Objectives

It is hereby proposed to form from the body of Self - Respecters, a political party called The Samadharma Party of South India, to carry out the following main objectives, namely.

1. To obtain by constitutional means and methods, the repeal of all irrational safeguards for the private enjoyment of public utilities, for all harmful religious and caste practices and habits, and thereby free the masses from their
degrading religious and caste superstitions and habits and improve their economic life.

II. To obtain the adoption of adult suffrage for election of members to all Government, Legislative and Municipal bodies, Local, Provincial and Central.

III. To obtain security of service and minimum wage, to all workers in public and private utility services, such as factories, workshops, railways, shipping, transport, post and telegraph etc.

IV. To get for the landless workers and agricultural labourers working in cultivable lands, estates and waters a reasonable share in the product of such lands, estates and waters.

V. To obtain state sanction for utilizing temple, church, mosque and religious funds and incomes, for the education, both literary and vocational for sanitation and housing of the mass population in the country, and for the maintenance of destitute children and orphans.

VI. To obtain the removal of all caste distinctions among all sects and classes of the Indian community by removing all caste titles, from all public records and making such retention of caste titles as disability to hold any kind of public service.

VII. To secure through state action Nationalization of housing transport, milk and medical service and establishment of nurseries in Municipalities, Taluk and District Boards and Village Unions.

VIII. To set up party candidates to the Legislative Councils, Taluk, District, and Village Boards and unions and Panchayats, to secure the aforesaid objectives of the party.

IX. Party candidates pledged to the various objectives of the party will be elected for the various Legislative Councils, Taluk and District Boards Village Unions etc.

X. These various measures, acts and reforms shall be obtained through constitutional means and methods such as council entry and propaganda by means of lectures, discussions and discourses as well as through the press.
APPENDIX - IV

The Fourteen point Programme presented by E.V.R for the Justice Party in February 1935

1. In order to protect the peasants from their long standing debts and confiscation of their land suitable legislation should be made.

2. In order to help the poor peasants the Government all over the presidency should establish Co-operative Credit Banks and Land Mortgage Banks.

3. The Government should maintain properly the records relating to the property ownership of individuals and the law courts should be asked not to accept 'Benami' claims.

4. The Government should directly procure the agricultural produce from the peasants at a fair price and thereby eliminate the intermediaries and enable the peasants to derive maximum profit for their labour.

5. Just as the Government owns and maintains the railway, post and telegraph, water supply and electricity, so the Government should take up also other essential public utilities.

6. Life Insurance should be run by the Government

7. The Government should fix fair wages linked to the living standards to ensure decent standing of living.

8. Within a stipulated period universal compulsory primary education should be accomplished.

9. Within a stipulated period prohibition should be introduced.

10. Untouchability, distinction based on birth and superstitious beliefs should be completely eradicated.

11. Fair representation should be given in public services according to the proportion of each community in the total population and according to prevailing political objectives.

12. There should be a fair assessment of land tax and if required some should be exempted completely from paying it.
13. Municipalities, District Boards and Co-operatives should be given more powers to deal with more tasks but under the supervision of Government officials.

14. The administrative machinery was not only complicated but also highly expensive and hence it should be streamlined with economy in relation to the living standards of an average Indian.

In order to give effect to the above said objectives besides passing suitable legislation proper propaganda should be taken up to explain them to the people.
Regionalization of the congress party in Tamil Nadu in the Post-1977 period. The following regional political parties were formed as a result of the dysfunctional impact of the electoral alliance strategy of the national leadership of the party.

1. The congress leader P. Nedumaran formed the Tamilnadu Kamaraj congress on the eve of the 1980 Parliamentary elections in opposition to the congress alliance with DMK.
2. The thespian Shivaji Ganesan formed Tamilaga Munnetra Munnani in 1988 in opposition to the party's decision not to back the Janaki faction of ADMK.
3. The President of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee Valappadi Ramamoorthy initially joined Congress (Tiwari) and later on formed Tamilaga Rajeev Congress in opposition to the continuance of alliance with ADMK.
4. The former President of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee G.K. Moopanar and his supporters established Tamil Maanila congress in opposition to the alliance with ADMK on the eve of Parliamentary and Legislative Assembly elections in 1996.
5. Vallivelan, a congressman disappointed with ADMK alliance formed Tamil Nadu Makkal congress in 1995.
6. P. Chidamparam, the former Union Minister formed Tamil Manila Congress - Democratic Forum in opposition to the alliance between TMC and ADMK.
7. Kumaradas, the TMC MLA from Killiyur formed a splinter party Tamil Maanila Kamaraj Katchi in opposition to the merger of TMC with congress.
8. Kummari Ananthan, in the early 80's had formed another regional party of congress tradition called Gandhi Kamaraj Desiya Congress.