

Kannarajar
Essay in
English
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Introduction:

Kamaraj was a great man who strengthened the infrastructure in the period after Tamil Nadu's independence. Kamaraj has made many important decisions for the education sector.

He agreed that no village should remain without a primary school. It promised to eradicate illiteracy and introduced free and compulsory education up to the eleventh grade. Class.

Beginning of life

Kamaraj was born in July 1903 in Virud Patty, a small backward village in the far south. Virud Patty, to which Kamaraj belonged, was a very small village, and the farmers who lived there were very backward.

People made toddies and filled their stomachs. His father, Shri Nathan Mayakar Kudumbambam, was the head of this village. As chief, he had to solve all the village's problems.

Astrologers have correctly predicted Kamaraj.

When Kamaraj was born, astrologers who saw the constellation of the planet said that the fame of the child Kamaraj would shine like the Sun. His mother, Mrs. Sivakami, and his grandmother Parvati Ammal thought that astrologers said such things to please the parents.

But what did they know that one day in India, just as the sun shines and plays a very important role, just as in Indian history, the Kamarajar will play an important role and his name will shine in the country?

His work as Prime Minister of Tamil Nadu

The 13th. In April 1954 Kamaraj became prime minister of Madras for the first time. During this period he worked on opening a primary school in each village and a secondary school in each panchayat. It has launched a free and compulsory education program.

He organized a lunch in independent India for the first time. He said the millions of poor children in the state could get at least one nutritious meal. He introduced a system of free uniforms in Madras schools.

The timely completion of the irrigation projects in Madras and the supply of electricity to each village, only 15 years after independence, are also credited in the same way. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru congratulated him and declared Madras to be the most governable state of India.

Plan Camaraj

After becoming Chief Minister three times, Gandhian Kamaraj resigned as Chief Minister and talked about becoming President of the State Congress. He said all members of Congress are greedy for power. You have to go back to the organization and contact people.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru liked Kamaraj's plan very much. He decided to implement it on a national scale. This plan is known in Indian politics as the Kamarada Plan. The plan forced six cabinet ministers and six chief ministers to resign.

The firm included people like Morarji Desai, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Babu Jagjivan Ram, and SC Patil. At the same time, chief ministers such as Chandrabhanu Gupta of Uttar Pradesh, Mandloi of the MP, and Biju Patnaik of Odisha have resigned. Kamaraj then became President of Congress.

Education and Kamarajar:

Once the tour he had a visit to the village in the car. Meanwhile a shepherd boy told him to stop the car. Kamarajar got down the car and came to the boy.

"Brother, you have not gone to school? Why?" He asked.

"We never have school in our town. How could I go to school? have you read in your local school?" The boy asked to Kamarajar.

"If I go to school everyday, who will give me food?" The boy asked Kamarajar.

"Oh ... yes ... will you go to school regularly if food is provided to you?" He asked the shepherd.

"Ofcourse" said the boy.

If the school has facilitated the provision of education in rural areas to increase the school's director, Kamarajar immediately came to Chennai to meet Sundara Vadivelu to plan to implement "lunch meals program" immediately to all schools.

Kamarajar As A Freedom Fighter

- 1952 - won in parliamentary elections.
- 1954 - became the chief minister of Tamil Nadu.
- Kamarajar introduced a scheme of providing uniform to all school students in tamilnadu.

Conclusion:

Kamarajar was also involved in the Indian independence movement. Thus Kamarajar realised the importance of education and its significant nature and uses in the later life of every individual. He enhanced people and removed the

differences that arise on the basis of status and money. Such great person died on October 2, 1975 on the day when Gandhi was born.

