Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation) – Non-Brahmin Manifesto 1916, Dyarchy Ministries 1920–37, Communal G.O.s, HRE Act & Salem 1944 | TNPSC Notes

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The **Justice Party**, officially the **South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF)**, was formed in Madras on **20 November 1916** by non-Brahmin leaders led by **Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar**, **Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty** and **Dr. T. M. Nair**. Through its **Non-Brahmin Manifesto (December 1916)** it demanded a fair share for non-Brahmins in jobs, education and politics. It won the first election under **dyarchy** (1920) and ruled the **Madras Presidency** for most of 1920–1937, issuing the **Communal G.O.s** (1921, 1922) and passing the **Hindu Religious Endowments** law. After its defeat in 1937 it came under **Periyar** (1938) and was renamed the **Dravidar Kazhagam** at **Salem in 1944**.

தமிழில் படிக்க

These notes are written for TNPSC Group 1, 2/2A and 4 aspirants and are meant to be complete on their own. The Justice Party is a core topic in **History, Culture, Heritage and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu** (the non-Brahmin movement, the roots of the Dravidian movement and social justice). The Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms and dyarchy belong to **History, Culture of India and Indian National Movement**; communal reservation and its constitutional story link to **Indian Polity**; and the social-justice measures that shaped later Tamil Nadu policy come under **Development Administration in Tamil Nadu**. Read each section, then use the tables, the quick revision table and the key points at the end.

Background: Why a Non-Brahmin Movement Arose

In the early twentieth century, leaders of non-Brahmin communities in the Madras Presidency argued that a small section of society held most posts in government service, in the universities and in public life, while the non-Brahmin majority had only a small share. Figures collected by the Madras government and later quoted by historians showed this imbalance – for example, government data for 1912 showed Brahmins holding a large majority of the posts of Deputy Collector, Sub-Judge and District Munsif.

- **Imbalance in jobs and education:** non-Brahmin leaders pointed to the high share of one community in the civil services and among university graduates.
- **Political setbacks:** in 1916 **T. M. Nair** lost the election to the Imperial Legislative Council (southern districts) to **V. S. Srinivasa Sastri**; such defeats pushed non-Brahmin leaders towards forming their own political body.
- **Home Rule agitation:** non-Brahmin leaders feared that self-government demanded by the Home Rule movement and the Congress of that time would leave power with the same educated elite.
- **Coming constitutional reforms:** the British government was preparing new reforms (announced in 1917), and non-Brahmin leaders wanted separate representation before the new councils were formed.

Forerunners

- **Madras United League (1912):** formed with **Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar** as secretary; it was later renamed the **Madras Dravidian Association**.
- **Hostel for non-Brahmin students:** Natesa Mudaliar's association ran a hostel for non-Brahmin students who came to Madras for higher studies.

Formation of the South Indian Liberal Federation (1916)

- **Date: 20 November 1916**, at the **Victoria Public Hall**, Madras – a meeting of about **30 non-Brahmin leaders**.
- **Founders: Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar**, **Sir Pitti Theagaraya Chetty** and **Dr. T. M. Nair**; **Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal** is also named among the founders. The Raja of Panagal (P. Ramarayaningar) was among the early leaders.
- **First president: P. Theagaraya Chetty**, who led the party until his death in **1925**.
- **Name "Justice Party":** taken from its English daily **Justice**.

The Non-Brahmin Manifesto (December 1916)

In **December 1916** the new organisation issued the **Non-Brahmin Manifesto**. Its main points were:

- Non-Brahmins formed the **overwhelming majority** of the population of the Presidency but had a very small share in government service, education and the legislature.
- Non-Brahmins should **organise themselves** to secure their share of political power and public appointments.
- It expressed **loyalty to British rule** and did not support the Home Rule demand of the time.
- It is regarded as a founding document of the Dravidian movement.

Newspapers of the Movement

Newspaper	Language	Note
Justice	English	Started in 1917; edited by Dr. T. M. Nair until his death; gave the party its popular name
Dravidan	Tamil	Tamil organ of the movement
Andhra Prakasika	Telugu	Telugu organ of the movement

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Founders and Key People

Person	Role in the Justice Party
Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar	Secretary of the Madras United League (1912), renamed Madras Dravidian Association; ran a hostel for non-Brahmin students; a founder of SILF (1916)
Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty (1852–1925)	Founder and first president; declined the post of First Minister in 1920; T. Nagar (Theagaraya Nagar) in Chennai is named after him
Dr. T. M. Nair (1868–1919)	Founder; doctor trained at Edinburgh; councillor of the Madras Corporation for Triplicane (1904–16); edited Justice; argued for communal representation in London (1918–19); died in London on 17 July 1919
Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal	Named among the founders
A. Subbarayalu Reddiar	First First Minister (Chief Minister) of the Madras Presidency, 1920–21
Raja of Panagal (P. Ramarayaningar)	First Minister 1921–1926; longest-serving Justice Party head of government; Panagal Park in T. Nagar is named after him
B. Munuswamy Naidu	First Minister 1930–1932
Raja of Bobbili (Ramakrishna Ranga Rao)	First Minister 1932–1937; lost his own seat in 1937
P. T. Rajan	Acting First Minister for a few months in 1936; later led the group that kept the Justice Party name after 1944
K. V. Reddi Naidu (Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu)	Led the party in 1937; headed the interim ministry of April–July 1937
Periyar E. V. Ramasamy	President from 1938; turned the party into the Dravidar Kazhagam in 1944

Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms and Dyarchy

The **Montagu Declaration of August 1917** promised the gradual development of self-governing institutions in India. The **Montagu–Chelmsford Report (1918)** led to the **Government of India Act, 1919**, which introduced **dyarchy** (double government) in the provinces.

Feature	Detail
Reserved subjects	Finance, law and order (police), revenue, justice – controlled by the Governor and his Executive Council, not answerable to the legislature
Transferred subjects	Education, local self-government, public health and sanitation, agriculture, industries – run by Indian ministers answerable to the legislature
Madras Legislative Council	98 elected members along with nominated and official members
Reserved seats for non-Brahmins	Under the Meston Award (1920), 28 seats were reserved for non-Brahmins in plural-member constituencies
Period	Dyarchy ran in the provinces from the 1920 elections until provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935 (elections of 1937)

- **Nair in London:** T. M. Nair went to England in 1918 to press for separate representation for non-Brahmins and was due to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, but died in London on **17 July 1919**.
- **Meston Award:** the dispute between Brahmin and non-Brahmin groups over seats was referred to Lord Meston; his award gave non-Brahmins 28 reserved seats.
- **Congress boycott:** the Congress, then following Non-Cooperation, boycotted the 1920 elections.

Justice Party Ministries (1920–1937)

In the **1920** election, the first under dyarchy, the Justice Party won **63 of the 98** elected seats. Theagaraya Chetty declined to head the government, and **A. Subbarayalu Reddiar** became the first **First Minister** (the title then used for Chief Minister) of the Madras Presidency. The Legislative Council met for the first time in January 1921.

Period	Head of ministry	Key point
1920–1921	A. Subbarayalu Reddiar (Justice)	First ministry after the 1920 win; resigned in 1921 for health reasons
1921–1926	Raja of Panagal (Justice)	Took over in 1921 and won again in 1923; most major Justice laws passed in this period; survived a no-confidence motion moved by C. R. Reddy's group in 1923
1926–1930	P. Subbarayan (Independent)	Justice Party lost the 1926 election; the Swaraj Party won the most seats but refused office; Subbarayan formed a ministry with the support of nominated members
1930–1932	B. Munuswamy Naidu (Justice)	Justice Party returned to power in 1930; replaced by the Raja of Bobbili in 1932
1932–1937	Raja of Bobbili (Justice)	Took office in 1932; after the 1934 election (which Justice lost) he continued as a minority government because the Swaraj Party again refused office; P. T. Rajan acted for a few months in 1936
April–July 1937	K. V. Reddi Naidu (interim)	Interim ministry when the Congress, which won the 1937 election, at first declined office
July 1937	C. Rajagopalachari (Congress)	Congress ministry took office; end of Justice rule

Exam tip: under dyarchy the head of the ministry was called the **First Minister** or **Premier**; modern books and question papers usually say **Chief Minister**. The first was **A. Subbarayalu Reddiar**, not Theagaraya Chetty (who declined) and not Rajaji (first Congress Premier, 1937).

Achievements of the Justice Party Governments

1. Communal Government Orders (1921 and 1922)

- **First Communal G.O.:** issued on **16 September 1921** by the Justice Party government, after a resolution in the Legislative Council. Its aim was to increase the share of non-Brahmins in

government posts.

- **Second Communal G.O.: 1922**, issued to put the first order into effect.
- **Groups to benefit:** non-Brahmin Hindus, Muslims, Indian Christians and Adi Dravidars.
- **Significance:** it is regarded as the starting point of communal representation in government posts in the Madras Presidency. In practice it was applied slowly, because appointments remained largely in the hands of British officials.
- **Later history:** after independence, the Communal G.O. as applied to college admissions was struck down in **State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan (1951)**; this led Parliament to pass the **First Constitutional Amendment (1951)**, which added Article 15(4).

2. Staff Selection Board (1924) and Public Service Commission (1929)

- The Panagal ministry set up a **Staff Selection Board in 1924** to select candidates for government posts.
- In **1929** it was replaced by the **Madras Service Commission**, – the **first provincial Public Service Commission in India**. It is the forerunner of today's **TNPSC**.

3. Hindu Religious Endowments Act

- The Panagal ministry brought a bill to regulate the administration of Hindu temples and their endowments, aimed at checking mismanagement of temple funds.
- The bill met strong opposition and became law as the **Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (Act I of 1925)**.
- A **Hindu Religious Endowments Board** was set up to supervise temples (sources give 1925 or 1927); it is the forerunner of today's **HR&CE Department**.
- **Note on years:** sources give different years for this law – 1921 or 1922 (bill), 1925 (Act I of 1925) and 1927 (the Tamil Nadu HR&CE policy note refers to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1927). In the exam, look at which ministry and which purpose are asked; the ministry is always the **Raja of Panagal's**.

4. Women's Franchise (1921)

- In **1921** the Madras Legislative Council passed a resolution to give women the right to vote on the same property and education qualifications as men. Madras was one of the first provinces of British India to do so.
- Later, the Council allowed women to become members; **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy** was nominated to the Council in **1926**, becoming the first woman legislator in British India.

5. Education

- **Universities: Andhra University** was established in **1926** and **Annamalai University** in **1929**; the University of Madras was reorganised.
- **Mid-day meals:** in **1920** a mid-day meal was served in a Madras Corporation school at **Thousand Lights**; Theagaraya Chetty is credited with the idea.

6. Other Measures

- **Town planning:** the development of **Theagaraya Nagar (T. Nagar)** in Madras, on land reclaimed by filling a lake, with **Panagal Park** at its centre.

Measure	Year	Ministry
First Communal G.O.	16 September 1921	Justice Party government
Women's right to vote (Council resolution)	1921	Justice Party
Second Communal G.O.	1922	Raja of Panagal
Staff Selection Board	1924	Raja of Panagal
Hindu Religious Endowments Act / Board	Bill 1921/1922; Act I of 1925	Raja of Panagal
Andhra University	1926	Raja of Panagal
Madras Service Commission (first provincial PSC)	1929	P. Subbarayan period (built on the 1924 Board)
Annamalai University	1929	P. Subbarayan period

Decline of the Justice Party (1926–1937)

- **Loss of founders:** T. M. Nair died in 1919 and Theagaraya Chetty in 1925.
- **Internal divisions:** groups broke away from the party from the 1923 Council onwards, and the leadership changed in 1932.
- **Narrow leadership base:** the party was led mainly by landlords, zamindars and English-educated professionals, and had little organisation among ordinary people.
- **Loyalty to the British:** in a period of mass national movements (Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience), its loyal stand cost it popular support.
- **Rise of the Congress:** under the Government of India Act, 1935 (provincial autonomy), the Congress contested the **1937** election and won a large majority of the 215 Assembly seats; the Justice Party won only about 18, and the Raja of Bobbili lost his own seat to **V. V. Giri**.
- **Satyamurti's remark:** after the defeat, Congress leader S. Satyamurti is reported to have said that the Justice Party had been buried.

Periyar, the Salem Conference and the Dravidar Kazhagam (1938–1944)

- **1938:** during the first anti-Hindi agitation, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy was elected president of the Justice Party while he was in prison. The Justice Party and the Self-Respect Movement then worked together under him.
- **Salem, 27 August 1944:** at the party's conference at **Salem**, a resolution moved by **C. N. Annadurai** renamed the Justice Party the **Dravidar Kazhagam (DK)**.
- **Change of direction:** the DK stayed away from elections and worked as a social movement for self-respect, rationalism and social justice.
- **Rump Justice Party:** a group of older leaders, led by **P. T. Rajan**, continued to use the Justice Party name; it had little success and faded out after the 1952 election.

- **Later line:** Justice Party (1916) → Dravidar Kazhagam (1944) → Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (1949, formed by Annadurai).

Timeline of the Justice Party

Year	Event
1912	Madras United League (Natesa Mudaliar, secretary), renamed Madras Dravidian Association
1916 (20 Nov)	South Indian Liberal Federation formed at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras
1916 (Dec)	Non-Brahmin Manifesto issued
1917	English daily Justice begins; Montagu Declaration (August)
1918–19	T. M. Nair in London to argue for communal representation
1919 (17 Jul)	T. M. Nair dies in London; Government of India Act, 1919 (dyarchy)
1920	Meston Award – 28 seats reserved for non-Brahmins; Justice wins 63 of 98 seats; A. Subbarayalu Reddiar heads the first ministry
1921	Raja of Panagal becomes First Minister; women's franchise resolution; first Communal G.O. (16 September)
1922	Second Communal G.O.
1923	Justice wins again; Panagal's second ministry
1924	Staff Selection Board
1925	Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (Act I of 1925); death of Theagaraya Chetty
1926	Justice loses the election; P. Subbarayan's independent ministry; Andhra University; Muthulakshmi Reddy nominated to the Council
1929	Madras Service Commission (first provincial PSC); Annamalai University
1930	Justice returns to power – B. Munuswamy Naidu
1932	Raja of Bobbili becomes First Minister
1934	Justice loses the election but continues as a minority ministry
1937	Congress wins under provincial autonomy; Justice wins about 18 of 215 seats; Rajaji's ministry takes office in July
1938	Periyar elected president of the Justice Party while in jail
1944 (27 Aug)	Salem conference – Justice Party renamed Dravidar Kazhagam
1951	Champakam Dorairajan case; First Constitutional Amendment (Article 15(4))

Significance and Legacy

- **Social justice in administration:** the Communal G.O.s began the policy of communal representation in public services that later developed into Tamil Nadu's reservation system.
- **Institutions:** the Staff Selection Board led to the first provincial Public Service Commission (1929); the Religious Endowments Board is the root of today's HR&CE Department.
- **Parliamentary experience:** it was the first party in the Presidency to form an elected ministry and gave Indians experience of running transferred departments under dyarchy.
- **Women's political rights:** women's franchise (1921) and the entry of Muthulakshmi Reddy (1926) came in this period.
- **Dravidian movement:** its ideas passed to the Self-Respect Movement, the Dravidar Kazhagam and later the DMK.
- **Limitations:** its leadership came mostly from landed and professional elites, its loyalty to British rule kept it apart from the national movement, and many of its orders were applied only partly.

Writing Mains Answers on the Justice Party (Group 1 / Group 2)

Descriptive papers often ask about the Justice Party's rule and its contribution to social justice. Build your answer around these points and support each with a fact from the notes above.

Achievements of the Justice Party rule (about 200–250 words)

- **Introduction:** SILF formed 20 November 1916; won the 1920 dyarchy election (63 of 98 seats); ruled most of 1920–1937.
- **Social justice:** Communal G.O.s of 1921 and 1922 – share in government posts for all communities.
- **Administration:** Staff Selection Board (1924) → Madras Service Commission (1929), the first provincial PSC.
- **Religion and society:** Hindu Religious Endowments Act (Act I of 1925) and Board to regulate temple administration.
- **Women:** franchise in 1921; Muthulakshmi Reddy nominated in 1926.
- **Education:** Andhra University (1926), Annamalai University (1929), mid-day meal in a Madras Corporation school (1920).
- **Conclusion:** laid the base of Tamil Nadu's social-justice policies; limits – elite leadership and loyalist stand.

Causes for the decline of the Justice Party (about 150 words)

- Death of founders (Nair 1919, Theagaraya Chetty 1925).
- Internal splits and leadership changes (1923, 1932).
- Narrow social base – landlords, zamindars and professionals.
- Loyalist stand during mass national movements.
- Congress victory in 1937 under provincial autonomy; transformation into the DK at Salem (1944).

Dyarchy in the Madras Presidency (about 100–150 words)

- Government of India Act, 1919 – reserved and transferred subjects.
- Indian ministers held only transferred subjects; finance stayed with the Governor's Executive Council.
- Justice ministries (1920–26, 1930–37) used the transferred departments for social legislation.
- Ended with provincial autonomy under the 1935 Act (1937 elections).

Practice: Match the Following

Item	Match
20 November 1916	South Indian Liberal Federation formed
December 1916	Non-Brahmin Manifesto issued
Justice	English daily that gave the party its name
Dravidan	Tamil organ of the movement
Andhra Prakasika	Telugu organ of the movement
A. Subbarayalu Reddiar	First First Minister of Madras, 1920
Raja of Panagal	First Minister 1921–1926
P. Subbarayan	Independent ministry 1926–1930
Meston Award	28 seats reserved for non-Brahmins
1924	Staff Selection Board
1929	Madras Service Commission; Annamalai University
V. V. Giri	Defeated the Raja of Bobbili in 1937

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- **Official name:** South Indian **Liberal** Federation – not "Liberation" Federation (a misprint seen in some books).
- **First Chief Minister:** A. Subbarayalu Reddiar (1920) – not Theagaraya Chetty, who declined; not the Raja of Panagal, who came in 1921.
- **1926–30 ministry:** P. Subbarayan was an **Independent**, not a Justice Party leader; the Swaraj Party refused office.
- **First Communal G.O.:** 16 September **1921**; the second was 1922. Do not confuse them with the Communal Award (1932) of Ramsay MacDonald.
- **Staff Selection Board vs PSC:** Board 1924; Madras Service Commission 1929.
- **HRE Act year:** sources vary (1921/1922 bill, Act I of 1925, 1927 Act named in the HR&CE policy note); the ministry was the Raja of Panagal's.
- **T. M. Nair:** died in **London** in 1919, before the first Justice ministry was formed.
- **Salem 1944:** the Justice Party became the **Dravidar Kazhagam**; the DMK came only in 1949.

Quick Revision Table

Item	Answer
Official name	South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF)
Founded	20 November 1916, Victoria Public Hall, Madras
Founders	C. Natesa Mudaliar, P. Theagaraya Chetty, T. M. Nair (and Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal)
First president	P. Theagaraya Chetty
Manifesto	Non-Brahmin Manifesto, December 1916
Papers	Justice (English), Dravidan (Tamil), Andhra Prakasika (Telugu)
Reforms used	Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms – Government of India Act, 1919 – dyarchy
1920 election	63 of 98 elected seats
First Minister 1920	A. Subbarayalu Reddiar
Longest-serving	Raja of Panagal (1921–1926)
Communal G.O.s	1921 (16 September) and 1922
Staff Selection Board	1924 → Madras Service Commission 1929
Religious endowments	Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Act I of 1925
Women's franchise	1921
Universities	Andhra 1926; Annamalai 1929
1937 defeat	Congress majority; Bobbili lost to V. V. Giri
Periyar president	1938
Became DK	Salem, 27 August 1944

TNPSC Key Points (PYQ-style facts)

- South Indian Liberal Federation formed on 20 November 1916 by about 30 non-Brahmin leaders in Madras.
- Founders: Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar, Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty, Dr. T. M. Nair; first president: Theagaraya Chetty.
- Founding meeting at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras; Non-Brahmin Manifesto: December 1916.
- Natesa Mudaliar: Madras United League (1912) → Madras Dravidian Association.
- Party named after its English daily Justice; Tamil paper Dravidan; Telugu paper Andhra Prakasika.
- T. M. Nair died in London on 17 July 1919.
- Government of India Act, 1919 – dyarchy; Meston Award – 28 seats for non-Brahmins.
- 1920 election: Justice won 63 of 98; Congress boycotted.
- First ministry: A. Subbarayalu Reddiar (1920); Raja of Panagal 1921–26.
- 1926–30: P. Subbarayan (Independent); 1930–32: B. Munuswamy Naidu; 1932–37: Raja of Bobbili.

- Communal G.O.s: 16 September 1921 and 1922.
- Staff Selection Board 1924; Madras Service Commission 1929 – first provincial PSC in India.
- Hindu Religious Endowments Act (Act I of 1925); its Endowments Board is the forerunner of HR&CE.
- Women's franchise in Madras: 1921; Muthulakshmi Reddy nominated: 1926.
- Andhra University 1926; Annamalai University 1929.
- 1937: Congress won; Raja of Bobbili lost to V. V. Giri; Rajaji's ministry from July 1937.
- 1938: Periyar became party president (while in jail).
- 27 August 1944, Salem: Justice Party renamed Dravidar Kazhagam; P. T. Rajan led the group that kept the old name.
- Champakam Dorairajan case (1951) → First Constitutional Amendment – Article 15(4).

Frequently Asked Questions

When and by whom was the Justice Party founded?

The South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) was formed on 20 November 1916 at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras, by about 30 non-Brahmin leaders. Its leading founders were Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar, Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty and Dr. T. M. Nair; Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal is also named among the founders. Theagaraya Chetty was its first president. The organisation came to be called the Justice Party after its English newspaper, Justice.

What was the Non-Brahmin Manifesto?

It was the statement issued by the new organisation in December 1916. It said that non-Brahmins formed the large majority of the population of the Madras Presidency but had only a small share in government jobs, education and politics, and it asked them to organise to secure their due share. It also stated loyalty to British rule.

Who was the first Chief Minister under dyarchy in Madras?

A. Subbarayalu Reddiar of the Justice Party became the first First Minister (Chief Minister) of the Madras Presidency after the Justice Party won 63 of the 98 elected seats in the 1920 election, held under the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act, 1919). Theagaraya Chetty had declined the post. Subbarayalu Reddiar resigned in 1921 for health reasons and the Raja of Panagal succeeded him.

What were the Communal G.O.s of 1921 and 1922?

They were government orders of the Justice Party ministry that sought to distribute government appointments among different communities so that the share of non-Brahmin Hindus, Muslims, Indian Christians and Adi Dravidars in government posts would rise. The first was issued on 16 September 1921, after a resolution in the Legislative Council, and a second followed in 1922 to put it into effect. They are seen as the beginning of communal representation in public employment in the Madras Presidency; in practice they were applied slowly.

How did the Justice Party become the Dravidar Kazhagam?

After its heavy defeat in the 1937 election the party declined. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy became its president in 1938. At the party's conference at Salem on 27 August 1944 a resolution moved by C. N.

Annadurai renamed it the Dravidar Kazhagam, which kept away from electoral politics. A group led by P. T. Rajan continued to use the Justice Party name for some years.

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Practice questions

1. On which date was the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) formed?

A. 20 November 1916
B. 26 December 1916
C. 17 July 1919
D. 16 September 1921

2. Why was the South Indian Liberal Federation called the 'Justice Party'?

A. Because it filed a court case
B. After its English daily 'Justice'
C. Because judges founded it
D. Because the British government gave the name

3. Who among the following was NOT a founder of the Justice Party?

A. Dr. T. M. Nair
B. Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty
C. S. Satyamurti
D. Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar

4. When was the Non-Brahmin Manifesto issued?

A. August 1917
B. August 1944
C. November 1912
D. December 1916

5. Who was the first president of the Justice Party?

A. P. Theagaraya Chetty
B. T. M. Nair
C. Raja of Panagal
D. A. Subbarayalu Reddiar

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6. Who was the secretary of the Madras United League (1912), later the Madras Dravidian Association?

A. T. M. Nair
B. C. Natesa Mudaliar
C. P. T. Rajan
D. P. Subbarayan

7. Match the Justice movement papers with their language: (a) Justice (b) Dravidan (c) Andhra Prakasika — (1) Telugu (2) English (3) Tamil

A. a-1, b-3, c-2
B. a-2, b-1, c-3
C. a-2, b-3, c-1
D. a-3, b-2, c-1

8. Where and when did Dr. T. M. Nair die?

A. Edinburgh, 1916
B. Bombay, 1920
C. Madras, 1925
D. London, 1919

9. Which Act introduced dyarchy in the provinces?

A. Government of India Act, 1919
B. Government of India Act, 1935
C. Indian Councils Act, 1892
D. Indian Councils Act, 1909

10. Under dyarchy, which of these was a 'transferred' subject?

A. Police
B. Education
C. Revenue
D. Finance

11. How many seats did the Meston Award (1920) reserve for non-Brahmins in the Madras Legislative Council?

A. 18
B. 28
C. 63
D. 98

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12. How many seats did the Justice Party win in the 1920 election?

A. 152 of 215
B. 44 of 98
C. 18 of 215
D. 63 of 98

13. Who was the first First Minister (Chief Minister) of the Madras Presidency?

A. A. Subbarayalu Reddiar
B. Raja of Panagal
C. P. Subbarayan
D. C. Rajagopalachari

14. Who was First Minister of the Madras Presidency from 1921 to 1926?

A. K. V. Reddi Naidu
B. Raja of Panagal
C. Raja of Bobbili
D. B. Munuswamy Naidu

15. Which Independent member formed the ministry in Madras during 1926–1930?

A. P. T. Rajan
B. S. Satyamurti
C. P. Subbarayan
D. C. R. Reddy

16. On which date was the first Communal G.O. issued?

A. 15 August 1947
B. 27 August 1944
C. 20 November 1916
D. 16 September 1921

17. The Staff Selection Board set up by the Justice government in 1924 was replaced in 1929 by the

A. Madras Service Commission
B. Hindu Religious Endowments Board
C. Madras Corporation
D. Federal Public Service Commission

18. Which Justice Party ministry brought the Hindu Religious Endowments legislation?

A. A. Subbarayalu Reddiar
B. Raja of Panagal
C. B. Munuswamy Naidu
D. Raja of Bobbili

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19. Which statement(s) about the Hindu Religious Endowments law is/are correct? (1) It aimed to check mismanagement of temple administration (2) A Board was set up to supervise temples (3) It was passed by a Dravidar Kazhagam government

A. 1 only
B. 1 and 2 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

20. In which year did the Madras Legislative Council pass the resolution granting women the right to vote?

A. 1919
B. 1921
C. 1926
D. 1937

21. Match: (a) Andhra University (b) Annamalai University (c) Staff Selection Board (d) First Communal G.O. — (1) 1929 (2) 1921 (3) 1926 (4) 1924

A. a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
B. a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2
C. a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
D. a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2

22. Who headed the Justice Party ministry during 1930–1932?

A. C. Rajagopalachari
B. B. Munuswamy Naidu
C. Raja of Panagal
D. P. Subbarayan

23. Who defeated the Raja of Bobbili in the 1937 election?

A. K. Kamaraj
B. T. Prakasam
C. V. V. Giri
D. S. Satyamurti

24. Who led the group that continued to use the Justice Party name after 1944?

A. C. N. Annadurai
B. Raja of Bobbili
C. C. Natesa Mudaliar
D. P. T. Rajan

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25. Which case on the Communal G.O. led to the First Constitutional Amendment (1951)?

A. State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan

B. Indra Sawhney case

C. Golaknath case

D. Kesavananda Bharati case

Answers with explanations

1. **A) 20 November 1916** – About 30 non-Brahmin leaders formed it in Madras on 20 November 1916.

2. **B) After its English daily 'Justice'** – The popular name came from its English daily, Justice.

3. **C) S. Satyamurti** – Satyamurti was a Congress leader and a critic of the Justice Party.

4. **D) December 1916** – The South Indian Liberal Federation issued the Non-Brahmin Manifesto in December 1916.

5. **A) P. Theagaraya Chetty** – Theagaraya Chetty was the first president and led the party until his death in 1925.

6. **B) C. Natesa Mudaliar** – Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar was its secretary; the body also ran a hostel for non-Brahmin students.

7. **C) a-2, b-3, c-1** – Justice – English; Dravidan – Tamil; Andhra Prakasika – Telugu.

8. **D) London, 1919** – He died in London on 17 July 1919 while pressing for communal representation.

9. **A) Government of India Act, 1919** – The Government of India Act, 1919, based on the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms, introduced dyarchy.

10. **B) Education** – Education was transferred to Indian ministers; the others were reserved subjects.

11. **B) 28** – The Meston Award reserved 28 seats for non-Brahmins in plural-member constituencies.

12. **D) 63 of 98** – In the 1920 election, boycotted by the Congress, Justice won 63 of the 98 elected seats.

13. **A) A. Subbarayalu Reddiar** – A. Subbarayalu Reddiar headed the first ministry after the 1920 win.

14. **B) Raja of Panagal** – After Subbarayalu Reddiar resigned in 1921, the Raja of Panagal served until 1926.

15. **C) P. Subbarayan** – As the Swaraj Party refused office, P. Subbarayan formed a ministry with nominated members' support.

16. **D) 16 September 1921** – The Justice government issued the first Communal G.O. on 16 September 1921; the second followed in 1922.

17. **A) Madras Service Commission** – The Madras Service Commission (1929) was India's first provincial PSC and the forerunner of TNPSC.

18. **B) Raja of Panagal** – The Panagal ministry's bill became the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (Act I of 1925).

19. **B) 1 and 2 only** – It was a Panagal ministry law; the DK never formed a government, so statement 3 is wrong.

20. **B) 1921** – The women's franchise resolution was passed in 1921 during Justice Party rule.

21. **A) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2** – Andhra 1926; Annamalai 1929; Staff Selection Board 1924; first Communal G.O. 1921.

22. **B) B. Munuswamy Naidu** – B. Munuswamy Naidu led the 1930 Justice ministry; the Raja of Bobbili followed in 1932.

23. **C) V. V. Giri** – V. V. Giri of the Congress defeated the Raja of Bobbili in his own constituency in 1937.

24. **D) P. T. Rajan** – A group under P. T. Rajan kept the old name; it faded out after the 1952 election.

25. **A) State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan** – After the Champakam Dorairajan ruling (1951), the First Amendment added Article 15(4).

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