

Propagation of the Dravidian Model of Governance in Tamil Nadu under the Leadership of Mk Stalin an Explanatory Study

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Abstract

The study made an effort to describe and examine how the Dravidian form of government spread throughout Tamil Nadu under the direction of MK Stalin. Leadership in government, as we all know, is the willingness and capacity to take ownership in a region of a state and to consistently act in the interests of the people. Solid governance concepts serve as the foundation for effective and dynamic leadership. Leadership receives direction and strategy from governance. A government's primary function is governance. It is the process of leading. Consistent management, unified policies, procedures, and decision-making authority for a specific area of responsibility are all aspects of governance. Globally, effective leadership and governance are acknowledged as essential to a country's economic and political success. Tamil Nadu's economic and social development has been singularly characterized among all Indian states by the political ideologies of the Dravidian parties that have governed the region since 1967. With the full assistance of the bureaucracy, the parties, who began with a platform of social reform and social justice, successfully changed state institutions and structures to achieve a social welfare programme. The paper details the evolution of the Dravidian government in Tamil Nadu during MK Stalin's stint as chief minister. The goal of the study is to bring about fundamental changes in institutions of governance and welfare delivery without prejudice by analyzing the Dravidian government's ideology and how it is being put into practice on the ground through various social projects.

Keywords: Leadership, Governance, Dravidian ideology, Welfare, Programmes etc.

Introduction

Since World War I, Tamil Nadu, a state in southeast India, has been profoundly influenced by the Dravidian administration and the parties that arose from it. These factions have held power continuously since 1967. In addition to their groundbreaking work in Indian politics, these groups made significant contributions to the development of this state of more than 60 million people. Several Dravidianist groups questioned religious doctrines and practices by emphasizing the importance of caste and language in their political philosophies. An attempt to rally non-high Brahman caste South Indians (particularly Tamil speakers) against the supposed domination of Brahmans and North Indians was at the heart of the Dravidian movement in the colonial era. Only a small portion of society initially backed it. Following India's independence, the Dravidian parties grew, organizing the underprivileged groups and changing social policies to boost the influence and representation of the middle and lower social strata. Dravidianism developed to reflect ethnicity

in a way that benefited democracy and civic engagement. A number of linguistic and policy innovations owe something to the Dravidian parties. The national government continued to administer in both English and Hindi even though the Indian Constitution required Hindi to completely replace English for this purpose by 1965. This is a direct outcome of the huge rallies in Tamil Nadu spearheaded by Dravidianists in the 1930s and 1960s. Once the Dravidian parties came to power in Tamil Nadu, the state government stopped actively promoting the teaching of Hindi in the state, although it still allowed English to be taught. Media in Tamil Nadu adapted, speaking more in the dialects spoken by the middle castes, from whence the Dravidian parties drew much of their support.

MK Stalin, the eighth and current Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, was the only individual to be included in the study. At the young age of 14, he launched his political career by founding the Gopalapuram Youth wing. According to The Indian Express' 2019 list of India's Most Powerful

Individuals, Stalin comes in at number 30. His tenure as Tamil Nadu's first deputy chief minister spanned from 2009 to 2011. During his tenure, which lasted from 1996 to 2002, he was also the 37th mayor of Chennai. He modeled his leadership after the Dravidian tradition. According to M.K. Stalin, the "Dravidian Model" was created in large part to expand upon the progress gained in Tamil Nadu over the previous half-century. Reservation policies, a two-language policy, the spread of Tamil, improvements in infrastructure, and an emphasis on agriculture have all contributed to Tamil Nadu's rapid growth during the past half-century. Stalin promises that the Dravidian model will be implemented throughout the entirety of India.

According to the prime minister, the Dravidian administration is based on the principles of social fairness, equality, self-respect, linguistic affinity, communal rights, and State autonomy.

These principles ought to be the cornerstone of our development. Education advancements, social change, and industrial advancements should all coexist. The CM argued that coexistence of the social, political, and economic settings was crucial and that progress should consider both economic and social elements. According to Mr. Stalin, such is the development that the late social reformer E. V. Ramasamy, Perarignar Anna, and Thanthai Periyar (the previous chief minister M. Karunanidhi) had in mind.

Objectives of the Study

Whether you're in college or just starting your profession, there will be occasions when you need to take the lead. You may need to use your leadership skills to motivate individuals around you at various points in your life, even periods when you are not in your life. Muthuvel Karunanidhi Stalin, popularly known by his initials MK Stalin, is an Indian Tamil politician who was born on March 1 and is now the ninth chief minister of Tamil Nadu. Stalin was named number 30 on The Indian Express' 2019 list of India's Most Powerful Individuals. Stalin directed the Secular Progressive Alliance's 2021 Assembly election campaign. With 132 MPs, the DMK now has an absolute majority after winning 159 of the 234 seats. Stalin and the rest of his government took their oaths as chief ministers on May 7, 2021. Stalin's political career has its highs and lows. He has received accolades from the people of Tamil Nadu for his transformation from a challenger to an up-and-coming pragmatic leader and for his adamant rejection to sycophancy. Under MK Stalin's supervision, Tamil Nadu's government adopted the Dravidian model's guidelines for

resolving political disputes and making decisions, which promoted social justice (legality). It has also been used to describe "public acceptance and institutional efficacy."

The focus of the investigation is on MK Stalin's Dravidian government leadership. The Justice Party and the Dravidian movement of C. Natesanar and Periyar E. V. Ramasamy are both connected to the Dravidian parties, a heterogeneous array of local political organizations in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The contrast between Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages in India—the vast majority of which are classified as Indo-Aryan—was the foundation of the Dravidian movement. As a result of identifying with the Dravidian culture, Dravidian politics have developed. Dravidian politics first prioritized social equality but later fought for an end to North India's rule over the politics and economy of the South Indian Territory known as the Madras Presidency. The research identifies a gap and attempts to fill it by looking at how the Dravidian style of government developed throughout Tamil Nadu under MK Stalin.

Area of Study

India is a huge, multicultural nation. One of the current trends in India's political scene appears to be the "ascension" of regional political groups. In recent years, regional parties have seen increases in both their overall membership and vote share. On May 7, 2021, Muthuvel Karunanidhi Stalin, the president of the DMK and its candidate for chief minister of Tamil Nadu, took the oath of office. In the elections for the Assembly, he drove his party to a convincing victory. The fourth-largest state in India, Tamil Nadu, is frequently referred to as the "Land of the Tamils." It is situated in the country's southwest. Stalin's humanitarian nature and behavior towards the public, especially the impoverished, helped him establish a reputation as a dynamic leader after becoming Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Stalin's reputation increased as a result. A dynamic leader can inspire their followers to alter both their own social structures and those in their immediate environment. In its ideal form, it aspires to bring about good and beneficial change in its followers with the ultimate goal of developing them into leaders. This investigation intends to shed light on Tamil Nadu's adoption of the Dravidian Model of Governance. The study will also demonstrate how the policies and programmes implemented by the Dravidian government have an impact on the community in Tamil Nadu.

Methodology

Two research methods were employed to collect the data needed for the study to reach its aims and objectives. A documentary was employed in one strategy, while analytical methods were used in the other. In order to offer a dispassionate assessment, I searched for and studied qualitative data. To analyze secondary content from books, websites, newspaper stories, various Indian reports, and a number of foreign journals and publications, thematic analysis software was employed. The researcher has lived in Tamil Nadu for a number of years, therefore he is also familiar with the spread of the Dravidian style of governance there under the leadership of MK Stalin.

Research Objectives

Strong and active Leadership aids in achieving objectives by providing guidance, inspiration, and motivation. They help give individuals hope and bring them together for a common goal. Leaders have access to the resources and know-how essential for making sound decisions and resolving complex problems. Leadership is crucial for achieving the goals of effective governance and bettering people's lives. Leadership is the ability to motivate others to take action, protect and ensure the highest possible standard of living, and point the way towards effective government. The research attempted to evaluate MK Stalin's role in the propagation of the Dravidian political philosophy in Tamil Nadu.

Review of Literature

Critical to any study is a thorough examination of the existing literature. Finding relevant literature, reading it critically, and writing up your findings is what a literature review entails. A research report's literature review is a synopsis of what is known and what is not known regarding a specific practical topic. When designing a study, evaluating its findings, and deciding how to put those findings to use in nursing practice, a researcher always takes stock of the state of the art in the field first. A literature review is defined as an extensive analysis of previously published and unpublished scholarly works, as well as other relevant sources such as audiovisual materials and personal communications. Formatting a question, developing a search strategy, conducting the search, accessing relevant resources, abstracting and encoding material, critically evaluating studies, analyzing the compiled data, and finally drafting the paper are the primary phases in generating a written research review. To further comprehend

and acquire insight into the subject we chose to research, we conducted a literature review of relevant books, journals, and a Medline search. Because the researcher needs to integrate the existing knowledge of area in unique way to present the rationale for his study, the process of literature review is both extremely creative and tiresome. The study incorporates a literature review of the following papers and books.

Judith Hayer (2021) examines the "Inclusivity and Growth under the 'Dravidian Model'" *The Dravidian Model: Interpreting the Political Economy of Tamil Nadu* is an important book. Moreover, it raises some heated debate. The key argument is that no other Indian state has been as successful as Tamil Nadu in balancing economic growth with social (caste) inclusion. It aims to debunk the idea that one has to give way to the other by demonstrating how economic growth may benefit from increased diversity just as easily as the other way around. This book analyses Tamil Nadu's progress in the areas of social inclusion and economic growth, and offers an explanation for the state's success. First, it explains why it's important to look at what local governments have accomplished and where they're constrained by the larger context of the nation-state. The article continues by arguing that the development of a "Dravidian common sense," defined by Chatterjee as the "empirically predominant states of consciousness of ordinary people," was critical to achieving social inclusion and economic progress in the Gramscian tradition. There was a call to action to combat status inequities, and many people saw increased prosperity as the key to doing so.

Kalaiyaran, et, al (2021) the conceptual and policy issues posed by the wide regional differences in economic and social outcomes in India, one of the fastest developing nations, are described. Some states excel in economic growth but lag behind the rest in terms of human development, and vice versa for a select few others. The southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu goes against the grain and is held up as an example. Human progress has been made in tandem with the state's relatively rapid economic expansion and stable industrial base.

Balaji, T. A. (2020) the author examines the "Instrumentality of Language: How Dravidian Politicians Use Language" in "Linguistic Foundations of Identity." This chapter offers a critical examination of the rhetorical methods Dravidian leaders have used. India is home to a dizzying array of political groups. It was decided that the Dravidian parties would be represented because its members are the most likely to be able to communicate

effectively in the target language. Chronologically beginning in the early 1940s and continuing up to the present day, the author analyses the relationship between Dravidian politics and language. Dravidian politicians relied heavily on writing, public speaking, and the creation of dramatic works and films to win over voters. Writing is definitely not a practical choice for the illiterate when compared to the other two. As a result, politicians in Dravide have always depended heavily on rousing speeches to win over the public. The leaders of Dravidian countries employ a variety of catchphrases to stay in touch with their people on an emotional level. Unlike Karunanidhi, who has remarked, "My beloved Relatives people are beyond his spirits," Jayalithaa has said, "My dear Ladies people are the ones who gave her a life like that of the God."

Saravanan, V. (2002). "Political revival of casteism in Tamil Nadu. Social Change" This essay looks back at thirty years of Dravidian rule in Tamil Nadu through the prism of history to analyze the policies and practices of the major political parties and the effects of rising casteism in the state. It is argued that the resurgence of caste in Tamil Nadu has created a stark schism along social and economic lines, endangering the state's secular democracy.

Result and Discussion

The Dravidian model is human nature in its purest form. Stalin reportedly stated that Tamil Nadu's level of humanism has set an example for the rest of the country. He went on to say that the DMK adheres to the ideology of "Everything for all." Everyone ought to benefit from assistance. The DMK has set this as their objective. He was thinking back on the social programmes that the DMK government had set up specifically for the Muslim minority. In addition to this, he emphasized, "I am the one who will always be at your side. You are always welcome to be by my side. That is the basis for the positive relationship that exists between the DMK and the community of minority members.

He was speaking at a gathering that had been organized by the Scheduled Caste Wing of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, and he was delivering his statements there. The title of the book he was talking about was *The Dalit Truth: The Battles for Realizing Ambedkar's Vision*, and it was written by an individual by the name of K. Raju who had previously worked in the bureaucracy. He was making a reference to the fact that the "Dravidian model" administration in Tamil Nadu has been at the forefront of

implementing and realizing the goals that were outlined in the Constitution by B.R. Ambedkar's. This was the situation that he was speaking about when he made his statement. Mr. Stalin provided the following explanation: "There is a chapter in the book that talks about the barriers in the fulfillment of Dr. Ambedkar's aspirations in India." When compared to the governments of other states, the DMK has been more successful in achieving Dr. Ambedkar's objectives in Tamil Nadu's administration whenever it has held the position of chief executive. I can assure you to the best of my ability that the Dravidian model government in Tamil Nadu has been working towards and will continue to work towards realizing the goals that Dr. Ambedkar envisioned when he drafted the Constitution. This is something that I can assure you about to the best of my ability. Mr. Stalin stated that the DMK has fought for social justice to these communities even when it was in the opposition and that the Dravadin government has conducted transformative programmes over the years for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Both of these statements were made in reference to the fact that the Dravadin government is currently in power. Both of these assertions were made with regard to the fact that the government of Dravadin was currently in control of the situation. In 1971, the administration of the DMK increased the percentage of quota space that was granted to SCs in school and employment from 16% to 18%. In 1989, the government of Kalaingar, who took over as Chief Minister when M. Karunanidhi's term came to a close, decided that members of the Scheduled Tribes were entitled to 1% of the available jobs and educational opportunities. The Arundhathiyar group was given a 3% internal reservation within the framework of the programme that was formed by the DMK administration in the year 2009. This quota was granted as part of the framework. Additionally, Samathuvapurams were constructed by the DMK government in every single district. In addition, the DMK was the primary impetus behind the establishment of both the Puthirai Vannar Welfare Board, which acts as a welfare board for sanitation workers, and the Scheduled Tribes Welfare Board. Both boards are responsible for the welfare of members of those groups.

Since Stalin became Chief Minister, he has made efforts to build an image of himself as the champion of "Dravidian" interests. This image has been cultivated since Stalin became Chief Minister. Because of this, he has been able to

distance himself from the AIADMK, which is loyal to the BJP. As a result of this, the "Dravidian model," which incorporates the idea of progress, has developed into the government of Stalin's watchword.

Tamil Nadu's chief minister MK Stalin has explained why he has been talking about his government's Dravidian roots rather than its Tamil Nadu ones. While participating remotely at the 25th State-level conference of the Communist Party of India at Tiruppur, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made the following statement: "Some people keep wondering why the DMK did not characterize its government as one that was established on the Tamil Nadu model. When we say "Tamil Nadu," we can only mean one specific region in India. However, we give it the name Dravidian to imply that everyone is given fair treatment.

The Tamil people utilized the historical word Dravidian to rally support for their fight against colonial domination. Those opposed to notions of social justice, equality, brotherhood, state autonomy, concern for language, and similar concepts are the only ones who have been criticizing the DMK's Dravidian form of administration. The chief executive of the state has vowed that his administration will work to make Tamil Nadu a successful state in the Dravidian style "However, this concept is not exclusive to the state of Tamil Nadu in India. Every one of the states can utilize it as a beacon. If the ideals of the Dravidian model are adopted throughout India, the country will flourish. The emergence of communalism, religious extremism, or despotic inclinations, on the other hand, will bring down India's prestige.

It was Mk Stalin's opinion that the aims of divisive political organizations that use spirituality to obtain power were incompatible with the Dravidian Model of government supported by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). This does not imply that the DMK is against spirituality or religion. The Dravidian approach only aggressively opposes those who exploit spirituality for political ends. This paradigm is also at odds with those who advocate discrimination on the basis of a person's place of birth or family background. We reject these ideas and the persons who hold them in the strongest terms possible. If you spend any time among Tamils, you'll learn that no one is ever left out of the stories they tell.

The Dravidian model of government posits that growth in the economy should be distributed evenly across the population. This

goal is aided by the Dravidian administrative structure. The fundamental objective of these initiatives is to mitigate the destructive results of discrimination based on gender and caste. Tennessee is unique among the 50 states since it is the only one to have simultaneously accomplished such a high level of social and economic progress and industrial expansion. Dravidian-inspired policies have ushered in a new way of thinking about society to give hope to the downtrodden. Money is distributed directly to economically disadvantaged people as part of the Dravidian model of social intervention, which is a form of targeted social intervention. A recent example of such an initiative is the distribution of free bus passes by the dictatorship of M. K. Stalin. The free bus pass initiative has not only increased female bus ridership (from 40% to 61%) but has also helped women save an average of '1,000 per month.

Marxist-Leninist Stalin claims that the country's economy has not yet reached its full potential under the Dravidian model. Chennai was the site of a colloquium organized by the Dravidian Professional Forum and the Loyola Institute of Business Administration titled "The Dravidian Model: Good for Business and Human Development," where the Finance Minister delivered the keynote address (LIBA). The people and practices of Tamil Nadu, a state in southern India, served as an inspiration for the Dravidian model, a revolutionary socialist paradigm. According to what PTR Palanivel Thiagarajan has said, the model necessitates that everyone be given the same amount of freedom to think and behave as they see fit, as well as the same opportunities to move around socially and economically.

Economic growth according to MK Stalin's favored "Dravidian Model" is good for everyone. Creating equitable economic growth that reflects Dravidian values of social fairness is a top priority for the governmental system. In pre-Independent India, the movement gathered momentum during the time of the Justice Party's rule. The government of Tennessee has broken the project down into shorter- and longer-term work packages to stimulate the economy. Through affirmative action policies and investments in education and health, it sought to and ensured the implementation of programmes that would equalize access to opportunities in the growing contemporary sectors.

Tamil Nadu has been at the forefront of bringing education to a wider audience because to its novel incentive programmes, such as the

popular noon meal campaign. Also, it was successful in bringing individuals of lower social standing together under a common Dravidian-Tamil identity that superimposed and attempted to supplant their old caste ties. Caste-based state disparities are a focal point of political mobilization in the region. Because of this mobilization, a new ideology developed that questioned the legitimacy of the caste system's emphasis on meritocracy and the superiority of the higher castes. To create a strategy for Tennessee's economic future that is relevant to the present, the state has convened an Economic Advisory Council comprised of renowned economists from all around the world. This has resulted in equally speedy growth in the economy and in social metrics.

Investing in learning institutions, particularly universities, is central to the Dravidian model's vision for economic expansion and social progress. Tamil Nadu, India MK The current chief minister, Stalin, has stated that while M. Karunanidhi was in power, improvements were made to higher education, whereas Kamaraj made great achievements in primary and secondary education. My objective is to strengthen academic institutions and encourage greater research efforts.

Using the Dravidian model government as an example, M. K. Stalin claimed that humanism and social justice were crucial, and he emphasized that progress should be evaluated not just in terms of economic gain, but also in terms of its ability to support social improvement. From this vantage point, he addressed the Canadian attendees of the Third International Humanism Conference on Social Justice. The Prime Minister has boasted on multiple occasions that his administration is a perfect example of the Dravidian model of democratic leadership. He's been talking about how his administration is a "Dravidian model" one." This Dravidian form of government I'm advocating for has its roots in humanism and a dedication to social justice. In every aspect of our work, including the distribution of funds to reservations, we have fought for social fairness.

Conclusion

Dravidianism, the revolutionary social movement of South India, has shown itself to be highly robust and capable of repeated reinvention in response to external upheaval and a shifting political climate. By highlighting Brahmin dominance, caste inequalities in society and government policy, and "assertive populism," the

leaders of the "revolution" in its early days were able to galvanize a broad rainbow coalition of lower caste groups and small property owners to take part in politics. Its success was measured by the fact that the Congress Party was deposed in 1967, an event whose effects may be felt at the Chennai Secretariat even now, half a century later. As India's federal system of government became the norm and it became apparent that even powerful regional parties would have to play a cooperative-competitive game with the Centre, the DMK, the primary vehicle of Dravidianism through the 1970s, shifted its focus from large-scale confrontation to smaller-scale battles to preserve state autonomy within the federal framework. Dravidianism underwent yet another shift as a result of the development of the AIADMK in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In place of misgivings and opposition to the imposition of the Hindi language, this time around mass welfare programmes were introduced as a permanent component of the agenda making process for both main parties. The populism battle between the DMK and the AIADMK in the late 1990s and early 2000s revealed this underpinning for policies. Both parties were attentive to the welfare demands of the lower classes, but each one aimed its redistributive programmes towards slightly different caste groupings. At the same time, a shadow economy emerged and, on occasion, drove industry out of Tamil Nadu due to the influence autocratic leaders had on both parties. This corruption ranged from minor bribe-taking to major theft and tremendous industrial extortion. The rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) across India in the 2000s was unquestionably the latest and most significant challenge to Dravidianism in its history, with one party leaning towards a "soft" adoption of saffron politics and the other steadfastly maintaining its anti-religiosity and anti-North Indian political stance. It is safe to say that Dravidianism, in whatever form it takes, will remain the defining political movement in Tamil Nadu for the duration of the 21st century, if not longer. The degree to which it realizes the promise of excellent government while still recognizing the dormant distinctiveness of the Tamilian culture will depend on the political acumen and creativity of its leaders in responding to considerable problems and possibilities, both internal and external.

Social justice for the people of Tamil Nadu was implemented by the administration under M.K. Stalin's political leadership. We demonstrate the pervasive impact of periyarist thought on the Dravidian movement and state praxis by analyzing the stance of the Dravidian party government on affirmative action, administrative reform, and

legislation, and by contrasting Tamil Nadu's development indicator performance with that of other states. The Dravidian movement was an effort to promote equality between the classes by addressing caste discrimination, which its proponents considered as the movement's core cause. Very few countries can match India's number of thriving regional political parties. There is a great deal of diversity in Indian society on the basis of race, ethnicity, culture, language, religion, and caste. The growth and success of local political parties has been significantly impacted by each of these localities. So, as their influence grows, it remains consistent with democracy. There is a lot of pressure on India's political system from regionalists. Utilizing pressure strategies and stepping stones to achieve dominance, authority, and power is efficient. MK Stalin became known as a charismatic political leader and won the support of many, especially those from marginalized groups, by being pragmatic and pursuing a developmental agenda on their behalf on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu have a lot of faith in MK Stalin and his charismatic style of politics. The state's leaders are the only ones who can move the country forward. The Tamil people saw in MK Stalin a compelling leader with shepherd-like qualities. As the rest of the flock moves forward, he stays hidden behind them. As usual, the others just go along for the ride, not realizing that they're always being led from behind. Since elections for the Lok Sabha are held every five years in Indian Territory, the question at hand is whether or not MK Stalin would be able to win over voters once again in the future election.

Deceleration of conflicting interest

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