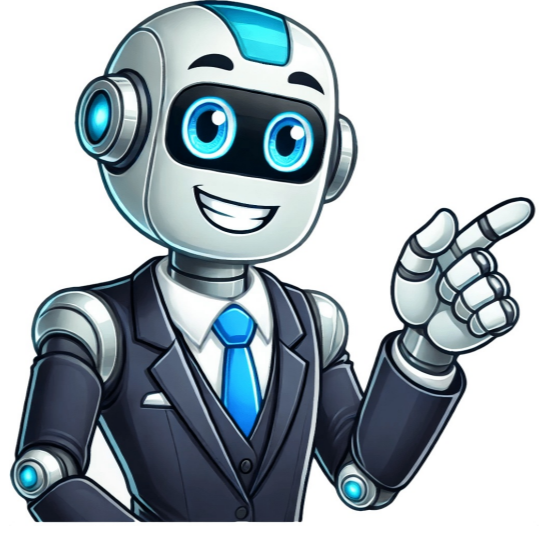


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Request the publishers to make available again over half a million books that have been removed from public access. The works of Karunanidhi, a renowned Indian writer and politician who passed away in 2018, are showcased on Goodreads with an average rating of 4.28 out of 5 stars based on 160 ratings and 27 reviews. A list of his notable works includes "தமிழகத்தின் தலைநகரம் (Tamil Nadu's Capital)", "தமிழகத்தின் புவியியல் (Tamil Nadu's Geography)", and "தமிழகத்தின் வரலாறு (Tamil Nadu's History)". M. Karunanidhi, a friend and politician who served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for several terms between 1969 and 2011, passed on June 3, 1924, in Thiruvalluvar, he began his political career in the 1950s and rose to prominence as a leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) party. Karunanidhi was first elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in 1962 and went on to hold various portfolios, including Chief Minister, Leader of the Opposition, and Speaker. He led the DMK for nearly five decades, serving as its President from 1969 until his death in 2018. During his tenure, Karunanidhi implemented several social welfare policies, including free education and healthcare programs. He also played a key role in promoting the Tamil language and culture. Karunanidhi's personal life was marked by multiple marriages to Padmavathi Ammal, Dayalu Ammal, and Rajathi Ammal, with whom he had six children, including M.K. Stalin, who succeeded him as DMK President. Throughout his career, Karunanidhi faced several challenges and controversies, but remained a dominant figure in Tamil Nadu politics until his passing on August 7, 2018, at the age of 94. M.G. Ramachandran M.G. Ramachandran, also known as MGR, was a renowned Indian actor who played an influential role in Tamil cinema. He entered politics in 1977 and became a key figure in the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) party. Karunanidhi ascended to leadership quickly after C.N. Annadurai's death in 1969, becoming DMK leader and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The party secured a landslide victory in the 1971 Assembly elections under his leadership. His ideology was heavily influenced by Periyar and C N Annadurai. Karunanidhi played a pivotal role in opposing Indira Gandhi's Emergency in 1975, leading to government dismissals in 1976. He formed an alliance with the Tamil Maanila Congress in 1996 and joined Deve Gowda's United Front. In 2001, he was arrested on orders from Jayalalitha over a flyover construction dispute. Karunanidhi worked closely with Congress in 2004, winning by a landslide. He became Chief Minister again in 2006 but lost the 2014 Lok Sabha elections as an independent candidate. During his tenure, Karunanidhi advocated for state autonomy and affirmative action to benefit lower castes. He implemented policies like caste-based quotas and subsidies for the poor, which gained popularity among these groups. However, he faced accusations of nepotism and controversy by supporting separatist groups in Sri Lanka. Karunanidhi was instrumental in promoting industry expansion in Tamil Nadu and erecting a 133-foot monument of Thiruvalluvar. He ensured classical language status to the Tamil language during his time. Given article text here Karunanidhi was born into a community that traditionally played musical instruments at ceremonial events, but this heritage was disputed by his rival M.G. Ramachandran and some observers who claimed he had Telugu ancestry. He began his education in a local school and was eager to learn music from his father, who hired Isai Vellalar teachers from temples where Karunanidhi had to dress modestly out of respect for the upper caste. When Karunanidhi's father saw him being mistreated by teachers, he agreed to stop music lessons and instead offered special tutoring sessions at home. These early experiences shaped his worldview and sparked his interest in politics. At 12, Karunanidhi joined students protesting against Hindi imposition in schools, and two deaths of anti-Hindi agitators had a profound impact on him. He wrote his first Tamil historical novel, Selvaachandira, at age 13 and entered politics at 14, inspired by a Justice Party speech. As a teenager, he was captivated by the writings of Tamil leaders like Panagal Arasar and Periyar. Karunanidhi joined the anti-Hindi protests in 1938 and later followed the work of leaders from various movements, including Communism. His father's humiliation at the hands of an upper-caste landlord during a Periyar rally made him join the movement. At 15, Karunanidhi started his own magazine, Maanavanesan, which became a platform for his activism and led to his involvement in organizing forums for peace, liberty, equality, and justice. Karunanidhi's early life and struggles began after the forum attempt to convert it into a Congress party front, leading him to refund many subscriptions and start the Tamil Nadu Tamil students association in 1941.[38] The rest of the ₹75 was used to fund the annual function attended by notable figures like Bharathidasan K.A Anbazhagan and K. A. Mathiahagan in 1942. However, he had to pawn his mother's gold necklace for ₹50 to pay for the event expenses.[39] His writings gained popularity in Thiruvallur, prompting him to launch Murasoli with himself as writer and chief editor, secretly being his friend Thennavan. The magazine was instrumental in fighting against caste, social isolation, sophistry, and supremacy, featuring a critical piece titled "Varnam Maanamam" in 1944.[40][39] He also penned an article named "Ilaibaithal" ("Youth Sacrifice") which appeared in C.N Annadurai's Dravida Nadu magazine. Karunanidhi's decision not to take a regular job led him down an unexpected path. During this time, he fell deeply in love with a young woman and believed she shared his affection. However, her parents insisted that their wedding must be performed according to traditional customs, involving Brahmin priests and vedic chanting. Karunanidhi refused, citing his commitment to the Self-Respect Movement as justification. After marrying, Karunanidhi pursued a career in playwrighting with the help of R.V Gopal. The troupe's first performance was at Villupuram, where he was joined by friends Thennavan and C.T Murthy. Unfortunately, their plays failed to attract audiences despite the presence of Periyar and Annadurai, largely due to their criticism of caste prejudices. The group faced further challenges when they were named "Dravida Theatre group," a term that was seen as derogatory towards non-Dalits, leading to boycotts by some segments of society. However, things began to change when the troupe started performing in Pondicherry, which was known for its progressive atmosphere. Karunanidhi's plays became an instant hit in Pondicherry, earning him the nickname "Sivaguru" after one of his characters. He continued to write provocative pieces, including a criticism of Gandhi and the Congress titled "That Pen!" and another titled "What If Gandhi Became Viceroy?" which infuriated Congress workers. The backlash against Karunanidhi was intense, with members of the congress attacking a public gathering in Pondicherry that included Periyar, Annadurai, and Pattukottai Azhagiramy. Karunanidhi was brutally beaten and left for dead in a sewer, but he managed to recover thanks to an elderly woman who nursed him back to health. Periyar later helped Karunanidhi by taking him to Erode, where he worked as an assistant editor with Periyar's magazine Kudi Arasu. In 1949, Karunanidhi, along with a group of young Tamil enthusiasts led by Annadurai, broke away from Dravidar Kazhagam and formed the DMK. Karunanidhi's involvement in the Kallakudi demonstration in 1953 marked a significant turning point in his career. The protest aimed to change the name of the industrial town Holmipuram back to its original name, Kallakudi. Karunanidhi and his companions erased the name from the railway station and blocked train tracks, resulting in six deaths and Karunanidhi's arrest for six months. At the age of 33, Karunanidhi entered the Tamil Nadu assembly by winning a seat. Kalaingar Muthuvel Karunanidhi started as DMK Chief Whip in Tiruchirappalli during 1957 election among 15 DMK legislators elected and also elected as Chief Whip. He managed party campaigns for Madras Municipal Corporation elections in 1959, which resulted in the party winning 45 out of 90 contested seats.[21] Karunanidhi became DMK treasurer on September 25, 1960. In 1962, he was re-elected to state assembly from Thanjavur constituency and defeated Congress candidate A.Y.S. Parisutha Nadar. He also became deputy leader of opposition in the same year. During this period, Karunanidhi maintained a regular engagement with party cadres through daily letters. Anti-Hindi agitations started when Union government announced Hindi as single official language. DMK planned rallies against this decision and declared January 26 as mourning day. People were chanting 'Hindi Ozhiga, Tamil Vaaazha' everywhere. Karunanidhi was arrested on February 16, 1965, for leading anti-Hindi agitation and sentenced to six months imprisonment in Palayamkottai Central Prison.[21] He was released on April 15, 1965. Annadurai declared Karunanidhi as DMK candidate for Madras Legislative Assembly election in 1967. Karunanidhi raised ₹11 lakh for party's election campaign as treasurer. This time, DMK secured absolute majority and Annadurai became Chief Minister. After being elected to Saidapet Assembly constituency in Chennai, Karunanidhi was appointed as Minister of Tamil Nadu Public Works Department. On January 14, 1969, Madras State was renamed as Tamil Nadu under C.N Annadurai's administration. Karunanidhi controlled five ministries: Transportation, Public Works, Highways, Ports, and Minor Irrigation at that time. After Chief Minister Annadurai's death on February 3, 1969, DMK MLAs selected Karunanidhi to lead the party. He was also chosen as legislative assembly leader. Karunanidhi became chief minister on February 10, 1969, and sworn in by Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh.[21] Karunanidhi, who had initially refused to induct Neduचेzhayan into his cabinet[21], once found himself in a precarious situation during a state Assembly session where Congress party members and Rajagopalachari's Swatantra Party subjected him and had not taken his own life. This revelation was made public by Karunanidhi. In response to the Tamil riots in Sri Lanka, Karunanidhi and DMK's general secretary K. Anbazhagan resigned from their state assembly positions. In May 1986, Karunanidhi established the Tamil Eelam Supporters Organisation (TESO) and hosted a national conclave in Chennai to commemorate the National Front's formation, which was attended by top national opposition leaders. After a 13-year break, DMK returned to power in 1989, with Karunanidhi being elected Chief Minister for the third time from Chennai's Harbour constituency. During his tenure, he allowed the LTTE to use Tamil Nadu as a rear base for its Eelam struggle. Karunanidhi also accused Indian soldiers of raping and massacring Tamils in Sri Lanka, refusing to receive returning soldiers. The union government led by Chandra Shekhar dismissed Karunanidhi's administration after only two years due to allegations of rape and massacre committed against the Tamil community in Sri Lanka during his tenure. Despite being criticized for its inability to tackle Sri Lankan Tamil militants, the government was still dismissed due to Governor S.S. Barnar's reluctance to acknowledge the breakdown of consitutional machinery in Tamil Nadu.[21] Karunanidhi introduced several progressive laws during his tenure, including one that granted equal rights to women in family properties and another that reserved 30% of government jobs for women, making Tamil Nadu the first state to do so.[90][100] In addition, he implemented measures such as providing financial assistance to widows and promoting inter-caste marriages.[63] In a notable move, Karunanidhi passed legislation giving separate quotas for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), with 1% reserved specifically for STs in 1990.[102] The DMK was accused of being responsible for the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi during the 1991 elections, leading to widespread vandalism against party members and functionaries.[103] The AIADMK-Congress coalition went on to win a decisive victory in the Assembly elections, with Jayalalithaa becoming Chief Minister for the first time.[21] Karunanidhi, however, resigned from his seat immediately after losing the election. Following the demolition of the Babri Masjid in 1992, Karunanidhi's party began holding rallies and public gatherings criticizing the actions of Kar Sevaks. In 1996, Karunanidhi formed an alliance with the Tamil Maanila Congress and was elected Chief Minister for a fourth time.[35] He later joined the Deve Gowda-led United Front government at the centre. The DMK's party saw significant growth in its parliamentary representation, gaining 173 MPs in the elections. In a notable ideological shift, Karunanidhi led his party to join the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) in the 1999 elections, portraying Vajpayee as a softer character than LK Advani. The NDA went on to win the elections.[52] However, this alliance put pressure on Karunanidhi from within and outside the party. After the 2002 Gujarat riots, Karunanidhi stated that both the DMK and BJP were simply partners in the NDA and that his party had no intention of forming an alliance with the BJP. Karunanidhi clarified the party's stance with the BJP, stating they are not affiliated but members of the NDA together with the BJP. He posed a question regarding forming an alliance with the BJP, leaving it unclear where matters stand. Later, A Raja revealed that Karunanidhi regretted the alliance, citing dealing with caste animosity across numerous Tamil Nadu districts during his tenure. Notable initiatives introduced by Karunanidhi include the free bus pass system in 1996-97, exempting government students and providing a 50% discount to private school and college students. The Uzhavar Sandhai plan was devised in 1999 to promote farmer-to-consumer communication, remove middlemen, and increase farmers' remuneration. The Samathuvapuram schemes were launched in 145 places across Tamil Nadu in 1998 to address caste-based segregation. His administration accelerated the IT revolution, introduced mini-buses for connectivity, and renamed Madras to Chennai to reflect Tamil identity. Initiatives such as free education for first-generation graduates up to their graduation, phasing out hand-pulled rickshaws, and introducing a marriage assistance scheme for impoverished women were implemented during his tenure. The government also introduced legislation establishing 33% reservation for women in local government. Karunanidhi was responsible for implementing major infrastructure projects including the TIDEL Park, Coimbatore flyover, Kovambadu bus terminal, and others. The Thiruvalluvar monument, a 133 ft statue built by Karunanidhi's administration, was unveiled on New Year's Day in 2000. In the 2001 Tamil Nadu legislative assembly elections, Jayalalithaa's alliance received 49.89% of the vote, defeating the ruling DMK-led alliance with a large majority. His government's performance was praised by voters but didn't get reflected in vote numbers. Karunanidhi won from Chepak constituency and served as DMK president. K. Anbazhagan became the leader of opposition. In a midnight arrest on June 30, 2001, Karunanidhi was taken into custody based on an FIR over alleged losses of ₹12 crore in flyover construction. This was seen as vendetta by J. Jayalalitha. The images of his arrest sparked sympathy for him. Union ministers T R Baalu and Murasoli Maran were also detained, but later released. Karunanidhi claimed they didn't have a summons or warrant, and he was treated disrespectfully. The case was dropped in 2006 citing 'mistake of facts'. In 2004, Karunanidhi led the BJP coalition due to the Union government's refusal to revoke the Prevention of Terrorism Act. He then joined the United Progressive Alliance led by Congress party for the general elections and won all 39 seats from Tamil Nadu. Karunanidhi became the first minority govt in Tamil Nadu's history, declaring price cuts for rice and waiving cooperative farmer loans. The DMK won 96 seats and emerged as the single-largest party with CPI-M, Congress, and CPI alliances. In 2006, Karunanidhi introduced policies aimed at addressing social and economic inequalities in Tamil Nadu. The 'Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam' initiative provided free libraries for each village panchayat, while the free land distribution scheme benefited the landless poor. Karunanidhi also emphasized accessibility, mandating ramps and elevators in government buildings and reserving 3% of jobs for the physically challenged. His government implemented several welfare schemes, including a free gas connection distribution program and initiatives to promote health care access, particularly for economically disadvantaged communities. The 'Kalaingar Kapitu Thittam' scheme provided quality medical treatment without discrimination, with at least 3 out of 5 people in the state benefiting from this initiative. During his tenure, numerous development projects were undertaken, including the construction of new Collectorates, universities, and infrastructure such as highways and flyovers. The bus terminal in Kovayambadu was built, and medical camps were held across the state to benefit a large portion of Tamil Nadu's population. In the 2011 election, Karunanidhi won by a significant margin, and although his party lost the 2016 Assembly Elections, he continued to be a dominant figure in Tamil Nadu politics. On his 86th birthday, Karunanidhi donated his home to establish a free hospital for underprivileged individuals after his passing. Karunanidhi, the "Tamil Inatthalaivar," was a key figure in Tamil politics during his tenure as the leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). He was close to several Sri Lankan Tamil politicians and played a crucial role in organizing protests against the Sinhala Only policy. After two anti-Tamil pogroms, Karunanidhi's administration became a forefront for protest demonstrations in Tamil Nadu. In 1983, he and K. Anbazhagan resigned from the State Assembly in protest. Karunanidhi founded the Tamil Eelam Supporters Organisation (TESO) to emphasize the Tamil aspiration for sovereignty in Sri Lanka. He was critical of the LTTE's strategy, but his efforts were ignored by AIADMK and MGR supporters. Karunanidhi opposed the deployment of Indian peacekeepers (IPKF) to Sri Lanka and faced accusations of being anti-national for his criticism. He viewed the expulsion of Muslims from the North by the LTTE as "ethnic cleansing." His inaction led to the Chandrasekhar government dismissing his cabinet in 1991. After Rajiv Gandhi's assassination, Karunanidhi distanced himself from overt LTTE sympathizers. In 2006, he ordered a special investigation into Tamil refugee camps and provided funds for their repair. However, during the final stages of the war in 2009, Karunanidhi was unable to convince the UPA alliance to intervene. He expressed admiration for Thiruvalluvar, who inspired the construction of Valluvar Kottam, a memorial in Chennai dedicated to him. M.G.R Government implemented several initiatives under Karunanidhi's leadership to promote Tamil language and culture. In 2006, he made Tamil compulsory in schools up to Class X, a few weeks after becoming Chief Minister. Karunanidhi, a strong supporter of the two-language formula, advocated for the retention of English as an additional language in educational institutions. His government determined that Thiruvalluvar was born in 31 BCE, and he played a crucial role in securing classical language status for Tamil in 2004. Karunanidhi delivered key addresses at World Tamil Conferences in Paris and Kuala Lumpur, and penned the theme song "Semmozhiyaana Tamizh Mozhiyavan" for the 2010 conference. He also announced the establishment of the World Thokappiyar Classical Tamil Sangam to promote Tamil research and connection with global organisations. M.G. Ramachandran, a renowned actor and politician, made his mark in Tamil cinema by showcasing the ideologies of the Dravidian movement in his film Parasakthi.[52] The movie's release in 1952 was marred with controversy, as it critiqued Hinduism and the social disparities in Tamil Nadu. Despite facing opposition from orthodox Hindus, the film became a huge success at the box office. Ramachandran's movies often dealt with themes such as widow remarriage, abolition of untouchability, self-respect marriages, and abolishing religious hypocrisy [157] His films also highlighted the struggles faced by the poor and the importance of secularism. He was known for his wit and oratory skills, which earned him popularity not only in cinema but also in politics. Ramachandran began his career as a scriptwriter at Jupiter Pictures at the age of 20 and went on to write scripts for several films throughout his career.[157] His movies were often imbued with socialist and rationalist ideals, which aligned with the Dravidian movement he belonged to. He collaborated with C.N. Annadurai in using Tamil cinema as a platform to propagate their political ideologies. Ramachandran's compositions, which frequently criticized upper castes while portraying heroes from the lower classes, were seen as revolutionary.[10] He continued to write scripts for films until 2011, including historic movies like Ponnar Shankar. Karunanidhi was a prolific writer who made significant contributions to Tamil literature. He wrote in various genres, including poetry, novels, screenplays, and movie songs. His works include Kuraloviam for Thirukural, as well as numerous poems, essays, and books such as Sanga Thamizh and Romapuri Pandian. Karunanidhi's literary output was extensive, with over 100 books of prose and poetry to his name. Karunanidhi also made contributions to the Tamil language through art and architecture. He constructed a statue of Thiruvalluvar in Kanyakumari and Valluvar Kottam in Chennai, which is an architectural tribute to the scholar. In addition to literature, Karunanidhi was involved in theater, writing stage plays such as Manimagaudam, Ore Ratham, and Naane Arivali. He married three times, including a Self-Respect marriage with Padmavathi Ammal in 1944, under the Dravidian movement's reformist wedding tradition. Karunanidhi's personal life was influenced by his involvement with the Dravidian movement, which emphasized social and cultural reforms. His family history reflects this commitment to change, as he married a woman who shared his values and participated in a non-traditional wedding ceremony. The text also mentions Karunanidhi's association with famous Tamil actors such as Sivaji Ganesan, and the numerous movie songs written by him for films like Thooku Medai, Ore Raththam, and Pen Singam. M. K. Muthu, who had a brief stint in Tamil films and politics, passed away shortly after childbirth in 1948. His marriage to Dayalu Ammal was arranged by Karunanidhi in September of that year, resulting in the birth of three sons - M. K. Alagiri, M. K. Stalin, and M. K. Tamilarasu - and a daughter, M. K. Selvi. Karunanidhi's later marriages resulted in the addition of a daughter, Kanimozhi, to his family. In 1953, he suffered an eye injury that led him to undergo surgery and wear sunglasses for protection. He eventually switched to dark glasses due to discomfort and followed doctors' recommendations over the years. Due to deteriorating health since 2004, Karunanidhi struggled with mobility issues and became wheelchair-dependent. He underwent a spinal operation that went wrong, but later upgraded to a motorized wheelchair and customized van. In 2016, he was hospitalized for various infections and underwent tracheostomy surgery due to breathing difficulties. Karunanidhi stayed out of politics after his health decline, making only a few public appearances. His last appearance was in June 2018. On July 28, 2018, his health took a turn for the worse, and he passed away at Kauvery Hospital on August 7, 2018, due to age-related illness. The government declared a national mourning, and various states observed state holidays to pay tribute to Karunanidhi. In 1971, Tamil University honored M. Karunanidhi with an honorary doctorate for his book "Thenpandi Singam". He received further recognition in 2006 when Madurai Kamaraj University conferred another honorary degree on him. The following year, the Tamil Nadu Muslim Makkal Katchi bestowed upon him the title "Friend of the Muslim Community" (Vaaran-E-Millath). Karunanidhi has been a dominant figure in Tamil Nadu politics since 1957, winning all Assembly general elections except one in 1984 when he chose not to contest. He resigned immediately after being elected in 1991 due to his party's poor performance. Throughout his career, Karunanidhi has made headlines for various reasons. In 2007, he sparked controversy by questioning the existence of Lord Rama and was subsequently attacked by suspected Hindu activists. The incident led two people dead and several injured. The opposition Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) criticized Karunanidhi's remarks on Rama, with leader Ravi Shankar Prasad accusing him of religious discrimination. However, Communist Party of India (Marxist) general secretary Prakash Karat came to his defense, saying that it was acceptable to express one's opinion. The incidents led to a series of violent attacks on Karunanidhi and his family members, including his daughter Selvi's house in Bangalore being targeted by suspected Sangh Parivar activists. Karunanidhi made a controversial comment in an April 2009 interview stating that Prabhakaran was his friend and also expressed regret over India's inability to forgive LTTE for assassinating Rajiv Gandhi. The Justice Jain Commission report indicted him for abetting Rajiv Gandhi's killers, but the final report cleared him of any wrongdoing. Karunanidhi has been accused of promoting nepotism within the DMK party, with many critics questioning the rise of M.K. Stalin. However, some party members have defended Stalin, citing his independent rise to power. Karunanidhi's family and legacy are also discussed in various reports. He was conferred the title 'Kalaingar' by Pattukottai Alagiri, which became a defining aspect of his identity. Muthuvel Karunanidhi, an Indian politician and screenwriter, passed away on August 7, 2018, at the age of 94. He was a prominent figure in Tamil Nadu politics for over five decades, serving as the president of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) party. Initially, he received recognition for his acting career, particularly for his performance in a play that earned him the title 'Kalaingar' from the Dravidar Kazhagam. Later, he transitioned to politics and became a successful leader, playing a key role in shaping the social fabric of Tamil Nadu. Throughout his life, Karunanidhi was known for his radical views on social justice and his efforts to promote the Tamil language. He wrote several books, including a memoir titled "Karunanidhi: A Life in Politics," which offers insights into his life and career. The media outlets widely reported on his passing, with tributes from major publications such as The New York Times, CNN, BBC News, and Financial Times. Karunanidhi's legacy extends beyond his political achievements; he was also a renowned screenwriter who contributed significantly to the development of Tamil cinema. His impact on Indian politics and society is still remembered today, with many considering him a titan in Dravidian politics. M. Karunanidhi, the leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), was a five-time chief minister of Tamil Nadu. Born in 1924, he was known for his cosmopolitan outlook and commitment to social justice. Karunanidhi's early life was marked by hardship, but he went on to become a prominent politician who championed the rights of marginalized communities. As a young man, Karunanidhi was involved in the anti-Hindi agitation, which became a turning point in his political career. He later became an MLA 13 times and was a key figure in the DMK's success. Karunanidhi was known for his ability to connect with people from all walks of life and his commitment to social equality. During his five terms as chief minister, Karunanidhi implemented pioneering schemes that provided a model for politics in India. He focused on social justice, providing benefits to marginalized communities and promoting the rights of transgender individuals. Despite facing challenges, including being beaten unconscious by Congress workers for criticizing Gandhi, Karunanidhi remained a gritty political survivor. Karunanidhi's legacy is complex, with some praising his commitment to social justice and others criticizing his authoritarian style. However, one thing is clear: he was a major figure in Tamil Nadu politics who left an indelible mark on the state. The article discusses the life and legacy of M. Karunanidhi, a prominent leader from Tamil Nadu, India. Born in 1924, Karunanidhi rose to prominence as a champion of minority rights and social justice. He played a crucial role in shaping the Indian government's policies on issues such as farmers' rights, free electricity for rural communities, and rehabilitation schemes for beggars. Karunanidhi's leadership was marked by controversy and criticism, particularly from within his own party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). The article highlights several instances where he faced opposition from his own party members, including a leadership crisis in 2018 that led to a split in the party. Despite these challenges, Karunanidhi remained committed to his vision of social justice and equality. He was a vocal critic of the Emergency period in India, and he saw as an attempt to suppress dissent and opposition. The article also highlights his efforts to promote democracy and human rights, particularly in Tamil Nadu. Throughout his life, Karunanidhi faced criticism from various quarters, including politicians and media outlets. However, the article suggests that despite these criticisms, Karunanidhi remained a beloved figure among many Tamilians, who saw him as a champion of social justice and equality. The article discusses the life and career of M. Karunanidhi, a prominent figure in Tamil Nadu politics. It mentions various notable events and achievements, including his role in reviving the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, his leadership in the Dravidian movement, and his involvement in social justice initiatives. The article also highlights his rivalry with other politicians, particularly Jayalalithaa, who became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu after Karunanidhi's party, the DMK, lost power. The two leaders were known for their intense feud, which played out in public and led to several high-profile incidents. Additionally, the article touches on Karunanidhi's legacy, including his support for women's education and employment, as well as his efforts to promote social equality and caste harmony. It also mentions his work on various policy initiatives, such as reducing bus fares for school students and implementing a 30% quota for women in government jobs. Throughout the article, there is a sense of reverence for Karunanidhi's political career and achievements, with many praising his commitment to social justice and equality. However, it also acknowledges that he was not without controversy and made mistakes during his time in office. Given article text here is actually not a single piece of text, but rather multiple sources compiled into one. However, I'll attempt to paraphrase the main points and themes found within. M. Karunanidhi, a prominent figure in Indian politics, was a seasoned leader in Indian politics, was a seasoned leader who held various positions, including Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. His tenure was marked by notable accomplishments, such as infrastructure development for the disabled, free land distribution schemes, and initiatives aimed at social equality. He also championed healthcare causes, launching insurance schemes to benefit the underprivileged. Karunanidhi's commitment to the welfare of his constituents earned him a reputation as an effective administrator. His leadership style was characterized by a focus on community living and social justice. As a result, he remained popular among the Tamil Nadu electorate, winning elections with significant margins. Throughout his career, Karunanidhi faced controversies and criticisms, including corruption charges that led to his jailing. However, his political legacy extends beyond these challenges, with many regarding him as a champion of the underprivileged and a tireless advocate for social equality. Despite his eventual retirement from politics, Karunanidhi's impact on Tamil Nadu remains significant, with infrastructure projects and policies he initiated continuing to benefit the region. His commitment to public service and dedication to the welfare of his constituents have left a lasting legacy in Indian politics. Muthuvel Karunanidhi: A Life of Politics and Literature M. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and leader of the DMK party, passed away on August 7, 2018. He was an influential figure in Tamil Nadu politics for over four decades. Karunanidhi was born on June 3, 1924, and began his career as a playwright, writer, and politician. He wrote numerous plays, novels, and essays in Tamil, showcasing his literary skills. As the leader of the DMK party, Karunanidhi played a key role in shaping the state's politics and governance. During his tenure as Chief Minister, he implemented several progressive policies and initiatives to benefit the people of Tamil Nadu. Karunanidhi was also known for his strong stance on social and political issues, including secularism, federalism, and human rights. He was an atheist and a fierce critic of communalism and fundamentalism. Throughout his career, Karunanidhi faced several challenges, including opposition from rival parties and extremist groups. Despite these obstacles, he remained committed to his principles and continued to serve the people of Tamil Nadu until his death. Karunanidhi's legacy extends beyond his political contributions; he was also a prolific writer and playwright who contributed significantly to Tamil literature. His works continue to inspire and influence new generations of writers, politicians, and citizens in Tamil Nadu. The DMK party has lost a stalwart leader with Karunanidhi's passing, but his ideas, principles, and legacy will continue to shape the state's politics and society for years to come. Muthuvel Karunanidhi was a notable figure in Tamil Nadu politics. He served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu four times: from 1969 to 1976, then again from 1989 to 1990, followed by two more terms from 1996 to 2001 and 2006 to 2011. Karunanidhi was a renowned poet and writer, having penned several books in Tamil including "Kalaingarin Kavithai Mazhai" and "Manni Magudam". He also founded the publication Routemybook. Karunanidhi's literary works were widely acclaimed. His poetry collections, such as "Vazhivaimel Vizhivaituttu", explored themes of love, life, and social issues. Additionally, he wrote a collection of short stories titled "Kalaingar Sonna Kathaigal".

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