100 Years of the Self-Respect Movement (Tamil Nadu)

Origin & Context

- Started in 1925, led by Periyar E.V. Ramasamy.
- Emerged as an **ideological impulse**: mobilising men & women across castes/classes.
- Goal: challenge caste hierarchy, patriarchy, and Brahmin dominance.

Role of Periyar

- Departed from Indian National Congress (1925).
- At Justice Party conference in Coimbatore, called for radical non-Brahminism.
- Launched weekly Kudi Arasu to spread Self-Respect ideas.
- Advocated rationalism, self-respect, women's rights, and anti-caste reforms.

Justice Party's Role

- Founded in **1916** (South Indian Liberal Federation).
- Gave platform to non-Brahmins, challenged Brahmin supremacy.
- But limited impact: mainly helped educated & elite non-Brahmins, not the masses.

Radical Reforms & Impact

- Popularised **self-respect marriages** (without Brahmin priests).
- Advocated women's rights remarriage, divorce, right to property, abortion.
- Sought to dismantle caste-based Hindu social order.
- Made non-Brahmin masses conscious of rights.

Significance

- Created an **alternative space** for politics beyond Congress and Hindu orthodoxy.
- Inspired **Dravidian movement**, reshaping Tamil Nadu politics.
- Brought social justice, rationalism, and equality to the forefront.

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