

Indian National Movement

Part - 4

Tamil participation in the freedom struggle

1) The main leaders of Tamil Nadu who participated in the struggle before the Great Temple of 1857

1. Pulithevar,
2. Kattabomman,
3. Maruthu brothers,
4. Veluthambi.

2) Main Institutions held in Tamil Nadu before 1857

1. Panchalam Kurichi Corporation,
2. The South Indian Association participated in the Marathu Brothers in 1801,
3. The Vellore Sippy Corporation of 1806.

3) Great leaders of India who participated in the national struggle (1857 after the Great Depression)

1. G. Subramania Iyer,
2. V.O.Chidambaram Pillai,
3. Subramanya Bharathi,
4. C. Rajagopalachari,
5. Periyar E.V.Ramaswamy,

6. Thiruppur Kumaran,

7. K. Kamaraj

4) Vellore Mutiny (1806):

- The British controls led the Vellore League to "Hindu soldiers not to be religious in their foreheads, and Muslim soldiers should keep their beard clean and clean".
- This has caused serious discontent among soldiers. Tipu's children inspired them to get involved in the insurgency. On July 9, 1806, soldiers gathered at the wedding of Tipu's daughter were captured by the British on July 10 and captured the fort. Tipu's second son was declared as king of Fateh Hyder. However, it was suppressed by the British.

5) Chennai Mahajan Sabha

- The Madras Swadeshi Sangam was the first organization to establish the rights of people in the Madras native enquired third party and submitted its report to government.
- Founders: Harley, Lashminarasu Chetty and Srinivasa Pillai - 1852.
- Chennai Swadeshi Sangam, Madras Mahajan Sabha, has been working with the Indian National Congress since 1920.
- The first leader in the Madras Presidency in Chennai B. Ranga Naidu was elected. The Madras Mahajan Sabha has been in collaboration with the Indian National Congress since 1920.

6) V.O.Chithambarampillai

- Chidambaram Pillai, was born on September 5, 1872 in ottapidaram, also known as Sekkilutta semmal and kappalotiya Tamizhan.
- Tuticorin, who was known as the sailorian Tamil, started shipping the ship between Colombo was started by V.O.C.

- In 1905 he was involved in politics in Bengal.
- He supported Balakantara Tilak.
- He actively spread Congress policies in Tamil Nadu. He was sentenced to 40 years in prison for sedition. He was admitted to prison, and he was called as “Sekkilutta Semmal”.

7) Subramaniya Siva

- He was a great freedom fighter and best writer.
- In 1908-1922 he was arrested several times against the British.
- The English Government announced that lepers should not travel on the train since the prison was affected. So he continued his journey as a walk.

8) Subramanya Bharathiyar

- Subramanya Bharathiyar was born in Ettayapuram on December 11, 1882 in Tirunelveli district. In 1904, he worked as a Tamil Teacher in Madurai.
- He is also as a Assistant editor of the Swadeshimitran.
- In 1907, he attended the congress convention held in Surat.
- He became the editor of the Tamil Weekly newspaper of India in 1907. At the same time, he published the english edition of “Bala Bharatham”.
- In 1908, in the case of the English government against the V.O.C, Bharathiyar witnessed in favor of V.O.C. So, the English government ordered the arrest of Bharathi. He then flew to Puducherry and conducted his maazines. In 1909, the English government banned the Bhartathiya Janata Party.

Vanchinathan:

- Vanchinathan worked in Travancore state. As the Congress's intensive operations forced the British, Ashe was the ruler of Tirunelveli district and shot four persons in Tirunelveli.
- Vanchinathan went to Maniyachi Camp and went to culprit in June 1911. He also committed suicide, in a letter from his shirt, that the killing of the Ashe department was written as a rehearsal to the Fifth King of Madras.

Thiruppur Kumaran:

- He staged a revolt against the National Flag and survived by the police attack. The Flag is watched as a Kumaran.

S. Sathyamurti:

- He is the political teacher of Kamaraj.
- In 1939, when he was a Mayor of Chennai, he was trained to provide public education, quality of water supply.
- He started life as a lawyer and became one of the leading leaders of the Indian National Congress.
- When he was Mayor of 1939, he made arrangements for the construction of the Poondi Reservoir to overcome the worst water famine in Chennai. Later it was given by Kamaraj as Sathyamoorthy Sagar and the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee headed by Sathyamoorthy Bhavan.
- The Swadeshi movement, the Quit India Movement and many others have gone to jail.

C. Rajagopalachari:

- Rajagopalachari is a staunch follower of Gandhi.
- In 1930, Vedaranyam chaired the Satyagraha.

- In his head, 100 volunteers from Trichy went to Vedaranyana and broke salt and sea laws from the sea.
- He became the Chief Minister of Madras in the state elections in 1937.
- In 1952, he became the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu and introduced the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education in Tamilnadu. Kamaraj and periyar were protesting.
- So, he resigned his post in 1954. He quit the party.
- He was the author of the young India Magazine for the Independence party. He is the author of the Text books written by Chakravarthi Thirumagan (Ramayana) and Vyasara (Mahabharatham).
- Bharath Ratna was awarded in 1955. His Political tactics are regarded as “Chinnakal”.

13. Kamaraj:

- Born on July 15,1903 in Virudhunagar, Known as the Kamarajar Award.
- Other Names- Kingmaker, The Great leader.
- Lal Bahadur Sastri in 1964 and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1966. He was praised as the “builder of the state” because of such a major achievement in national politics.

14. Periyar E.V. Ramasamy:

- Periyar is the social reformer of Tamilnadu.
- Periyar is the person who delivers self-esteem, rationality, and inhuman society.
- In 1919, he joined congress in 1921 as a chief Executive of the madras state congress committee. In 1929 he became its Leader.
- In 1925, he created the self-Respect movement.
- Periyar transformed the justice party into Dravidian corporation
- In the meantime, Periyar E.V.R. launched the **Vaikom Satyagraha** in Kerala against the practice of social segregation.