

TAMIL NATIONALISM AND ANTI- HINDI AGITATION IN TAMILNADU, 1937-1951

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After independence, the student community experienced some important events and evils, and played a significant role in resolving them for the benefit of themselves and the country. In this chapter, the Dravidian Movement and the Reorganization of the Madras Presidency are discussed in detail. Robert Caldwell coined the name 'Dravidian' which means South Indian. The name Dravidian contains Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canadian, Telugu, and Brahmi languages. In this paper, the Dravidian movement - the anti-Brahmin movement, and the issues of Communal G.O, are struggling to eradicate the Selection Examination, Tamil Nationalism and the anti-Hindi riots. Afghans, Persians, and Turks adopted the Caribbean as a common language of interaction with the local people during the Islamic invasion and the establishments of the Islamic State in northern India between the 8th and 10th centuries A.D. Hindi and Urdu languages have their own languages origin of Caribbean. Hindi and Urdu have a common style known as Hindustani. The historical and cultural processes and linguistic relationships that exist in Indian languages have led to the emergence of Hindi - Urdu as a language used in large parts of India. Indian leaders accepted this as a symbol of nationalism during the liberation struggle.

Hindi Imposition in Southern India

M.K. Gandhi founded the Dakshin Bharath Hindi Prachar Sabha (Hindi-based broadcasting center in Southern India) in Madras in 1918 with the "bold and ambitious intention of spreading Hindi knowledge in the south". Tamil nationality began in 1918 when M.K. Gandhi trying to spread Hindi in Tamil Nadu. The Lahore All-India Students' Convention convened on December 30, 1929 passed the resolution on indigenous language as a universal teaching method and Hindustani as a compulsory second language, and requested compulsory military training at universities.¹

A report by the Hortag Committee (1936) suggested that Indian languages should be taught instead of English. He suggested that English should be taught as a subject of his choice. The idea of secession came about with the establishment of the Hindi in 1937 which created fear in the minds of the leaders of Tamil Nadu that they would be reduced to second class citizens. On March 26, 1937, speaking to Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in Madras, Gandhi asserted that "despite his view of Bengali,

Tamil and other languages, Hindi, otherwise and later known as Hindustani is the only common practice". In December 1937 K.A.P.Viswanathan, T.P.Vedachalam and other leaders convened a Tamil Conference in Trichy. People from Congress, the Justice Party, the Muslim League, the Christian Associations, the people of Scheduled Caste and the Tamil academics attended the conference in large numbers. All the people there supported the resolution that Hindi should not be placed on the people of Tamil Nadu, and that it should not be made a compulsory language in schools.² Introduction to Hindi in Tamil Nadu (1938) C.Rajagopalachariar became Prime Minister of Madras on July 14, 1937. In the budget tabled in 1938-39, C.Rajagopalachariar, as Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, announced under new expenditure plans that a provision for Hindustani teaching in 125 Secondary Schools had been made. On April 21, 1938, a Government Order was issued by the Office of the President of Madras on compulsory Hindi language education for 125 schools. Hindustani teaching was established in 60 high schools in Tamil Nadu, 54 schools in Andhra Pradesh, 4 schools in Karnataka and 7 schools in Kerala. This number includes 25 public secondary schools i.e., all public secondary schools where there was no provision for teaching Urdu. Of the other 100 schools, 73 were run by Municipal Councils and district boards and the remaining 27 were under private management. It was submitted to the Director of Public Education and approved by the Government and the same was published on April 30, 1938. Hindi was already taught in various ways in 104 high schools in various parts of the presidency. It was proposed to expand the Hindustani education program from 1939-40 to another 60 Secondary schools.³

Opposition to the Hindi

At a meeting held at Thevar Hall, Trichy in 1938 under the leadership of Somasundara Bharathiar, it was decided to oppose the Hindi placement in Tamil Nadu. As a liberation movement, the Hindi riots also ousted many students as leaders of Tamil Nadu. From the beginning, a community of Tamil Nadu students who focused on language, heard scholars' speeches, became aware of the importance of the mother tongue, became angry over the mistreatment of Tamil, and entered the arena to protest Hindi as a mandatory title. As a 12-year-old boy, Arangannal was attracted to C.N.Annadurai's speech and gave his life to the community. Appointments were made in front of the Hindu Theological High School from July 1, 1938 with the aim of preventing students from attending school as it was one of the first schools of Hindi.⁴ Opposition to Hindi, under the leadership of Pattukkottai Azhagiri 100 young people from Trichy to Chennai. Karunanidhi, the former Prime Minister of Tamil Nadu, who was very fond of his Tamil language in his school days, brought together many students and started several communities such as the Children's Revolution, the Youth League and so on. Every evening he led the

procession with other students on the streets of Thiruvarur. They carried flags in their hands, singing M.Karunanidhi songs that reflected their feelings in the mother tongue. Karunanidhi presented his Hindi teacher with a slogan of anti-Hindi slogans written by students; for this act, the next day he received punishment in the classroom. M.Karunanidhi, said "I am one of the examples of how the Hindi riot attracts students". 'Student Sammelanam' was edited by M. Karunainidhi and became its editor. 200 students participated in it. M.Karunanithi, V.KO.Shanmugam, Arangannal, Venkatachalam and S.B.Chidambaram participated and organized the 'Tamil Nadu ManavarMandram' at Thiruvarur.⁵

At this meeting students R.Nedunchezhian, K.Anbhazhagan, and K.A.Mathiyazhagan spoke in the glorious Tamil language and the significance of the Dravidian Movement. Hindi in Tamil Nadu after Independence In October 1947 there was a coup at the University of Annamalai. That day the Dravida Kazhagam flag flew over the university building taken by Congress students. After it was resolved through peaceful talks overnight, Congress members stormed the hostel and beat up Dravida Kazhagam students. K.A. Mathiyazhagan found a permanent scar on his forehead. The case against Congress students was dropped but the case against Dravida Kazhagam student K.A.Mathiyazhagan lasted a year and a half and she was not allowed to write the exam. A convention was held in Udumbai. Police announced the 144 Prohibition Act there. E.V. Ramasami Naicker and K.A.Mathiyazhagan have been arrested for their actions. Following the revocation of the ban, K.A.Mathiyazhagan completed his B.A. and joined Madras Law College where he met C.N.Annadurai. While K.A.Mathiyazhagan was a student of Law College, C.N.Anadadurai wrote for the first time the name of Dravida MunnetraKazhagam (DMK) in his notebook. C.N. Annadurai and her followers left Dravida Kzhagam and founded Dravida MunnetraKazhagam in 1949 in opposition to the marriage of E.V.Ramasami Naicker and Maniyammai and her decision regarding financial compensation with Maniyammai.⁶

Hindi Teaching

The following table shows that Hindi was taught as a language under part II of the Intermediate, B.A and B.Com. SubjectsHindi was taught as a language under Part II of the Intermediate, B. A and B. Com Courses at the following Colleges:⁷

Sl.No	College Name	Course Name
1.	Presidency College, Madras	B.A and Inter Senior
2.	Government Muslim College, Madras	Junior Intermediate
3.	Queen Marry's College, Madras	Inter and B.A
4.	Government Victoria College, Palghat	Inter and B.A
5.	Government College, Mangalore	Inter, B.A and B.Com
6.	Government College for Women, Guntur	Intermediate

(Source: G.O.No.1332, E.P.H Department, 29.4.1949)

Minimum Mark Qualification in Hindi for the Promotion

The ANC government of the Presidency of Madras has also introduced the eligibility of small marks in Hindi to promote students to higher classes. The rebels were opposed. The Government did not have the right to force immature minds to learn anything that would not serve their purpose. "If a student thinks that education is less important than nationality, he should express his wishes to his parents and leave school or college and do what he likes," said E.V.Ramasami Naicker.⁸

Teacher Participation in Anti-Hindi Development

Teachers also took part in the anti-Hindi protests to show their love for their mother tongue. The involvement of Government teachers in the anti-Hindi riots by DK was discussed at the Tamil Nadu Legal Conference. Other teachers' names are included with students from Senthil Kumara Nadar College, Virudhunagar. As many teachers from several schools and colleges are taking part in the fight against Hindi. When Madras Council Speaker Sivashanmugam spoke at the NellaiSivaganaMunivar Library, he pointed out that some Tamil teachers teach atheism and cultivate hatred (among students) in other languages.⁹

Anti-Hindi Conference

During Omandhur Ramasamy, Education Minister Avinasilingam introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools. Speaking to students at Theyagaraya College, Omandhur Ramasamy (then Prime Minister) suggested that English should be taught from the outset in the vernacular. On August 10, 1948, E.V. Ramasami Naicker launched a second anti-Hindi riot. Another anti-Hindi conference was held under the leadership of MaraimalaiAdigal. The uprising was supported by Congressmen such as M.P.Sivagnanam and Thiru V.Kalyanasundaram. C.N.Annadurai has been appointed as the leader of the recording program. Ticket collection was started at one of the city's schools on the morning of August 10, 1948. About 10 volunteers stood outside the school shouting slogans and encouraging students not to learn Hindi. The leader of the Anti-Hindi Struggle Committee, CM Janarthanam led a small crowd of protesters including 21 active members of Tamizhaga Arasu Katchi (TAK) at the Madras Legal Conference which was in session on August 20, 1948.¹⁰

School Students' Involvement in Hindi-Revolted Rebellion

Students from all over Tamil Nadu began to protest against the introduction of Hindi. On August 18, 1948, 3,000 students led a procession in the Tanjore region. Teachers joined them. On August 22, 1948, at Jimcana ground, Chennai, the Anti-Hindi Conflict Conference was held and several leaders were arrested. Opposing

this on August 23, 1948, the students did not attend their classes at Annamalai Nagar. 500 students led the procession at 3pm. against the Hindus and condemned the imprisonment of leaders. A confidential circular was issued by the Director of Education of Chennai, to all District Education Officers (D.E.O), Principals of High School and Principals of Middle School. He pointed out that during the semester students planned to stage anti-Hindi riots. The heads of the concerned institution should therefore be aware of and submit information about student participation in activities against the daily Hindi riots to him procession on Pattamangalam Street to protest the introduction of compulsory Hindi education.¹¹ The Minister of Education, Avinasilingam Chettiar, said at a Council meeting that "Hindi was not a compulsory subject in schools". But the same minister wrote an article in the Government newspaper 'Chennai News', "Only in Hindi should we be taught in all high schools" and an order issued by the Government in this regard. News in Chennai newspaper about compulsory Hindi education made the whole of Tamil Nadu full of anger. Many students from Municipal High School, Chennai, who stood in front of the gate, talked about the state of the school, the role of students and the importance of closing Hindi. The principal called five student team leaders and warned them not to engage in such conduct. In the unlikely event that they do not comply, severe action will be taken against those students as instructed by the Department of Education officials.¹²

Captain K. Ranganathan was arrested over a 20-day protest near Muthialpet High School. In Mylapore, 20 students signed a declaration stating that we "do not learn Hindi" and forwarded it to the recording director. Similar incidents of kidnapping continued at T.T.V. High School, Hindu Theological High School and Saidapet High School. The Minister of Education who had been speaking at Salem College was strongly opposed by the students, who raised slogans against him. As a result of the protest, Avinasilingam Chettiar, the Minister of Education, summoned the leader of the Struggle Committee for further negotiations. So the leader of the Struggle Committee and the Secretary-General urged the TAK members to prepare for the long struggle. On August 27, 1948, at 2:00 am, thousands of students in Namakkal set up half-day classes in support of leaders who opposed compulsory Hindi and were imprisoned for it.¹³ The students then marched in large numbers. "The exploitation of the Indians of the North Low, Low", "Free our leaders", "Indians Down! Down!", And "Live Forever E.V. Ramasami Naicker" were some of the slogans proclaimed in the streets of Namakkal. A student community meeting was held at Victoria ground at 5.30pm Regional Student Conference on Student Violence in Chennai, Memorial Hall. Student representatives from all over Tamil Nadu took part in this. The significance and emergence of the anti-Hindi conflict and the contribution of students were discussed at this conference.¹⁴

On September 3, 1948, students from Muthiyalpet (Branch School) High School presented a signed letter in which they expressed their dissatisfaction with Hindi. At ThuraiyurJamindar High School, Hindi was taught by teachers forcibly. Students at the school chanted slogans against Hindi and burned Hindi books. In Maignanapuram, while handing out a Hindi exam paper, more than 50 students wrote "Where Tamil and Hindi Down! Down!" on the answer sheet. At the Chennai Assembly, Comrade G.Rajamannar argued and raised the question that, if Hindi was not compulsory then how could a teacher slap a boy on the cheek. The debate continued on the topic "Should Hindi be a common language or not?" at Chennai Christian College.¹⁵ On September 15, 1948 on the orders of E.V. Ramasami Naicker, Dravida Kazhaga's volunteers staged a protest in front of the schools. Although the authorities were adamant in the early stages and took drastic measures against the turmoil that they had to allow in time to comply with the popular will, and they withdrew the compulsory Hindi learning program. As a result, on September 15, DK volunteers with placards containing the "Do Not Go to School" story began to gather in front of each Tamil Nadu school without interruption and violence. The government also allowed them by circular to choose near schools. On September 15, 1948 with the support of Dravida Kazhagam, students at Tamil Nadu High School boycotted classes on the use of compulsory Hindi. Pupils from Tanjore District Kuthalam High School left school and marched. "The influence of the Aryans and the principles of the Varnasrama are intertwined with a conspiracy against the Southern Dravidian tradition. This was an important reason for the unity of the hundreds of students who gathered in front of Salem London Mission High School.¹⁶ On September 15, 1948, more than 500 students boycotted classes, tore up Hindi literature, and marched on Pudukottai. Polling was conducted in front of the following schools - Bhavani NattanmaiKazhaga High School, Srinivasa Rao High School (Ambur), Edward High School, Sathur and PudukottaiPragatambal Branch School; students burned Hindi literature. Even a Brahmin student shouted "Hindi, Down! Down! "At Papanasam High School, there was a different incident - students came out in groups and burned Hindi literature. As it was the last day of paying money, some students wrote Hindi Down! on cash notes and pay their bills. At Kumbakonam Town High School, hundreds of students hoisted anti-Hindi slogans with national flags in their hands. College students march through the main streets of Kumbakonam.¹⁷ A 7th grade student at Madras Muthialpet High School took part in a Tamil discussion under the heading "Tamil Language" and said that a person in his or her life could be at least 60 years old early 40 to 45 by learning Hindi. As a result of conflicts and debates and tensions among Tamil teachers, the Government asked the Director of Education to take necessary steps to control it.¹⁸

Despite being blocked by other police officers, students at Thiruvathipuram Board High School burned Hindi literature. More than 100 students have written down that they will not attend Hindi classes. Similar incidents occurred in Thirukovilur and Thirukattupalli. Elections were held in front of St.Columbans High School, St. Mary's High School and St Joseph's High School in Chengalpattu. That same evening, a protest rally was organized by students from Durga ground. One of the students from Kancheepuram, Kottarampalayam Pachaiyappa School, wrote a book in support of the success of the recording. On September 15, 1948, in Tanjore, Mannar Kudi, Ayyampettai, Rasipuram, Jayam Kondan, Ariyalur, schoolchildren staged a protest against the Indians. Kovilpatti.¹⁹ "We do not learn Hindi," shouted the students at Krishnagiri High School. Appointments continued at the same time in Kadalur, Thiruchengodu, Namakkal and Srirangam schools. Due to the confusion caused by some students, the bell rang 15 minutes before Diamond Celebration High School in Gopi. The principal warned students before the nomination day that the candidates would be expelled. However, boys and girls decided not to attend Hindi classes. Two students were arrested for the same reason at Madras Pachaiappan School. An eight-year-old student at Chidambaram Ramasamy Chettiar High School tore his Hindi books to pieces and threw them in front of the school. While the other students were having a picnic, the school was closed all day. Viruthachalam and Kulithalai High School students have also promised to support their wards. The principal canceled the Hindi classes instead of what Tamil and Maths were taught. He has declared that there is no Hindi class.²⁰

E.V. Ramaswami Naicker, the leader of the organization, issued a statement condemning the students' action, advising them not to miss school but to not associate themselves with Hindi classes. In some provinces also the placement of Hindi was opposed. In Bihar, 5,000 students went on strike at primary and secondary schools to protest the Government's introduction of Hindi. "Important speeches by leaders have attracted students to do something for the community that has opened the way for them to enter politics." C.N.Annadurai went to Sivagangai to open Ramachandrans Park. C.N.Anadadurai's course attracted 18-year-old schoolboy S.S.Thennarasu who volunteered for the community. Out of love for their mother tongue some leaders of the DMK Party changed their names, namely, R. Narayanaswamy of others R.Nedunchezhiyan, K.Ramaiah of others K.Anbhazhagan, K.A.Soma Sundaram who are K.A.Mathiyazhagan and C.P.Chinnaraj say Citrarasu. Encouraged students to show more love for their mother tongue.²¹ The anti-Hindi promotion noted this combination of Tamil Renaissance language reunification with the Non-Brahmins politics of the Justice and Self Respect Union became a powerful global upheaval. "figuratively" concepts of Tamil Dravidian non-Brahmin. Government Discipline for Student Discipline was

taken against those who played a prominent and significant role in the disturbances of 24 and 25 September 1949. A few were arrested by the police for violating a Magistrate's order under section 144 of Cr.P.C.²²

The following Table gives the name of students who were dismissed, arrested, for whom issue of Transfer Certificates had been ordered.

List of Students who were Dismissed is given below:

S.No	Name	Course
1.	Venkatakrishnamachari M	Engineering IV Year
2.	Bhanumoorthy J	Technology IV Year
3.	Madhava Rao T.	Engineering IV Year
4.	Pankjakshan Nair S.	Technology IV Year
5.	Radhakrishnan Y.V	Engineering II Year
6.	Balasubramaniyan T.S.	Technology II Year
7.	Ramadoss K V	Hons Economics
8.	Narayanaswami R.	Engineering IV Year
9.	Raghuraman K.	Engineering IV Year
10.	Eipe Koshy V.	Engineering II year
11.	Anjaneyulu S.S.R	Engineering IV Year
12.	Veerabhadara Rao P	Engineering IV Year
13.	Krishna Rao B.	Technology IV Year
14.	Rajagopalan R.	Technology IV Year
15.	Seetharaman K.	B.A IV Class
16.	Thomas G.	Engineering IV Year
17.	Chalapathi Rao G.	Engineering IV Year

List of Students who were Arrested:

S.No	Name	Course
1.	Venkatakrishnamachari M	Engineering IV Year
2.	Madhava Rao T.	Engineering IV Year
3.	Muthuraghavan N	III Class
4.	Gopalakrishnan K.R.	I Class

List of Students for whom issue of Transfer Certificates had been Ordered:

S.No	Name	Course
1.	Nilakandan K	II Class
2.	Joseph A. Lucas	I Class
3.	Dasari Venkataramiah	Engineering I Year
4.	Jambulingam T.M	Engineering IV Year
5.	Muthuraghavan N	III Class
6.	Ramaswami G. V	Hons Mathematics
7.	R.Namagiri	III Hons
8.	Venugopal K	I Class

(Source: G.O.No.587, Education Department, 24.2.1950)

In 1950, Minister of Education Madhava Menon responded to the Council so that heads of educational institutions could take disciplinary action under the Madras Education Law for students who participated in Communist activities. The government had requested the Inspector-General of Police to instruct the police to provide details of those convicted students, who are attempting to overthrow the government, etc., of those students at the head of institutions through the relevant Regional Magistrates.²³

Confirmation of the Constitution of India

One of the most important events in the history of the Indians was the dissolution of our Constitution which came into force on January 26, 1950, which marked the beginning of the struggle against language discrimination. It declared that Hindi should be the official language of the Union and that English should continue to be used until 1965. The seminar was held at Pachaiyappa's College under the Presidency of M.P.Sivagnanam to discuss the Constitution of India. Rathinasamy, Professor of Economics B.V.Narayanasami Naidu Principal of the College and A.N.SivaramanDinaman Editor, participated. They all expressed their dissatisfaction with the Constitution regarding the official language. This meeting created awareness in the minds of students and made them aware of the official language policy set out in the Constitution.²⁴

Report of the University Education Commission, 1948

In 1948 the Government of India appointed a University Education Commission under the leadership of S. Radhakrishnan. It was designated "Reporting on the Education of the University of India" and proposed developments and possible extensions to meet current and future needs of the country. The Commission emphasized, "In both educational and social perspectives, it is of the

utmost importance that the education of the educated youth be done through the language of the region. Education in the vernacular will not only be needed for their provincial activities, but will also enable them to enrich their literature and develop their culture". The commission recommended that the teaching method of the university stage be the same as that of the lower level.²⁵ At the same time, students should have the opportunity to learn Hindi. The provision of language in schools can be as follows: "(i) The mother tongue or part of the vernacular must be compulsory (ii) English must be compulsory South Indian (iv) a choice may be allowed between Hindi and additional manual labor or authorized work". The UNESCO Report (1951) concluded that the State should take appropriate steps to develop indigenous languages in their country. ²⁶

Introduction to Hindi as a Compulsory Subject

The Central Government also tried to introduce Hindi. On May 2, 1950, Tamil Nadu Education Minister Madhava Menon issued a decree making Hindi a compulsory subject in high schools. Rebellion began throughout Tamil Nadu. He therefore canceled the order on July 18, 1950 and Hindi was made as an optional subject. C.N.Anadadurai addressed a conference of 2000 students at American College in Madurai where he spoke about the importance of mother tongue. C.N.Annadurai has announced that DMK and DK will serve as a two-barrel gun against Hindi imperialism. Despite the important arrangements Thamizhaga Arasu Khazhagam (TAK) was founded by M.P. Sivagnanam was unable to continue the turmoil as DK and DMK pursued a radical policy to provoke unrest until the Government announced the withdrawal of compulsory Hindi presentation and introduced English and regional languages as compulsory subjects. In Sattur and Virudhunagar in Ramanathapuram County there was a clash between the Kazhagmites (supporters of DK and DMK) and members of the Youth Congress and the number of police arrests to control the situation. In many places Youth League members removed the tar that was used by the Kazhagami to defile Hindi words on billboards.²⁷

The Students Conference of DMK

The Dravida MunnetraKazhagam State Student Conference was held at St.Mary Hall on November 8, 1950 in Chennai under the leadership of student Sathiyendran. C.N.Annadurai spoke to the students. On August 29, 1951, at Salem College a DMMK meeting was held. A similar DMMK meeting was held under the leadership of S. Duraisami in Thirupur. Another DMMK meeting was held in Karanthai. DMMK meeting of Chennai Law College DMMK was held at the Thennagam Office under the chairmanship of N.V.N.Somu. The DMMK meeting was held in Valparai. At all those meetings the students criticized the placement of

Hindi. In accordance with G.O.No.2695 (Health, Education and Local Administration, 30.12.1953), under the Government-approved language curriculum in high schools in the province, learning Hindi is a subject of choice as a Third Language. , and students were to study this lesson twice a week. Learning the Hindi language was voluntary in the sense that students who did not wish to learn Hindi could learn more handicrafts or engage in any other accredited work. The First Language under this program was the mother tongue or vernacular, and English was the Second Language to learn and it was compulsory for all.²⁸

Conclusion

This study reveals that Students played a major role in India's liberation struggle, and few student leaders took political leadership in the post-independence Government. This tradition of fighting for student politics continues to this day. Students can play an active role in politics, provided they follow the rules and regulations of the Government. They can also write down their needs on paper and participate in discussions that unite them. It is important that they be treated with respect and kindness. Seat reservations should be based on the economic situation and the students' suitability for the class or their religion. With regard to the issue of language, the mother tongue should be made the mother tongue into the teaching language of the learners up to the lower levels; English and Hindi, too, should be taught. Hindi can be a subject of your choice up to Class VIII, but it will not be forced on students in any grade. Elections are part of every democracy in the world and it is the duty of both the Central and Provincial Governments to provide electoral opportunities for students. Participating in the election process helps students develop good leadership qualities. Disputes arising from their participation can be resolved by taking disciplinary action without damaging their feelings. Semester-system has also done wonders for students. Although time requires additional approval regarding the payment of fees can be made by the Government. Political parties and political leaders should not exploit students. They should instill feelings of brotherhood and mutual respect between students. The government should treat students with more understanding, compassion and kindness. Student involvement in the Sri Lankan Tamils issue, needs to be handled with care as this is a sensitive issue. Many riots took place in Free India with representatives of the electorate leading the news. The Indian government passed orders by ignoring the wishes of millions of Tamil. Despite all this, the people of Tamil Nadu succeeded with the support of students in meeting their many needs. A few students stopped studying slowly, some lost contact and some even sacrificed their lives for their Tamil brothers. These losses, grief and suffering were inevitable and the authorities handled matters sensitive and humanly.

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