GLOSSARY

Aruval  Sickle

Beedi  Native cigarette

Hartal  A general closing of shops and establishments as a mark of protest or mourning.

Kisan Sabha  Agriculturist union.

Lathi  Iron-bound bamboo stick used as weapon, especially by police

Madrasis  People of Madras.

Maistry  Jobber, sub-contractor, intermediary between the supervisory staff and workers in factories and mills.

Mofussil  Rural localities

Punjabis  People of Punjab

Satyagraha  Passive resistance advocated by Gandhi, meaning extended to include all forms of non-violent protest actions such as picketing, sit-down or stay-in-strike etc.

Sowcar  Money lenders from South India.
APPENDIX - II

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Anthony Pillai, S.C.C.

Born at Jaffna in Ceylon on April 27, 1914, Anthony Pillai was educated at Kings College in London. He was an active social worker. He was a member of the Regional Committee of the Employees State Insurance Corporation, Employees Provident Fund Scheme State Labour Advisory Committee, Councillor of the Corporation of Madras, and Praja Socialist Party. He held high post like the General Secretary of All India Port and Dock Workers Federation, Trustee of Madras Port, and President of several trade unions in Madras. He visited Europe and U.S.S.R. for the cause of Trade Unions in India. He was elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly in the First General Elections and Member of Parliament in the Second General Elections. He is still an active trade unionist in many organisations.

Chakkarai Chettiar, V. (1879 - 1958)

Born on December 12, 1879, Chakkarai Chettiar was graduated from the Madras Christian College, Madras. He attended the Surat session of the Indian National Congress, in 1907. He associated himself with a variety of activities. Being a fervent nationalist he had participated in national activities along with Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Annie Besant, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Bharathi. He was also with the Swarajists and
Chidambaram Pillai, V.O. (1872 - 1936)

Born at Ottapidaram in Tinnevelly district on September 5, 1872 Chidambaram Pillai received his early education in Tuticorin. He obtained his B.L. degree in 1895. In the following year he started his career as a criminal pleader at Ottapidaram and moved to Tuticorin in 1900. He started the Swadeshi Movement in Tuticorin and in other places. He attended the annual session of the Congress at Surat in 1907. He also navigated a merchant ship for which he earned the name 'Kappalottiya Tamilan'. He started a monthly called Viveka Banu. He was a close associate of Bharathiyar. He was convicted for his participation in the National Movement and spent many years in jail. He died in 1936.
A.S.K. Iyengar hailed from the Nalmaddi of Madras State. He was one of the founding fathers of the Labour Protection League. He organised the press workers and the Tramway workers in Madras. He took an active part in the Madras Harbour Strike in 1946, the All India Dock and Port Worker's Strike in 1958 and the Central Government Employee's strike in 1960. He rose to the position of the General secretary of the Madras Harbour Workers' Union. He edited the journal *Harbour Workers* for 24 years. His biographical work on E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker is a classic one. He died on June 27, 1978.

**Jeevanandam, P. (1905 - 1963)**

He was born on June 21, 1905 at Boothapandi in Kanyakumari district. He entered politics in his teens. He was known for his oratorical skill and fluency in Tamil. He took part in Vaikom *Satyagraha* in 1924. He was a very active Congress worker but later turned a communist. He ran Gandhi Ashram near Karaikudi. He participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement for which he was interned in 1932. He started 'Unmaiivilakka Nilayam' at Nachiyarpuram. Later he joined the Self Respect Movement started by E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker. He was a member of Madras Legislative Assembly from 1952-1957. He was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Tamil Nadu Provincial Committee. He died on January 18, 1963.
Born on August 26, 1883 in Tallum, Chingleput district, Tamil Nadu, Kalyanasundara Mudaliar had his education at Aryan Primary School and Wesley College, Madras. Later he became the Head of the Department of Tamil in the same College. He was popularly known as Thiru-Vi-Ka. He edited the nationalist journals Navasakthi and Desa Bhakthan. His accidental meeting with Keir Hardie made him take active part in the Labour Movement. He shifted his career from teaching to Journalism, academic pursuits to trade unionism. He sought to blend Socialism, Gandhism and Saiva Sivantha in his books. He was elevated to the higher posts like the Vice-President of the Madras Labour Union and later the President of the union. He died on September 17, 1953.

Kamaraj, K. (1903 - 1975)

Born on July 15, 1903 in Virudhunagar in a poor Nadar family, Kumaraswami Kamaraj did not get his early education. At the early age of 15, he entered politics in 1919. In 1921 he responded to the call of Gandhi and led the Non-Co-operation Movement in Ramnad district. He joined the Salt Satyagraha Movement in 1930 at Vedaranyam. He was interned many times for his active participation in the freedom struggle. He was an active member of the Congress Party and held high posts like, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee (1940 - 1954), member of the working Committee in the All Indian
Congress, 1937. He was re-elected as a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1946, 1957 and 1962. But he lost his seat in 1967. He was elected as a Member of Parliament in 1952 and in 1969. During his Chief-Ministership Tamil Nadu was considered to be one of the best administered states in India. He was a true democrat and socialist who devoted his life for the welfare of the people. He died on October 2, 1975.

Muthuramalinga Thevar (1908 - 1963)

Born in October, 1908 at Posumpon village in Ramnad district, Muthuramalinga Thevar had his school education at Pasumalai Mission School in Madurai. In 1934, he entered politics and opposed the Criminal Tribes Act passed by the British. He was attracted by the ideals of the Indian National Congress and preached its ideals throughout the Madras Presidency from 1935 to 1937. He was elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1937. Dissatisfied with the moderate approach of Congress to attain freedom, he left Congress and joined the Forward Block in 1939. He was arrested when the Forward Block was banned by the Government in 1942 and was in jail till the end of the Second World War in 1945. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1946 and he also served as a Member of Parliament from 1952 to 1967. He died on October 30, 1963.
Born on August 23, 1872 at Kanuparthi village in Ongole district, Tanguturi Prakasam received his early education in Ongole. He went to England in 1904 and returned to India as a Barrister. He was the first in Andhradesa to relinquish his post to lead the Non-Co-operation Movement of Gandhi. He was a great journalist who started the Swarajya, a nationalist daily. He took active participation in the National Movement till Independence. He was the President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for thirteen years from 1921 to 1934. He was the Revenue Minister in Rajaji's Ministry in 1937. In 1946 he became the Premier of the Madras Presidency for a short period of 13 months. He introduced the reforms related to Gandhi's constructive programme. After laying down his office, his life underwent many changes. With great impetus he fought for the separate state on linguistic basis for the Telugu speaking people. It was with a sense of inevitability he rose to the position of Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh which was a great asset to his towering personality. He died on May 20, 1957.

Rajagopalachari, C. (1879 - 1972)

Born in December 1879 at Thorapoll village in Salem district, Rajagopalachari was graduated from Presidency College, Madras. He studied law and practised in Salem. He took active part in National Movement. He led the Vedaranyam March in 1930. He was a member of
various Social Organisations and had high posts like, the Secretary of Prohibition League of India. He believed in decentralised economy. He was the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress from 1921 to 1922 and a member of its working Committee for many years. He also took an active part in the emancipation of the untouchables. He became the First Premier of the Madras Presidency in 1937, and again he was the Chief Minister of Madras from 1952 to 1954. He was a member of the Governor - General's Executive Council in 1947. He was the Governor of Bengal from August 1947 to November 1947. He acted as the Governor - General in November 1947 and became the Governor - General from 1948 to 1950. He was a Minister for Home Affairs in November 1951. He was a great journalist. He edited the Vimochanam (Salvation), a Tamil journal, for the reformation of villagers. He won the Sahitya Akademi Award for his 'Mahabharatha' in Tamil. He was a man of vision and exposition who gathered masses around him in the national struggle. He died in 1972.

Ramamurthy, P. (1908 - 1987)

Born on September 20, 1908, in Vepathur in Thanjavur district, P. Ramamurthy received his education in the Hindu High School, Madras. He was graduated from the Kasi Vidya Peeth (Benaras Hindu University). He started his political career in Congress. He participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement for which he was interned. He joined the Congress Socialist Party in 1934 and was later elected as its General Secretary. He was
arrested by the British Government but released in 1939 when he left Congress and took active part in the communist movement. He escaped when police arrested all the communist leaders in 1948. He was a member of the politburo of the undivided Communist Party. He was one among the leaders responsible for a split in the Communist Party in 1964. He was elected to the Politburo of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and held the post till 1985. He was elevated to the post of All India General Secretary of Trade Unions in 1970. He held that position till 1984 and later became its Vice-President. He passed away in December 1987.

Ramaswamy Naidu, N.G. (1912 - 1943)

Born on March 11, 1912, at Peelamedu, Ramaswamy Naidu hailed from a poor family. He entered politics even in his school days. As a student leader, he organised a strike in his school in 1930 against the arrest of Gandhi. His hard work and dedication as mechanic in the Saroja Mills promoted him to the posting of spinning master. He was influenced by the Gandhian ideals of social service. In 1934 he started the Unmai Ulla Kazhagam along with his friends. He started a press, Indian Printers to propagate the message of freedom struggle. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly in the first Rajaji ministry. Being a bachelor he devoted his life for the workers' cause. He was given the title Tyagi after his death in the year 1943
Born on April 15, 1903, Sarma was graduated from Pachaiyappa's College, Madras in 1926 and qualified for pleadership in 1928. He became a full-time worker in the labour movement with V.V. Giri. He participated in the Satyagraha Movement and was convicted in the Sembiam picketing case in 1932. He was a member of the Tamil nadu Congress Committee and the Madras Mahajana Sabha for several years. He was the secretary of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union from 1928. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, representing the Madras City General Workers Constituency from 1937 to 1939, and a member of the Madras Legislative Council in the Post-Independence years. He set up a Cooperative Credit Bank for the Workers in the Public Works Department Workshop. He was the adviser of the Indian Worker's Delegation to the International Labour Organisation Conference held at Paris in 1945. He edited many labour journals and weeklies. He died on July 31, 1951.

Selvapathy Chettiar (1892 - 1965)

He was born on September 9, 1892. He played a vital role to form trade unions. He rose to the position of General Secretary of the Madras Labour Union and served for a period of 25 years. He was elected councillor of Madras Corporation in 1927. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937. The split in the All India Trade Union Congress in 1929 made him threw his lot with the reformist leaders like Shiva Rao and N.M. Joshi. He expressed the conditions of Labour to the Royal Commission
Shiva Rao, B. (1891 - 1975)

Born on February 26, 1891 at Mangalore, Shiva Rao was graduated from Presidency College, Madras. He joined the Central Hindu School at Varanasi under Annie Besant in 1916. He was associated with the Trade Union Movement from 1920 to 1935 and president of the Madras Labour Union from 1926 to 1936. He was one of the leaders of the Indian Federation of Trade Union. He was a member of the International Labour Organisation Conference in 1929 - 30. He represented the Indian Labour Union at the First Round Table Conference in 1930. He joined the The Hindu as its Delhi Correspondent and continued in that capacity till his death. He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. He was an Indian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly from 1947 to 1952. He was also one of the General Secretaries of the Asian Relations Conference held at Delhi in 1947. He was a member of the Lok-Sabha from 1952 to 1957 and a member of the Rajya Sabha from 1957 - 60. He was also a member of the University Grants Commission from 1962 to 1968.
Born on February 19, 1860 in a fisherman family, Singaravelu was graduated from Presidency College, Madras. He studied Law and practised in the Madras High Court from 1907. He attended the World Buddhist Conference in 1902. He was an ardent social worker who organised relief during the plague and influenza epidemics. He took an active part in the National and labour movement in his sixties. He fought for the betterment of the conditions of the industrial workers. In 1923, he started Thozhilali, a Tamil weekly and Labour Kissan Gazette a fortnightly in English. He was the first labour leader who organised and celebrated May-Day in India. He also took an active part in the communist movements and is considered to be the first communist of South India. He died on February 11, 1946.

Varadarajulu Naidu, P. (1887 - 1957)

Born on June 4, 1887 at Rasipuram in Salem district, Varadarajulu had his school education in Coimbatore. He entered politics in the first decade of the twentieth century. He qualified himself as a medical practitioner of indigenous medicine and practised privately in Tripura. He gave up his lucrative practice and joined the National Movement after Mrs. Besant and others were interned under the Defence of India Rules. He was one of the founders of the Madras Presidency Association in 1917. He edited the Prapancha - Mitran and the Tamil Nadu. He was the Vice - President of the
and later became its president in 1921. He was a member of the working committee of the Indian National Congress in 1925, All-India Trade Union Congress Committee in 1926. He died on July 23, 1957.

Varadarajulu Naidu, S.R.

Born in Salem district, S.R. Varadarajulu was matriculated from the National University, Adyar. He obtained Diploma in Commerce and Economics from Benaras Hindu University and worked as a teacher in Adayar school till he joined the Working Class Movement in 1926. He was associated with the Madras Labour Union activities from 1926 to 1929 as a paid secretary to its president. As a member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Labour Union, he conducted strikes and negotiations. He was the president of the Nellikuppam Labour Union of the Sugar Factory of Parry and Company.

Wadia, B.P. (1881 - 1958)

Born on October 8, 1881, Wadia joined the Theosophical Society in 1907. He was the Assistant Editor of the New India a daily run by Annie Besant. He was imprisoned in 1917 along with Annie Besant and G.S. Arundale for participating in the Home Rule Movement. He was the first President of the Madras Labour Union formed in 1918. He left Madras in 1921 owing to differences with Mrs. Besant over the affairs of the Theosophical Society. In 1919 he went to Europe and the United States of America. He was a member of the joint-
select committee 他还参与了蒙塔古切尔姆斯福德改革法案。他担任了马德拉斯劳工协会的第一任主席。他参加了国际劳工组织会议在华盛顿举行。他于1958年去世。