PASUMPON’S HUMANISM AND HUMANITARIANISM – An Overview

DR. J. MEKALA DEVI
Assistant Professor,
Department of History,
The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women,
Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract: Muthuramalinga Thevar’s humanism and humanitarian encouraged him to be a pure bachelor and to serve the cause of the uplift of the downtrodden. Being a political genius he had the capabilities of ruling. He never aspired for any power even from his childhood. He took politics as a means to serve the people at the time of the alien rule with spiritualism and earnestness. He experienced all kinds of losses of wealth and difficulties in his struggle for the welfare of the people of the backward community right from the period of his entry into public life till his end. He was a man of practical nature showed evincing interest in all the distinctive services undertaken by him. He sentimentally stated that he felt much to hoist the flag as a slavish Indian. His faith towards Tirukkural allowed him to concentrate on Kallunnamai (Liquor Shop Agitation). The Congress Leader Satyamoorthy hailed him with the title Congressai Kathan, i.e., the protector of the Congress. In 1938 he assisted Subash Chandra Bose to form the new political party called ‘The Forward Bloc’ party and till his end he was one of the pillars of that party. Muthuramalinga Thevar was beyond caste affinity. In the thirties of the 20th century, when communal harmony was at stake Muthuramalinga Thevar supported the Harijans and in 1934 he took the Harijans and other downtrodden community people into the Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple at Kamudhi. From 10, September 1939 to 5, May 1945 he was in jail for various reasons such as defence measures. His faith towards Saiva Siddhantha Philosophy and adoption of the policy of Samarasa Sanmarga encouraged him to treat others as his brothers without any disparity. Muthuramalinga Thevar pointed out that while the entire world was expecting a third world war India was in a confused stage of political parties and the government was unable to crush black market and to avoid the plundering of the selfish people. The labourers were also mentioned as people affected by starvation. The total condition of India was a deplorable one. He repented much for the shameless enmities and attacks prevailed among Indians for no reason. Muthuramalinga Thevar, the nationalist, spiritualist, economist and socialist stood as a model for people of different walks of life by his own flawless individual qualities. Without caring for his personal health and wealth he dedicated himself for others, who were capable of estimating the rights and wrongs. As an undaunted true politician during the British period and the period after independence he adjudged the distinctive political trends in their true colours throughout his period. His sound knowledge of regional, national and international politics placed him in the highest pedestal which could not be approached by anybody at any time.

Index Terms - Liquor Shop Agitation, Congress, Jenmath Bose, Nationalism and Spiritualism, Tamil Nadu Forward Bloc

I. INTRODUCTION

Muthuramalinga Thevar’s humanism and humanitarian encouraged him to be a pure bachelor and to serve the cause of the uplift of the downtrodden. Being a political genius he had the capabilities of ruling. He never aspired for any power even from his childhood. He took politics as a means to serve the people at the time of the alien rule with spiritualism and earnestness. He experienced all kinds of losses of wealth and difficulties in his struggle for the welfare of the people of the backward community right from the period of his entry into public life till his end. He was a man of practical nature showed evincing interest in all the distinctive services undertaken by him. He sentimentally stated that he felt much to hoist the flag as a slavish Indian. All his actions emerged out of his atom of cell revealed the vibrant courage of himself. Though sufficiently rich to lead economically a comfortable life he was always simple throughout his life and finally ended his life in a rented house. Being a political genius he had the capabilities of ruling. He never aspired for any power even from his childhood. He took politics as a means to serve the people at the time of the alien rule with spiritualism and earnestness. Even without bias for the caste and creed he involved in social, political and religious pursuits. Though he had differences of opinion with others he was not an enemy of anybody. The titles Vidhya Baskara Pravachana Kesari bestowed on him by Swami Sivananda of Risikesh and the Sanmarga Chandra Marutham.
given to him by Sundara Paramachariya Swamigal of Madurai will suggest his noble and virtuous qualities. He stood for his own courage and boldness in taking decisions in varied forms of issues without any chaos. He was also an eminent scholar in Tamil and was a devote of Murugan.

He experienced all kinds of losses of wealth and difficulties in his struggle for the welfare of the people of the backward community right from the period of his entry into public life till his end. By controlling the urges of senses he led a life of austerity and had his own conscience as his guide. He started his public life as a sage and saint and after executing all his deeds with zeal and enthusiasm he ended his career as a spiritual leader. He was a man of practical nature showed evincing interest in all the distinctive services undertaken by him. Thus, he was pragmatic and always stood as an example for others at all levels such as social, political, spiritual activities.

I. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology section outline the plan and method that how the study is conducted. This includes Universe of the study, sample of the study, Data and Sources of Data, study’s variables and analytical framework. The details are as follows; Sampling method, historical method, interviews, Data based, scholarly Journal Article, Academic Search Premier, Internet searches were conducted using Google Scholar

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Books, Journals, Google Scholars, Reviewed Journals, Articles, Dissertations

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study informs policy directions and future research on Thevar’s humanism and humanitarianism. Liquor shop Agitation, Elections, caste were discussed clearly and how thevar interfered in all these and got victory were explained clearly.

REFERENCES

1. Pattali Maindan, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Ramaiah Pathippagam, Chennai, 2007, p.3
2. A.R. Perumal, Mudisuda Manner Paasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar Vira Varalaru, Chennai, 1964, p.8
3. B.L. Rajendran, Thevar Thirumagan, Poonkodi Publishers, Madras, 1994, pp.11-14
8. R. Sakthi Mohan, (ed), Desiya Mama Thavir Thirumagan, Kannagi publication, Madurai, 1995, p.113
11. Ponneelan, Jeevaa Enroru Maanudan, NCBH, Chennai, 1989, p.68
12. Suthanthiram, 19th October, 1994, p.28
14. . Kannagi, 17th September, Chennai, 1953, p.15
17. Ibid., p.212
22. Kannagi, 23rd December, 1958
27. Ananda Vikadan, 10th November, 1963
29. Thinakaran, 14th November, 2003
30. Deiva Thalaivarukku Nurrandu Malar, Madurai, 2008, p.42
31. Kumudham, 22nd November, 1963
35. 1. Dinamani, 30th October 1985
37. B.L.Rajendran, Thevar Thirumagan, Poonkodi publishers, Madras, 1994, p.18
38. R. Sethu, Sethu Nattu Singangal, Kavya, Chennai, 2010, pp.46-49
40. R. Sakthi Mohan, (ed), Thesiya Mamakan Thevar Idayanatham, Kannagi publication, Madurai, 1995, p.98