

THE LEGENDS OF TWO BROTHERS IN TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT

In general, Tamil Nadu's Sivagangai Seemai is an important region. The present-day kingdoms of Ramnathapuram, Sivagangai, and Pudukottai were all part of the Ramnathapuram Realm. Fearless and brave leaders like Sasivarna Thevar, Raja Muthu Vaduganatha Peria Oodayar Thevar, Rani Velu Nachiar, and the Maruthu siblings led the Sivagangai region.

By the end of the seventeenth century, the Maruthu siblings had taken over management of the Sivaganga region. The Maruthu Siblings used the "Go Sangam" dissident group as a front. Oomathurai was released from prison due to this rebel organisation. The British Government were enraged with the Marudhu siblings as a result of this incident. A decree known as the "Jambu Deepa Decree" was recorded by the Maruthu siblings on June 16th, 1801. He invited everyone, regardless of status or background, to join one group in this decree.

Keywords: Jambu Deepa, British power, Go Sangam, Sibling

Introduction

In 1984, the Sivaganga location was a part of the Ramanathapuram neighbourhood.¹ Originally known as Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar region, Sivaganga served as the location's command centre. In general, the Sivagangai Seemai is a major area. The present-day regions of Ramnathapuram, Sivagangai, and Pudukottai were all part of the Ramnathapuram Realm. Pioneers like Sasivarna Thevar, Raja Muthu Vaduganatha Peria Oodayar Thevar, Rani Velu Nachiar, and the Maruthu Siblings were in charge of the Sivagangai region.

Early Years

The Marudhu siblings were born at Narikudi Mukkulam, eight kilometres from the little town of Aruppukottai Taluk in the Ramanathapuram region. Peria Marudhu was born in 1748, and Chinna Marudhu was conceived five years later, in 1753.² The house was known as the "Muthu Karuppan Servai estate."

Peria Marudhu was not very diverse, which is why he was frequently referred to as Vellai Marudhu. Being more constrained than Peria Marudhu, More Youthful Marudhu was given the name Chinna Marudhu. The family of Mokka Palaniappan Servaikarar took part in the help and acknowledged themselves as the ruling class in Ramanathapuram, which was run by Sella Muthu Sethupathy (1749-1762).³ Mokka Palaniappan arranged for his kids to participate in the legislative process as he does so.

Like he works with the legislature, Mokka Palaniappan recruited his kids to train as soldiers for battle. Therefore, when Marudhu Siblings have been extensively trained in the battlefield. This preparation centre is currently set up in Surankottai, Ramanathapuram, and preparation is being managed in the middle.

Marudhu Brothers

Peria Marudhu was called as wild ruler as he had very kick in hunting wild animals like tiger. Individuals who attempted and achieved in endeavors would be called Pandian during their period. So they were called as "Marudhu Pandians" as they had the above attributes.

Chinna Marudhu had a couple of remarkable characters. He could get a handle on the weakness of enemy - and involved those weakness for his own benefit. He thought it was correct thing, then he accomplished it. Every deed of Chinna Marudhu made the English as awful. His foes thought people were contrast and they got fear when they saw his activities. Ramanathapuram fortresses under the answerable for Colonel Martins was pursued by Chinna Marudhu's trying deeds and he transformed into his sidekick.⁴

Colonel Wesley sorted out some way to manage well, Valari Sword as Tamils war weapon. It was referred to in his diary. "Right when they were energetic they put to the spot without knowing its importance and they reached those weapons and get back and play with cooking products as in battle".

They could attack and kill regardless, running bunnies and English Kumbini outfitted force official in his organization period James Weilds wrote in the book "My Military Remniscenes" that Chinna Marudhu had given him well planning in Boomerang weapon managing.

Boomerang weapon was used as well as in hunting and moreover in war field. The weapon had focus power that would return again to the client following pursuing opponent or wild animal. Marudhu Kin got completely ready in Boomerang attack in war front and poaching wild animals. Marudhu Pandiars had executed and conveyed divine organizations to various asylum.⁵

Sivaganga Association

The Ruler Muthu Vadukanather oversaw Sivagangai Seemai. Velu Nachiyar was his soul mate. Marudhu Kin partook in the domain with the marvelous and superbness organizations they had been raised as commandar of military quickly. Marudhu Kin dealt with all organization practices during the Sovereign Velu Nachiyars period. They combat powerfully and boldly with English Furnished force.

Marudhu Kin were the offspring of Sivagangai Area. In 1801 B.C the kin renders cover for Oomathurai, kin of Veerapandia Kattabomman consequently for that course English outfitted force got outrage and facilitated fight with Marudhu Kin continually.⁶ Notwithstanding, they procured unbelievable mass effect from people. The story of Marudu Kin from 1795-1801, got the beat of the every human fight from a potential open door and having a spot in Without pre India. He organized a class of supporters from Sivaganga, Ramnad, Madurai and Tirunelveli by sending couriers with the message of defiance.

Communicate the Obligation

They denied communicating charge for Arcot Nawab and Nawab submitted inquiries against Marudhu Kin. It was transported off East India Association of English as Marudhu Kin denied to communicate the cost. In 1783 Karnal Bullarton went after Sivagangai with the support of Pudukottai Thondaiman Marudhu Kin expected to divert the contention and communicated Rs. 40,000 as cost.⁷

In 1801 Oomathurai moved away from Palayamkottai jail with the assistance of uprisings and they showed up Sivagangai Seemai. Marudhu Kin leaned toward them. Marudhu Kin got Kamuthi royal residence during the contention time period. Subsequently Marudhu Kin got enmity with English Outfitted force as there was mind boggling incident and damage including the end of Critical Graham.

1801 Struggle

Marudhu Kin wonder organizations were spread during the contention between Mana Madurai and Parthiban in 10th July 1801. On 30th July 1801 the contention occurred in Sivagangai drove by Karnal Agrid. Marudhu Kin retreated back and the English equipped power got Siruvayal.⁸

English Furnished force made arrangements to get KalaiyarKoil. Annihilating the forest areas in the middle and laid roads made somewhat early. The road lead to KalaiyarKoil. On August nineteenth 1801 Marudhu Kin equipped power picketed an English furnished force. A strange underground road which prompts KalaiyarKoil was decimated by a treacherousness man and hence Kalaiyarkoil was gotten on first October 1801 Kumbini furnished force got Kalaiyarkoil.⁹

So many Palayakkars made counter check against English equipped power and participated in the battles. Regardless, Marudhu Kin had flighty stem war statement. Before the contention they articulated and outlined an affiliation and they drove fight against Britishman.

War Declaration

The assertion was "Jamputh Deepeba" decree a statement for their valiance. The announcement is given to general society and it was groundbreaking one. Marudhu Kin invited in our country to fight against Nawab and English.¹⁰

At the point when Britishmen were stunned while hearing the name of Marudhu Kin. Marudhu Kin started their life lamenting going in the assistance of Sivagangai palace and became bit by bit raised as confidential specialists to the ruler and moreover they had been assigned as prime significant laborers.

English men made a compromising letter addressed to Marudhu Kin "Explanation of sentence to death" for Servaikaarars who were taken under the guardianship of Britishmen. They facilitated butcher office for hanging in the western side of Thirupattur castle and trees for hanging were ready. At this point Marudhu Kin were sharing the commitments Sivagangai Sovereign Association.¹¹

There is an inquisitive spot for Marudhu Kin since they gave for seemingly perpetually times and their lives for engaging against Britishmen to achieve an open door for our country. Marudhu Kin moniker

Marudhu Pandiars are remarkable characters in open door fight who fought against Britishmen. From the year 1785 to 1801 holding and managing the weapons of Marudhu Kin fought to fight against Britishmen in Tamil Nadu.¹²

Attack on English

English furnished force pursued Marudhu kin in the 12 PM. They wouldn't surrender heavily influenced by English and take off to the forest area. English government informed that to pay 4000/- Rs to the person who could get the kin. At any rate nobody sold out them. At the point when they saw the three individuals passing in the woods, and they pursued them. Peria Marudhu got hurt in the leg and other two men lifted him.

Marudhu Kin who were living in woodlands was pursued and caught them in to the consideration of English outfitted force. Around then English got and confined in Thirupathur post. Then, they were hanged to death. Their bodies were isolated in Thirupathur and their heads alone were covered before Kalaiyarkoil.¹³

Hang to Death

Oomathurai was taken to Panchalamkurichi and hanged. Relatives of Marudhu kin, sidekicks were taken to the prison and given disciplines. After the contention Marudhu Kin were caught by English Furnished force. On 25th October 1801 Chinna Marudhu was hanged and Peria Marudhu was hanged to death on 27th October 1801 and achieved burden.¹⁴

Tirupattur

The Marudu kin were hanged to death on a tamarind tree at Tirupattur near the vehicle stand. They rose up out of their protected houses from the nearby Singampunari unsettled areas to shield the Kalayarkoil Safe-haven tower which they had created. The English did whatever it may take to affect the apex if they don't surrender. On the last wish of the senior Marudu, his head was laid in samadhi towards Kalayarkoil Safe-haven. Thiruthalinadhar Safe-haven of Tirupattur is honored by the Thevaram songs of seventh century exhibiting the age of this town.

Their human leftover parts were given up before the Kalayarkoil Safe-haven. Sivaganga Devasthanam gave an agree to develop remembrance building. Mamannar Marudu Pandiyar Manimandapam depended on tenth October, 2006.¹⁵ In this recognition, Expert Puja was complimented reliably for Marudu Pandiyar kin, signifying the 24th end celebration of the political dissenters, made serenely seem to be numerous people from the district and connecting region gave legitimate regard at their commitment place even as the area police threw a tremendous security.

Hon'ble Past Tamil Nadu, Supervisor Priest late J. Jeyalalitha pronounced to manufacture a recognition support point on 24th October 1994. Various administrators visited the pillar of Marudu kin near transport stand at Tirupattur, and paid plant awards.¹⁶

The Indian Post is happy for the bold hearts of Marudu Kin who oversaw Sivaganga. As the country celebrated 217 years of remembrance opportunity fight against English for their chance. Along these lines, the Indian post conveyed 500 paise stamp in 24th october 2004, and gave a stamp picture in memory of Marudu Kin.¹⁷

End

After the destruction of Marudu Kin, Sivaganga went heavily influenced by English Government. In 1801 English introduced Gowry Vallbha as a Zamindar in Sivaganga. He was the essential Zamindar of Sivaganga intensely affected by English.

Endnotes

¹District Census Handbook, Sivagana, Tamil Nadu, 2011, p.7.

² Saravanan, P., *Indithiya suthanthira poratta veeralkal*, Kumaran Publications, Chennai, p.145.

³ Bala Subramaniyan, *Indiya veduthalai Suthanthira Poraligal*, Azli Nilla Publications, Chennai, 2012, pp.26-27

⁴ Jegatha., *Ulazha Veduthalai Pooralikalin Seerai Kurioougal*, Chennai, 2006, P.78.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p.107.

⁶ Bala Subramaniyan, *Indiya Veduthalai Suthanthira Pooraligal*, Chennai, 2012, p.32.

⁷ Madras Council Military Consultations 1801, p.4603.

⁸ Sivabharathi, *Suthanthira Poril Thanizhaga Thalaivargal*, Chennai, 2013, p.19.

⁹ Seeker, M., *Op.cit.*, pp.76-77.

¹⁰ Revenue Sundries 1801, pg. 447-455.

- ¹¹ *The Hindu*, 04.01.2016.
- ¹² *Museum Board*, Sivaganga.
- ¹³ Inscription on Thirupattur.
- ¹⁴ Inscription on Kalaiyarkoil
- ¹⁵ *The Hindu*. 25.July.2013.
- ¹⁶ Inscription on Thirupathur
- ¹⁷ www.indiastam.ac.in.