

Jallikattu (Part-II)

What the future portends for Tamil Nadu.

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Hearing petitions filed by Animal Welfare Society of India (AWSI), PETA and other animal rights organizations against Tamil Nadu government's ordinance allowing Jallikattu in Tamil Nadu, the Supreme Court of India on January 31, 2017 refused to stay the ordinance. However, the court expressed its displeasure over the developments in Tamil Nadu by severely criticizing the state government for its failure to control the law and order situation in the state while trying to implement the court directive on Jallikattu. The court's decision was welcomed by all sections of people in Tamil Nadu as it defused tension and prevented a renewed flare-up in Tamil Nadu. However, the final verdict in the case is yet to be delivered.

The Jallikattu is a rural bull-taming sport conducted only in five southern districts of Madurai, Theni, Thiruchirapally, Pudukottai and Dindigul in Tamil Nadu. This harvest sport is generally held in the month of January as part of the harvest festival 'Pongal'. Though this event is held only in a few villages of five southern districts of Tamil Nadu, it is quite a popular rural sport attracting a large number of villagers. The bulls participating in the game rarely get injured. But many brave men who participate in this dare-devil event get injured every year and some of them get killed also. But people of Tamil Nadu still love this sport and they are very angry over the ban on Jallikattu imposed on it by the Supreme Court in 2014, in response to the demands and objections raised by some animal rights activists. The Jallikattu, which is held only in some pockets of Tamil Nadu cannot be described as the symbol of Tamil culture as has been claimed by some of the agitators. But, this popular sport could be considered as a part of Tamil culture.

No cruelty is shown to the bulls taking part in the Jallikattu. In fact, by its association with this rural sport, the bull also becomes a part of the social life of the villagers. These bulls are treated well, fed well and looked after and sheltered well by their owners. There was no need for the Supreme Court to interfere in the use of bulls for Jallikattu and impose a ban on this social event to satisfy the whims and fancies of some misguided activists. All these activist groups, whether they are animal rights activists or human rights activists, can be considered as neo-terrorist groups as their activities only help to ignite social tension in the country. Contrary to the claims of these activists, the animals are not ill-treated by Indians. In fact, the animals have

a pride of place in our society, as can be seen from the Hindu mythological stories. It is not only the cow which is considered as holy, but there are many other animals also like the bull, elephant, monkey, eagle and snake which are considered as holy animals by Hindu society. So there is absolutely no need for any western agency or their agents to preach Indians as to how we should treat our animals. There may be some perverts and sadists who get some kind of pleasure from torturing animals. For that matter, there are also perverts who find pleasure in torturing fellow human beings as well. In such cases, the solution is to ensure that such cases are brought to the notice of law enforcement agencies for suitable action.

It is not only the people of Tamil Nadu who have become the unfortunate victims of animal rights activism. Animals are widely used for many festivals, sports and other activities in all other parts of South India as well, like the bullock cart and Kambala buffalo race in Karnataka, bullock cart race in Andhra Pradesh, elephant race in Guruvayoor, bull race in Palakkad and various temple festivals in Kerala. Despite efforts by animal rights activists and the courts to impose restrictions on use of elephants in Kerala temples, they could not succeed so far due to public resistance. Many circus companies in India have already closed down because of the restrictions on the use of animals for their shows. Similarly, the stray dog menace has become an acute problem in many of our cities and towns because of the ban on culling of stray dogs. In short, it is time we started treating these animal rights groups as terror groups as they have started terrorizing the citizens of this country in the name of rights violations. It is also necessary to investigate whether these animal rights groups like PETA which receive funds from western agencies have some ulterior motives in creating social tension in the country. It is relevant to note in this regard that hearing a petition filed by Animal Welfare Society of India (AWSI) and People for Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), justice K.S.Radhakrishnan of the Supreme Court had delivered judgment in May 2014 banning the use of bulls in Jallikattu in Tamil Nadu. The same judge K.S.Radhakrishnan, a few months after his retirement, had received a 'Man of the Year' award from PETA in 2015, which could be considered as a grave constitutional impropriety. A case against justice Radhakrishnan filed by an agriculturist for violations of constitutional provisions in this regard, is already pending in the Madurai bench of the Madras High Court. Granting international awards to win over prominent citizens like retired judges, retired bureaucrats, senior journalists, accomplished writers, etc, has been an established practice with certain western intelligence agencies to cultivate a strong lobby of pro-US activist lobby in India.

<http://genworldnews.blogspot.in/2017/01/jallikattu-traditional-tamil-hindu.html>

The unprecedented people's uprising witnessed during the recent pro-jallikattu agitation which had paralyzed public life in Tamil Nadu for a week, still remains a big mystery. It is a fact that Tamil people get very sensitive and emotional whenever an issue emerges raising the slightest

challenge to their language and culture. The success of the anti-Hindi agitation that broke out in Tamil Nadu in 1965 against the Centre's decision to make Hindi as the sole official language of India is a pointer to their deep resentment against any attempt to impose Hindi on them. The Indian National Congress which was the ruling party in Tamil Nadu during the anti-Hindi agitation was not only ousted from power in 1967 elections, but has subsequently been reduced to a marginal player in Tamil Nadu politics with no chance of ever recovering its old glory. But, Jallikattu is not such an emotional issue as the imposition of Hindi on Tamils. Moreover, there was no uprising of any kind when the Supreme Court banned this sport in May 2014, in response to a petition filed by the UPA government and some NGOs and PETA which were all controlled by certain western agencies and the church. Though the ban on Jallikattu continued in 2015 and 2016, there was no significant agitation worth the name anywhere in Tamil Nadu. Why then this pro-Jallikattu agitation this year took a sudden turn for an unprecedented uprising against the Centre and the Supreme Court? There are many reasons for this unusual turn of events as explained below.

Tamil nationalist movement in Tamil Nadu.

There is a small but strong lobby of Tamil nationalists in Tamil Nadu who always stood for a separate sovereign Tamil Nadu. This fanatic section of Tamils always enjoyed the support and patronage of certain western intelligence and church agencies as it suited their own agenda of promoting all divisive forces in India. The Tamil nationalist movement in Tamil Nadu is not a new phenomenon. The demand for a separate Tamil Nadu was first raised by the Justice Party way back in 1930s. Addressing a party meeting at Salem in October 1938, Justice Party leader Periyar E.V.Ramaswami had stated that "the best way to preserve the liberty of Tamils was to agitate for separation from rest of India and from the proposed All India Federation, just as Burma and Ceylon had chosen to stand aloof from India". Periyar was elected as President of Justice Party in December 1938. He had then declared that separation of Tamil Nadu from India would be the principle demand of his party. The Justice Party was renamed as "Dravida Kazhagam" in 1944. Periyar Ramaswami's demand for a separate Tamil Nadu had the backing of Christian missionaries as well. The concept of Dravidian identity and Aryan invasion, etc. were propagated by Christian missionaries only to alienate the Tamil masses from the Hindu fold and to promote Tamil separatist sentiments. This movement however suffered a serious set-back in 1949 when Ramaswami's close lieutenant and an influential leader C.N. Annadurai left 'Dravida Kazhagam' with a large number of his supporters and founded a new political party called 'Dravida Munnettra Kazhagam'. Periyar's insistence to press for an immediate separation of Tamil Nadu from the Indian Union was a major factor for the rift between Periyar and Annadurai. While the new party 'Dravida Munnettra Kazhagam' (DMK) soon became a major political force in Tamil Nadu, its parent body 'Dravida Kazhagam' was soon relegated to an

insignificant force in Tamil Nadu because of growing unpopularity of its founder leader Periyar. In 1963, the DMK totally dissociated with the demand for a sovereign Tamil Nadu.

Some western agencies and Christian missionaries had from the beginning supported Periyar Ramaswami's anti-Hindu activism and his demand for a sovereign Tamil Nadu, as it suited their own agenda of promoting religious conversions and a break up of India. However, the weakening of Dravida Kazhagam and the rise of moderate DMK leader Annadurai as a powerful leader of Tamil Nadu was a huge set back for the western agencies and the Church. Following the victory of DMK in the assembly elections in 1967, Annadurai was elected as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. However, Annadurai died of throat cancer on February 3, 1969. M.Karunanidhi, who succeeded Annadurai as chief minister of Tamil Nadu lacked the charisma and broad-mindedness of Annadurai and found it difficult to maintain the party unity intact. M.G.Ramachandran, the party treasurer and a popular film actor, had a larger support base than any other leader in the party, which was resented by Karunanidhi due to sheer jealousy. Karunanidhi's efforts to marginalize Ramachandran within the party resulted in serious rivalry between the two leaders which ultimately led to expulsion of Ramachandran from the DMK in 1972. A miffed M.G.Ramachandran founded a new party called the Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in the same year. The new party swept the polls in 1977 and Ramachandran became the chief minister of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil insurgency in Sri Lanka

In the early 1970s, some Tamil militant groups had emerged in the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka to fight against the discriminatory attitude of the Sri Lankan government towards Tamils and seeking a separate state for Tamils in Sri Lanka. The Tamil New Tigers (TNT) founded by Velupilly Prabhakaran was the most powerful among all such groups. Initially, all these separatist groups enjoyed the patronage of some NGOs and human rights organizations promoted and funded by certain western intelligence and church agencies. But, later with the emergence of V.Prabhakaran as the most powerful leader among such groups, they all started giving their consolidated support to Prabhakaran. In 1976, Prabhakaran disbanded the Tamil New Tigers (TNT) and founded a new outfit called the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) with the aim of fighting for a sovereign Tamil Eelam. Realizing the ineffectiveness of so many splinter groups independently fighting against a common enemy, Prabhakaran soon asked leaders of all other rebel Tamil groups to merge with his outfit so as to create a unified command under him to fight against the Sri Lankan forces to achieve their common goal. Those rebel leaders who positively responded to Prabhakaran's directive merged their groups with the LTTE, where as others who refused to accept Prabhakaran's leadership were mercilessly eliminated by Prabhakaran's men one by one, thus paving the way for Prabhakaran to emerge as the sole, unchallenged supreme leader of Tamil militant movement in Sri Lanka. Prabhakaran

had the whole-hearted support of the church and other western agencies in this process of consolidation of Tamil militant movement in Sri Lanka.

LTTE's emergence as a most dreaded terror outfit

The LTTE, soon emerged as the most deadly terror outfit in the world. In 1987, the LTTE established the Black Tigers, a unit for conducting suicide attacks. The Tigers also pioneered the use of suicide belts. Its first suicide attack was carried out against the Sri Lankan army camp at Nelliady on July 5, 1987, killing 40 Sri Lankan soldiers. Since then the LTTE is reported to have carried out about 170 suicide attacks, which is a record for any terror group in the world. The LTTE's precision and deadliness in carrying out suicide / terror attacks was much admired by most other terror groups in the world and according to experts on international terrorism, LTTE terror tactics were widely copied by Al Qaeda in its operations across the world. The Tigers used even light aircrafts in conducting some of their attacks. Former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by an LTTE suicide squad at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu, India, on May 31, 1991. The Tigers also assassinated Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa through another suicide bomb attack at Colombo on May 1, 1993. The LTTE is also notorious for using civilians for shielding their fighters and using children to fight the war. It showed utter contempt for all allegations against their use of children in the war.

Western support to LTTE

The shocking truth is that LTTE was promoted and cultivated by the western intelligence agencies as part of a larger conspiracy by the US-led western lobby aimed at the balkanization of India. The Tamil nationalists in Tamil Nadu are actually separatists whose aim is to create a greater Tamil Nadu which will comprise, besides the state of Tamil Nadu, the Tamil-dominated eastern and northern provinces of Sri Lanka. It was because of this support from certain western agencies and local NGO and human rights activists that the LTTE was able to liquidate all other Tamil rebel groups in Sri Lanka and emerge as the single most powerful movement of Tamil rebels in Sri Lanka. Again it was because of its links with western intelligence agencies, that the LTTE could build strong bases among the Tamil Diaspora in all western countries, especially in countries like the US, UK, France, Germany, Canada, Norway, Switzerland and Australia. It is significant to note that the LTTE enjoyed greater support in the western countries than in its traditional overseas bases in Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia.

Though most of the western countries had imposed a ban on LTTE, declaring it as a terrorist organization, it was found that those countries were secretly extending all possible help to LTTE to attain its goal in Sri Lanka. In the final phase of the war, when the LTTE started losing ground from January 2008, there was renewed pressure on Sri Lanka from several Western and European countries and some international NGOs to agree to a ceasefire and start a fresh

peace dialogue with the rebels which was not acceptable to the Sri Lankan authorities as they could smell an early victory in the war. With the LTTE facing further reversals, there was intensified pressure from January, 2009 onwards from several western countries and international NGOs for an immediate ceasefire allegedly to stop the mounting civilian casualties in Sri Lanka. This clearly showed the support enjoyed by the LTTE from the western agencies. However, the Sri Lankan leadership, confident of a military victory soon in the 30-year old conflict, out-rightly rejected all such appeals. Meanwhile on February 2, 2009, Sri Lankan authorities warned Western diplomats, foreign journalists, aid groups and international NGOs that they would be chased out of the country if they were found giving any kind of assistance to the Tamil Tiger rebels.

With the fall of almost all major citadels, an imminent military defeat for LTTE was certain by April 2009. Following this development, frustrated Eelam supporters of Tamil Diaspora and activists of international NGOs and human rights groups conducted protest demonstrations in all major cities in the imperialist block asking the Sri Lanka government to agree to an immediate ceasefire and to start a peace dialogue with the LTTE. Foreign ministers of UK and Canada visited Sri Lanka in April 2009 to convey to the Sri Lankan authorities about the joint appeal made by the foreign ministers of European Union urging the Sri Lankan government for an immediate ceasefire agreement with the LTTE. The UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon, sent his Chief of Staff Vijay Nambiar as a special envoy to Sri Lanka in the last week of April, 2009 to impress upon President Mahindra Rajapaksa to agree to a ceasefire so as to stop the mounting civilian casualties. But President Rajapaksa who was confident of an imminent and outright victory over the LTTE was simply not ready to relent and resisted all such pressures politely.

http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/01/world/asia/01lanka.html?_r=0

Meanwhile, sensing an imminent defeat for LTTE in the Sri Lankan civil war, various pro-LTTE groups in Tamil Nadu also started conducting protest demonstrations all across Tamil Nadu urging the Union government to put pressure on Sri Lanka to agree to an immediate ceasefire allegedly to stop the genocide of Tamil civilians, but in reality to avert a military defeat for LTTE. There were also some minor incidents of violence by supporters of pro-LTTE organizations like Periyar Dravidar Kazhagam (PDK) and MDMK in Tamil Nadu targeting the office of the English news daily 'The Hindu' in Coimbatore and the residence of Janata Party leader Subramanian Swami in Madurai, for their anti-LTTE stance. A statue of former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi was found vandalized in the northern suburb of Chennai on 24th, October, 2008. MDMK leaders Vaiko and Kannappan and a Tamil nationalist leader and movie director Seeman Sebastian were arrested by Tamil Nadu police on 23d October 2008 for threatening to launch an armed struggle against the Union government for its failure to stop the killing of innocent Tamils in Sri

Lanka. The pro-LTTE campaign in Tamil Nadu was thus dangerously drifting towards the launch of a Tamil separatist movement in Tamil Nadu as well.

End of Tamil insurgency in Sri Lanka.

In the final phase of the war with the LTTE that started from January 2008, the Sri Lankan forces continued to make impressive gains, while the LTTE position steadily deteriorated. The Sri Lankan forces captured Kilinochchi, the administrative HQs of LTTE, on January 2, 2009 and liberated the entire Jaffna peninsula by January 14. On May 16, 2009, Sri Lankan President Mahindra Rajapaksa officially claimed total victory over the Tamil Tigers. LTTE supremo Prabhakaran himself was killed in action on May 17, 2009 along with Colonel Susai, leader of Sea Tigers, and Pottu Amman, intelligence chief of LTTE. The 30-year old Tamil insurgency in Sri Lanka was thus brought to an abrupt end.

Anger in the western countries over the decimation of LTTE

The NATO countries led by the US, various western intelligence and church agencies were extremely upset and annoyed by the decimation of the LTTE in the Sri Lankan civil war. Because these countries and agencies had played a key role in aiding, cultivating and propping up Veluppillai Prabhakaran as a militant Tamil separatist leader in Sri Lanka. Leaders of these countries had tried their level best to save Prabhakaran's life by putting tremendous pressure on Sri Lankan leaders to agree to a ceasefire raising the bogey of mounting civilian casualties during the final phase of the war. However, the Sri Lankan leaders sensing an outright victory in the 30-year old civil war with LTTE, had refused to budge and rejected all such requests. Thus, the involvement of NATO countries in encouraging and abetting the LTTE in destabilizing Sri Lanka was very much evident when the leaders of these countries, instead of helping Sri Lanka to end the 30-year old insurgency, frantically tried to enforce a ceasefire to save the LTTE and its leader Prabhakaran. Even after the decimation of LTTE in the Sri Lankan civil war, the NATO countries, instead of sharing the relief and jubilation of Sri Lankan people over the killing of Prabhakaran, were trying to take punitive action against the Sri Lankan authorities using their pet tools like the UN and UNHRC and accusing the Sri Lankan government of grave human rights violations and mass massacre of Tamil civilians in the final phase of the war.

Historical background of demand for a sovereign Tamil Nadu

There had always been some sections of people in Tamil Nadu who wanted to see the establishment of an independent Tamil Nadu for the protection of their rich language and cultural traditions. However, they were in a minority and could never transform their secessionist ideas into a popular action movement, as majority of people in Tamil Nadu were against any secession from India. The demand for a separate home land for Tamils was first openly raised by Justice Party leader Periyar E.V.Ramaswami in 1938. Later after renaming his

party as 'Dravidar Kazhagam' in 1944, Periyar and his supporters continued to raise their demand for a separate Tamil Nadu. However, the split between Periyar and C.N. Annadurai in 1949 and formation of the new political outfit called 'Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)' by Annadurai considerably weakened Periyar's movement seeking a separate Tamil Nadu. In 1958, another Tamil nationalist by name S.P. Adithanar also founded a political party called 'We Tamils' seeking the formation of a separate Tamil Nadu comprising of Tamil Nadu and Tamil provinces of Sri Lanka. However, after failing to get any seat in the 1962 elections, this party lost its direction and momentum, and it ultimately merged with the DMK in 1967. The DMK, which also had originally stood for the creation of a separate Tamil Nadu, however, finally gave up this demand in 1963.

Revival of Tamil separatist movement in Tamil Nadu.

The emergence of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in the 1980s as the most powerful Tamil secessionist movement in Sri Lanka and the rise of LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran as the supreme leader of the Tamil Liberation Movement had given a big morale boost to Tamil separatist elements in Tamil Nadu. Subsequently, taking inspiration from the LTTE, some Tamil separatist organizations had come up in Tamil Nadu also. Prominent among them include the Tamil Nationalist Movement founded by P. Nedumaran in 1979, Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchy founded by Thol Thirumavalavan in 1988, Marumalachi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam founded by Gopala Swami@ Vaiko in 1993 and Periyar Dravidar Kazhagam founded by Kolathur Mani in 1996. Leaders of these organizations regularly used to go to Sri Lanka to meet LTTE leader Prabhakaran to discuss and plan about their future programmes and activities. These organizations were in the forefront in organizing protest demonstrations in Tamil Nadu during the final phase of the civil war in Sri Lanka demanding urgent intervention by the Centre to enforce an immediate ceasefire to stop the genocide of Tamils in Sri Lanka, but in reality to save the LTTE from total decimation.

After the military defeat of LTTE and the killing of LTTE leader V. Prabhakaran in May, 2009, there was a lot of tension and commotion in Tamil Nadu. Their anger and frustration was further exacerbated by the western media which had reported in detail about the exaggerated versions of brutalities committed by Sri Lankan forces on innocent Tamil civilians during the final phase of the war in Sri Lanka. The Channel-4 of BBC had done maximum damage to Indian interests by showing a series of serials, bulletins and documentaries about the brutalities of Sri Lankan forces on innocent Tamil civilians in Sri Lanka, deliberately aimed to create tension and violence and to stir up separatist sentiments among the people of Tamil Nadu. Provoked by such reports, angry pro-LTTE supporters took out protest marches all across Tamil Nadu raising slogans against the state and Union government for their failure to stop the killing of Tamil civilians in Sri Lanka. There were also some minor incidents of violence in some places in the

state, like stone pelting, attempt to derail trains, burning of national flags and effigies of prime minister Manmohan Singh and Congress president Sonia Gandhi and vandalizing of statues of Congress leaders like Rajiv Gandhi. The aim of the western intelligence and church agencies was to provoke the hurt sentiments of the Tamils in Tamil Nadu to a higher level capable enough of motivating them to start a liberation war in Tamil Nadu itself demanding a greater Tamil Nadu. Coinciding with the first death anniversary of LTTE leader Prabhakaran, a new political party called 'Nam Thamilar Katchy' (We Tamils Party) was launched by Sebastian Seeman, a film director and pro-LTTE leader, at a mammoth rally held on November 18, 2010 at Madurai. Sebastian Seeman, at that point of time appeared to be fast emerging as a Tamil separatist leader of Tamil Nadu. Meanwhile, the Channel -4 of the BBC continued to telecast gruesome pictures of brutalities committed by Sri Lankan soldiers on Tamil civilians at regular intervals aimed to keep the tempo of the anger and anguish of the people in Tamil Nadu over the killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka high. Repeated telecast showing bullet-ridden body of LTTE leader Prabhakaran's son Balachandran, who was allegedly shot dead by Sri Lankan forces while under their custody in a bunker, had initially created a lot of commotion and tension among the people in Tamil Nadu. But, normalcy was restored soon.

Global Tamil Forum

A new Tamil separatist movement called Global Tamil Forum (GTF) was formally founded at a meeting held at the House of Commons in London on February 24, 2010, with the main objective of seeking a separate state for Tamils in Sri Lanka. The concept of GTF was launched at a meeting of overseas Tamil activists in Paris in August, 2009, with the main objective of establishing a sovereign state for Tamils in Sri Lanka.

The GTF was formed by the merger of 15 LTTE-controlled overseas outfits, such as British Tamil Forum and US Tamil Political Action Council, etc, drawn from 15 countries to revive the fight for a sovereign Tamil Eelam. The then British foreign secretary David Miliband inaugurated the Global Tamil Forum meet and delivered the keynote address. The fact that the inaugural meeting of a militant Tamil separatist outfit like GTF was allowed to be held within the British Parliamentary Complex and that it was addressed by the British foreign secretary clearly showed that the British government not only approved the political agenda of the GTF, but it was unashamedly giving open support to the Tamil separatist movement in Sri Lanka. The imperialist forces wanted to resurrect the defunct LTTE with all possible help from their side to further their political and strategic objectives in Sri Lanka and India.

Fr.S.J. Emmanuel, President of GTF, was formerly the Vicar General of the catholic Diocese of Jaffna. Fr. Emmanuel, in a controversial interview given earlier to British national newspaper

'the Independent' had compared LTTE leader Prabhakaran to Jesus Christ. In his writings and speeches he had always justified the most brutal ways and style of LTTE terrorism. The activities of Fr. Emmanuel and another church leader Gasparaj in Tamil Nadu expose the role of church in promoting Tamil separatism in Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu.

<http://www.infolanka.com/org/diary/2.html>).

After the decimation of the LTTE in Sri Lanka, frantic efforts were made by the US and its NATO allies to build up a new militant Tamil separatist movement in Sri Lanka as a replacement for the LTTE. The founding of Global Tamil Forum in London with the government patronage was one such attempt to revive the separatist movement in Sri Lanka. However it failed miserably to take root in Sri Lanka, and remained mostly as an overseas movement. Because, the Sri Lankan Tamils who had suffered maximum from the 30-year long spell of insurgency and violence, were mostly happy about the end of the civil war and restoration of peace, and they did not want any kind of revival of that dark and violent era.

Some militant Tamil nationalist organizations had also come up in Tamil Nadu with the help of some western agencies and the church since late 1970s, proclaiming support for the Tamil Eelam demand of LTTE. After the military defeat of the LTTE and the killing of its leader V.Prabhakaran, influenced and provoked by the relentless propaganda unleashed by western agencies like BBC Channel-4 and Amnesty International about the brutal killing of innocent Tamil civilians in Sri Lankan civil war, the Tamil separatist organizations like Viduthalai Chiruthigal Katchi, MDMK and Periyar Dravidar Kazhakam in Tamil Nadu, had become very aggressive and had resorted to violent demonstrations against the Centre's inability and indifference to stop the killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka. There were also some fears about the possibility of a separatist movement gaining ground in Tamil Nadu as well, as has been planned and cherished by certain western intelligence agencies. However, after the initial shock and minor incidents of violence over the killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka, the situation in Tamil Nadu slowly started cooling down with normalcy soon returning to the state.

Two charismatic AIADMK leaders, first M.G.Ramachandran and later his successor Jayalalitha, who had tremendous influence over the people of Tamil Nadu, had contributed a lot in preventing the Tamils in the state from getting influenced by the manipulative maneuvers of the western agencies to stir up separatist sentiments among them. M.G.Ramachandran could not have been a Tamil chauvinist and separatist, as he was originally born in Sri Lanka to Keralite parents. Jayalalitha, who was a Mysore-born Brahmin girl, also could not have been a Tamil fanatic. Thus, these two moderate Tamil leaders never gave any room to the Tamil separatists to grow and expand their base in Tamil Nadu. After the death of M.G.Ramachandran in 1987, his successor Jayalalitha also became equally popular and powerful and thus remained as the biggest hurdle against the nefarious designs of the western lobby. Under the

circumstances, the sudden deterioration in Jayalalitha's health condition and her mysterious death in December, 2016 gives scope for suspicion of foul play in her death.

Uprising of Tamils over ban on Jallikattu in Tamil Nadu

The involvement of some western and church agencies in stirring up Tamil separatist sentiments was quite apparent during the pro-Jallikattu agitation in Tamil Nadu in January, 2017. The bull-taming rural sport called Jallikattu is held as a part of 'Pongal' festival only in very few villages in southern Tamil Nadu. It is true that the Supreme Court order imposing a ban on 'Jallikattu' was resented by most people in Tamil Nadu. But the unprecedented public uprising against the ban on Jallikattu witnessed across the state in January, 2017, especially at the Marina venue in Chennai, was far excess in proportion to the people's disapproval and resentment against the Supreme Court order on Jallikattu. The following points noted during the pro-Jallikattu agitation indicate a conspiracy and the involvement of some invisible forces behind this Marina beach drama.

- 1) No political party or leader was openly associated with the movement
- 2) There were large cut-outs of Islamic terrorist leader Osama-bin Laden and LTTE leader Veluppilli Prabhakaran at the Marina beach venue of agitation in Chennai.
- 3) There were many anti-Modi banners at the venue, although BJP and Modi supported the Jallikattu.
- 4) A large number of Muslim fundamentalists and Christian activists were among the agitators camping at Marina beach, though the Jallikattu is a rural sport associated with the Hindu festival 'Pongal'.
- 5) Anti-Modi slogans were raised by the agitators for the alleged injustice done to Tamil Nadu over Cauveri dispute and Katchativu issues.
- 6) Christian leader and anti-nuclear activist S.P.Udaya Kumar and pro-LTTE leader P.Nedumaran were among the organizers of the Marina gathering.
- 7) Even after an ordinance allowing the Jallikattu was issued by the state government, some sections of the agitators were not ready to call off their agitation.

Future appears bleak for Tamil Nadu

Jayalalitha's untimely death does not appear to be due to any natural cause or accident. There are some genuine grounds to believe that it was a planned murder engineered by some western agencies with the help of Tamil Nationalists like P.Nedumaran and greedy and revengeful mafia elements like Sasikala's husband M.Natarajan and other relatives. Though it is difficult to prove the suspected foul play in the death of Jayalalitha, it is significant to note that P.Nedumaran had become very close to M.Natarajan since 2010. With the demise (or rather removal) of Jayalalitha, the Tamil separatist organizations like Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi

(VCK), MDMK, Nam Tamilar (We Tamils) and Dravidar Viduthalai Kazhagam (DVK) are now set to grow in strength and become more aggressive in pursuing their cherished goal of attaining a sovereign Greater Tamil Nadu by raking up certain issues of injustice and discrimination which have been agitating the minds of people of Tamil Nadu for some time and using the same to stir up separatist sentiments among them. The recent agitation against the ban on Jallikattu was a test case carried out by the west-sponsored anti-national lobby to test their capacity to launch mass movement against Centre's injustice and discrimination against the people of Tamil Nadu. The agitation was a huge success only because there was no Jayalalitha to curb it. The ban on Jallikattu came in 2014. The ban remained in force in 2015 and 2016. But there was no strong protest from the people then to challenge the Supreme Court order, as was witnessed during the month of January 2017. Because, nobody could have organized such a massive protest programme in defiance of the overwhelming dominance of Jayalalitha. Thus, there is a link between the death of Jayalalitha and the unprecedented uprising against the ban on Jallikattu.

The Marina beach gathering was organized mainly by Tamil separatists P.Nedumaran and Christian militants led by anti-nuclear activist S.P.Udayakumar. Majority of those who attended the Marina gathering were genuine supporters of Jallikattu. It is the Tamil separatists, Christian activists and other anti-national elements like jihadi militants and Maoists who raised anti-India and anti-Modi slogans at the Marina venue, and thus tried to hijack the pro-Jallikattu movement as an anti-Modi event at Marina. Again it is the same section of anti-national elements who insisted on continuing with the agitation even after an ordinance allowing the Jallikattu was issued by the state government on January 21, 2017. Finally, the police had to resort to a lathi-charge to disperse the crowd. Encouraged by the success of the Jallikattu agitation, the Tamil separatists and other organizers of the Marina gathering decided to hold another mega gathering at Marina beach on January 29 admittedly to give shape to a new political outfit to protect and fight for the rights and demands of the people of Tamil Nadu. Invitation to people to come and attend the January-29 meeting was sent through a Face Book communication. Their idea was to maintain the tempo of the rebellious mood of the people caused by the ban on Jallikattu and channelize it to form a militant Tamil nationalist party to take up and fight for similar issues in future. However the Tamil Nadu government saw through their game plan and promptly banned any such gathering on that day by declaring Section 144 of CrPC at Marina and nearby areas in Chennai, forcing the organizers to cancel the meeting. M.G.Devasahayam, one of the advisors of the Tamil nationalists, briefing the newsmen on January 29 had described the youngsters who wanted to float a new political outfit at their second gathering at Marina beach as highly committed Tamil nationalists who will go to any extent to protect their Tamil pride and identity. Asserting that Jallikattu was only one of the issues on their agenda, he pointed out that there are many other issues agitating the minds of people in Tami Nadu and added that they are certain to continue with their fight until all their grievances are resolved and their pride and self respect restored. M.G.Devasahayam is a retired

IAS officer who has now become an anti-nuclear activist opposing all nuclear power plants in India. There is a very strong lobby of anti-national VIPs in India who have no qualms about betraying our national interests and promoting the sinister designs of some western intelligence agencies in India. M.G.Devasahayam is a prominent member of this lobby. Some of the other prominent members of this anti-national lobby include Admiral (Rtd) L.Ramdas, social activist Medha Patkar, Historian Ramachandra Guha, so-called spiritual leader Swami Agnivesh, Delhi University professor G.N.Saibaba, Retired Supreme Court judge P.B.Sawant, writer Arundhati Roy, retired IAS officer and former member of Sonia-led NAC Aruna Roy and retired Delhi high court judge Rajinder Sachar. Devasahayam had played a prominent role in the agitation against Kudankulam nuclear power plant in Tamil Nadu which was covertly backed by western intelligence and church agencies.

M.G.Devasahayam along with former navy chief L.Ramdas and three others had filed a PIL in the Supreme Court in April 2012, challenging the appointment of General Bikram Singh as the new Army chief, which was rejected by the Supreme Court. A review petition filed by them in May 2012 against the appointment of Bikram Singh as army chief was also dismissed by the Supreme Court. M.G.Devasahayam's association with Tamil nationalist movement is further proof about the involvement of western intelligence agencies in organizing the Jallikattu uprising in Tamil Nadu.

The greatest satisfaction for the Tamil nationalists from the week-long pro-Jallikattu agitation is that they have been able to leave a tiny spark of urge for separation from India in the minds of at least some sections of people in Tamil Nadu as a solution to all their problems and grievances and to protect their pride and identity. To ignite this fire further and to keep up the momentum of that urge for separation, they are likely to take up similar issues agitating the minds of people and fight for a solution through a mass movement. Two such issues that the Tamils may take up in the immediate future are the Cauvery water dispute with Karnataka and the demand for return of Katchativu island to Tamil Nadu. Despite a favourable verdict from the Supreme Court, the Union government was unable to force the Karnataka government to comply with the Supreme Court order and release the quantum of water sanctioned for release to Tamil Nadu. Similarly, there is growing resentment in the minds of people of Tamil Nadu over the unilateral decision of the Congress government led by Indira Gandhi to cede the Katchativu island to Sri Lanka in 1984, without even consulting Tamil Nadu government or ensuring the fishing rights of Indian fishermen in the area. The arrest and harassment of Indian fishermen and capture of their boats by Sri Lankan forces has become a routine occurrence in the area and the situation is becoming more and more tense with each passing day. The possibility of Tamil separatists using some of their fishermen as agents to provoke tension and confrontation with Sri Lankan forces also cannot be ruled out, in order to promote insurgency in Tamil Nadu. The Union government has to find an amicable solution to both these problems before the

situation gets out of hand and leads to violence and mayhem. The efforts of some misguided BJP leaders to indirectly promote Hindi in the South by declaring a war against English is also likely to be met with stiff resistance from people of Tamil Nadu. It is time for India to correctly identify its main enemy.

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