M. Singaravelar (Sinthanai Sirpi) – First May Day in India (1923), Labour Kisan Party, Kanpur Communist Conference, Self-Respect Movement & Labour Rights | TNPSC Notes

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M. Singaravelar (Malayapuram Singaravelu, 1860–1946) was a lawyer, freedom fighter, rationalist writer and labour leader from Madras who organised the **first May Day (Labour Day) celebration in India on 1 May 1923** at Madras. On the same day he founded the **Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan** and the **red flag** was used for the first time in India. He presided over the **first Communist Conference in India at Kanpur (December 1925)**, worked with **Periyar** in the **Self-Respect Movement**, and is honoured as **Sinthanai Sirpi** (sculptor of thought) and **the first communist of South India**.

தமிழில் படிக்க

These notes are written for TNPSC Group 1, 2/2A and 4 aspirants and are meant to be complete on their own. Singaravelar is a core topic in **History, Culture, Heritage and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu** (labour movement, Self-Respect Movement, rationalism, Erode Plan). His role in the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Gaya Congress and the early communist movement comes under **History, Culture of India and Indian National Movement**; his demands for labour welfare link to **Development Administration in Tamil Nadu**; and his title 'Sinthanai Sirpi' and his Tamil journals are asked in **General Tamil**. Read each section, then use the tables, the quick revision table and the key points at the end.

Singaravelar at a Glance

Item	Fact
Full name	Malayapuram Singaravelu (M. Singaravelu); popularly M. Singaravelar
Born	18 February 1860, Madras (Chennai)
Parents	Venkatachalam and Valliammai; he was their third son
Family background	A well-to-do family of the fishing community of Madras
Education	Hindu High School, Triplicane; Madras Christian College; Presidency College, Madras; law degree from Madras Law College
Profession	Lawyer at the Madras High Court from 1907; gave up practice during the Non-Cooperation Movement (1921)
Famous for	First May Day in India – Madras, 1 May 1923; founder of the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan
Journals	Labour Kisan Gazette (English, fortnightly); Thozhilalan (Tamil weekly); Pudhu Ulagam; wrote in Periyar's Kudi Arasu
Communist movement	Accused in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (1924); presided over the first Communist Conference, Kanpur, December 1925
Strike leadership	South Indian Railway strike, 1928 – sentenced to ten years; released in 1930
With Periyar	Self-Respect Movement; Erode Plan, December 1932
Titles	Sinthanai Sirpi; the first communist of South India
Died	11 February 1946, Madras, aged 85

Early Life, Family and Education

- **Born:** 18 February 1860 in Madras, in the then Madras Presidency.
- **Parents: Venkatachalam** and **Valliammai**. He was their third son.
- **Community:** his family belonged to the **fishing community** of the Madras coast and was well-to-do.
- **Schooling: Hindu High School, Triplicane**.
- **College:** he studied at **Madras Christian College** and took his degree from **Presidency College, Madras** (University of Madras).
- **Law:** he studied at **Madras Law College** and began practising at the **Madras High Court in 1907**, when he was already in his late forties. His practice was successful and he owned property in Madras.

Buddhism and Rationalism

- From his younger days Singaravelar rejected the caste system and superstition.
- He was drawn to **Buddhism** as a rational religion opposed to caste, and became a member of the **Maha Bodhi Society** in Madras.
- This rationalist outlook later brought him close to **Periyar E. V. Ramasamy** and the Self-Respect Movement.

Entry into the National Movement (1918–1922)

- **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22):** he followed Gandhi's call. In **1921** he gave up his legal practice and **burnt his lawyer's gown** at a public meeting as a mark of non-cooperation.
- **Prince of Wales's visit (January 1922):** he helped organise the hartal (shutdown) in Madras against the visit. Gandhi criticised the Madras hartal in Young India.
- **Workers and the Congress:** he wanted workers and peasants to take part in the freedom struggle and argued that swaraj must include economic freedom for them. In **1922**, at the **Gaya session of the Congress**, he pressed for labour organisations to be brought into the national movement.
- After the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1922), he turned more and more to organising workers and to socialist ideas.

Note: the **Madras Labour Union** (1918), described as one of the first organised trade unions in India, was formed at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills with **B. P. Wadia** as its first president; Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaranar was also a leading figure of the early Madras labour movement. Singaravelar was active in this early labour movement, and some accounts credit him with a role in forming the union – but in exams the first president of the Madras Labour Union is **B. P. Wadia**.

The First May Day in India – Madras, 1 May 1923

Background: 1 May is observed as International Workers' Day in memory of the struggle for the eight-hour working day. The **Haymarket Affair** took place in **Chicago in 1886**, and in **1889** the **Second International** set apart 1 May as a day of the workers. India's first May Day was organised by Singaravelar in Madras in 1923.

Point	Fact
Date	1 May 1923
Place	Madras (Chennai) – the first May Day celebration in India
Venues	Two meetings on the Madras beach – on the beach opposite the Madras High Court and on Triplicane beach (Marina)
Organiser	M. Singaravelar, under the banner of the new Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan
Flag	The red flag was used for the first time in India
Party	The Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan was announced the same day
Other speakers	Subramania Siva was among those who took part
Demand	1 May should be a holiday for workers
Report	The Hindu reported the meeting in its edition of 2 May 1923

Exam tip: **first May Day in India = 1923, Madras, Singaravelar**. Do not confuse it with the founding of the Communist Party at Kanpur (1925) or the Madras Labour Union (1918).

Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan (1923–1925)

- **Founded:** 1 May 1923, Madras, by Singaravelar – a party of **workers (labour) and peasants (kisan)**.
- **Approach:** it was to work by **peaceful (non-violent) means**. Singaravelar criticised the Congress leadership for neglecting the economic needs of workers and farmers.

- **Journals:** the English fortnightly **Labour Kisan Gazette** and the Tamil weekly **Thozhilalan** ('The Worker'), which reported working-class movements in India and abroad.
- **End:** the party was **dissolved in December 1925**; Singaravelar announced its merger with the communist movement at the **Kanpur conference**.

The programme announced by Singaravelar placed the following demands:

For	Main demands
Workers	Eight-hour working day; right to form trade unions; right to strike as the last resort; minimum wages; housing with basic amenities; medical aid and insurance; provident fund; leave with wages; maternity leave
Farmers	Free water for agriculture; abolition of the zamindari system
People	Right to vote for all; the right of the poor, workers and farmers to contest elections

Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (1924) and the Kanpur Communist Conference (1925)

Event	Facts
Kanpur (Cawnpore) Bolshevik Conspiracy Case, 1924	The British charged early communists with conspiring against the Crown (charges framed in March 1924). Accused included M. N. Roy, S. A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmad, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta and Singaravelar. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmad and Shaukat Usmani were sentenced to four years. Singaravelar, then about 64 and seriously ill, was not tried with them and was released because of his illness.
First Communist Conference, Kanpur, December 1925	Singaravelar presided over the conference. It resolved to form the Communist Party of India. The Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan merged into the communist movement at this conference.

Exam tip: **Kanpur 1924** = conspiracy case (he was an accused); **Kanpur 1925** = Communist Conference (he presided).

Civic Work in the Madras Corporation

Singaravelar was elected a member (councillor) of the **Madras Corporation**. He gave priority to public health and education in the city, especially for poor localities affected by disease.

South Indian Railway Strike (1928)

- In **July 1928** the workers of the **South Indian Railway** went on strike; Singaravelar was one of its leaders.
- After the strike, he was arrested, tried in the strike conspiracy case and **sentenced to ten years' imprisonment**.
- The sentence was **reduced on appeal**, and he was **released in 1930**.

With Periyar: Self-Respect Movement and the Erode Plan (1932)

- Singaravelar supported **Periyar E. V. Ramasamy** when Periyar left the Congress, and the two worked together for social reform.

- He wrote many articles in Periyar's Tamil weekly **Kudi Arasu** on rationalism, science, socialism, caste and superstition.
- He believed the Self-Respect Movement and the socialist movement should work together.
- **Erode Plan (December 1932):** at a meeting held in **Erode** in December 1932, a socialist (Samadharma) programme known as the **Erode Plan** was drawn up; Singaravelar helped frame its policies.
- By the mid-1930s the two leaders' paths diverged, as Periyar chose not to confront the British government, while Singaravelar continued with the socialist movement.

Writer, Rationalist and Journalist

Singaravelar wrote in clear and simple Tamil so that ordinary readers could understand science, reason and economics. He attacked caste, superstition and blind belief, and explained socialist ideas in terms of Indian conditions. Because he brought scientific and rational thinking into Tamil public life, he is honoured as **Sinthanai Sirpi**.

Journal	Language / type	Link with Singaravelar
Labour Kisan Gazette	English, fortnightly	Started by him as the organ of the Labour Kisan Party
Thozhilalan ('The Worker'; also spelt Thozhilalar)	Tamil weekly	Started by him for workers
Pudhu Ulagam ('New World')	Tamil journal	His later journal on socialist and scientific ideas
Kudi Arasu	Tamil weekly of Periyar	He was a regular contributor

Later Years and Death

- In his last years he withdrew from active politics because of age and health, but continued to write on his causes until the end.
- **Death: 11 February 1946**, at **Madras**, aged 85.

Titles of Singaravelar

Title	Meaning / reason
Sinthanai Sirpi	'Sculptor of thought' – for his rationalist and scientific writing in Tamil
First communist of South India	Among the earliest leaders to spread communist ideas in South India; presided over the Kanpur Communist Conference (1925)
Pioneer of May Day in India	Organised India's first May Day, Madras, 1 May 1923

Honours and Memorials

Memorial / honour	Details
Postage stamp	India Post issued a commemorative stamp on M. Singaravelar on 2 March 2006 (Rs 5)
M. Singaravelar Maligai	The Chennai Collectorate building, Rajaji Salai, Chennai, is named after him
May Day Park	Napier Park in Chennai was renamed May Day Park
Triumph of Labour statue (Uzhaippalar Silai)	Sculpted by D. P. Roy Chowdhury and installed on the Marina on 25 January 1959; it stands near the place associated with the 1923 May Day meeting
Birth anniversary	18 February – political leaders pay tribute to him on this day

Writing Mains Answers on Singaravelar (Group 1 / Group 2)

Descriptive papers can ask about Singaravelar under the labour movement, the Self-Respect Movement or social reformers of Tamil Nadu. Build your answer around these points and support each with a fact from the notes above.

Singaravelar's contribution to the labour movement in Tamil Nadu (about 150–250 words)

- **Introduction:** lawyer turned labour leader (1860–1946); the first communist of South India; Sinthanai Sirpi.
- **Linking labour with freedom:** argued that swaraj must mean economic freedom for workers and peasants; raised this at the Gaya Congress (1922).
- **May Day 1923:** organised the first May Day in India at Madras; red flag used for the first time; demand for a May Day holiday.
- **Organisation:** founded the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan; journals Labour Kisan Gazette and Thozhilalan.
- **Programme:** eight-hour day, minimum wages, union rights, housing, provident fund, maternity leave, abolition of zamindari.
- **Struggles:** South Indian Railway strike (1928) – ten-year sentence, released in 1930.
- **Legacy:** demands such as the eight-hour day, provident fund and maternity leave are part of labour law today; May Day Park, the Triumph of Labour statue and the 2006 stamp keep his memory alive.

Singaravelar and the Self-Respect Movement (about 150 words)

- **Common ground:** rationalism, opposition to caste and superstition.
- **Writing:** regular articles in Kudi Arasu explaining science and socialism in simple Tamil.
- **Erode Plan (December 1932):** helped frame the socialist (Samadharma) programme drawn up at Erode.
- **Evaluation:** brought economic questions into a social-reform movement; the partnership weakened by the mid-1930s, but it shaped later Tamil political thought.

Singaravelar and the early communist movement in India (about 100 words)

- 1923: Labour Kisan Party – one of the early parties of workers and peasants.
- 1924: accused in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case; released because of illness.
- December 1925: presided over the first Communist Conference at Kanpur; the Labour Kisan Party merged into the communist movement.
- Advocated socialism through peaceful means suited to Indian conditions.

Practice: Match the Following

Item	Match
1 May 1923	First May Day in India, Madras
Labour Kisan Gazette	English fortnightly started by Singaravelar
Thozhilalan	Tamil weekly started by Singaravelar
Kudi Arasu	Periyar's weekly to which he contributed
Kanpur, December 1925	First Communist Conference – presided by Singaravelar
Kanpur, 1924	Bolshevik Conspiracy Case
1928	South Indian Railway strike
Erode, December 1932	Erode Plan with Periyar
2 March 2006	Commemorative postage stamp
M. Singaravelar Maligai	Chennai Collectorate building
B. P. Wadia	First president of the Madras Labour Union (1918)
D. P. Roy Chowdhury	Sculptor of the Triumph of Labour statue, Marina

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- **Year of the first May Day:** 1923 – not 1925 (Kanpur conference) and not 1918 (Madras Labour Union).
- **Place:** the first May Day in India was in **Madras**, not Bombay or Calcutta.
- **Two Kanpur events:** 1924 – conspiracy case (accused, released due to illness); December 1925 – Communist Conference (presided).
- **Madras Labour Union (1918):** first president B. P. Wadia – not Singaravelar.
- **Journals:** Labour Kisan Gazette is English; Thozhilalan is Tamil. Kudi Arasu was Periyar's journal – Singaravelar only wrote for it.
- **Two February dates:** born 18 February 1860; died 11 February 1946.
- **Sinthanai Sirpi** is Singaravelar's title – do not confuse it with Periyar's or Thiru. Vi. Ka.'s titles.
- **Stamp year:** 2006 (2 March).

Quick Revision Table

Year / date	Event
1860 (18 Feb)	Born in Madras; parents Venkatachalam and Valliammai
1907	Begins legal practice at the Madras High Court
1918	Madras Labour Union formed (first president B. P. Wadia); early Madras labour movement
1921	Gives up legal practice; burns his lawyer's gown (Non-Cooperation)
1922 (Jan)	Hartal in Madras against the Prince of Wales's visit
1922 (Dec)	Gaya Congress – presses for workers' organisations in the national movement
1923 (1 May)	First May Day in India at Madras; Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan founded; red flag used
1923	Labour Kisan Gazette (English) and Thozhilalan (Tamil) started
1924	Accused in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case; released because of illness
1925 (Dec)	Presides over the first Communist Conference, Kanpur; Labour Kisan Party dissolved and merged
1928 (July)	South Indian Railway strike; later sentenced to ten years
1930	Released after the sentence was reduced
1932 (Dec)	Erode Plan with Periyar at Erode
1946 (11 Feb)	Dies in Madras, aged 85
1959 (25 Jan)	Triumph of Labour statue installed on the Marina
2006 (2 Mar)	Commemorative postage stamp issued

TNPSC Key Points (PYQ-style facts)

- Full name: Malayapuram Singaravelu; born 18 February 1860, Madras; died 11 February 1946, Madras.
- Parents: Venkatachalam and Valliammai; family from the fishing community of Madras.
- Studied at Hindu High School (Triplicane), Madras Christian College, Presidency College and Madras Law College; lawyer from 1907.
- Member of the Maha Bodhi Society; drawn to Buddhism as a rational, anti-caste faith.
- Burnt his lawyer's gown in 1921 during the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Organised the Madras hartal against the Prince of Wales's visit (January 1922).
- Raised workers' and peasants' welfare at the Gaya Congress (1922).
- First May Day in India: 1 May 1923, Madras – red flag used for the first time in India.
- Founded the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan on 1 May 1923.
- Journals: Labour Kisan Gazette (English fortnightly), Thozhilalan (Tamil weekly), Pudhu Ulagam.

- Accused in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (1924); released due to illness.
- Presided over the first Communist Conference in India, Kanpur, December 1925.
- Member of the Madras Corporation; worked for public health and education.
- Led the South Indian Railway strike (1928); sentenced to ten years; released in 1930.
- Wrote in Periyar's Kudi Arasu; Erode Plan with Periyar, December 1932.
- Titles: Sinthanai Sirpi; the first communist of South India.
- Memorials: stamp (2 March 2006); M. Singaravelar Maligai (Chennai Collectorate); May Day Park (former Napier Park); Triumph of Labour statue (1959).

Frequently Asked Questions

Why is Singaravelar remembered on May Day?

On 1 May 1923 Singaravelar organised the first May Day (Labour Day) celebration in India, at Madras. Meetings were held on the Madras beach – on the beach opposite the Madras High Court and on Triplicane beach. On the same day he launched the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan, and the red flag was used for the first time in India. The meeting also asked that 1 May be made a holiday for workers.

What was the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan?

It was a party of workers and peasants founded by Singaravelar in Madras on 1 May 1923. It stood for peaceful means and asked for an eight-hour working day, minimum wages, the right to form unions, housing and other welfare measures for workers, and relief for farmers. It published the English Labour Kisan Gazette and the Tamil weekly Thozhilalan. The party was dissolved in December 1925 and merged into the communist movement at the Kanpur conference.

What was Singaravelar's role in the Kanpur conference of 1925?

Singaravelar presided over the first Communist Conference in India, held at Kanpur (Cawnpore) in December 1925. The conference resolved to form the Communist Party of India. A year earlier, in 1924, he had been named an accused in the Kanpur (Cawnpore) Bolshevik Conspiracy Case, but because of his age and illness he was not tried with the others.

Why is Singaravelar called 'Sinthanai Sirpi' and 'the first communist of South India'?

'Sinthanai Sirpi' means 'sculptor of thought'. The title honours his rationalist and scientific writing in Tamil, through which he attacked superstition and caste and explained modern ideas to ordinary readers. He is called the first communist of South India because he was among the earliest leaders to spread socialist and communist ideas in the region, founded a workers' and peasants' party in 1923 and presided over the Kanpur Communist Conference of 1925.

How is Singaravelar remembered in Tamil Nadu today?

India Post issued a commemorative stamp on him on 2 March 2006. The Chennai Collectorate building on Rajaji Salai is named M. Singaravelar Maligai. Napier Park in Chennai was renamed May Day Park, and the Triumph of Labour statue on the Marina (installed on 25 January 1959) stands near the place associated with the 1923 May Day meeting. On his birth anniversary, 18 February, leaders pay tribute to him.

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Practice questions

1. In which year was M. Singaravelar born?

A. 1850
B. 1860
C. 1869
D. 1879

2. When and where was the first May Day celebrated in India?

A. 1 May 1918, Bombay
B. 1 May 1920, Calcutta
C. 1 May 1923, Madras
D. 1 May 1925, Kanpur

3. Which party did Singaravelar launch on 1 May 1923?

A. Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan
B. Swaraj Party
C. Congress Socialist Party
D. Justice Party

4. Which statement about the 1923 May Day in Madras is correct?

A. The tricolour was hoisted for the first time
B. The red flag was used for the first time in India
C. Gandhi presided over it
D. It was held at Kanpur

5. Which was the English journal of the Labour Kisan Party?

A. Young India
B. The Revolt
C. Justice
D. Labour Kisan Gazette

6. Which Tamil weekly was started by Singaravelar?

A. Navasakthi
B. Kudi Arasu
C. Thozhilalan
D. Swadesamitran

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7. Who is honoured with the title 'Sinthanai Sirpi'?

A. M. Singaravelar
B. Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaranar
C. P. Jeevanandham
D. Iyothee Thass

8. Who presided over the first Communist Conference in India held at Kanpur in December 1925?

A. M. N. Roy
B. S. A. Dange
C. M. Singaravelar
D. Muzaffar Ahmad

9. Which statement about Singaravelar and the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (1924) is correct?

A. He was sentenced to four years
B. He turned approver
C. He was named an accused but released because of illness
D. He was the judge in the case

10. Who among the following was NOT sentenced to four years in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (1924)?

A. S. A. Dange
B. Muzaffar Ahmad
C. Shaukat Usmani
D. M. Singaravelar

11. Which strike of 1928 was led by Singaravelar, for which he was later sentenced?

A. Buckingham and Carnatic Mills strike
B. South Indian Railway strike
C. Bombay textile strike
D. Madras Tramways strike

12. What sentence was first passed on Singaravelar after the South Indian Railway strike?

A. Six months
B. Two years
C. Ten years
D. Life imprisonment

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13. Which Tamil Nadu leader burnt his lawyer's gown in 1921 during the Non-Cooperation Movement?

A. C. Rajagopalachari
B. S. Satyamurti
C. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai
D. M. Singaravelar

14. The hartal of January 1922 in Madras, organised with Singaravelar's help, was against the visit of:

A. The Simon Commission
B. The Cripps Mission
C. The Prince of Wales
D. Viceroy Irwin

15. Singaravelar was a member of which Buddhist organisation in Madras?

A. Brahmo Samaj
B. Sanmarga Sangam
C. Theosophical Society
D. Maha Bodhi Society

16. In which year did Singaravelar begin practising law at the Madras High Court?

A. 1897
B. 1907
C. 1917
D. 1921

17. When did Singaravelar die?

A. 18 February 1946
B. 11 February 1946
C. 1 May 1946
D. 11 February 1948

18. In which year did India Post issue a commemorative stamp on M. Singaravelar?

A. 1996
B. 2000
C. 2006
D. 2023

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19. Which building in Chennai is named M. Singaravelar Maligai?

A. The Secretariat

B. The Corporation building (Ripon Building)

C. The Madras High Court

D. The Chennai Collectorate

20. Which park in Chennai was renamed May Day Park?

A. People's Park

B. Natesan Park

C. Napier Park

D. Panagal Park

21. Which statement about the Triumph of Labour statue on the Marina is correct?

A. It was sculpted by D. P. Roy Chowdhury and installed in 1959

B. Singaravelar installed it in 1923

C. It commemorates the South Indian Railway strike

D. It stands in Kanpur

22. Match: (a) Labour Kisan Gazette (b) Thozhilalan (c) Kudi Arasu (d) Young India — (1) Periyar's Tamil weekly (2) Singaravelar's English fortnightly (3) Gandhi's journal (4) Singaravelar's Tamil weekly

A. a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3

B. a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1

C. a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D. a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

23. Who was the first president of the Madras Labour Union formed in 1918?

A. M. Singaravelar

B. N. M. Joshi

C. B. P. Wadia

D. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai

24. Which statements about the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan are correct? (1) It stood for peaceful (non-violent) means (2) It demanded an eight-hour working day (3) It advocated armed revolution

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

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25. In which year was the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan dissolved and merged into the communist movement?

A. 1923
B. 1924
C. 1925
D. 1928

Answers with explanations

1. **B) 1860** – Singaravelar was born on 18 February 1860 in Madras.

2. **C) 1 May 1923, Madras** – Singaravelar organised India's first May Day at Madras on 1 May 1923.

3. **A) Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan** – The Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan was announced on the first May Day.

4. **B) The red flag was used for the first time in India** – The red flag was used for the first time in India at the 1923 Madras May Day.

5. **D) Labour Kisan Gazette** – Singaravelar started the English fortnightly Labour Kisan Gazette.

6. **C) Thozhilalan** – Thozhilalan was his Tamil weekly; Kudi Arasu belonged to Periyar.

7. **A) M. Singaravelar** – Singaravelar is called Sinthanai Sirpi for his rationalist and scientific writing.

8. **C) M. Singaravelar** – Singaravelar presided over the Kanpur conference of December 1925.

9. **C) He was named an accused but released because of illness** – He was an accused but, old and ill, was released without trial with the others.

10. **D) M. Singaravelar** – Dange, Muzaffar Ahmad and Shaukat Usmani got four years; Singaravelar was released due to illness.

11. **B) South Indian Railway strike** – He was sentenced after the South Indian Railway strike of July 1928.

12. **C) Ten years** – The ten-year sentence was reduced on appeal; he was released in 1930.

13. **D) M. Singaravelar** – Singaravelar gave up law in 1921 and burnt his gown at a public meeting.

14. **C) The Prince of Wales** – The hartal was against the Prince of Wales's visit to Madras.

15. **D) Maha Bodhi Society** – He was a member of the Maha Bodhi Society in Madras.

16. **B) 1907** – He began practice in 1907, in his late forties, and gave it up in 1921.

17. **B) 11 February 1946** – He died on 11 February 1946 in Madras; 18 February is his birthday.

18. **C) 2006** – The stamp was issued on 2 March 2006.

19. **D) The Chennai Collectorate** – The Chennai Collectorate on Rajaji Salai is M. Singaravelar Maligai.

20. **C) Napier Park** – Napier Park was renamed May Day Park.

21. **A) It was sculpted by D. P. Roy Chowdhury and installed in 1959** – Sculpted by D. P. Roy Chowdhury, it was installed on 25 January 1959 near the 1923 May Day site.

22. **A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3** – Gazette – Singaravelar (English); Thozhilalan – Singaravelar (Tamil); Kudi Arasu – Periyar; Young India – Gandhi.

23. **C) B. P. Wadia** – B. P. Wadia was the first president of the Madras Labour Union.

24. **A) 1 and 2 only** – The party chose peaceful means; it did not advocate armed revolution.

25. **C) 1925** – It was dissolved and merged at the Kanpur conference in December 1925.

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