



SUBRAMANIA BHARATHI



About Me

C. Subramania Bharathi was a Tamil writer, poet, journalist, [Indian independence activist](#), social reformer and [polyglot](#). He was bestowed the title "Bharathi" for his excellence in poetry. He was a pioneer of modern [Tamil](#) poetry and is considered one of the greatest Tamil literary figures of all time. He is popularly known by his mononymous title "Bharathi/ Bharathiyar," and also by the other title "Mahakavi Bharathi" ("the great poet Bharathi"). His numerous works included fiery songs kindling patriotism during the [Indian Independence movement](#) [2][3]. He fought for the [emancipation of women](#), against [child marriage](#), vehemently opposed the [caste system](#), and stood for reforming society and religion. He was also in solidarity with [Dalits](#) and [Muslims](#) [4][5].



Education

M.D.T. Hindu College in Tirunelveli. Bharathi was a proficient linguist, he was well-versed in Tamil, Sanskrit, Hindi, Telugu, English, French and had a smattering knowledge of Arabic. During his stay in Varanasi, Bharathi was exposed to Hindu spirituality and nationalism.



Contact



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Skills

Project Management



Problem Solving



Creativity



Leadership



Work Experience

The son of a learned [Brahman](#), Bharati became a [Tamil](#) scholar at an early age. He received little formal education, however, and in 1904 he moved to Madras (now [Chennai](#)). There he translated English into [Tamil](#) for several magazines and later joined the Tamil daily newspaper Swadesamitran. This exposure to political affairs led to his involvement in a [faction](#) of the [Indian National Congress](#) party that favoured armed resistance against the [British raj](#). As a result, he was forced to flee to [Pondicherry](#) (now [Puducherry](#)), a French colony, where he lived in exile from 1910 to 1919. During this time Bharati's nationalistic poems and essays were popular successes. Upon his return to [India](#) in 1919 he was briefly imprisoned and later rejoined Swadesamitran. In 1921 he died from injuries he sustained from a temple elephant in Madras.