

# History of Tamil Society

## Table of Content

- Evidence about Tamil society
- Classical Literature
- Political system of Sangam age
- Life during the Sangam age

## Introduction

✓ Tamil culture emerged even before the 3rd century BCE. Tamil merchants maintained trade and cultural relations with foreign countries through maritime routes.

✓ Foreign contacts, domestic production, and ways of life together contributed to the development of cities, ports, and the circulation of currency in Tamil Nadu.

✓ The Tamil language was first written using the 'Tamil-Brahmi' script; documents were created; and classical Tamil poetic works were composed.

### © Copyright

The Department of Employment and Training has prepared the Competitive Exams study material in the form of e-content for the benefit of Competitive Exam aspirants, and it is being uploaded in this Virtual Learning Portal. This e-content study material is the sole property of the Department of Employment and Training. No one (either an individual or an institution) is allowed to copy or reproduce the matter in any form. The trespassers will be prosecuted under the Indian Copyright Act. It is a cost-free service provided to the job seekers who are preparing for the competitive exams.

Director,

Department of Employment and Training.

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

### Evidence on early Tamil society

---

#### Classical Tamil Literatures

- Sangam Literatures
  - Tolkappiyam
  - Pathinenmelkanakku
  - Pathinenkilkanakku
  - Social Life, Traditions, and Relationships
- 

#### Inscriptions

- Ashoka's Brahmi inscriptions
  - Pandya, Chola, Chera inscriptions
  - Information on taxes, education, religion
- 

#### Archaeological Evidences

- Excavations
  - Pottery, metal objects.
  - Evidence on settlement structure, industry, trade
- 

#### Foreign literary references

- Books written by Periplus, Pliny, and Ptolemy
  - Accounts of Chinese traveler Xuanzang and Megasthenes
  - Tamil Nadu's trade relations, cities, and economy
- 

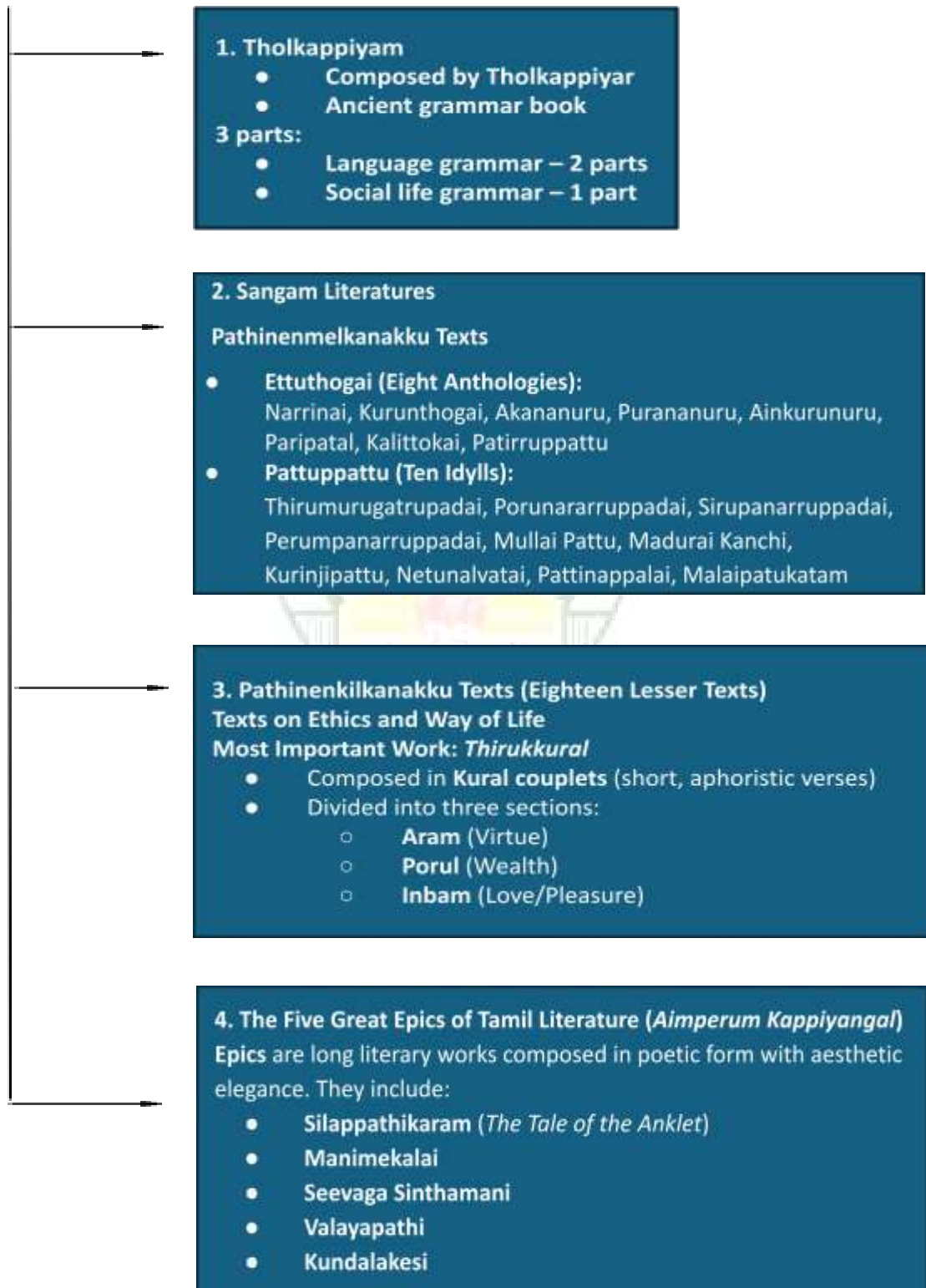
#### Epigraphical Evidence

- Inscriptions engraved on objects such as stone inscriptions, copper plates, coins, and rings contain archaeological information; the study of these is called epigraphy.
- The earliest script used in Tamil Nadu is Tamil-Brahmi, which is found in cave dwellings, rock surfaces, terracotta objects, and coins.
- Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions found in places like Mangulam, Muthupatti, and Pugalur contain information related to the dwelling places of Jain monks.

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

## Classical Tamil Literature



# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

## Sangam Age

Title	Details
Inscriptions	In the towns of Mangulam, Alagarmalai, and Keezhalavalu
Copper Plate Inscriptions	Velvikudi and Chinnamanur
Megalithic Memorial Structures	Burial sites, headstones
Locations of archaeological evidence	Adichanallur, Arikamedu, Kodumanal, Puhar, Korkai, Alagankalam, Uraiyur
Notes from Foreigners	Hadikumba Inscription (Kalinga King Karavelan), Ashoka's Edicts (2, 13), Puli's Natural History, Ptolemy's Geography, Megasthenes, Rajavali, Mahavamsa, Dipavamsa
Literary evidence	Tholkappiyam, Ettutogai, Pathuppattu, Patinkeezhakanakku, Pattinappalai, Maduraikanchi, Silappathikaram, Manimegalai
Duration	From the 3rd century BC to the 3rd century AD
Geographical extend	From Vengadam (Tirupathi) in the north to Kanyakumari in the south; East & West: Sea Boundaries
Age	Iron Age
Culture	Megalithic culture
Government system	Monarchy
Kingdoms that ruled	Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

### TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

#### Cheras

- **Territorial Rule and Introduction:** During the Sangam period, the **Cheras** ruled over the western parts of Tamil Nadu, including **central and northern Travancore, Kochi, southern Malabar, and the Kongu region**. The term “**Vendhar**” is a common title used to refer to the three major Tamil dynasties: **Cheras, Cholas, and Pandyas**.
- **Chera Senguttuvan and Cultural Contributions:** Chera king **Senguttuvan** led a military expedition as far as **North India** and brought back stone from the **Himalayas** to install a statue for **Kannagi**. He introduced the **worship of the Pattini deity** (goddess of chastity). **Ilango Adigal**, the younger brother of Senguttuvan, authored the famous Tamil epic **Silappadikaram**.
- **Coins and Symbols:** A Chera king named **Cheral Irumporai** issued coins in his name. Some coins bear the **Chera emblem** — a **bow and arrow**.

#### Cholas

- The **Chola rule** extended up to the **Venkata Hills** (present-day Tirupati region).
- The **Kaveri delta** was the central region of the Chola country.

#### Karikalan – The Famous Chola King:

- **Karikalan** defeated the **Cheras, Pandyas, and 11 Velir chieftains** in the **Battle of Venni**.
- He promoted **agriculture** by **converting forests into cultivable lands**.

#### Trade and Infrastructure:

- He built the **Kallanai (Grand Anicut)** across the **Kaveri River**, one of the oldest water-regulation structures still in use.
- The **port city of Puhar** (also known as **Kaveripattinam**) played a key role in **Indian Ocean trade** during the Chola period.

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

Moovendar	Garland	the Capitals	Sea Ports
Cheras	Flower of Palm	Vanji / Karur	Musiri / Tondi
Cholas	Fig flower garland	Uraiyur / Puhar	Puhar
Pandyas	Neem flower garland	Madurai	Korkai

## Pandyas

- The **Pandyas** ruled over southern Tamil Nadu.
- They **patronized Tamil poets and scholars**, and many are mentioned in the **Sangam literature**.

### Famous Kings:

- **Nedunchezhiyan** defeated the **Cheras, Cholas, and 5 Velir chieftains** at **Talaiyalankanam**.
- He was praised as the "**Lord of Korkai**" (an ancient Pandya port city).

### Coins and Symbols:

- Issued coins bearing **elephant** and **fish** symbols.
- Royal emblems included the **Sengol (royal sceptre)**, **Murasu (drum)**, and the **white parasol (Venkottrakkudai)**.

### Kurunila Mannargal (Minor Chieftains):

- Divided into three types: **Aayi, Velir, and Kizhar**.
- **Aayi** comes from Aayar (cowherds/herdsmen).

### Notable Aayi Kings:

- **Andhiran, Thithiyan, Nannan**

### Famous Velir Chiefs – the "Kadaiyezhu Vallalgal" (Last Seven Great Patrons):

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

- **Pari, Kari, Ori, Began, Aayi, Adhiyaman, Nalli**  
→ Celebrated for their **generosity and support to Tamil poets.**
- **Kizhar** refers to **village chiefs.**

### Political System of Sangam Age



King (ko/kon/mannan)  
Names for King: Go, Gone, Vendan, Mannan, Lord  
The kingship was hereditary



Army structure: Four divisions:  
Infantry, Cavalry, Elephants, and Chariots



Succession  
Eldest son ascends the throne  
Coronation ceremony: "Ascending to the throne"  
Prince of the title = Komagan; Younger = Ilango, Ilanjaliyan



Income (taxes and income)  
Taxes = Income (main income)  
Additional taxes: customs duties, taxes, fines



Back injury – humiliation  
Some kings committed suicide (fasting)



Administrative Committees  
Aimperunguzhu – 5 members  
Enperayam – 8 members  
These committees are for the administrative assistance of the King



The Royal Council (Sabai)  
The king usually sits on the "throne" seat  
Members: officials, guests, court poets  
The king's 5 duties:

- Promoting education
- Performing rituals
- Giving gifts
- Protecting the people
- Punishing criminals

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of  
Tamil Nadu Mindmap

King = final court  
King is the supreme court of appeal  
Courts in the capital = courts  
In villages = councils

Local Government  
Administrative Division: Region → Country  
→ State → Town  
Towns = Perur, Chittur, Mudur

Types of cities  
Coastal city = Pattinam  
Port city = Puhar

Organizations for Social Justice  
Guidelines for People's Justice in Councils  
and Forums  
Providing Local Government Solutions in  
Village Administration

Important Cities (Sangam Period)  
Puhar – Port city  
Uraiyur – Important seat of government  
Korkai – Port for trade links across India  
Madurai – Literary centre where Sangam poets  
gathered  
Musiri – Commercial city  
Vanchi (Karur) – Capital of the Chera kingdom  
Kanchi – Centre of education and culture

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

Thinai	Land	Occupation	People	God
<b>Kurinji</b>	Mountain and Mountainous	Hunting/Gathering	Kuravar, Kurathiyar	Murugan
<b>Mullai</b>	Forest and forest based	Livestock grazing	Aayar, Aaycciyar	Mayon (Krishna)
<b>Marutham</b>	Field and field based	Agriculture	Uzhavar, Uzhaththiyar	Indiran
<b>Neithal</b>	Sea and sea based	Fishing / Salt Production	Parathavar, Nulaththiyar	Varunan
<b>Palai</b>	Sand and sandy	---	Maravar, Maraththiyar	Kotravai

## Women's Status

- Forty female poets
- Marriage – personal choice
- Virtue(Karppu) – excellent morality
- Share in property – son and daughter are equal

## Religious Beliefs

- Murugan (Seyyon) – the primary deity
- Shiva, Mayon, Indra, Varuna
- Buddhism, Jainism
- No caste/varna system

## Life at Sangam age

## Valor and Nadukal

- Memorial stones for warriors who died in battle
- Worship of 'Veerakkal' / 'Nadukal' (hero stones)
- They were given great respect and honor

## Clothing and Jewelry

- Upper class – muslin, silk
- Common people – cotton clothes
- Women – floral adornments
- Men/Women – gold, silver, pearls, nine gems (navaratna)

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

- Agriculture, animal herding, fishing
- Weaving – part-time/full-time occupation
- Carpenter, blacksmith, potter
- Festivals – Pongal, Karthigai, Indira festival

<b>Sports and Entertainment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dance</li> <li>• Bullfighting</li> <li>• Cockfighting</li> <li>• Dhayam</li> <li>• Hunting</li> <li>• Wrestling (Malyutham)</li> <li>• Swing</li> <li>• Puppet cart</li> <li>• Building sand houses</li> </ul>	<b>Arts and Culture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Music instruments – Murasu (drum), Yazh (harp), Pullanguzhal (flute)</li> <li>• Panar, Viraliyar – singing</li> <li>• Kanigaiyar – dancing</li> <li>• Tamil literature – poetry, music, drama</li> <li>• Koothu- Folk Drama</li> </ul>	<b>Markets</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madurai</li> <li>• Nalangadi – morning</li> <li>• Allangadi – evening</li> <li>• Puhar</li> </ul> <b>In the markets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salt, pepper, pearls, cotton cloth, silk, perfumes, diamonds, sandalwood</li> </ul>	<b>Foreign Trade</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ports: Muziris, Thondi, Korkai</li> <li>• Export items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Salt</li> <li>○ Pepper</li> <li>○ Pearls</li> <li>○ Silk</li> <li>○ Diamonds</li> <li>○ Kumkum flowers</li> <li>○ Muslin</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	---	---	--

### Kalabhra Rule

#### 1] Rule & Sources

- Ruled for about 2.5 centuries, starting from the end of the 3rd century CE
- Limited archaeological evidence; literary sources include *Navalar Sarithai*, *Yaapperungalam*, *Periya Puranam*

#### 2] Religion, Language & Script Development

- Growth of Buddhism and Jainism
- Introduction of Sanskrit and Prakrit
- Development of Vatteluttu (rounded script)

<b>Import Items:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topaz (Pushparagam)</li> <li>• Lead</li> <li>• Grape wine</li> <li>• Glass</li> <li>• Horses</li> </ul> <b>Trade Relations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greece, Rome, Egypt, China, Southeast Asia, Sri Lanka</li> </ul> <b>Archaeological Evidence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black pepper found in the body of Ramses (Egyptian Pharaoh)</li> <li>• Roman papyrus agreement</li> <li>• Musuri– India's first major emporium (international trade center)</li> </ul>	<b>Handicrafts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glass beads</li> <li>• Various colors and shapes</li> <li>• Kudikkadu – industrial site</li> <li>• Substitutes for navaratna (nine gems)</li> <li>• Pearl and conch shell bangles</li> <li>• Pearl cleansing (evidenced in Keezhadi excavation)</li> <li>• Conch shells collected at Pamban</li> <li>• Beautifully cut and shaped into bangles</li> <li>• Worn by ancient women</li> </ul>	<b>Agriculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major livelihood sector</li> </ul> <b>Crops:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paddy (red rice, white rice, five-grain rice)</li> <li>• Sugarcane</li> <li>• Millets</li> </ul> <b>Irrigation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetland farming – river-fed irrigation</li> <li>• Dryland farming – arid regions</li> </ul> <b>Shifting cultivation = Punam</b> <b>Excavation Evidence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adichanallur</li> <li>• Porunthal</li> <li>• Discovery of paddy and storage jars (taazhi)</li> </ul>	<b>Literature &amp; Script</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of Tamil literature</li> <li>• Sanskrit and Prakrit languages</li> <li>• Development of the Vatteluttu script</li> <li>• <i>Pathinenkilkanakku</i></li> <li>• Buddhist and Jain contributions</li> </ul>
---	--	--	---

## ARCHEOLOGY DISCOVERIES

### Table of Content

- Archaeological sites of Tamil Nadu
- Arikamedu
- Keezhadi
- Kodumanal

### Introduction

- ✓ **Kumarikkandam and the Origin of the Tamil Race:** Prehistoric Tamil Nadu was located on the submerged Kumari Kandam. It is believed that the first human species in evolution appeared here and the language they spoke was the root language of Tamil.
- ✓ **Paleolithic tools and sites:** Paleolithic tools used by Paleolithic people in Tamil Nadu are about 1.5 million years old. These are found in places like Atrampakkam, Gudiam and Pallavaram.
- ✓ **Excavations and Discoveries:** Sir Robert Bruce Foote first discovered Paleolithic tools in Pallavaram in 1863. Archaeological excavations at places like Athirapakkam have yielded evidence of early human habitation.

#### © Copyright

The Department of Employment and Training has prepared the Competitive Exams study material in the form of e-content for the benefit of Competitive Exam aspirants and it is being uploaded in this Virtual Learning Portal. This e-content study material is the sole property of the Department of Employment and Training. No one (either an individual or an institution) is allowed to copy or reproduce the matter in any form. The trespassers will be prosecuted under the Indian Copyright Act. It is a cost-free service provided to the job seekers who are preparing for the competitive exams.

Director,  
Department of Employment and Training.

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

**"Chronology and Culture of Ancient Tamil Nadu"**

Period	Time sequence	Cultural elements
Paleolithic Age	20,00,000 years ago to BCE 8000	Hand axe, cleaver, hunting, food gathering
Mesolithic Age	8000 BCE to 1300 BCE	Micro-stone tools, lack of metal knowledge, domestication of birds and animals, hunting, cultivation, expansion of groups
Neolithic Age	2000 BCE to 1000 BCE	Coexistence of pastoralists and food gatherers, Megalithic funeral rituals
Iron Age	1300 BCE to 500 BCE	Formation of Group leader, use of iron, black-red pottery, expertise in craftsmanship (potters, blacksmiths)
Ancient history and the Sangam period	From 300 BCE to 300 CE	Chola and Pandya kings, warrior worship, development of literature, maritime trade, continuation of Iron Age traditions

**Memorial stones**

**Memorial pillars** – a single upright stone; a memorial for the dead (e.g.: Singiripalayam, Vembur)

**Dolmen** – a ceremonial monument made of stone like a fire table

**Cist** – a structure of stones on all four sides, with a capstone on top; a burial structure in the ground.

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

**Archaeological sites of Tamil Nadu**



An ancient port in Thoothukudi district, an important pearl bathing place during the Sangam period.

Pottery, brick blocks, and clay rings with Tamil Brahmi script were found



On the coast of Kanchipuram district (near Mamallapuram).

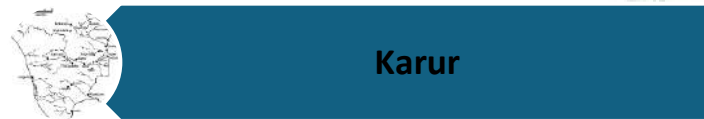
Roman amphora, jars confirm trade contact

Red/black glazed potsherds, roulette, amphorae etc. were found in the



The Megalithic site located in the Parambikulam-Aliyar project area  
Black-red pottery sherds, talismans, stone-tipped knives, etc. were found during the excavation

Reveals information related to Megalithic talismanic rituals (1000 BC–300 AD)

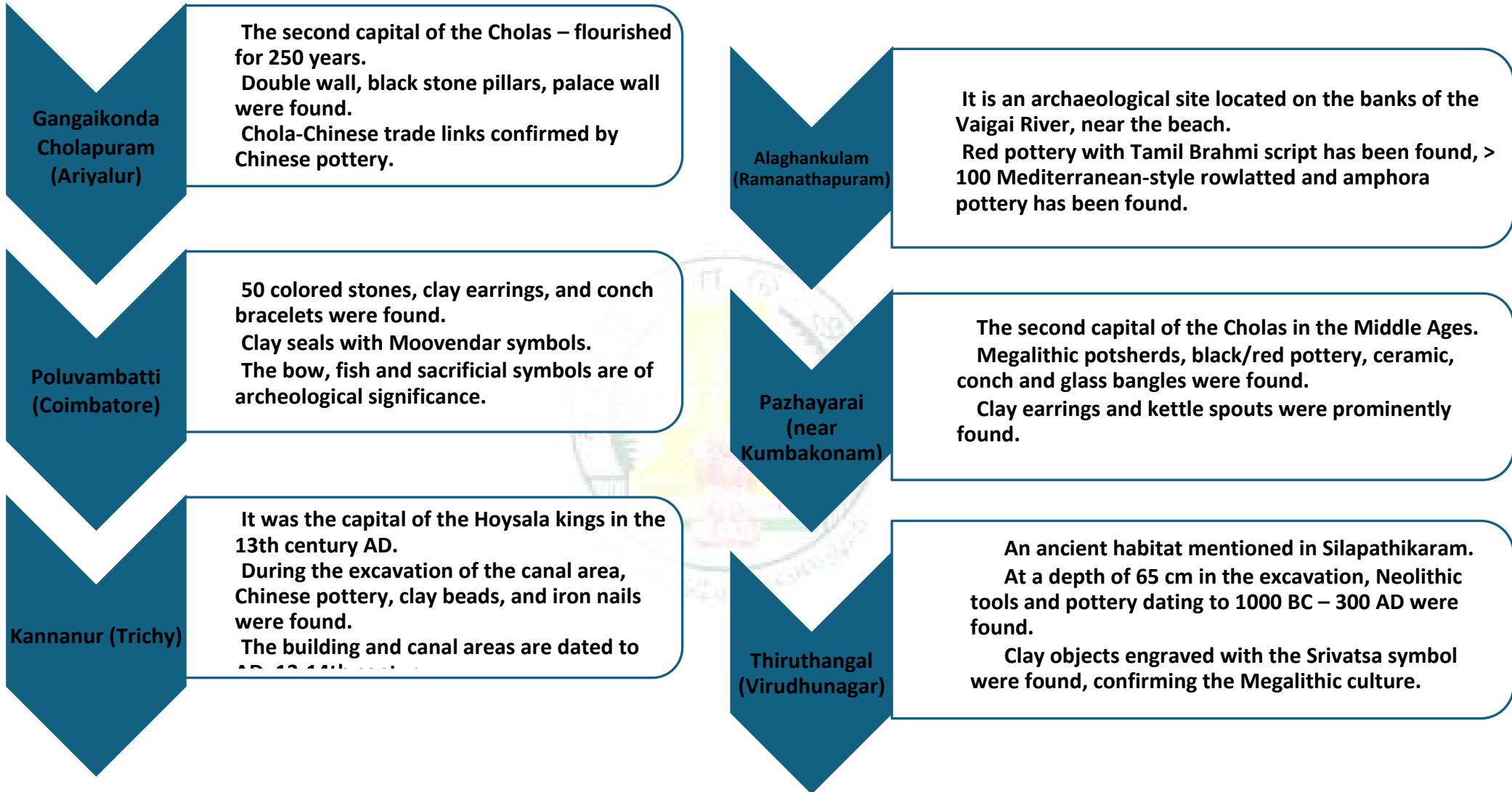


About 70 km from Trichy, it became a major commercial centre.

Tamil Brahmi script, Roman amphora, roulade pot, and Roman coins were found.

Evidence of urban planning such as brick floors and drainage systems were revealed

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**



# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP

### Arikamedu - Historical Importance

Ancient commercial center

Mentioned in the Periplus as the Poduke Emporium

South India's trade relations with the Roman Empire

 History of Excavation

1941 - G. Jouveau Dubreuil (French Archaeologist)

1945 – Sir Mortimer Wheeler: Urban structures (warehouse, ring well)

1949 – Jean-Marie Cassel: Excavation extended to Sutuki, Kottamedu

1994-95 – Vimala Bagle: Discovery of extensive commercial sources

 Major findings

Arredine vessels – Roman influence

Red Tableware – Local Cultural Exchange

Mediterranean pottery - Amphora fragments (wine, olive oil)

Beads & Metalware – Local handicrafts and trade techniques

 Significance of Arikamedu

Evidence of Ancient Global Trade

Highlighting the historical involvement of Tamil Nadu

Poduke Emporium = important point of the Roman trade route

### Keezhadi – Evidence of Secondary Urbanization

 Second Urbanization (6th century BC)

Urban Development in Tamil Nadu

Similar to Ganga Valley Development

  Construction Technology

1:4:6 ratio bricks – Sangam construction skills

Strong brick walls – Advanced architecture

  Literacy

Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions – 580 BC

  Weaving Industry


180 spindles, loom weights, needles, copper tools

Specialization in spinning, twisting, weaving, dyeing

  Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

Animal remains: Chebu, buffalo, goat, nilgai, blackbuck, wild boar, peacock

Well-developed agricultural economy

  Trade

4,000+ beads – agate, carnelian, terracotta, glass

Distribution centers: Northwest India, Rome

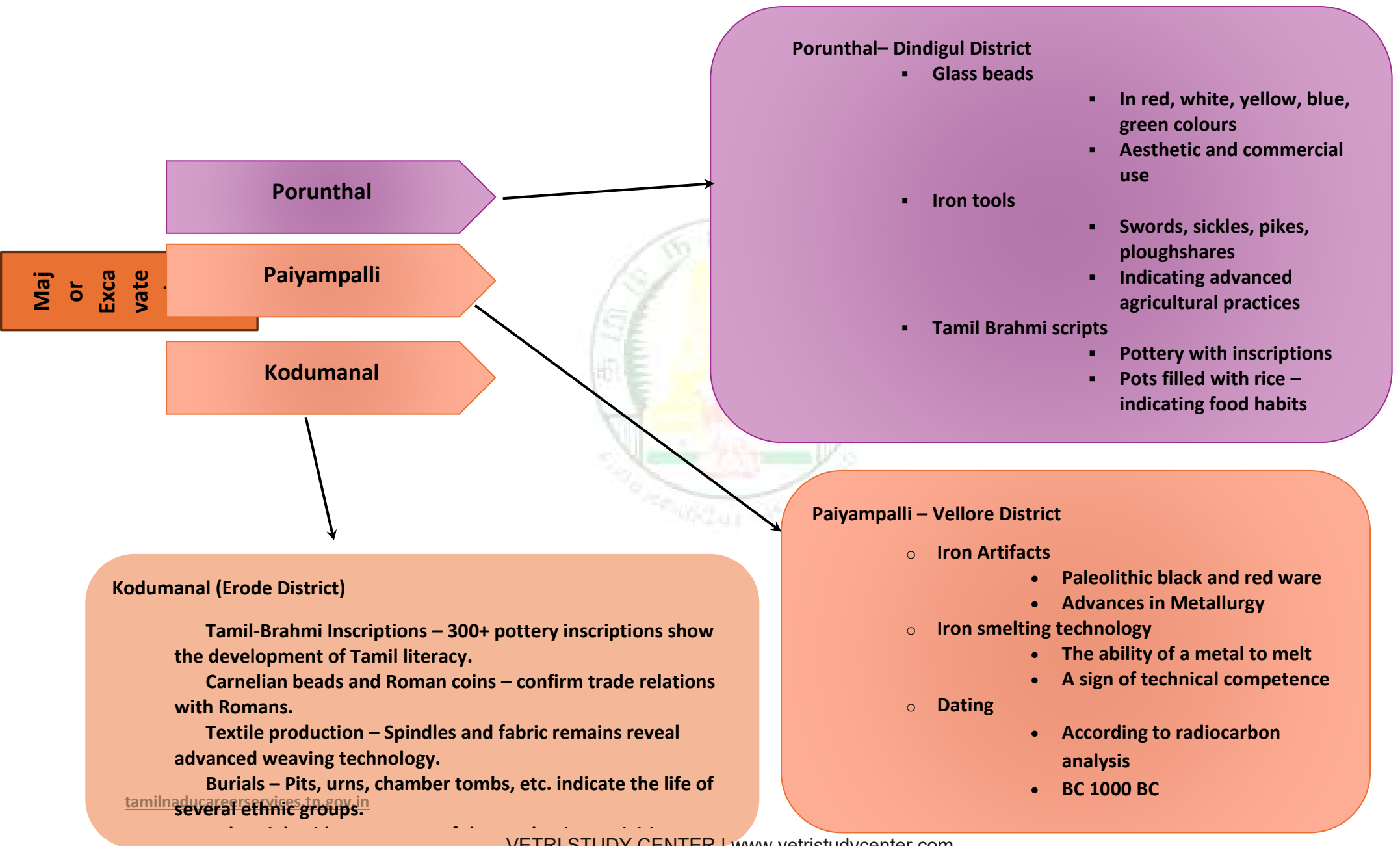
Arredin Roles – International Trade Certificate

  Games and entertainment

Terracotta Statues (Human/Animal)

Dice, chip games – entertainment features in social life

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**



## Role of women in freedom struggles

### Table of content

- Asalambikai Ammaiyar
- Moovaloor Ramamirtham
- Subalakshmi:
- Thillaiyadi Valliammai
- Ambujammal:
- V.M. Kothainayaki Ammal
- K.B. Sundarambal
- T.P. Rajalakshmi
- Captain Lakshmi Sehgal
- Rukmani Lakshmipathi
- Maniammai
- M.S. Subbulakshmi
- Rani Velunachiyar

### Introduction:

- ✓ Women of Tamil Nadu have made significant contributions not only in politics but also across a wide range of fields including education, music, dance, sports, literature, the military, police, cinema, the freedom struggle, and social reforms.
- ✓ These women have not only excelled individually but also played key roles in shaping Tamil society.
- ✓ Their efforts highlight the vital role that women have played and continue to play in shaping Tamil Nadu's progress and identity

#### © Copyright

The Department of Employment and Training has prepared the Competitive Exams study material in the form of e-content for the benefit of Competitive Exam aspirants, and it is being uploaded in this Virtual Learning Portal. This e-content study material is the sole property of the Department of Employment and Training. No one (either an individual or an institution) is allowed to copy or reproduce the matter in any form. The trespassers will be prosecuted under the Indian Copyright Act. It is a cost-free service provided to the job seekers who are preparing for the competitive exams.

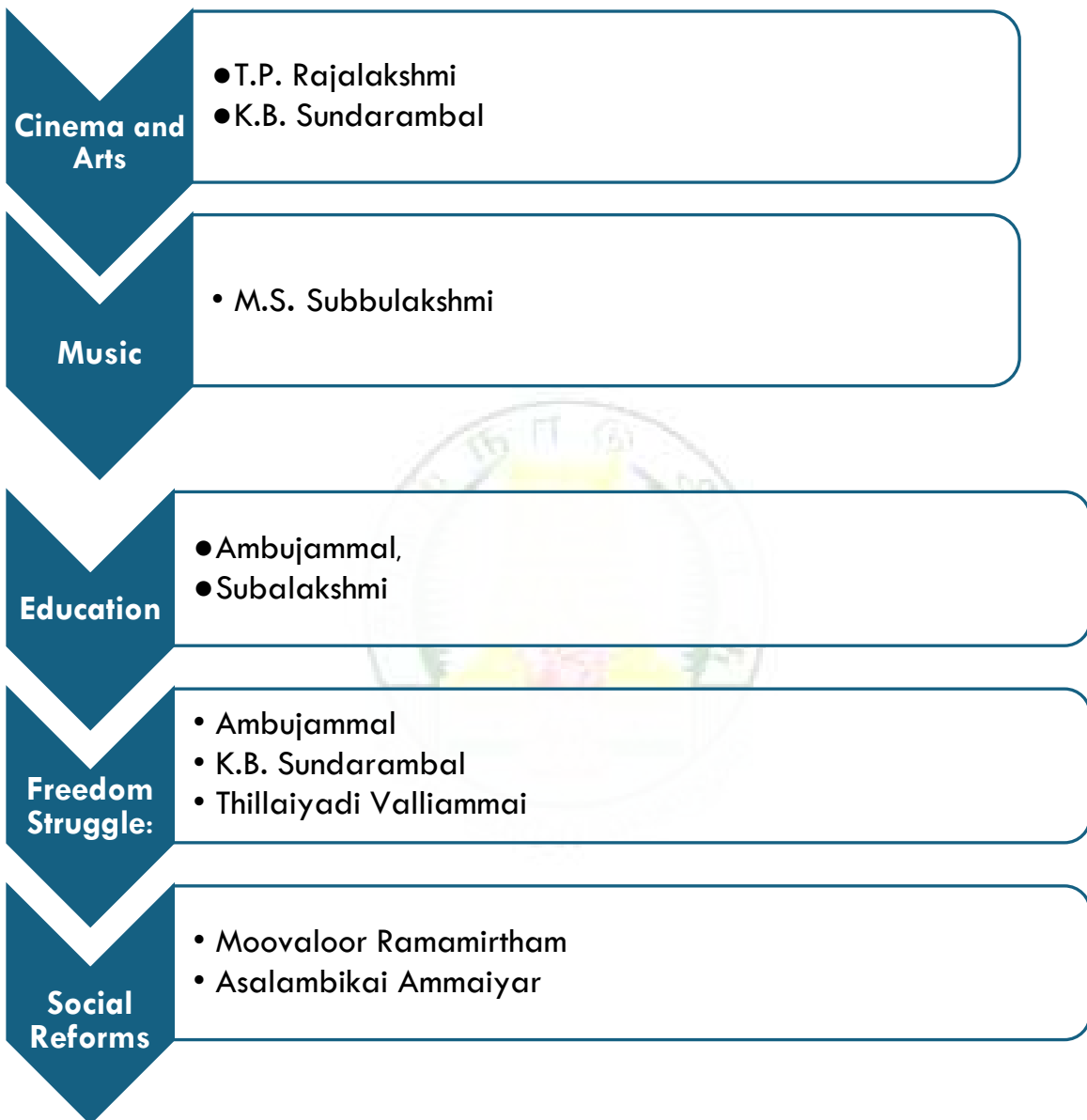
Director,

Department of Employment and Training.

## Key Women Figures in Tamil Nadu's History:

Asalambikai Ammaiyar	Promoted non-violence through devotional songs like <i>Gandhi Puranam</i> , spreading Gandhian ideals.
Moovaloor Ramamirtham	Fought against the Devadasi system and founded <i>Uvathi Saranalayam</i> to rehabilitate exploited women
Subalakshmi	First Anthanar woman to earn a B.A.; championed widow welfare and women's education; awarded Padma Shri
Thillaiyadi Valliammai	Symbol of resistance and a fearless freedom fighter advocating for women's rights.
Ambujammal	Active in the Swadeshi movement and founder of <i>Sreenivasa Gandhi</i> , an educational center for women.
V.M. Kothainayaki Ammal	Writer and editor who used her magazine <i>Jeganmohini</i> to inform and mobilize women during the independence
K.B. Sundarambal	A famous actress and singer who joined the Salt Satyagraha and used her songs to inspire people during
T.P. Rajalakshmi	A dramatist and film star involved in the Congress and Gandhian movement, who highlighted social issues through
Nagammiar	Supported India's freedom and women's rights, working alongside her husband for social reform.
M.S.Subbulakshmi	A legendary Carnatic singer and the first musician to receive the Bharat Ratna, known for her music and charity

**Fields of Contribution:**



DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL  
MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP



## Asalambikai Ammaiyar

Early Life & Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Born in 1875 in <b>Rendanai</b> Village, Thindivanam Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.</li><li>➤ Became active in the Indian National Movement from a young age.</li></ul>
Political & Social Activism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Participated in <b>political meetings advocating for independence and social reform.</b></li><li>➤ Admirer and follower of Mahatma Gandhi and his principles, especially <b>Ahimsa</b> (non-violence).</li></ul>
Notable Moment with Gandhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Honored Gandhi during his visit to <b>Cuddalore on September 17, 1921</b>, on behalf of South Arcot District Women's Fellowship.</li></ul>
Major Literary Work – Gandhi Puranam:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Composed <b>Gandhi Puranam</b> – 2034 songs celebrating Gandhi's life and ideals.</li><li>➤ Completed the work at age 73; devoted 30 years to writing it.</li></ul>
Other Literary Contributions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>Ramalinka Swamigal Varalatra Paadalgal</b></li><li>➤ <b>Kulanthai Swamigal Pathigam</b></li><li>➤ <b>Atthisoodi Venba</b></li><li>➤ <b>Tilaha Puranam</b></li></ul>
Recognition & Legacy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Called the "<b>Present Day Ovvaiyar</b>" for her literary and reformist achievements.</li><li>➤ Acknowledged in the autobiography of V. Kalyanasundaranar, a notable Tamil poet and freedom fighter.</li></ul>

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

Death	➤ Passed away in 1955.
Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Symbol of Tamil women's contributions to the freedom struggle and Tamil literature.</li> <li>➤ Remembered for her courage, devotion, and intellectual brilliance.</li> </ul>



### Moovaloor Ramamirtham

Birth	➤ Born in <b>Thiruvarur</b> in <b>1883</b> .
Social Reform Focus:	➤ Fought <b>relentlessly against the Devadasi system</b> , which exploited young girls dedicated to temples.
Organization Founded:	➤ Established ' <b>Uvathi Saranalayam</b> ', a welfare center for <b>rehabilitating Devadasis</b> and helping them rebuild their lives.
Literary Contributions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Wrote two novels advocating social reform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Thasigalin Mosavalai (The Web of Devadasis)</i></li> <li>• <i>Mathi Petta Minor (The Enlightened Minor)</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Activism:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Participated in the <b>anti-Hindi agitation of 1938</b>.</li> <li>➤ Walked <b>577 miles over 42 days</b>, the <b>only woman</b> to show such endurance in the protest.</li> </ul>
Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Died in <b>1962</b>.</li> <li>➤ Remembered as a <b>pioneer in women's empowerment</b> and a key figure in the <b>abolition of the Devadasi system</b> in Tamil Nadu.</li> </ul>

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL  
MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP



Sister Subalakshmi

Birth	➤ Born on 30 July 1886 in Mylapore, Chennai, to Subramaniya Iyer and Visalatchi Ammaiyar.
Early Education	➤ Completed primary education by the age of 9.
Marriage and Tragedy	➤ Married at 11, but her husband passed away three months later.
Determination for Education	➤ Despite opposition, continued education, and ranked third in the state matriculation exam in 1905.
Bachelor's Degree	➤ Became the first woman from the <b>Anthanar</b> (Brahmin) community to earn a B.A. degree by age 23. ➤ Started her teaching career in 1911, later becoming a headmistress.
Social Reform for Widows	➤ Focused on the plight of child widows and established the " <b>Shree Saratha Iyikkia Sangam</b> " for widows.
School for Widows	➤ Opened a school for widows in Thiruvallikeni, Chennai, with financial aid from the Tamil Nadu government. The school became the " <b>Lady Willington</b> " school in 1922.
National Recognition	➤ Awarded the <b>Padma Shri</b> by the Government of India for her contributions to women's education and social reform.
Death	➤ Passed away in 1969 at the age of 82

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**



**Thillaiaadi Valliammai**

Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Born on February 22, 1898, in <b>Johannesburg</b>, South Africa, to Tamil parents from Thillaiaadi village, near Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu.</li> </ul>
Family Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Grew up in South Africa, where her parents had moved due to the oppressive racial policies of the British colonial government.</li> </ul>
Inspiration from Gandhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Became inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and his fight against injustices faced by the Indian community in South Africa.</li> </ul>
Protest Against Discriminatory Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In <b>1913</b>, the South African government passed a law declaring non-Christian or civil marriages invalid, which targeted the Indian population.</li> <li>➤ Valliammai, at the <b>age of 16</b>, joined Gandhi's <b>non-violent protest</b> against this injustice.</li> </ul>
Imprisonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Valliammai was imprisoned for participating in the protest and sentenced <b>to three months</b> in <b>Maritzburg Jail</b>.</li> </ul>
Death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ While in prison, Valliammai contracted a severe fever, and despite her release, she passed away shortly after <b>on February 22, 1914, at the age of 16</b>.</li> </ul>
Tribute by Gandhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tamil Nadu government established a memorial statue in her honor during the celebrations of <b>Gandhi's silver jubilee</b> in 1969.</li> <li>➤ In 1971, the Indian government inaugurated the <b>Thillaiaadi Valliammai Memorial Hall</b> and public library in her village.</li> <li>➤ A commemorative stamp was issued in her memory on December 31, 2008.</li> </ul>

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Valliammai's courage and sacrifice continue to inspire generations in their quest for justice, freedom, and human rights.</li> </ul>
--------	---



## Ambujammal

Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Born on January 8, 1899, in Chennai, to a prominent family.</li> <li>➤ Her father was <b>Srinivasa Iyengar</b>, and her mother was <b>Renganayagai Ammal</b>.</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Received a well-rounded education in Tamil, English, Hindi, and Sanskrit at home.</li> </ul>
Inspiration from Gandhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Deeply inspired by Gandhian principles from a young age.</li> <li>➤ Met Mahatma <b>Gandhi and Kasturba Gandhi</b> in 1915, and was moved by Kasturba's simplicity.</li> <li>➤ Donated her expensive <b>silk sarees and jewels to support the South African Satyagraha</b>.</li> </ul>
Support for Indian Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Actively opposed British rule by leading <b>boycotts of foreign goods</b>.</li> </ul>
Imprisonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrested for her participation in protests and imprisoned in Vellore Jail, where she taught Hindi, tailoring, and flower making to fellow women prisoners.</li> </ul>
Social Work and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>In 1943</b>, became a member of the Chennai Corporation and established <b>the "Sreenivasa Gandhi"</b> women's education center, providing training in education, healthcare, and business skills.</li> <li>➤ In 1945, chaired the reception committee for the <b>Congress conference in Avadi</b>, Chennai.</li> </ul>

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Founded <b>women's cooperative societies</b> in Madras to promote women's economic independence in 1946.</li> </ul>
Chennai Social Welfare Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Served on the <b>Chennai Social Welfare Board</b> for seven years starting in 1957.</li> </ul>
Literary Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Gained recognition for her writings, particularly the book <b><i>Naan Kanda Bharatham</i></b> ("<b>The India I Saw</b>").</li> </ul>
Awards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Awarded the <b>Padma Shree</b> in <b>1964</b> for her social work.</li> </ul>
Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Known for her advocacy of women's education, business development, and the abolition of the <b>Devadasi system</b>. Affectionately called the "<b>Adopted Daughter of Gandhiji</b>."</li> </ul>



## Anjalai Ammal

Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Born in 1890 in Kadaloor, Tamil Nadu.</li> </ul>
Role in Independence Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Started her struggle for India's independence in <b>South Tamil Nadu in 1921</b>, becoming the first woman to do so.</li> <li>➤ Actively participated in the <b>Non-Cooperation Movement</b> (1932), liquor shop protests, and <b>Individual Satyagraha</b> in 1941.</li> <li>➤ Arrested multiple times and spent years in various jails, including <b>Kadaloor, Vellore, Trichy, and Bellari</b>.</li> </ul>

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

Financial Sacrifice	➤ Sold all her properties to fund the struggle for India's independence.
Political Career	➤ Served as a member of the <b>Madras Legislative Assembly</b> from 1946 to 1952.
Family Involvement	➤ Encouraged her child, <b>Amma Kannu</b> , to join the freedom struggle. Amma Kannu was imprisoned for four years as a school student at the age of nine.
Death	➤ Passed away on February 20, 1961.



### Kothainayaki Ammal

December 1, 1901, in Thiruvallikeni, Chennai.

Married at age 5, which restricted her education

Protested against foreign clothing and liquor; was arrested for her activism.

Advocated Gandhian principles; wore 'Kadhar' clothing

**Titles** Known as '**Naval Rani**' (Queen of Novels) and '**Katha Mohini**' (Enchantress of Stories).

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL  
MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP



**K.B. Sundarambal**

Actively participated in the **Salt Satyagraha** alongside Gandhiji, using her voice to inspire the Tamil people through songs.

Received the **Padma Bhushan** from the central government.

Won the **Yaelisai Vallabi Award** and **Isai Paerarinjar Award**.

Elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1958 during Kamaraj's tenure as Chief Minister, making her the first screen star to hold a legislative position.

K.B. Sundarambal – Tamil Nadu's Cultural Legend

1. **Born on October 11, 1908**, in **Kodumudi**, near **Karur**; her name combines her village and her mother **Balambigai's** name.
2. She gained fame in **stage dramas** as a child and later became the **first Indian actress** to earn **₹1 lakh salary** for her lead role in *Nandanar*.
3. She became popular with the film *Ovviayyār* and was known for her **powerful singing and acting**.
4. **Passed away on September 19, 1980**; received a **government funeral** from then CM **M.G. Ramachandran**.

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

**Captain Laxmi Sehgal**

Inspired by **Bose's speech in 1943**, joined efforts to form the **Jhansi Rani Regiment**, a women's military unit for the **Azad Hind Government**.

Donated her jewels to the Indian National Congress, inspired by Mahatma Gandhi.

Received the **Padma Vibhushan** in 1998 for her contributions to social work

Served as **the Women's Welfare Minister in the Azad Hind Government**

Appointed **captain of the Jhansi Rani Regiment**, training Tamil women in military skills

**Rukmini Lakshmi**

involvement in the **Vedaranyam Satyagraha**, becoming the first woman to be jailed for participating in the Salt Satyagraha.

First woman elected to the **Madras Legislature**. First woman **minister in the Madras Presidency**.

Played a key role in the **Civil Disobedience Movement** of 1930.

Joined the **Swadeshi Movement** in the early 1920s, promoting local goods by spinning.

Joined the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1923 and helped establish the **Congress Youth League**.

Participant in the **Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha** led by Rajagopalachari in Tamil Nadu

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL  
MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP



### Maniyammai

Married E.V.R. Periyar on April 9, 1949, and changed her name to **E.V.R. Maniyammai**.



After Periyar's death, she took over his responsibilities. Elected as the leader of **Dravida Kazhagam** on January 6, 1974,



Imprisoned multiple times for her advocacy of **self-respect marriage**, **women's rights**, and her participation in India's **freedom struggle**.



### Rani Velu Nachiyar

#### Birth

Only child of **King Chellamuthu Vijayaragunatha Sethupathy** and **Queen Sakandhimuthathal** of the **Ramnad Kingdom**, making her the **Princess of Ramanathapuram**

#### First Female Freedom Fighter

Known as **Veeramangai** (meaning "brave woman" in Tamil), she is recognized as one of India's first female freedom fighters

#### Training

Received extensive training in various fighting techniques such as **Silambam**, **Valari**, horseback riding, and **archery**.

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL**  
**MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

s

Language Skills

Fluent in **French, English, and Urdu.**

Support

Received assistance from **Haider Ali**, Sultan of Mysore, including a monthly income and soldiers.  
• Her commander, **Kuyili**, played a crucial role in the victory against the British.

Military Strategy

Waited eight years before launching a **successful attack** against the Nawab's forces, demonstrating patience and strategic planning.



# Tamil Literature from Sangam age

till

## Content

- Sangam period
- Sangam era
- Epics
- Bakthi Moment
- Contemporary
- Sahithya  
akademi award

## Introduction:

Tamil literature from the Sangam period to the  
present day:

- Sangam period
- Sangam era
- Epics
- Bakthi Moment
- Chitrilakyam
- Contemporary

### © Copyright

The Department of Employment and Training has prepared the Competitive Exams study material in the form of e-content for the benefit of Competitive Exam aspirants, and it is being uploaded in this Virtual Learning Portal. This e-content study material is the sole property of the Department of Employment and Training. No one (either an individual or an institution) is allowed to copy or reproduce the matter in any form. The trespassers will be prosecuted under the Indian Copyright Act. It is a cost-free service provided to the job seekers who are preparing for the competitive exams.

Director,

Department of Employment and Training.

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

### Sangam period

- BC 300 - AD 300
- The period of emergence of Sangha literature
- Grammar book - Tolkappiyam
- Literary book - **Pathinenkeezhkanakku**

### Pathupattu

- 10 Authorial Songs
- Pura nool: Atrupaadi, Maduraikanchi
- Agam nool : Mullaipattu, Kurinjipattu, Pattinapalai,
- Nedunalvadaai - a mixture of Pura nool and Agam nool

### Ettuthogai

#### Agam nool:

- Natrinai
- Kurunthokai
- Akananuru
- Kalithokai

Paripadal (Pura nool and Agam nool)

#### Pura nool

- Purananuru
- Patitrupattu

### Pathupattu:

Num	Nool	Poet	Songs for	Songs
1	Thirumurugatrupadi	Nakkheere	Murugan	317
2	Porunaratrupadi	Mudattamakkanniyar	Karikalan	248

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

Num	Nool	Poet	Songs for	Songs
3	Sirupanatrupadi	Nallur Natthathanar	Nalliakodan	269
4	Perumbanatrupadi	Kadiyalur Uruthrangannar	Thondaiman Ilandhirian	500
5	Malaipadugadam	Perungausikanar	Nannan	583
6	Nedunalvadai	Nakkiraar	Nedunchezhiyan	188
7	Kurinjippattu	Kapilar	—	261
8	Pattinapallai	Kadiyalur Uruthrangannar	Karikalan	301
9	Madurai Kanchi	Mangudi Marudhanar	Nedunchezhiyan	782
10	Mullaippattu	Nambuthanar	—	103

### Ettuthogai:

எட்டுத்தொகை	Nool	Poet	Compiled by	Number of songs
1	Natrinai		Maran Vazhudi	400+ (Agam)
2	Kuruntogai	Puriko		400+ (Agam)
3	Aingurunuru	Kudalur Kizhar	YannaiKatsei Mantarancheral Irumporai	498+ (Agam)
4	Kalithogai	Nallanthuvanar		140+ (Agam)
5	Agananuru	Ruthrasanmar	Pandyan Ugra Peruvazudi	400 (Agam)
6	Purananuru			399 (Puram)
7	Pattiruppattu			80 (Puram)
8	Paribadal			22 + 10

### Table for the 2nd to 9th decades of the Patitrupattu book:

NUMBER	Poet	For the king
2nd Tenth	Kumettur Kannanar	Himayavarambanneduncheralathan
3rd Tenth	Palai Gauthamanar	Palyanayaich Selkeju Kuttuvan

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

NUMBER	Poet	For the king
4th Tenth	Kappiyattu Kappiyanar	Narmudi Cheral
5th Tenth	Paranar	Kadalpirakottiya Senguttuvan
6th Tenth	Kakkaipadiniar	Aadukopattu Cheraladhan
7th Tenth	Kapila	Selva Kadungo Vazhiyathan
8th Tenth	Arisil Kizhar	Perunjeral Irumporai
9th Tenth	Perungundur Kizha	Ilanchel Irumpora

### Sangam era

#### The era of the Sangam (3 AD)

→ The following eighteen books (18 books)

- Thirukkural
- Naladiyar
- Elathi
- Trikudukam
- Sirupanchamoolam
- Pali Mozhi
- Asarak Kovai
- Mudhumozhi Venpa
- Innilai
- Inna Napatu
- Iniyavai Napatu
- Naanmani Kadigai
- Agam books:
- Kar Napatu
- Thinaimozhi Napatu
- Thinaimalai Napatu
- Ainthinai Napatu
- Kainnilaya Napatu
- Puram books:
- Kelavaji Napatu (by Poigaiyar)  
Composed)About the Cheraman Kanaikkal Irumporai?
- Ratio: 12 : 5 : 1
- Moral: Agam: Puram• Kelavaji Napatu (by Poigaiyar) Composed)

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

Nool	Poet	Count
Naaladiyar	Samanamunivar	400
Naanmanikadikai	Vilambinaganar	106
Inna naarpathu	Kapilar	40
Iniyavai naarpathu	Bhoothanchendanar	40
Thirukural	Thiruvalluvar	1330
Thirikadikam	Nallathanar	100
Asarakovai	Peruvaaiyil Mulliyar	100
Pazhamozhi nanooru	Munturai Arayanar	400
Sirupanchamoolam	Kariasan	102
Mudumozhikaanji	Kudalur Kizhar	100
Elati	Kanimedhaviyar	80
Kaar naarpathu	Kannan Koothanar	40
Inthinai Imbathu	Maran Boraiyanar	50
Inthinai elupathu	Moovathiyar	70
Thinaimozhi Imbathu	Kannan Senthonar	50
Thinaimalai Inotrambathu	Kanimedhaviyar	150
Kainilai	Pullangadanar	60
Kalavali naarpathu	Poigaiyar	40
Innilai	Poigaiyar	45



# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

### Epics

- A “compound poem” is called an epic.
- A book on epic grammar = Dandiyankaram
- Epics are divided into two categories: Perungappiyam and Sirungappiyam.

#### Imperungappiyam

1. Silappadhikaram
2. Manimekalai
3. Seevakasinthamani
4. Vayapati
5. Kundalakesi

#### Injiru kaapiyam

1. Naga Kumara epic
2. Udayana Kumara epic
3. Yashodhara epic
4. Neelakesi
5. Sulamani

### Irattai kaapiyam

#### 1. Silappathikaram

**Author:** Ilangovaligal (Prince Seran Senguttuvan)

**Importance:**

- Politics
- Chastity
- Udal

**Leaders:** Kovalan, Kannagi

**Religious generality**

**Folk oral literature**

#### 2. Manimekalai

**Author:** Sittalai Sattanar

**Title:** Buddhist propaganda literature

**Leader:** Manimekalai (Kovalan – Madhavi Makkal)

**Main purpose:**

- Universal teaching
- Virtue regarding food – clothing – shelter

**Religious (Buddhism)**

### Features of double epics

- Created with the common people in mind
- Literatures mixed with morality – story – sin
- Religious and non-religious
- Both together – called Perungapiyam

- Kandas = 3
- Pugarr Kanda - 10,
- Maduraik Kanda - 13
- Vanjik Kanda - 7
- Kathais = 30
- First Katha = Mangala Vatthup Patal
- Last Katha = Varanthurukathai

### Bhakti Movement (600 – 900 AD)

### Bhakti Movement (600 – 900 AD)

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Rise of Saivism &amp; Vaishnavism</li> <li>✓ Against Jainism – Buddhism Influence</li> <li>✓ Beginning: Karaikalammammiyar, Mudalalwars</li> <li>✓ Religious Universalism</li> <li>✓ Religious Nool</li> </ul>
Thirumantra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Author: Thirumoolar</li> <li>✓ <b>3000 Songs</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Meaning:</b></li> </ul>

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ <b>Wisdom</b></li><li>✓ <b>Yoga</b></li><li>✓ <b>Penance</b></li><li>✓ <b>Medicine</b></li><li>✓ <i>"The truth of "Dear Shiva"</i></li></ul>
Devaaram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ First 7 Thirumuraikas</li><li>✓ Authors:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Thirugnanasambandhar (1–3)</li><li>✓ Appar (4–6)</li><li>✓ Sundarar (7)</li></ul></li><li>✓ Volunteers: 63 Nayanmars</li><li>✓ Compilation: Nambiandar Nambi</li><li>✓ Periyapuramam – Sekkizhar</li></ul>
Thiruvacakam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Author: Manickavasagar</li><li>✓ With Thirukkovaiyar</li></ul>
Thiruvisaipa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Authors: Thirumalikaidhevar, Karuvooar and 9 others</li><li>✓ Ninth Thirumurai</li></ul>

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

Naalayira divya prabantham	✓ Twelve Azhwars
	✓ Compiled by: Nathamunigal
	✓ Songs: 4000
	✓ Top three: Poigaiyazhwar, Bhoothathazhwar, Peyazhwar
	✓ Other Azhwars:
	✓ Periyazhwar
	✓ Andal (Thiruppavai, Nachiyar Thirumozhi)
	✓ Nammazhwar (Thiruvaimozhi, Thiruvritham, Thiruvassiriyam, Periyathiruvanthadhi)
	✓ Madhurakavi Azhwar (Devotion to Nammazhwar)

## Chitrilakyam

- The Nayak period was the “Chitrilakya period”
- Chitrilakya also has the name Prabandham.
- The northern word Prabandham means “well-built”.
- The person who first introduced the word Prabandham in Tamil was Nadhamuni.
- The book that clearly explains the grammar of the Chitrilakyas is Panniru Patiyal.
- Types of Chitrilakyas = 96
- The book that first mentioned the names of the 96 types of Chitrilakyas is Veerama Munivarin’s Chathurakarathi
- Chitrilakyas are those that give one of the four definite objects: virtue, wealth, pleasure, and house..

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

### Contemporary literature

- It is appropriate to set the boundaries of the literature of this period starting with Bharatiyar and his successors.
- Not only poetry, but also prose literature developed in this literary style.
- This was a period when poetry flourished in many forms, including traditional poetry, modern poetry, and aikku poetry.

### Bharatiyar

- “உழவுக்கும் தொழிலுக்கும் வந்தனை செய்வோம்”
- “சுதந்திரப் பயிரைத் தண்ணீர் விட்டோ வளர்த்தோம்! கண்ணீரால் காத்தோம்”
- Bharatiyar invited Gandhi to preside over a public meeting. – பாரதியார்.
- Tamil Nadu poet - Bharathiyar.
- The magazines run by Bharathiyar were destined for the war of independence – India, Vijaya (daily magazine).
- Writer of prose, verse, and short stories.
- He was praised by Bharathidasan as
  - “எட்டயபுர ஏந்தல்”
  - “நீடுதுயில் நீக்கப் பாடி வந்த திலா”
  - “சிந்துக்குத் தந்தை” செந்தமிழ்த் தேனீ
  - “புதிய அறம் பாட வந்த அறிஞன்”
  - “மறம் பாட வந்த மறவன்”.

### Bharathidasan

- At the age of sixteen, he joined the Government College, Puducherry as a professor.
- Due to his attachment to Bharathi, he made himself his servant.

### Songs:

- நீலவான் ஆடைக்குள் உடல் மறைத்து  
நிலாவென்று காட்டுகின்றாய் ஒளிமுகத்தை  
கோலம் முழுவதும் காட்டிவிட்டால் காதற்  
கொள்ளையிலே இவ்வலகம் சாமோ?
- எல்லார்க்கும் எல்லாம் என்று இருப்பதான  
இடம்நோக்கி நகர்கிறது இந்தவையம்

### Mudiyarasan

#### Special names:

- Kaviyarasu (Kunrakudi Adigalar)
- Sangapulavar (Kunrakudi Adigalar)

#### Special

- Scholars Anna praised him as “Tamil Nadu Vaanampady”
- Kunrakudi Adigalar bestowed the title of Kaviyarasu on him at a ceremony held at Parambu Hill
- In his class, classes would begin only after the students stood in line and said “Velka Tamil” instead of greeting.
- The epic Poongodi received the Tamil Nadu Government Award
- He was praised by Bharathidasan as ‘My eldest descendant, the poet after me.’

### Vanidasan

#### Special names of Vanidasan:

- Pudumai pithan
- Pavalareru
- Pavalar Mani
- Pavalar Mannan
- Tamil Nadu Tagore (Maylai Sivamuthu)

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

### ➤ Tamil Nadu Wordsworth

- Senior in the lineage
- Pavendar has won the prize
- Kannadasan = Translation of his songs into English will get the “Nobel Prize”

## Namakkal Kavingar

- He was appointed as a member of the Legislative Council of Tamil Nadu
- He has been awarded the “Padma Bhushan”.
- The house where he lived has been set up as a memorial in his memory, which inspired the heroic act of “Don’t say ‘Tamil’ and keep your head up”. The ten-storey building of the Government Secretariat in Chennai has also been named after him.

## Namakkal Kavingar song lyrics:

- கத்தி இன்றி ரத்தமன்றி யுத்தமொன்று வருகுது
- தமிழன் என்றோர் இனமுண்டு  
தனியே அவர்க்கொரு குணமுண்டு
- தமிழன் என்று சொல்லடா தலை நிமிர்ந்து நில்லடா
- இந்திய நாடு என்னுடைய நாடு  
என்று தினம்தினம் நீயதைப் பாடு
- பாட்டாளி மக்கள் பசிதீர வேண்டும்  
பணமென்ற மோகத்தின் விசை தீர வேண்டும்
- கைத்தொழில் ஒன்றை கற்றுக்கொள்
- கவலை உனக்கில்லை ஒத்துக்கொள்
- 'கத்தி யின்றி ரத்த மின்றி  
யுத்த மொன்று வருகுது  
சத்தி யத்தின் நித்தி யத்தை  
நம்பும் யாரும் சேருவீர்'

## Sahitya Akademi Award

Year

Book

Author

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

1955	Tamil Inpam (Collection of Essays)	Ra.P. Sethupillai
1956	Alai Osai	Kalki krishnamoorthi
1958	Chakravarti Tirumagan	C.Rajaji
1961	Agal Vilakku	MU.Varatharajan
1962	Akkarai Cheemaiyil Aarumathangal	Somu
1963	Vengaiyin Maindhan	Agilan
1965	Sri Ramanujar	Aachariya
1966	Vallalar Kanda Orumaippaadu	Ma.Po.Sivagnanam
1967	Virar Ulagam	Ki.Va.Jaganathan
1968	Vellai Paravai	A.Seenivasaragavan
1969	Pisirantaiyar	Barathidasasn
1970	Anbalippu	Ku.Azhagirisami
1971	Samudaya Veedhi	Na.Parthasarathi
1972	Sila nerangalil sila manitharakal	Jayakanthan
1973	Verukku Neer	Rajam krishnan
1974	Thirukkural Needhi Illakkiyam	K.T.Thirunavukarasu
1975	Tharkkala Tamizh Illakkiyam	R.Dhandavutham
1977	Kuruthip Punal	Indraparthasarathi
1978	Pudukavithaiyin Thottramum Valarchiyum	Vallikannan
1979	Sakthi Vaithiyam	T. Janakiraman
1980	Cheraman Kadali	Kannadhasan
1981	Puthiya Urai Nadai	Ma.Ramalingam
1982	Manikkodikalam	P.S.Ramaiya
1983	Bharathi: Kalamum Karuthum	Tho.MU.Sithambara Ragunathan
1984	Oru Kaveriyai Pola	Lakshmi thiripurasunthari
1985	Kamban: Putiya Parvai	A.S.Gnanasamanthan
1986	Ilakkiyathukku oru Iyakkam	Ka.Na.Subramaniyan
1987	Mudalil Iravu Varum	Aadhavan
1988	Vaazhum Valluvam	Va.Se.Kulanthaisami
1989	Chintanadi	La.sa.Ramamirtham
1990	Veril Pazhutha Pala	Su.Samuthiram
1991	Gopallapurathu Makkal	Ki. Rajanarayanan
1992	Kutralakurinji	Kovi. Manisekaran
1993	Kathukal	M.V. Vengatram
1994	Pudhiya Dharsanangal	Poneelan
1995	Vanam Vasappadum	Prapanjan
1996	Appavin Snehidar	Ashokamithiran
1997	Chaivu Narkali	Thopil mukamathu meeran
1998	Visaranai Commission	Sa. Kanthasami

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

1999	Aalapanai	Abdul rahman
2000	Vimarsanangal Mathippuraikal Pettikal	T.Ka.Sivasangaran
2001	Sutanthira Daagam	C.Su.Chellappa
2002	Oru Giraamattu Nadi	Sirpi balasupramanian
2003	Kallikattu Ithikasam	vairamuthu
2004	Vanakkam Valluva	Erode thamilzhanban
2005	Kalmaram	G. Thilagavathy
2006	Akayathukku Aduthaveedu	M.Metha
2007	Ilai Uthir Kaalam	Neela. Padmanabhan
2008	Minsarapoo	Melanmai Ponnusamy
2009	Kaioppam	Buvarasu
2010	Soodiya Poo Soodarka	Nanjil Nadan
2011	Kaval Kottam	S. Venkatesan
2012	Thol	Daniel Selvaraj
2013	korkai	Joe D'Cruz
2014	Agngnaadi	Poomani
2015	ilakkiya suvadugal	A. Madhavan
2016	Oru Siru Isai	Vannadasan
2017	Kaandhal Naatkal	Ingulab
2018	Sanjaaram	S. Ramakrishnan
2019	Sool	C. Dharman
2020	Sellaatha Panam	Imayam
2021	Sivappu Kazhuthudan Oru Pachai Paravai	Ambai
2022	Neervazhi Paduvum	Rajasekaran
2023	Kaala Paani	M. Rajendran
2024	Tirunelveeli Ezucciyum Vaa. Vuu.ci. Yum 1908	A. Ira. Venkatachalapathy

# Role of TamilNadu In Freedom Struggle

## Table of Content

- ❖ Early Agitation against British rule
- ❖ Moderate Phase
- ❖ Extremist phase

### Introduction:

- ❖ Freedom struggle in TAMILNADU was unique. also struggle for independence from social disability.
- ❖ The great leaders like G.subramanyalyer, V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, Subramanya Bharathi, Rajagopalachari,kamrajar,Thirupurkumaran and many others.

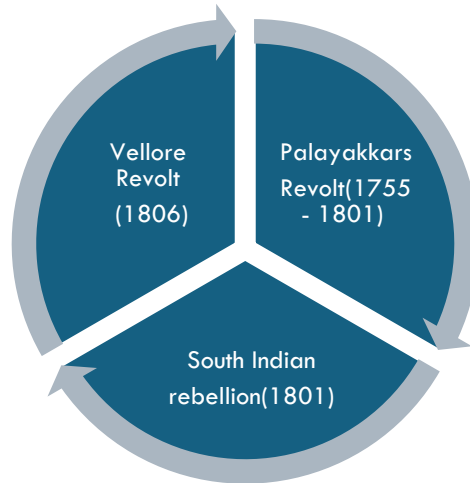
#### © Copyright

The Department of Employment and Training has prepared the Competitive Exams study material in the form of e-content for the benefit of Competitive Exam aspirants, and it is being uploaded in this Virtual Learning Portal. This e-content study material is the sole property of the Department of Employment and Training. No one (either an individual or an institution) is allowed to copy or reproduce the matter in any form. The trespassers will be prosecuted under the Indian Copyright Act. It is a cost-free service provided to the job seekers who are preparing for the competitive exams.

Director,

Department of Employment and Training

## Early agitation against British rule



### Palayakkars

- palayakkars in Tamil refers to the holders of little kingdom as feudatory to a greater sovereign.
- "palayam" means military camp or a little kingdom
- Vijayanagara rulers appointed Nayaks and
- Nayaks of madurai appointed palayakkars.
- vishwanath Nayak under the guidance of minister Ariyanathar converted little kingdom into 72 palayam.
- prathaba rudra of warrangal in the KAKATIYA kingdom. (1530s)

### Division of Palayams

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-**  
**POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

● **Eastern Palayams:**

- Sattur, Nagalapuram, Ettayapuram, Panchalalur, Kolathur
- Controlled by **Kattabomman**

● **Western Palayams:**

- Nerkattumseval, Uthumalai, Thalavankottai, Naduvakurichi, Singampatti, Sethur
- **Controlled by Pulithevan**

👛 **East India Company Involvement**

● **Nawab of Arcot:**

- Borrowed from East India Company (Carnatic Wars)
- Handed **land revenue collection** to the Company

● **Yusuf Khan (Khan Sahib):**

- Entrusted with revenue collection from Palayakkars

● **Mahfuz Khan:**

- Appointed as the British representative in those regions

**Pulithevan**

## **Puli Thevar's Revolt (1755–1767)**

### **Initial Conflict**

- **1755:** Mahfuzkhan & Colonel Heron sent to suppress Puli Thevar.
- Puli Thevar resisted British & Nawab authority.
- Heron failed and was dismissed.

### **Formation of Confederacy**

- Puli Thevar united western palayakkars (except Sivagiri).
- Sought support from:
  - Pathan officers of Madurai
  - French (not successful)
  - Hyder Ali (busy with Marathas)

### **Battle of Kalakadu**

- Puli Thevar allied with **Travancore** (2000 soldiers).
- Mahfuzkhan's army defeated.

### **British Intervention**

- **Yusuf Khan** (Marudhanayagam) sent by Company to suppress revolt.
- **1760–1761:** Used artillery to capture Puli Thevar's forts:
  - Nerkattumseval
  - Vasudevanallur
  - Panayur

### **Fall of Confederacy**

- After the French exit (Pondicherry captured), support for Puli Thevar weakened.
- Some palayams switched loyalty.
- Yusuf Khan negotiated secretly → executed in **1764** for treason.

### **End of Rebellion**

- Puli Thevar returned from exile in 1764.
- Recaptured Nerkattumseval.
- Defeated again in 1767 by Captain Campbell.
- Died in exile

## Velunachiyar (1730–1796)

### Early Life

- Born in **1730** to **Raja Sellamuthu Sethupathy** of **Ramanathapuram**.
- Trained in **martial arts, weaponry, horse riding, archery**, and languages (English, French, Urdu).

### Marriage and British Attack

- Married to **Muthu Vadugar**, Raja of **Sivagangai**.
- Had a daughter: **Vellachinachiar**.
- **1772: Kalaiyar Kovil** Palace attacked by Nawab of Arcot & British under **Lt. Col. Bon Jour**.
- Muthu Vadugar killed; Velunachiyar escaped and stayed under **Gopala Nayak's** protection in **Virupachi** for 8 years.

### Resistance Against the British

#### Alliance Building

- Allied with **Hyder Ali**, Gopala Nayak.
- Military chief **Thandavarayanar** wrote to Hyder Ali for help.
- **Hyder Ali** provided military aid via his Dindigul commandant **Syed**.

#### Intelligence and Strategy

- Used spies to find British ammunition depots.
- Formed **Dindigul League** with:
  - **Gopala Nayak** (Virupachi)
  - **Lakshmi Nayak** (Manaparai)
  - **Poojai Nayak** (Devadanapatti)

#### Heroic Act of Kuyili (1780)

- Kuyili: Loyal commander of Velunachiyar's women army.
- Self-immolated in British arsenal to destroy ammunition.

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP

### 👑 Restoration and Rule

- With support from **Hyder Ali** and **Marudhu Pandiyar**, she:
  - Recaptured **Sivagangai**.
  - Became the **first Indian queen to resist British colonial rule**.
  - Crowned ruler of Sivagangai.

### ⚔️ Gopala Nayak's Continued Resistance

- Led battles inspired by **Tipu Sultan**.
- Fought in **Aanamalai hills** with peasant support.
- Joined **Oomaidurai** (Kattabomman's brother).
- Defeated by British in **1801**

## Veerapandya Kattabomman (1790–1799)

Early Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Became <b>Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi</b> at age <b>30</b> after his father's death.</li> <li>• Initially considered <b>peaceful</b> by Company officers James London &amp; Colin Jackson.</li> </ul>
Tax Dispute with East India Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under 1781 treaty, <b>Company collected revenue</b> from Carnatic.</li> <li>• Kattabomman's <b>tax arrears in 1798</b> were <b>3310 pagodas</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Collector Jackson</b> tried to force collection, worsening relations.</li> </ul>
Confrontation with Jackson (1798)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kattabomman summoned to <b>Ramanathapuram</b>.</li> <li>• <b>September 19, 1798</b>: After being insulted and made to stand for 3 hours, Kattabomman <b>escaped with Oomathurai's help</b>.</li> </ul>

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clash occurred at fort gate; <b>Lt. Clarke killed</b>, and <b>Sivasubramanianar captured</b></li> </ul>
<b>Madras Council Inquiry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kattabomman cleared of charges</b> in inquiry on <b>15 December 1798</b>.</li> <li><b>Jackson dismissed</b>, <b>Sivasubramanianar released</b>.</li> <li>Kattabomman paid most dues, leaving only <b>1080 pagodas</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Confederacy of Palayakkarars</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formed by <b>Marudhu Pandiyar</b> (Sivagangai).</li> <li>Members included <b>Gopala Nayak (Dindigul)</b>, <b>Yadul Nayak (Aanamalai)</b>.</li> <li>Kattabomman supported the <b>Tiruchirappalli Proclamation</b>.</li> <li><b>British blocked his meeting</b> with Marudhu Pandiyars.</li> </ul>
<b>Conflict with Sivagiri &amp; Company Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kattabomman advanced towards <b>Sivagiri</b>, a <b>tributary of the Company</b>.</li> <li>This was seen as a <b>challenge</b>, prompting British military response.</li> </ul>
<b>Siege of Panchalamkurichi (Sept 1799)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lord <b>Wellesley</b> ordered an attack.</li> <li>Major <b>Bannerman</b> led British and <b>Travancore troops</b>.</li> <li><b>1 Sept</b>: Kattabomman given ultimatum; he refused to surrender.</li> <li><b>5 Sept</b>: Fort surrounded and communications cut.</li> <li><b>Ramalinganar</b> betrayed fort secrets; <b>Sivasubramanianar captured at Kolarpatti</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Fall and Execution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kattabomman <b>escaped to Pudukottai</b>.</li> <li><b>Betrayed</b> by Rajas of <b>Ettayapuram</b> and <b>Pudukottai</b>.</li> <li><b>Sivasubramanianar executed</b> on <b>13 Sept 1799</b> at Nagalapuram.</li> <li><b>Kattabomman captured</b>, mock trial held on <b>16 Oct 1799</b>.</li> <li><b>Hanged at Kayathar</b> (near Tirunelveli) from a tamarind tree.</li> </ul>

**The Marudhu Brothers' Rebellion (1800–1801)**

- **Periya (Vella) Marudhu (1748–1801)** and **Chinna Marudhu (1753–1801)** were generals under **Muthu Vadugar** of Sivagangai.
- After **Muthu Vadugar's** death at **Kalaiyar Kovil**, they helped **Velunachiyar** reclaim her throne.
- Became key leaders of **resistance against the British** in South Tamil Nadu.

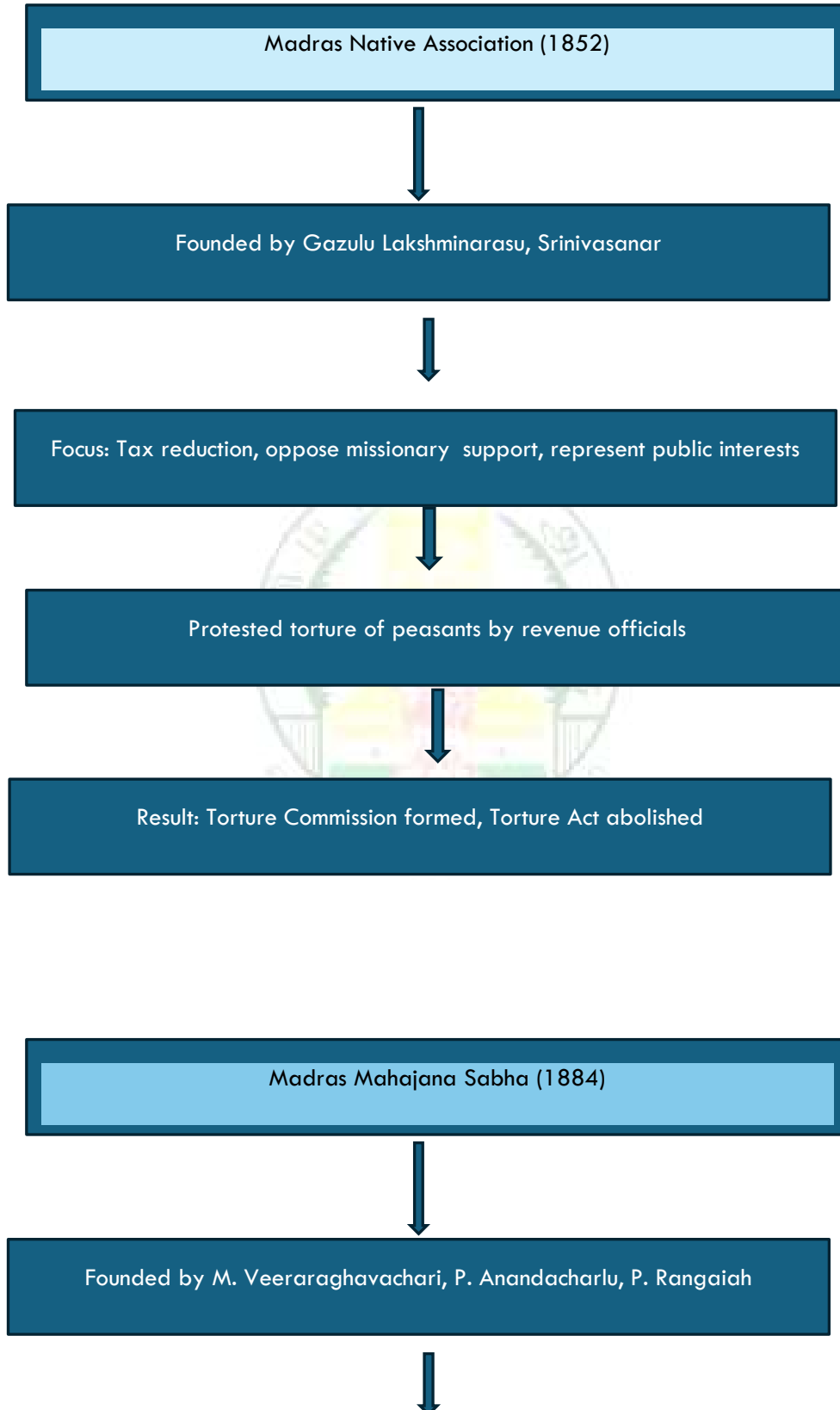


<p><b>Second Palayakkarar War / Rebellion (1800–1801)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After Kattabomman's execution (1799), a <b>second uprising</b> erupted.</li> <li>• Led by a <b>confederacy</b>:</li> <li>• <b>Marudhu Pandyan (Sivagangai)</b></li> <li>• <b>Gopala Nayak (Dindigul)</b></li> <li>• <b>Kerala Varma (Malabar)</b></li> <li>• <b>Krishnappa Nayak &amp; Dhoondaji (Mysore)</b></li> <li>• <b>April 1800</b>: Rebels met at <b>Virupachi</b> and planned the revolt.</li> <li>• <b>June 1800</b>: Uprising began in <b>Coimbatore</b>, spreading to <b>Ramanathapuram</b> and <b>Madurai</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>British Response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declared war on rebel leaders.</li> <li>• Captured and hanged Palayakkarars from Coimbatore, Sathyamangalam, and Tarapuram.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Support from Kattabomman's Brothers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Oomathurai and Sevathaiah</b> escaped from prison (Feb 1801).</li> <li>• Sheltered by <b>Chinna Marudhu</b> at <b>Siruvayal</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Panchalamkurichi fort rebuilt</b>, retaken by British in <b>April 1801</b>.</li> </ul>

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British demanded surrender of Kattabomman's brothers – Marudhu brothers <b>refused</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Tiruchirappalli Proclamation (1801)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issued by Marudhu Pandiyar in June 1801.</li> <li>Call for unity across region, caste, creed, and religion against British rule.</li> <li>Posted on Nawab's palace in Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam temple walls.</li> <li>Marked as one of the first nationalistic calls against British rule in India.</li> </ul>
<b>Fall of the Rebellion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>May 1801:</b> British attacked rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.</li> <li>Rebels moved to <b>Piranmalai</b> and <b>Kalayarkoil</b> but were defeated again.</li> <li><b>Divide and Rule policy</b> weakened the confederacy.</li> <li><b>Sivagangai annexed in 1801.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Executions and Aftermath</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>24 Oct 1801:</b> Marudhu Brothers executed at Tirupathur Fort near Ramanathapuram.</li> <li><b>16 Nov 1801:</b> Oomathurai and Sevathaiah beheaded at Panchalamkurichi.</li> <li><b>73 rebels</b> exiled to <b>Penang (Malaya)</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Carnatic Treaty (31 July 1801)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resulted in:</li> <li><b>End of Palayakkarar system.</b></li> <li><b>British assumed direct control</b> over Tamilagam.</li> <li><b>Demolition of forts</b> and <b>disbandment of native armies.</b></li> </ul>

## Role of TamilNadu in Freedom Struggle



# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP

Aimed to communicate public demands to govt through meetings & petitions



Key Demands:

- Civil services exams in India & UK
- Abolition of Council of India in London
- Reduce taxes, military/civil expenses



Many of these ideas adopted by Congress (founded in 1885)

### Nationalist Press

1877: T. Muthuswami appointed Judge  
European press opposed it

1878: The Hindu started by G. Subramaniam &  
others → Voice of nationalist thought

1891: Swadesamitran (Tamil periodical) by  
G. Subramaniam → Daily from 1899  
Inspired many Indian-owned newspapers

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

**Moderate Phase**

Provincial Associations like Madras Mahajana Sabha

Led to formation of an all-India body **\*\*Indian National Congress (INC)\*\***

December 1884: Key Meeting at Theosophical Society, Adyar (Madras)

Attended by National Leaders:  
Dadabhai Naoroji, K.T. Telang,  
Surendranath Banerjee  
G. Subramaniam, Rangaiah, Anandacharlu

1885: First INC Session in Bombay 72 Delegates; 22 from Madras

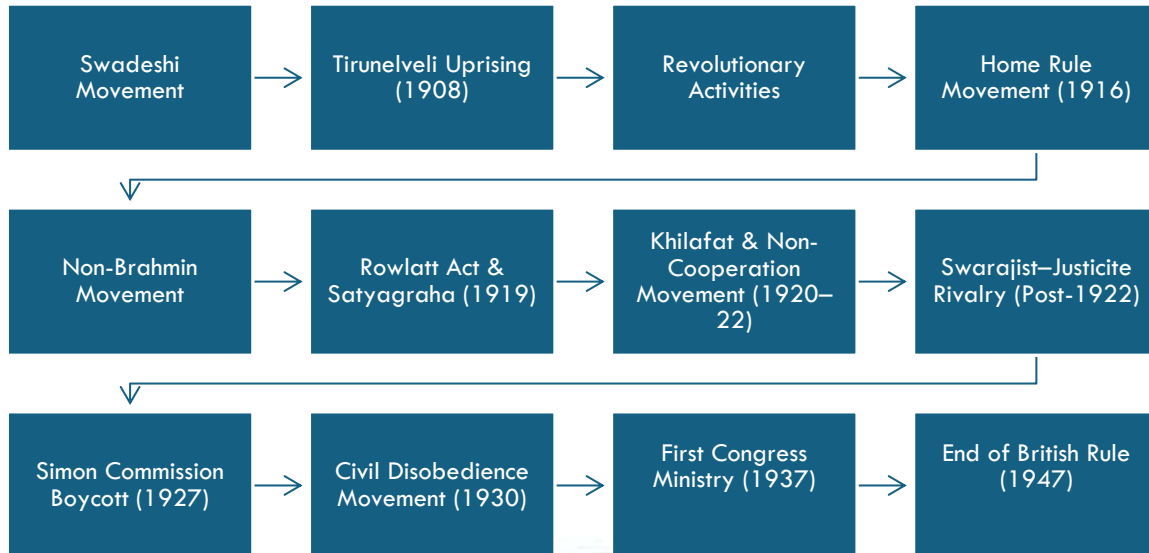
1886: Second Session in Calcutta  
President: Dadabhai Naoroji

1887: Third INC Session in Madras  
Venue: Makkis Garden (Thousand Lights)  
President: Badruddin Tyabji  
607 Delegates; 362 from Madras Presidency

Tamil Nadu part of larger Madras Presidency Included parts of:  
Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala, and Odisha

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

## Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu (1905–1947)



### 1. Partition of Bengal (1905) → Start of Swadeshi Movement

↓

### 2. Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu

├— Leaders: V.O. Chidambaranar, Subramania Bharati, V. Chakkaraiyar, Surendranath Arya

├— Use of Tamil in public platforms

├— Swadeshi journals: **Swadesamitran, India**

├— Bipin Chandra Pal's visit inspired youths

├— Launch of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company by V.O.C

### 3. Tirunelveli Uprising (1908)

├— Strike in Coral Mills by V.O.C and Subramania Siva

├— Sedition charges, imprisonment, riots in Tirunelveli

├— Subramania Bharati moved to Pondicherry

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-**  
**POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

#### **4. Revolutionary Activities**

- |— Pondicherry: Base for revolutionaries (M.P.T. Acharya, Aurobindo Ghosh, V.V. Subramanianar)
- |— Radical journals: **India, Vijaya, Suryodayam**
- |— Ashe Murder (1911) by Vanchinathan

#### **5. Annie Besant & Home Rule Movement (1916)**

- |— Home Rule League founded
- |— Aided by G.S. Arundale, B.P. Wadia, C.P. Ramaswami
- |— **Newspapers: New India, Commonweal**
- |— Promoted idea of Home Rule

#### **6. Non-Brahmin Movement**

- |— Madras Dravidian Association (1912)
- |— South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) founded (1916)
- |— Justice Party wins 1920 elections; A. Subbarayalu becomes CM

#### **7. Rowlatt Act & Satyagraha (1919)**

- |— Rowlatt Act (arrests without trial)
- |— Protest in Marina Beach by Rajaji, S. Satyamurti, V.O.C, Thiru. V. Ka
- |— Formation of Madras Satyagraha Sabha

#### **8. Khilafat & Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22)**

- |— Khilafat agitation in Tamil Nadu (Vaniyambadi, Erode)
- |— No-tax campaign in Thanjavur
- |— Temperance movement (liquor ban)
- |— Boycott of Prince of Wales' visit
- |— Withdrawal after Chauri Chaura incident

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-**  
**POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

**9. Swarajist–Justicite Rivalry (Post-1922)**

- ├— Swarajists (S. Satyamurti, S. Srinivasanar) wanted council entry
- ├— Rajaji (No-changer) M.A. Ansari , Kasturirangar opposed it
- ├— Justice Party stayed in power till 1937

**Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement**

Congress Split:

- No-Changers: Continued
- Pro-Changers: Wanted to enter councils

- Swaraj Party Founded (1923) by Chittaranjan Das & Motilal Nehru
- Swaraj Party in Tamil Nadu Led by S. Srinivasanar & S. Satyamurthy
- 1926 Elections: Swarajists won majority of elected seats did not accept office due to Congress policy



**10. Simon Commission Boycott (1927)**

- ├— All-white commission protested
- ├— S. Satyamurti led boycott in Madras
- ├— Neill Statue agitation (symbol of colonial repression)
  - protest came from all over Madras presidency led by S.N. Somayajalu of Tirunelveli.
  - → The statue was finally moved to Madras Museum during Rajaji Govt in 1937.

**11. Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)**

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP

├─ **Vedaranyam Salt March** by Rajaji from **Tiruchirapalli** on **13 April 1930** and reached **Vedaranyam** in **Thanjavur** district on **28 April**.

- | └─ Song by **Namakkal V. Ramalingam**
- ├─ Agitations in **Tiruvallikeni, Rameswaram**
- ├─ Women participation: **Rukmani Lakshmipathi**
- ├─ **Arya** hoisted flag at **Fort St. George** (1932)
- └─ **Martyr: Tirupur Kumaran**

### 12. First Congress Ministry (1937)

- ├─ **Rajaji** as **CM**: introduced prohibition & sales tax
- ├─ Resigned in protest of **World war - II** entry
- └─ **Anti-Hindi Agitation** (**E.V. Ramasamy** led)
  - The **Scheduled Castes Federation** and the **Muslim League** extended its support to the anti-Hindi agitation.
  - **Natarajan** and **Thalamuthu**, two of the enthusiastic agitators died in prison.

### 13. Quit India Movement (1942)

On **8 August 1942** the **Quit India** resolution was passed and **Gandhi** gave the slogan '**Do or Die**'. **The entire Congress**

**leadership was arrested overnight.**

- ├─ **Kamaraj** went underground to organize movement
- ├─ **Strikes**: **Madras Port Trust, Corporation, Tramway**
- ├─ **Students & women** joined protests
- └─ Movement suppressed brutally

### Mass Movement

→ The airport in **Sulur** was attacked and trains derailed in **Coimbatore**.

→ **Congress Volunteers** clashed with the military in **Madurai**. There was **Police firing** at **Rajapalayam, Karaikudi** and **Devakottai**.

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

→ The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny.

→ The newly elected Labour party govt in England resulting in India's independence

**14. End of British Rule (1947)**

└─ Role of INA, Navy Mutiny & Labour Govt in Britain

└─ **\*\*India's Independence with Partition\*\***



# Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

## Content

- ❖ Tamil Renaissance & Social Transformation
- ❖ Parithimar Kalaignar
- ❖ Maraimalai Adigal
- ❖ Rise of the Dravidian Movement
- ❖ South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party)
- ❖ Self-Respect Movement & Periyar E.V.R.
- ❖ Rettaimalai Srinivasan
- ❖ M.C. Rajah
- ❖ M. Singaravelar

### Introduction:

- ✓ In the late 18th century, Europeans took control of the Indian subcontinent.
- ✓ By the early 19th century, the British began changing Indian society through new land policies and by trying to spread their culture and values. This made many educated Indians feel humiliated.
- ✓ In response, they looked to their own history and culture for identity and began working to reform their society.

#### © Copyright

The Department of Employment and Training has prepared the Competitive Exams study material in the form of e-content for the benefit of Competitive Exam aspirants, and it is being uploaded in this Virtual Learning Portal. This e-content study material is the sole property of the Department of Employment and Training. No one (either an individual or an institution) is allowed to copy or reproduce the matter in any form. The trespassers will be prosecuted under the Indian Copyright Act. It is a cost-free service provided to the job seekers who are preparing for the competitive exams.

Director,

Department of Employment and Training.

### Tamil Renaissance & Social Transformation

- Colonialism and humanism brought major cultural and social changes in India.
- Tamil Nadu underwent a transformation, with language and literature helping build Tamil identity

#### Advent of Printing Technology

- Tamil became the first non-European language to be printed (*Thambiran Vanakkam*, 1578).
- **Ziegenbalg established a printing press in Tranquebar (1709).**
- Early printed works were religious, but secular texts soon followed.

#### Rediscovery of Tamil Classics

- Thirukkural published in 1812 encouraged scholars to preserve ancient texts.
- C.W. Damotharanar and U.V. Swaminathar were key figures:
  - Collected palm-leaf manuscripts.
  - Published classics like *Silappathikaram*, *Manimekalai*, *Paththupattu*, and more.
- Helped create awareness of Tamil history, culture, and literature.

#### Linguistic Identity & Dravidian Theory

- **F.W. Ellis (1816): South Indian languages are not related to Indo-Aryan languages.**
- **Robert Caldwell (1856):** Wrote *A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages*, proving Tamil's antiquity and uniqueness.
- Tamil seen as a Dravidian, egalitarian, and non-Brahmin language.

#### Cultural & Social Awakening

- Revival of Sangam literature became the foundation of Tamil cultural pride.
- Writers and thinkers emphasized Tamil/Dravidian vs Sanskrit/Aryan distinctions.
- The play *Manonmaniam* by **P. Sundaranar** includes a Tamil invocation song celebrating this heritage.

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

### **Key Reformers & Thinkers**

- Ramalinga Adigal (Vallalar): Criticized caste and religious orthodoxy.
- **Abraham Pandithar: Promoted Tamil music.**
- Thiru. Vi. Ka, Subramania Bharathi, Bharathidasan: Advocated for equality and Tamil pride through literature.
- Parithimar Kalaigarnar, Maraimalai Adigal, S. Vaiyapuri: Worked to purify Tamil and promote its use.

### **Tani Tamil Iyakkam (Pure Tamil Movement)**

- Led by **Maraimalai Adigal**: Promoted pure Tamil by removing Sanskrit words.
- Changed his name from **Vedachalam** to a pure Tamil one.
- His daughter **Neelambikai** created a dictionary with Tamil equivalents for Sanskrit terms.

### **Dravidian Movement**

- Started as a resistance to Brahmin dominance in colonial society.
- Madras Non-Brahmin Association (1909) and Madras United League (1912) helped uplift non-Brahmins.
- Iyatheethassar, M. Singaravelar, and Periyar E.V. Ramasamy advocated for social justice, equality, and rationalism



## Parithimar Kalaigarnar

- ❖ V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri (Parithimar Kalaigarnar)  
↓
- ❖ Born near Madurai (1870)  
↓
- ❖ Professor of Tamil at Madras Christian College  
↓
- ❖ Recognized Sanskrit influence on Tamil  
↓

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

- ❖ → Adopted the pure Tamil name "**Parithimar Kalaigñar**"
- ↓
- ❖ → First to demand Tamil be recognized as a "Classical Language"
- ↓
- ❖ → Opposed calling Tamil a "**vernacular**" language
- ↓
- ❖ → Introduced sonnet form in Tamil (inspired by Western literature)
- ↓
- ❖ → Wrote novels, plays & scientific essays
- ↓
- ❖ Died young at 33 (1903)



## Maraimalai Adigal

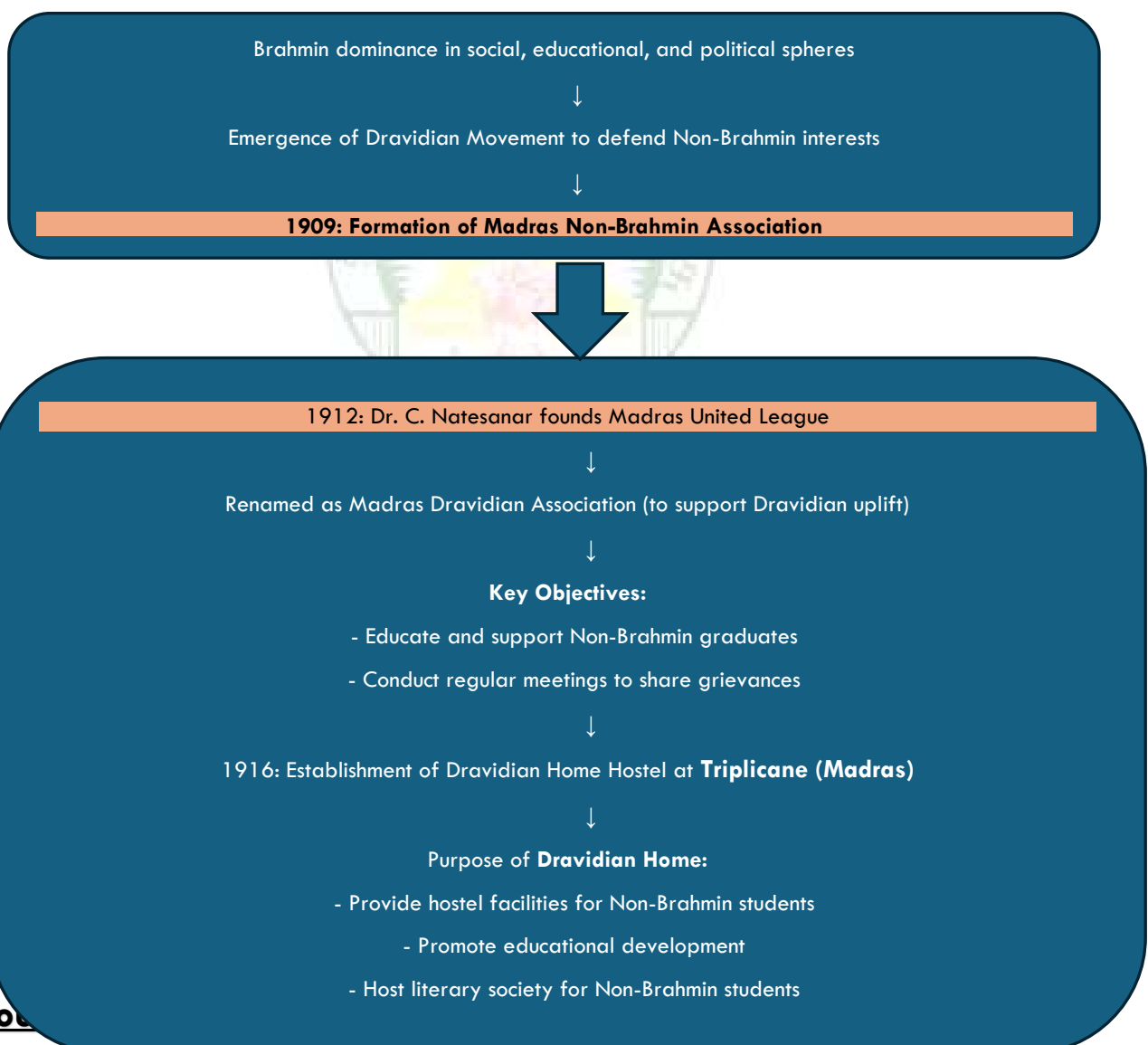
- ❖ Maraimalai Adigal (Father of Tani Tamil Iyakkam)
- ↓
- ❖ Born as Vedachalam (1876)
- ↓
- ❖ → Changed name to "**Maraimalai Adigal**" (pure Tamil)
- ↓
- ❖ → Worked in **Siddhanta Deepika journal**
- ↓
- ❖ → Tamil teacher at Madras Christian College
- ↓
- ❖ → Influenced by **P. Sundaranar & Somasundara Nayagar**
- ↓
- ❖ Wrote commentaries on Sangam texts: **Pattinappalai & Mullaipattu**
- ❖ **Tani Tamil Iyakkam (Pure Tamil Movement)**
- ↓
- ❖ Founded by **Maraimalai Adigal**
- ↓
- ❖ Goal: Remove Sanskrit influence from Tamil
- ↓
- ❖ → Promoted "**pure Tamil**" vocabulary

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

- ↓
- ❖ → Renamed his journal **\*Jnanasagaram\*** to **\*Arivukkadal\***
  - ↓
  - ❖ → Rebranded institution from **\*Samarasa Sanmarga Sangam\*** to **\*Pothu Nilai Kalakam\***
  - ↓
  - ❖ → Daughter **Neelambikai compiled dictionary of Tamil equivalents to Sanskrit words**
  - ↓
  - ❖ Impact: Greatly influenced Tamil literature, language, and cultural identity

### Rise of the Dravidian Movement



Soc

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

<b>Formation</b>	<b>1916</b>
<b>Founders</b>	Dr. C. Natesanar, Sir Pitti Theyagarayar, T.M. Nair, Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal
<b>venue</b>	December 1916: Release of Non-Brahmin Manifesto at Victoria Public Hall
<b>Publication of Newspapers:</b>	Dravidian (Tamil) - Justice (English) - Andhra Prakasika (Telugu)
<b>Election</b>	1920: First Election under Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Dyarchy system)
<b>Justice Party</b>	Justice Party wins election → Forms government in Madras Presidency - Chief Minister: A. Subbarayalu - Government tenure: 1920–1923 and 1923–1926 - Continues till 1937 due to Congress boycott 1937: Indian National Congress contests and defeats Justice Party
<b>Key Programmes and Achievements:</b>	Expanded education and employment opportunities for majority - Removed legal barriers for inter-caste marriages - Allowed Depressed Classes access to public wells, tanks, and schools - Established hostels for Depressed Classes (1923) - Allowed women's participation in electoral politics (1921) → Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar becomes first woman legislator (1926) - Passed Communal Government Orders (1921, 1922) for reservation in jobs - Established Staff Selection Board (1924), model for Public Service Commission (1929) - Hindu Religious Endowment Act (1926) for caste-neutral temple management

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

### Self-Respect Movement & Periyar E.V.R.

<b>Formation</b>	<b>1925: Formation of Self-Respect Movement by Periyar E.V.R</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>Promote rationalism and self-respect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a casteless society</li> <li>- End rituals and superstitions</li> <li>- Emphasize women's education and emancipation</li> <li>- Advocate for self-respect marriages</li> </ul>
<b>Periyar's Publications</b>	<p>Kudi Arasu (1925)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revolt</li> <li>- Puratchi (1933)</li> <li>- Paguththarivu (1934)</li> <li>- Viduthalai (1935)</li> </ul>
<b>Collaborations &amp; Influence:</b>	<p>Supported Vaikom Satyagraha → called "<b>Vaikom Virar</b>"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opposed caste-discrimination at Cheranmadevi Gurukulam</li> <li>- Worked with Singaravelar (Buddhist and Communist leader)</li> <li>- Translated <b>**Ambedkar's *Annihilation of Caste***</b> into Tamil (1936)</li> </ul>
<b>Anti-Hindi Agitation (1937–1939)</b>	<p>Protested compulsory Hindi in schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Imprisoned for protests</li> <li>- Became President of the Justice Party while in jail</li> </ul> <p>1944: Justice Party + Self-Respect Movement = <b>**Dravidar Kazhagam (DK)**</b></p> <p>Opposition to Rajaji's "Kula Kalvi Thittam" (1953–54)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Criticized caste-based education scheme</li> <li>- Resulted in resignation of Rajaji</li> <li>- Kamaraj became Chief Minister</li> </ul>
<b>Periyar as Feminist Reformer</b>	<p>Opposed child marriage &amp; devadasi system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supported women's right to divorce and property</li> <li>- Advocated use of term "valkaithunai" (life partner) over "giving in marriage"</li> <li>- Wrote <b>**"Why the Woman is Enslaved?"**</b></li> </ul>

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

### Legacy

Died in 1973 at age 94, buried at Periyar Thidal, Madras  
- 1989: Tamil Nadu enacts Hindu Succession Amendment Act  
→ Ensures equal inheritance rights for women



## Rettaimalai Srinivasan

### Rettaimalai Srinivasan (1859–1945)



#### **Contributions:**

- Fought against untouchability and caste oppression
- Worked for civil rights and social justice of the oppressed



#### **Key Initiatives:**

- 1893: Founded **\*\*Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha\*\***
- President of:
  - Scheduled Castes Federation
  - Madras Provincial Depressed Classes Federation



#### **Autobiography:**

- **\*Jeeviya Sariitha Surukkam\* (1939)** — one of the earliest autobiographies



#### **International Participation:**

- Attended **\*\*1st & 2nd Round Table Conferences\*\*** (London, 1930–31)
- Signatory to the **\*\*Poona Pact (1932)\*\*** with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap



### **Honours:**

- Rao Sahib (1926)
- Rao Bahadur (1930)
- Divan Bahadur (1936)



M.C. Rajah

### **M.C. Rajah (1883–1943)**



#### **Background:**

- Teacher and textbook writer
- From the "**Depressed Class**"



#### **Political Involvement:**

- Founding Member of **\*\*Justice Party (SILF)\*\***
- First elected **\*\*Legislative Council Member (1920–26)\*\***
- **Deputy Leader of Justice Party in Madras Legislative Council**



#### **National Platform:**

- 1928: Founded **\*\*All India Depressed Classes Association\*\***
- Longtime leader advocating Dalit rights across India

#### **Labour Movement Begins:**

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

- Rise in labour unrest
- Formation of labour unions in Madras Presidency



### **Key Leaders:**

- B.P. Wadia
- M. Singaravelar
- Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaram



### **Major Milestones:**

- **1918: Formation of **\*\*Madras Labour Union\*\*****  
(India's first organised trade union)
- **1920: First **\*\*All India Trade Union Conference (AITUC)\*\*** held in Bombay**
  - Demanded police protection, unemployment register, food export limits, injury compensation, and health insurance



M. Singaravelar

## **M. Singaravelar (1860–1946)**



### **Background:**

- Educated at Presidency College, Madras
- Multilingual scholar; wrote on Marx, Darwin, Spencer, Einstein
- Early advocate of Buddhism



### **Contributions:**

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

- Leader in Labour and Communist movements
- Closely associated with **Periyar and Self-Respect Movement**



### **Landmark Achievement:**

- **1923: Organised first May Day celebration in India (Chennai)**



### **Media:**

- Published **Thozhilalan** (Tamil newspaper for workers)

## Women's Movements in Tamil Nadu

### Early 20th Century Context



### Need for Women's Empowerment



### **Key Organisations:**

- **Women's India Association (WIA) – 1917**
  - Founded by Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, Dorothy Jinarajadasa
  - Focus: Personal hygiene, marriage laws, voting rights, childcare



- **All India Women's Conference (AIWC) – 1927**

- Focus: Women's education, policy recommendations



### Support from Self-Respect Movement:

- Led by Periyar E.V.R.
- Advocated: Gender equality, rational marriages, property rights for women



### **Prominent Women Activists:**

- Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC Group IV – History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu Mindmap

- Nagammai
- Kannamma
- Muvalur Ramamirtham
- Nilambikai, Rukmani Ammal, Sivakami Chidambaranar



# Social Reform Movements

## Table of Contents

- Important Socio- reform Movement
- Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

### Introduction:

#### Impact of British Rule

- ✓ Social conditions like Religious and social ills, Depressing position of women, Caste system and opposition to western culture.
- ✓ New Awareness among Enlightened Indians.
- ✓ Two broad categories: Reformist movements like the Brahma Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj and the Aligarh Movement.
- ✓ The Revivalist movements: such as the Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Deoband Movement.
- ✓ There were also attempts to challenge the oppressive social structure by Jyotiba Phule in Pune, Narayana Guru and Ayyankali in Kerala and Ramalinga Adigal, Vaikunda Swamikal and Iyothee Thassar of Tamil Nadu.

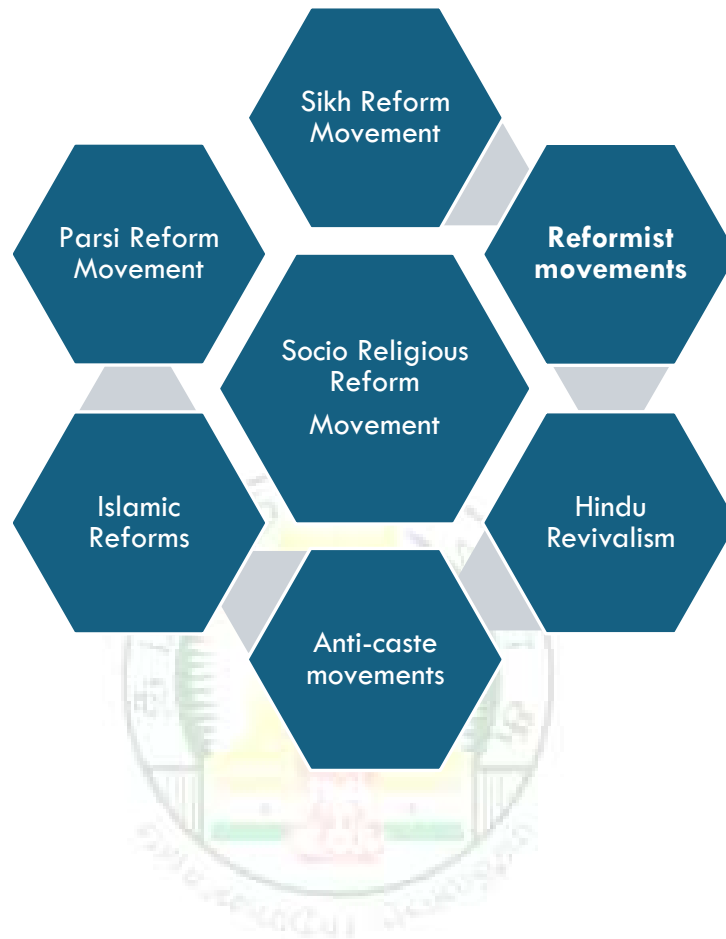
#### © Copyright

The Department of Employment and Training has prepared the Competitive Exams study material in the form of e-content for the benefit of Competitive Exam aspirants, and it is being uploaded in this Virtual Learning Portal. This e-content study material is the sole property of the Department of Employment and Training. No one (either an individual or an institution) is allowed to copy or reproduce the matter in any form. The trespassers will be prosecuted under the Indian Copyright Act. It is a cost-free service provided to the job seekers who are preparing for the competitive exams.

Director,

Department of Employment and Training

## Socio-Religious Reform Movement



### Reformist movements

- Raja Rammohan Roy
- Maharishi Debendranath Tagore
- Keshab Chandra Sen
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasaga

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP

## BRAHMO SAMAJ



**Raja Rammohan Roy**

### Raja Rammohan Roy – A Pioneer Reformer

- Embraced **Western ideas** to initiate **social and religious reforms**
- A **scholar** fluent in **Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, English, and Bengali**
- Opposed **meaningless religious rituals** and **harmful social customs**
- Advocated for **monotheism** and **anti-idolatry**, inspired by **Upanishadic thought**
- Sought to **balance reform with tradition**, preserving continuity with the past
- Believed Hindu scriptures upheld **worship of one God**

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP

Roy advocated for the **rights of widows to remarry** and called for an end to **polygamy**

•He published tracts against these practices and petitioned the government for reforms.

Support for Widows

Concern for Social Evils

Advocacy and Action

Impact on Legislation

He published tracts against these practices and petitioned the government for reforms.

His efforts contributed to the **abolition of sati** through legislation passed by **Governor-General William Bentinck in 1829**



**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-**  
**POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

**Strong advocate for women's education**

Supported the **introduction of English language** and **Western sciences** in schools and colleges

**Founded the Brahmo Samaj** in 1828

Opened a **temple in Calcutta** on 20 August 1828 with **no idols**

Advocated that **no religion should be ridiculed** or spoken of contemptuously

spoken of contemptuously

**Forbade idol-worship** and condemned **meaningless religious rites and ceremonies**

Initially, the Samaj's appeal was limited to **intellectuals and enlightened Bengalis**

**Limited impact on lower sections of society**, but had a **significant influence** on **modern Bengal's culture** and its **middle class**

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP



**Maharshi debendranath tagore**

- **Debendranath Tagore (1817–1905)** was the **father of poet Rabindranath Tagore**.
- He took over the reformist work after the death of **Raja Rammohan Roy in 1833**.
- He was a significant leader in the **Brahmo Samaj** movement, a monotheistic reformist movement within Hinduism.

**Creation  
Belief**

In the beginning, there was **nothing**; only the **One Supreme Being** existed, who **created the universe**

**Nature of God**

God is the **God of Truth, Infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power**.  
He is **eternal, omnipresent, and One without a second**

**Path to  
Salvation**

**Salvation** depends on **belief in God** and **worshipping Him** in this life and the next.

**Essence of  
Belief**

True belief lies in **loving God** and **doing His will**.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP



Keshab Chandra Sen

**Debendranath Tagore** was a **moderate reformer** in the Brahmo Samaj

His **younger colleagues** wanted **faster and more radical changes**

**Keshab Chandra Sen (1838–84)** joined the Brahmo Samaj in **1857**

Keshab was **influenced by Christianity**, accepting its spirit but **not worshipping Christ as divine**.

In **1866**, a **split** occurred within the Brahmo Samaj.

Keshab Chandra Sen **left** and **founded a new organization**

Debendranath's group became known as the **Adi Brahmo Samaj**.

Keshab arranged the **marriage of his 14-year-old daughter** to an Indian prince, violating the **Samaj's stance against child marriage**

This led to another **split**, and the formation of the **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj**.

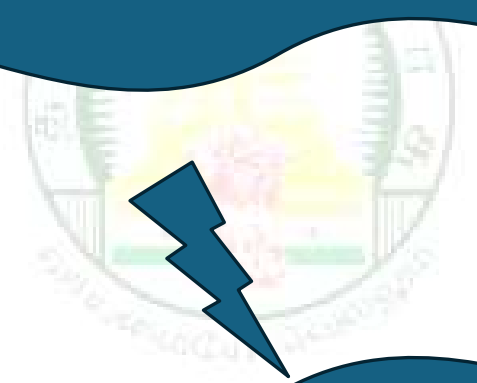
The **Sadharan Samaj** had **anti-Christian tendencies**

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**



**Ishwar chandra vidyasagar**

- ✓ **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820–1891)** was an **outstanding social reformer** in Bengal.
- ✓ Unlike others like **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**, who drew on **Western rationalism**, Vidyasagar emphasized that **Hindu scriptures were progressive**.
- ✓ He **provided scriptural evidence** against **sati (widow burning)** and the **prohibition of widow remarriage**.
- ✓ He was a **pioneer of modern Bengali prose** and wrote **polemical tracts**.
- ✓ He actively **promoted girls' education** and helped **set up schools** for them.

- 
- ✓ He dedicated his life to **improving the condition of Hindu child widows**.
  - ✓ His efforts led to the **Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856**, allowing **widow remarriage**.
  - ✓ He was instrumental in the **Age of Consent Act (1860)**, which initially **fixed the minimum marriage age at 10 years**.
  - ✓ The age of marriage was later **raised to 12 in 1891** and **13 in 1925**.
  - ✓ Despite these legal reforms, the **1929 Age of Consent Committee** reported that the **laws were largely ignored**, known only to a **small, educated minority**.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP

**PRARTHANA SAMAJ**

- ❖ Maharashtra saw significant **social reform movements** in the 19th century.
- ❖ **Prarthana Samaj**, similar to the Brahmo Samaj, was founded in **Bombay in 1867** by **Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang (1825–1898)**.
- ❖ **Prominent members** of the Samaj included **R.C. Bhandarkar** and **Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade**.

**Justice M.G. Ranade (1842–1901)** was the founder of:

- **Widow Marriage Association (1861)**
- **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)**
- **Deccan Education Society (1884)**

- ❖ Their reform efforts focused on

Inter-caste dining

Widow remarriage

Women's upliftment

Inter-caste marriage

Improvement of the condition of depressed classes

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

**Hindu Revivalism**

- Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- Ramakrishna
- Swami Vivekananda
- Theosophical Movement



**Swami dayanand saraswati**



Arya Samaj led the reform movement in Punjab.



It was founded in 1875 by Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824–1883).



Swami Dayanand was a wandering ascetic who later settled in Punjab to spread his ideas



His major work, Satyarth Prakash, gained wide popularity.



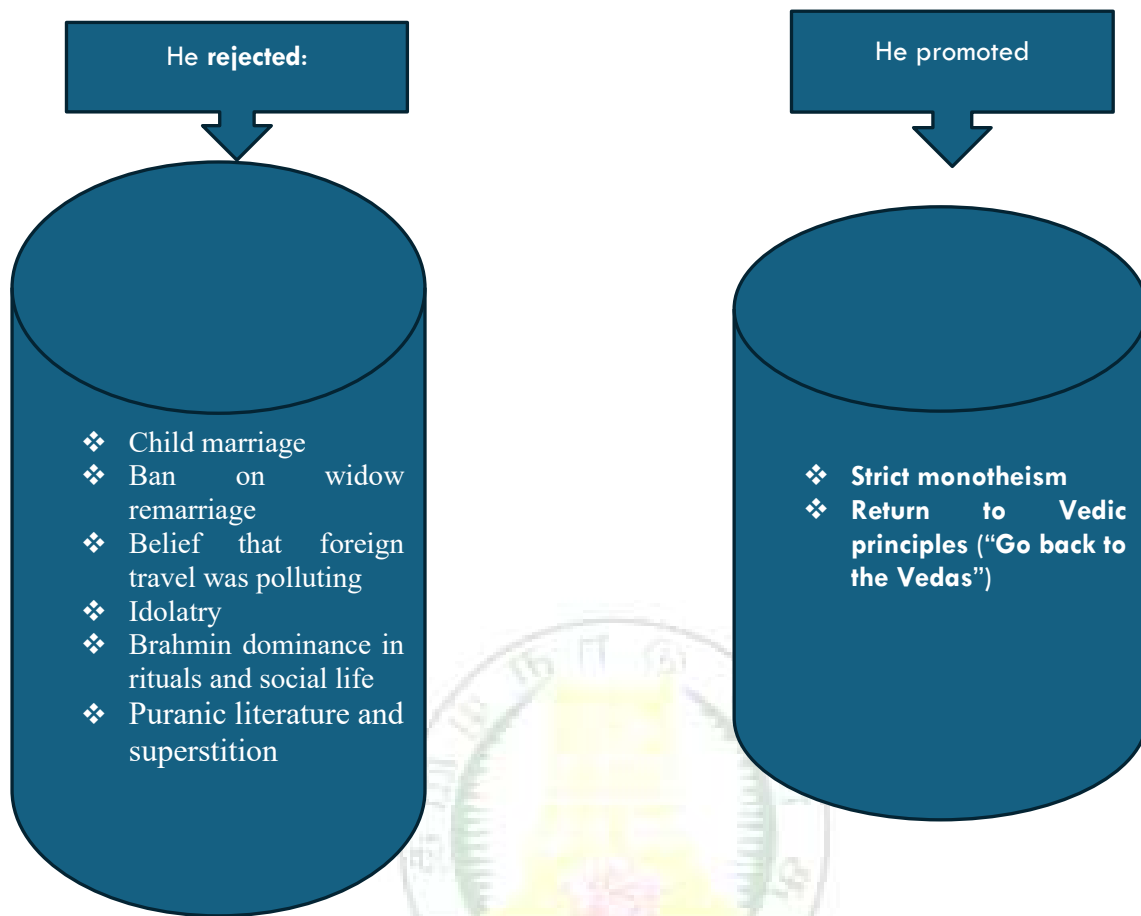
In 1893, Arya Samaj split over the issue of doctrinal purity.



Swami Shradhdhananda (1857–1926), a key leader post-Dayanand, criticized the Western influence in DAV schools.

# DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

## TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP



Ramakrishna

- The Brahmo Samaj had earlier criticized idolatry and orthodox Hindu practices in response to Christian and rationalist criticism.
- Ramakrishna was a devotee of Goddess Kali, viewing her as the divine mother with infinite manifestations.
- He believed all religions share universal truths and, when practiced sincerely, could lead to salvation.
  - **"Jiva is Siva"** – all living beings are manifestations of God.
- Instead of showing mercy, one should serve humanity, as service to man is service to God.

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

Some people were dissatisfied with the rational and reformist approach of organizations like the Brahmo Samaj.

After Ramakrishna's death in 1886, his disciples formed a religious community to spread his teachings.

The main force behind this effort was Swami Vivekananda. Vivekananda modeled the organization after Christian missionary structures.

He founded the Ramakrishna Mission, which went beyond religious work to engage in social service, including:

Education  
Health care  
Disaster relief during calamities.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP



Swami Vivekananda

Swami Vivekananda (1863–1902), born Narendra Nath Datta, was the chief disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa

He was an educated youth inspired by Ramakrishna's spiritual message.

He promoted Practical Vedanta, focusing on service to humanity rather than ritualism

Vivekananda championed cultural nationalism and urged Indian youth to reform Hindu society.

Vivekananda championed cultural nationalism and urged Indian youth to reform Hindu society.

His teachings helped boost Indian self-confidence, countering feelings of inferiority to the West.

He gained international fame for his 1893 speech on Hinduism at the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago.

Orthodox Hindus opposed him for advocating lower caste participation in Hindu rituals.

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
 POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

**THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY**

Role of the Theosophical Society	The Theosophical Society played a major role in promoting Eastern spirituality.
Founders	The Theosophical Society played a major role in promoting Eastern spirituality.
Foundation and relocation	Established in the USA in 1875, the society shifted to India (Adyar, Chennai) in 1886.
Impact	The Society helped in reviving interest and respect for Hindu philosophy and culture, both in India and abroad.
Revival of Buddhism	It also played a significant role in the revival of Buddhism in India.



Annie Besant (1847–1933) became president of the Theosophical Society in India after Colonel Olcott's death



She became actively involved in Indian nationalist politics.



Founded the Home Rule League, demanding self-rule for India, similar to what Ireland was demanding



Promoted Theosophical ideas through her newspapers, New India and Commonweal.

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

**Anti-caste**

- Jyotiba Phule
- Narayana Guru
- Ayyankali



**Swami Vivekananda**

<b>Birth and background</b>	<b>Born in 1827 in Maharashtra, Jyotiba Phule was a pioneer of the non-Brahman movement</b>
<b>Education for untouchables</b>	He opened the first school for "untouchables" in 1852 in Poona (Pune)
<b>Satyashodak Samaj</b>	Founded the Satyashodak Samaj (Truth-Seekers Society) in 1870 to promote self-respect and empowerment among non-Brahmans
<b>Social reformer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposed child marriage.</li> <li>• Supported widow remarriage, especially where it was forbidden among high-caste Hindus</li> </ul>
<b>Work with Savitribai Phule</b>	Together with his wife, Savitribai Phule, he uplifted depressed classes and women, and opened orphanages and homes for widows
<b>View on British rule:</b>	Unlike many nationalists, he welcomed British rule and missionary work because they helped <b>the lower castes challenge Brahmin dominance</b>
<b>Major work</b>	Unlike many nationalists, he welcomed British rule and missionary work because they helped the lower castes challenge Brahmin dominance

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
 POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**



Narayana guru

<b>Birth and background</b>	Born in 1854 to poor parents in Kerala, Narayana Guru became a scholar and poet in Malayalam, Tamil, and Sanskrit.
<b>Social inequality</b>	In his time, lower castes were denied access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Temples, streets, public tanks/wells</li> <li>• Wearing upper garments (especially for women)</li> </ul>
<b>Life's mission</b>	Deeply disturbed by caste-based oppression, he dedicated his life to uplifting the oppressed classes
<b>Organization founded</b>	Deeply disturbed by caste-based oppression, he dedicated his life to uplifting the oppressed classes
<b>Temple at Aruvipuram</b>	Built a temple open to all castes, symbolizing spiritual equality
<b>Impact on Kerala society</b>	Brought about a radical transformation, especially for the Ezhava community. Influenced reformers and intellectuals like Kumaran Asan and Dr. Palpu



Ayyankali

- Ayyankali (1863–1941) and Narayana Guru were central figures in fighting caste oppression.
- Ayyankali was born in 1863 in Venganoor, Thiruvananthapuram, in the princely state of Travancore.
- Advocated for access to public spaces and school entry for lower castes
- Wearing upper-caste-style clothing.
- Riding an ox-cart on public roads, defying bans on lower castes.
- Inspired by Narayana Guru:
  - Founded the Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam in 1907, to:
    - Campaign for lower caste rights
    - Raise funds for educating the Pulaya communit

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
 POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

 **Islamic Reforms**

Feature	Aligarh Movement	Deoband Movement
Founder	Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan	Muhammad Qasim Nanotavi, Rashid Ahmad Gangohi
Founded in	1875 (college), Aligarh	1866, Deoband (U.P.)
Education approach	Pro-Western, modern, English-based	Anti-Western, Islamic religious education
Political stance	Pro-British, anti-nationalist	Anti-British, supported Indian nationalism
Anti-British, supported Indian nationalism	Aligarh Muslim University	Darul Uloom Deoband

 **Parsi Reform Movement**

Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (1851)

- |           └─── Founded by Furdunji Naoroji
- |
- |           └─── Publication: Rast Gofar ("The Truth Teller")
- |
- |           └─── Key Reform Issues:
- |           └───     └─── Opposed elaborate rituals (marriage, funerals)
- |           └───     └─── Opposed infant marriage
- |           └───     └─── Rejected astrology
- |

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

- Behraramji Malabari
  - Campaign against child marriage
- Leaders in Nationalism:
  - Pherozeshah Mehta
  - Dinshaw Wacha

 **Sikh Reform Movements**

**Nirankari Movement**

- Focus: Spiritual purity, monotheism, social reform
- Namdhari Movement** (Founded by Baba Ram Singh)
  - Replaced kirpan with lathi
  - Advocated equality of sexes
  - Supported widow remarriage
  - Opposed dowry system
  - Opposed child marriage
- Singh Sabha Movement** (Amritsar)
  - Founded in response to Arya Samaj & missionaries
  - Goal: Restore purity of Sikhism
    - Established Khalsa College (with British support)
  - Forerunner of the Akali Movement

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
 POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

**Social Reformers of Tamilnadu**

- Ramalinga Swamigal
- Vaikunda Swamikal
- C. Iyothee Thassar



**Ramalinga Swamigal (Vallalar) (1823–1874)**

Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Marudhur, near Chidambaram</li> <li>• Moved to Chennai after father's death</li> <li>• No formal education, yet became a scholar</li> </ul>
Core Philosophy	Emphasized compassion (Jeevakarunya) Believed lack of compassion clouds wisdom
Social Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam (1865)</li> <li>• — Later renamed "Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga"</li> <li>• Started free feeding house at Vadalur (1867)</li> <li>• — In response to the 1866 famine</li> <li>• Promoted universal brotherhood and compassion beyond caste</li> </ul>
Literary Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Composed spiritual songs compiled as <b>**Thiruvartpa**</b> (Songs of Grace)</li> <li>• Condemned by Saiva orthodoxy as "Marutpa" (songs of ignorance)</li> </ul>
Empathy for the Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Witnessed extreme hunger and poverty</li> <li>• Felt intense emotional and moral suffering</li> </ul>

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used his spiritual and social platform to promote relief and equality</li> </ul>
--	---



**Vaikunda Swamikal**

Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Born in Sasthan Koil Vilai (now Samithoppu), near Kanyakumari</li> <li>Original name: Mudichudum Perumal → changed to <b>Muthukutty</b></li> </ul>
Core Philosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preached <b>equality and rights</b> for depressed classes</li> <li>Opposed British rule ("White devils") &amp; Travancore monarchy ("Black devils")</li> <li>Experienced a divine vision at Tiruchendur, renamed himself <b>Vaikundar</b></li> </ul>
Social Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Criticized caste discrimination and religious ritualism</b></li> <li>Condemned <b>idol worship, animal sacrifice, and superstitions</b></li> <li>Promoted <b>rational and ethical worship</b></li> </ul>
Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samathuva Samajam (Society for Social Equality)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoted <b>inter-caste unity and, inter-dining</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>1833: Began meditation at Samithoppu for <b>caste abolition</b></li> <li>Founded the <b>Ayya Vazhi</b> movement (Path of Ayya)</li> <li>Followers respectfully called him <b>Ayya</b> (Father)</li> <li>His teachings compiled in Akila <b>Thirattu</b></li> </ul>

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**  
**TNPSC GROUP IV – HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE, AND SOCIO-  
 POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF TAMIL NADU MINDMAP**



Iyothee Thassar

Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Chennai (original name: Ivothithassar)</li> <li>• Scholar in Tamil, English, Sanskrit &amp; Pali</li> <li>• Siddha practitioner, writer, journalist</li> </ul>
Social Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Established schools for "untouchables"</b></li> <li>• <b>Promoted casteless identity and social justice</b></li> </ul>
Founded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advaidananda Sabha (temple entry rights)</li> <li>• Dravida Kazhagam (1882, with John Rathinam)</li> <li>• Dravida Pandian magazine (1885)</li> <li>• Dravida Mahajana Sabha (1891)</li> </ul>
Religious Reform – Embrace of Buddhism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influenced by Colonel H.S. Olcott (Theosophist)</li> <li>• Converted to Buddhism in Sri Lanka (1898)</li> <li>• Founded <b>Sakya Buddhist Society</b> in Madras</li> <li>• Reinterpreted Tamil history as <b>originally Buddhist</b></li> <li>• Called untouchables "Sathi Petham Atra Dravidar" (Casteless Dravidians)</li> </ul>
Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started <b>Oru Paisa Tamilan</b> weekly journal (1907–1914)</li> </ul>