



Government of Tamilnadu
Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group I Exam
Subject : Tamil Society - its Culture and Heritage
Part : **Tamil Society: Origin and Expansion**

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TAMIL SOCIETY

ORIGIN AND EXPANSION

INTRODUCTION

1. Prof.T.P.M. says, “Culture is the basic one of the excellent life styles, exposers of the internal and external conducts and behaviours of human”.
2. Mathew Arnold says, “Characters of an individual to build a society is benefitted by the cultured people”.
3. In short, culture is micro level of civilisation. It is an internal part of human’s life.

Civilization:

1. Civitas > City > Civics > Citizen, this is a form of Latin. Nagar > Nagaram > Nagariam > Nagarigam city is the source of civilisation. Deltas of Rivers make men into cultivators. Yupratis, Digrees, Sindhu Valley, Cauvery, Vaigai, Porunai rivers made the civilisation on the banks of them. Agriculture is the factor of making cities and Nations. Prof. Dhakshinamurthy says that civilisation is the external part of human life style.
2. Culture and civilisation are not different; they are two sides of the same coin. These are interrelated in their aspects.

Culture and civilization

These two words show the development of thousands of years. They are divided into internal and external development. Man is the crown of all creatures. He is different from the other creations with his special characters. Mind is the cause for this difference. As a social animal while having the merger of customs and habits, he is needed to keep general welfare avoiding selfish. Love, mercy, shy, Truth, reciprocity are the qualities which guide him. These qualities are not belonging only to a particular race. They are general to mankind. Collection of these is called ‘Humane’. This one is fundamental of culture and civilization

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Knowledge and experience are expressed through man's characters. The development of human is exposed by his food, dress, shelter, music, sculpture, architecture and paintings. These are called external. They make man as happy. Countries like U.S. and European are the nations of external expansion; but India in the best in its internal culture. Swami Vivekanandar says, "Wealth of U.S. to India; Divinity of India to U.S. has to good".

Thiruvalluvar gives much importance to the characters, not to knowledge and education. He calls the men of good conducts and behaviours as "Sanror" (சான்றோர்). Their life is for others; not to themselves. They give up their life for the sack of others.

Familal life, Hospitality, Moral Warstyle, ethical ways of Love and affection, Goodness even in poverty, integrity are dominated in Tamils' life since the origination of the race.

ORIGIN AND EXPANSION OF THE TAMIL RACE

1. It is very hard to identify the origin of the race. Finding the origin of Tamil race is equal to explore the origin of the Tamil Language. Yet we come to an end to find out the period of this race with the help of Geologists, Anthropologists and Archeologists.
2. Geologists say that there was a huge and large landscape located in Indian Ocean near Southern Kumari point with a river and mountains.
3. German Scholar says that this landscape was suitable to the life of human. He came to an end that area was the origin of the man.
4. Scsott Eliot writes in his "The Lost Lemoria", the rocks of the south India and Sri Lanka are very old. From the western side of India, there was a large and lengthy mountain. The continuation of this mountain is Himalaya, Alps, Rocky and Andes of South America.

"Elangovadigal says in his Epic 'Silapathikaram', as

பஹுளி ஆற்றுடன் பன்மலை அடுக்கத்துக் குமரிக் கோடுங் கொடுங்கடல் கொள்ள"

This means that a violent Tsunami attacked these river and mountains. They had drowned into the sea.

Lemurian Theory

1. The birthplace of man is still under research. One among the school of theories is very popular. That is Lemurian concept.
2. Sir Walter Rale, Hegal, John Evans, Scott Eliot and Holderness are the scholars who favour Lemuria are the cradle of Man's birth.
3. Etymologist Pavanar, Fr. Heras, Thani Nayaga Adigal, K.A. Neelakanda Sastri are the authors of this school of thought.
4. Alex Colier of U.S. says that Tamil is the first language in the world which was spell out by the first man.

Sources

1. Caldwell, Prof. Burrow, scholars from Russia and Finland also favoured that people of Sindhu Valley were Dravidians, whose language also Dravidian. Ramayana, Mahabharata, Mahavamsa of Sri Lanka cited Tamils and Tamil Nadu.
2. Resemblances among the words of Greek and Tamil.

ஆன்மா	-	Anima	நோய்	-	Nose
இஞ்சி	-	Senjim	புலி	-	Pelis
3. Sunith Kumar Chatterji says that civilisation was first born in India; from the oldest race of Dravidian people. Then only It had gone to Mesopotamia and Babylonian.

Tamil Race – Origin and Expansion

The Literatures originated before 2000 years at Sangam period were lying in natural style. They are proving with the excavations recently held in Tamil Nadu. Visitors from China, Greek and Rome give much informations about the ancient landscape and our culture.

V.A. Smith says, "Ancient Literatures of Tamil are very old and belonged to first three centuries of B.C."

K.A. Neelakanta Sasthriyar says, "Clarity of ancient Tamils history lies in the texts of very old period of Tamils".

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Hints delivered by Ptolomy, Pliny, Straubo, Periplus of the Erithriyan sea are similar in their reality

N. Subramaniam, the research scholar says, “The origination and development of culture in our race from the period of Maurya, 4 B.C. to the period of Pallavas 6 A.D”.

Hints on the inscriptions of Ashoka told about Chera, Chola and Pandia; Kjabagu of Srilanka and Cheran Chenguttuvan were the contemporarians

Also hints by Ramayana, Mahabaratha, Arthasasthra and Ashoka are the evidences of Tamils’ race. It is very hard to identify the accuracy of our Tamils’ race. One lettered word “கோ” denotes cow. “கோன்” is a word denoting cow in plural form. A person who raring cattles, has a stick in his hand to regulate the cows. He is called “Shepherd”. So we have to come to an end, in the pastoral land, the monarchial king system had to develop. Just like a shepherd regulating his cattle, the king also had to start regulating people with the sculpture.

Tamil race – Expansion

Man is a social animal. This one is very depth in its meaning. No one can’t live alone in the world. Evolution Theory of Darwin expresses this fact through its struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest, Tamils originated before Christ also are connected with others. Tamils had a good connection with the ancient civilized countries. They were at best in commerce with Greece, Rome, Egypt and Palestine. This one reveals the expansion of our Tamils.

Pepper, Ginger and cardamom cultivated by Tamils exported to the west Asian countries. Moses, the Jewish leader used our cardamom in his prayer.

Expansion of our trade and commerce with Sumeria had a long period which was before 4000 B.C. connection with Madagascar was started by our trade. Soboklees and Aristo Banes, the scholars had to use Tamil words in their writings.

Excavation of Arikamedu expressed the news on trade with Rome. People of Rome and Tamils had to merge with each other. The harbour of the river Nile, Alexandriya had a hundred of colonies in those days.



Powerful ships were made with teak wood which was exported from Tamilagam in the Persian gulf.

Tamils had the richest connection with China, Malaysia, Thailand and North Boronia in those days. Goods from Tamil Nadu were sold in China even in 7 B.C.

Pattinappalai, Madurai Kanchi and Perumpanatruppadai talked about the horse business which were imported from Arabia; Trade and commerce were the keys to the expansion of Tamil race.

TAMILS WORLDWIDE

U.N.O. consists of 235 countries. Tamils are living in 154 nations out of those countries. Their life is comfortable, ten to 7 ½ Lakhs Tamils are there. More or less one lakh of Tamils is living in 20 Nations of those. They had gone to the Nations for their business and employment.

Language:

Most of the Tamils are having better life in Singapore, Malaysia, Penang and Reunion, Mauritius, Fiji Islands also. South America, Canada, London also the countries are witnessing the existence of Tamils. Tamil students take their first language as Tamil in those countries.

Professors:

1. V.S.Rajan, George, L. Heart, Kowsalya Heart, SimLind Home, Indhira Narmon, A.K.Ramanujam are Tamil Professors in America.
2. Tamil researches are going on in the Universities of China, Japan and Poland.
3. Jaffna University is one of the popular institutions of Tamils.
4. Thamizh Sangam in New Delhi and New York, Tokyo, Minnesota are conducting cultural events often.
5. Tamil leaders Nathan, Aniruth Jayannath of Singapore and Mauritius were the Presidents of those Nations respectively.
6. Toronto of Canada, London, Peking of China, Tokyo, New York are the famous cities which give luxurious life to millions of Tamil.
7. Varsa Universities of Poland appointed Indhira Parthasarathy and T.S.Sivasankaran as the Prof. of Tamil.

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8. Tamils make an another Tamilnadu in the gulf countries by their immense immigration.

Famous Tamil Personalities

1. Non-Resident Indians in U.S. European countries are having higher positions in the beurocracy and parliament in those Nations with their influence of the people. Some are industrialists in Tanzania, Uganda, Nigeria and east African nations. Abroad Tamils are celebrating their festivals also there. Tamil Associations of such nations are conducting cultural programmes. Minnesota of America has a festival of Tamil New year every year. At that time they are conducting “Vazhai Ilai Virundhu” which contains the tasty variety of veppampoo Rasam is very famous.
2. Indian youths from gulf countries and other foreign Nations, helped the victims of Gaja Storm in the Delta Region. They send money to the affected areas. And also, they had a fantastic service in the last summer in Tamil Nadu. They had done good public works like “Kudi Maramathu” for getting enough water.
3. Youngsters from foreign Nations sought immediate financial help the children and elders who are in very bad health conditions through the social media.
4. Sundar Pitchai from Madurai, Chandrasekar of Tata group of companies, Smt. Indira Nooyi from Chennai, pepci-co CEO, Mayilsamy Annadurai, Smt. Valarmathi of ISRO, Arunan Subbaiah of ISRO are very popular for their tireless service in their fields.
5. Dr. Kalam, Dr. K. Sivan from Kumari of ISRO head, Shiv Nadar of HCL are the personalities from Tamil Nadu.
6. The endless travel of Tamils from B.C centuries continues towards the direction of progress and fertility of our state and India.

Questions :

1. Write about the origin and expansion of Tamil Race.
2. Write in detail about Worldwide Tamils.



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ART AND CULTURE

LITERATURE, MUSIC, FILM, DRAMA, ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE,
PAINTINGS AND FOLK ARTS

TAMIL LITERATURES

Ancient classical language, Tamil has wonderful literatures since of Sangam age.

Tholkappiam

Very first Grammar and Literary work of Tamil was Tholkappiam. Its origin is 5000 years of antiquity. This is prior to the age of Pathupattu and Ettuthogai.

Pattum Thogaiyum

Sangam, the Association of Literary scholars located in Madurai. Pathinen Merkanakku consists of Pathupattu and Ettuthogai with 26,350 lines of songs of Tamil Anthology Agam and Puram.

Pathinen Keezh Kanakku

18 works headed by Thirukkural, 11 from Aram, 6 from Agam and one from puram are called Kezhkanakku. Thirukkural is the Master piece of all the Literary works of Ethics in the world.

Great and small five Epics

1. Silambu and Mekalai are Twins epics which deals ethical facts of common Men and women. Seevaga Chintamani, epic of Jains, Valayapathi and Kundalakesi are others.
2. Neelakesi, Soolamani, yasothara Kaviyam, Nagakumara and Udhayana Kumara Kaviyam are small 5 epics in Tamils. These are works of Jains Probaganda.

Bhakthi Cult

Thevaram, Thiruvachagam, Thirumuraigal, Jayankondar, Moovar Ula by Ottakothar and Sitrilakkiyangal are the excellent creations in the Chola Age.

Imperial

Ramayanam by Kamban, Kalinkathuparani by Jayankondar.

◆.....◆ **Others**

1. Seerapuranam, Thempavani, Thayumanavar, Sithargal, Eratchaniya Yathirigam are the religious works of Islam and Christianity.
2. Mutts of Saiva also indulged in the growth of Tamil Literary Creations.

Tamil Literatures

The anthology of Love and war delivered by Sangam Texts are equal to the civilizations of Greek and Sumeria. They showed the culture of 6 B. C's Tamils in their creations.

Sangam registered the "Heroic Age" Literatures of Sangam delivered the news that people followed ethical Love and war styles. They conducted life co-existed with nature.

Adhiyan-Avvai, Kopperuncholan-Pisiranthaiyar, Pari-Kabilar. They are the persons of true friendship in those days.

Pisiranthaiyar, poet of Arivudai Nambi, a Pandiya King had an attempt to reform him at the time of his unethical taxation on public

Tamil poets of Sangam Age were treated like the legislators of the Nation.

Padhinen Keezhkanakku Texts are divided in to three dimensions of Ethical, internal and external life of early Tamils.

Thiruvalluvar guides the people in the way of Ethics, wealth and pleasure.

6 – 9 AD

Thevaram, songs of praising the Lord Shiva, Thiruvagasam and Thirukkovaaiyar of Manickavasakar, made Bhakthi Cult in Tamil Nadu with their selfless service to the mankind. They changed the people from Jainism and Buddhism to our ancient culture.

Ramayanam Kamba talked on fraternity. Seevaga Chintamani of Thiruthakka Thevar portrayed the Natural beauty of poetics.

Sitrilakkiyantal are the small texts which convey the cultures of our rural people.

"Thiruvartupa" of vallalar is famous for his unique service to the mankind.

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Now a days, due to accumulation of printing press, Novels, dramas, short stories, serial stories and new-poetry are abandoned among the people of Tamil Nadu

“Literature is the Mirror of the life; Tamil Texts are reflecting this fact with their content.

CULTURAL, LITERARY NOVELTIES IN TAMIL SOCIETY IN 19TH, 20TH CENTURIES:

1. Samarasa Sutha Sanmarkka Sangam, Gnana Sabai, Sathiya Dharuma Chalai made the great revolutions in the Tamil Community.
2. Hiding andthology of Tamil in the palm leaves were exposed by Dr.U.Ve.Sa., student of Mahavidhwan Meenakshisundaranar, Laurate of Thiruvavaduthurai Adheenam. Mahavidhwan attempted more than 90 classical Puranas.‘En Saritham’ – biography of U.Ve.Sa. is a reflector of that period. ‘Manipravalam’ – a prose style of mixing other languages with Tamils was hatred by Paridhimar Kalaingar. It leads to make Thanithamizh movement by Maraimalai Adigal.
3. Bharathiyar, Bharadhidhasan, Namakkal Kavingar and Kavimani revolted against women’s slavery, superstitious thoughts being in the society. They induced patriotism to the people of Tamilnadu.
4. Liberty, equality and Fraternity are the themes of the poets in this periods.
5. Mayuram Vedhanayakam wrote Tamil First Novel Prataba Mudhaliar Charithiram. Then Rajam Iyer, Vai. Mu. Kodhai Nayaki, Vaduvur Duraisamy made many novals of social and detective side.
6. Kalki, Sandilyan, Jagasirpian, Akilan, Balakumaran wrote historical, social and patriotic novels, short stores. Pudhumai pithan andJayakandan are the master minded creators of Tamil writings.
7. Journalism started with Bharathi grew immense in its various fields. Making awareness of the world, Nation is the main objective of journals in the Tamil society.

19th 20th Centuries

Tamil, the ancient Language had been collapsed due to the different invaders. Manipravalam, a new style had mixed with Tamil. Fortunately, philanthropists supported Tamils status of classics.

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Mambazha Kavichinga Navalar, Saravanaperumal Kavirayar, Krittina Iyengar made keerthanas, Panchathanthiram and dramas. Annamalai Reddiyar made a five attempt of making kavadi Sindhu with the help of Maruthappa Thevar. Great Library, Saraswathi Mahal was founded by Serfoji in Thanjavur. Pandithurai Thevar had found Tamil Sangam-fourth in Madurai in 1901 M. Ragava Iyengar, R.K.Shanmuganar, Parithimar Kalaingar also supported in this manner to Vallal Pandithuraiyar.

Mutts like Thiruvavaduthurai Thiruppanathal, Dharumapuram and Kundrakkudi are rendering immense service to the development of Tamil.

Christianity and Islam are the religions which making cultural changes among the Tamils. Tamil people are developing their knowledge and education with the help of printing Technology which was contributed by the foreigners.

“Folklore” a new type of art has been originated in Tamil Nadu.

Ellis, a foreign Tamil Scholar started Chennai Tamil Sangam, Education society. Text books, Translated Books make another revolution among the Tamil youth community.

Udhaya Tharagai, Viveka Chinthamani, Gnana Bodhini, Jana Vinodhini were the magazines made the people knowledgeable.

Macaulay system made huge changes in our education system. In 1857, Madras University was started for the welfare of our youths.

Anicha Adi, Manonmaneeyam, the dramatic Texts of our Language created enthusiasm to our people.

Youngsters are becoming engineers with the arrival of computers and Internets. Tamil has the first place in Indian languages.

Pachayappar, Annamalaiyar, Azhagappar, Murugappa are the stalwarts in making our state in the higher positions of education and Industry.

THE PLACEMENT OF MUSIC IN THE CULTURE OF TAMIL PEOPLE

Music has an important role in Man's life from birth to death. Tamil Music is very ancient, Co-existed with Nature.

Kinds of Pan – Ragha

‘Pan’ is the name of Ragha in Tamil. 5 kinds of Raghas are still alive in the Tamil Music. They are getting other name in Carnatic Music. They are belonging to the lands such as Kurinchi, Mullai, etc. Sevvazhippan for Mullai and Kurinji, Maruthappan for morning time and Kamaram, Neivalam are specialised in this context.

Singers

Panar, Padini, Porunar, Viraliar, Koothar were the singers at Sangam Age to entertain the people with dances and songs.

Instruments

1. ‘YAZH’ is the ancient music instrument of Tamils. One who practice with Yazh was called yazhpanar. Periyazh, Seeriyazh were basic kinds of it. Others are Periyazh – 21 Nerves; Magarayazh – 19 Nerves. Cakotayazh – 14 nerves; Chenkottiyazh – 7 Nerves.
2. Perigai, Padagam, Udukkai, Mathalam, Thudi Muzha, Parai, Kodamuzha are the instruments made of animal’s leather.

Texts on Music

1. MudhuNarai, MudhuKurugu, Perunarai, Perunkurugu, Pancha Bharatheeyam, Isai Nunukkam, IndhiraKaleeyam were the old texts of Music cited by Adiyarkku Nallar.
2. Kudanthai pa. Sunderasanar had an attempt of text on music ‘Pancha Marabu’.
3. YazhNool by Vibulanandhar, Karunamirtha Sagaram by Thanjai Abiraham Pandithar, Panar Kaivazhi by Varaguna Pandian are the popular works of Tamil Music.

Placement of Music

Tholkappiam and sangam texts showed the placement of music in Tamils Life. Tholkappiar merged Yazh and Parai in the list of “Karupporul”. Music has been mingled with verse. Various metres of verses make different types of Rhymes and Rhythms.

“Panar” made the songs with music.

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Thiruppavai and Thiruvempavai are songs by the Tamils in the month of markazhi with melodious tone. Madurai Kanchi, a lengthy Text of pathuppattu tells about the Marudham – a ‘pann’ makes ‘Dawn’ on the day.

Panar, padini, Koothar, Viraliyar were the artists who were patronaged by the kings and richest. Attruppadi texts delivered the news of those artists. “Yazh” was at the chief place in music. ‘Yazhpanam’ a city in Srilanka is named with the numerous panars with the instrument ‘Yazh’.

“Kuzhal” is an another instrument which gives pleasant music.

Muzhavu, a leather made instrument is compared to the broad shoulder of men in Tamil literature.

Mahendhra Varman I and Raja Simha were the musicians also. Sundharar, a Nayanmar of Dhevaram praised Lord Shiva is the embodiment of music. “Ohm” the sound is the mother of music, Tamils believed.

Thamizhisai

After the period of Nayakkas and Marathi regimes, Telugu Keerthanas became unpopulaized. Tamil songs of keerthanai were popularised with the help of Arunachalam Pillai, Muthu Thandavar, Papanasam Shivan, Marimuthappillai and Arunachala Kavirayar.

‘Sangeetha Mummoorthigal’ the three eminent personalities of Telugu songs are the sons of Thiruvarur, they converted our ancient Tamil into Telugu.

Thanjai Nalvar, Ariyalur Sada Gopar, Mahavaithianathar, pattanam Subramaniam, Ariyakkudi and heir of sithur made Tamil songs in their concerts.

Rajarethinam Pillai of Thiruvadudhurai, Shaik Chinna Moulana, Needamangalam Meenakshi Sundaram, Veenai Dhanammal are very popular in instrumental Music in Tamil.

Sirkazhi Gnanasambandhan, Somasundhara Deshikar, Muthu Kandasamy Deshikar are the personalities made Tamil music for the songs of Thevaram!

THAMIZHISAI MOVEMENT ON THE BASIS OF EZHISAI

1. Thamizhisai consists of seven raghas. They are called ‘Pan’ in Tamil. Kural, Thutam, Kaikkilai, Eli, Vilari, Tharam, Uzhai are those Tamil raghas.

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- Kalithogai and Paripadal are the Literatures of Musical songs. In Silambu, Vettuvavari, Kanal vari, Aichiyar Kuravai, Kunrakkuravai are the songs with raghas.
2. In Medieval, Thevaram songs are sung by Odhuvars with Pan/Ragha. Raja Raja Cholan Patronised this Thevaram's Odhuvar. Thiruppugazh by Arunagirinathar is still popular for its Rhymes and Rythms. Telugu Keerthanas were composed by Carnatic three personalities. But the Tamizhisai Moovar Arunachala Kavirayar, Muthuthandavar, Marimuthu Pillai were composing Tamil songs with pan.
 3. Now a days, Thevaram, Dhivya Prababdham are song is Saiva, Vaishnava Temples with their traditional value.
 4. Dharumapuram Saminathan, Sirkali Gnanasampandan, Somasundara Deshikar, T.M.S., Sirkali S.Govindarajan, M.S.Subbulakshmi, M.L.Vasanthakumari, Chidamparam S.Jayaraman were the Musicians in the Tamizhisai stages.
 5. Bangalore Ramaniammal, D.K.Pattammal, K.B.Sundarambal, P.U.Chinnappa, M.K.T. Bagavadhar, S.G.Kittappa were the Tamizhisai singers once in Tamilnadu.

Thamizhisai Sangam

Raja Sir.Annamalai Started Tamil Music College in Annamalai University in Chidambaram. In 1940, with the tireless effort of R.K.Shanmuganar, Rajaji, T.K.C., Anna, M.M.Dhandapani Deshikar, Annamalai Arasar started Thamizhisai Sangam to favour the growth of Thamizhisai.

Ezhisai

20th century is the period of Tamil Renaissance. Like Thanithamizh Iyakkam of Maraimalai Adigal, Thimizhsai Iyakkam also was founded by Annamalai Arasar in Tamil Nadu. He founded a Tamil Music college in Annamalai University in Chidhambaram in 1932. The conferences in 1936 and 1941 in Trichy, Karaikkudi, Devakottai got great success in the history of Tamil Music. With the result of this Tamilzhisai Sangam was founded in 1943. "Thamizhisai Vizha" will be celebrated every

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year in Thiruvaiyaru. From 1949, 4 days in every year Tamil Music festival is celebrating in Thiruvaiyaru.

Isai Peraringnar, Pannisai Peraringnar titles are given to the scholars of Tamil Music.

Tamil nadu government also established many Tamil music colleges with the syllabus of “Tamilisai Kalloori” in Chidhambaram.

Instrumental and vocal music are also practicing in these institutions. Today the day of Tamil Music is the best one of vocal, violin, Mrithangam, Veena and Bharatha.

WRITE AN ESSAY ON LIFESTYLE CHANGES BY THE ART OF CINEMA AMONG THE TAMILS:

Kodambakkam called as Kollywood in Chennai is the second hub of Indian film industry next to Mumbai.

Legend of Tamil Cinema:

Mr.Samikkannu Vincent was a man who brought the projector technology first in Tamilnadu. He was the person of changing Bal dance and Western dance culture into Theatre by his will at the British Period. Central Govt. released Special stamp in memory of him.

Non-Talkie and Talkies

In 1920, the first non-talkie film was released namely ‘Keesakavadham’. In 1931, Kalidass, the first talkie was released.

Studios

1. Salem Modern Theatres, Covai Central, Neptiune, Bachiraja, Chennai Vijaya, Vahini and AVM are the studios to shoot out the films from the southern states.
2. Cinemas early started with the stories of Puranas, Idhikasas and fictions. Later social cinemas had been produced by the producers.
3. Chandrelekha with great expenditure made by S.S.Vasan was very popular at that time. In 1947, Nam Iruvar by AVM got success among the Tamil people.
4. Legandary Actors like M.G.R. and Sivaji Ganesan made great effect with the people with their contributions in the field of Tamil cinema.

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5. Political, Social, Family background stories were attracted. In 1970, Tamil cinema had a new way in the name of New wave.
 6. In the present days, New Technologies, sound effect, Camera, Music, Editing, Story-telling are having tremendous changes as people like.

“Cinema”

Celluloid magic: - Art of cinema, invented by Edison in 1891 has been developing gradually by silent, talkie, Black and White and colour. Now it is one among the entertainments of our culture.

This art is intermingled with the life of the Tamils. What are the changes?

Tamils grow themselves in politics, social reforming with rational thinking

Some people have the irrational thoughts through cinema, which one is only the art of hour. They believe the artists of cinema as their real hero and heroines; some youngsters are seeking chances in cinema with the thirst of eagerness in acting in the field.

Young boys and girls are changing their dressing, costumes, hair style like the actors in cinema. Sceneries in cinema, stunt shows, violent acting's are polluted our youth in the way of wrong side. Our ancient culture talked about the ethical routes. But some films made their fans crazy. A new type of cine-music is formed with the mixture of Western and Carnatic styles.

Fans Associations are formed. They praise the actors as their Thalaivan, Thalapathi. Thinking of smoking, drinking are the major crime has risen to the youths. Though technically the Tamil cinema has abounded growth in photography, music, editing, story-telling, Direction, new type of culture is increasing in the young society by the art of cinema.

GROWTH OF TAMIL DRAMAS

1. Imitation of human life is the fundamental of Drama. In Tamil culture, Marappavai Koothu > Bommalattam> Thorpavaikoothu > Nizharpavaikoothu were the steps which changed into stage Drama.
2. Meippatiyal in Tholkappiam is fully the expressions of emotions in the drama. Thirukkural cited about Koothattu Avai. Silambu witnessed the well set-up of

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Drama stage. It also mentioned Nattiyam as drama. Madhavi was a maiden of Nattiya Kanigai.

Texts on Drama

1. Muruval, Seyitriam, Sayantham, Madhivanar Nataka TamilNool, Guna Nool, Koothu Nool were the texts of Drama once in Tamilnadu.
2. Mahendravarman I also was an author of Matha Vilacha Prakasanam, a comedy. Raja Raja Chola's history was speaker about Rajarajeswaram in Thanjavur in his period. In the Maratha regiment, Sarabendhira Boobala Kuravanchi was played in Thanjavur.
3. In the 18th Century, Rama Natakam by Arunachala Kavirayar, Nandanar Charithiram by Gopala Krishna Bharathi were very popular in Tamilnadu. 'Natakaviyal' is the Text of Paridhimarkalaingar.
4. Concepts of Tamil Drama were puranas, Idhikasas earlier. Later it was converted into National affection and social stories.

Master Minded

1. Pammal Sambandhanar, Sankaradhasa Swamigal were the personalities of present Tamil Drama heritage.
2. During freedom struggle Kadharin Vetri, Desabakthan were very famous.
3. From Silappadhikaram to the present day, Tamil Dramas took peculiar place. Drama is the Mother of Modern Cinema.

Tamil Drama

Having international knowledge of Drama Art, Tamil Drama also got good place. Silappathikaram tells about the theatrical set-up, decorations. However, Shakespeare's Theatre mode dominated our Drama Theatre setup. Prof. Sundaranar gave a fantastic work "Manonmaniyam" a Poetic-Drama to the Tamils. Pammal Sambandhanar contributed the great value to the artists of Drama. He was the mentor of making an artist even R.K. Shanmugam, first finance minister of India. Sankaradhasa Swamigal translated most of the Shakespeare plays in to Tamil. He quoted songs of Sangam in his plays.

◆.....◆

“Sabha”

Vani Vilasa Sabha, Rasika Ranjani Sabha, Thanjai Sudharsana Sabha, Kumaragana Sabha had a wonderful achievement in making Dramas. 20th century is a period of Drama in our artistic literature.

N.S.K. Troop gave Nam Iruvar, Paithiyakkaran, the dramas of reforming ideas.

Uyiroviam of Narana Duraikannan, Dr. Alli of Dr.Mu.Va., RajaRaja Cholan of Aru. Ramanathan. Or Iravu, Velaikkari of Anna, Thookkumedai, Mandhiri Kumari of Kalaignar are the plays of reforming stories.

‘Anicha Adi’ of pulavar Pazhani, ‘Pulavar ullam’ of Balasundaram, are the master works of Drama.

Even to-day, S.V.Sekar, Crazy mohan, Cho Ramasamy Drama Troops also are rendering their service to the art of Tamil Drama.

ART OF SCULPTURE IN TAMILS

1. Sculpture and Art are intermingled elements in the fine Arts. ‘Hero Stones’ cited in Tholkappiam, also identifies the art of sculpture.
2. Sculpture started with Pallavas, grew in Cholas and completed in Nayakkas period.

Pallavas

Very beautiful sculptures in Kanchipuram, Mamandur, Mahendhiravadi, Mamallapuram are attracted by the people and tourists. Rock-cut Caves, architectural structures of Sculpture Artists of Pallavas were famous for designing Elephant appearance. Mamallapuram is also seen as an Art Gallery of sculptures.

Cholas

Sculptures of these period are more attractive and fantastic than the Pallavas. Facial expressions, Eyebrow’s linings, dancing fingers are very cute in Cholas. Lord Brahadeeswara, Gangai Konda cholapuram, Thirupuvanam are the richest Artistic works of sculptures. There was not seen this effect in later Pandia period. Because of invasion by others, Sculpture works were completely changed in Nayakka’s regime.

◆.....◆ **Metal Sculptures**

1. Shivan as 'Nataraja' is the embodiment of world movement; is a symbol of cosmic dance. Artists in cholas had a remarkable talent to design metals into sculptures.
2. Rajarajan-ulogamadevi statues are very cute. Having richest art works.
3. Women of chola kingdom like Sembian Madevi, Kunthavai Nachiar were the personalities giving metal idols to the temples as they like in the Chola Period.

Sculptures

Art of sculpture is associated with architecture; Architecture is a basic supporter of sculptors. This art has been changing by stone, metal, wood, Ivory, Pancha logam gradually.

"The gigantic appearance of Raja Raja Cholan is hiding behind the structural beauty of sculptors" scholars said.

There are two kinds of idols that are copper and panchalokam. These idols are made in two typical methods.

Nattiyam

Thiru. V.Ganapathy, famous sculpture artist says, "Abinayas, standing, sitting, lying, eye brow beauty are the special features of our sculptures."

Kumbakonam and Mamallapuram are the popular cities which make fantastic idols now a days.

CHANGES OF ARCHITECTURE IN VARIOUS PERIODS

In Pallavas

The omni presence of architecture is the basic one of human in the world. This art was started at temples in the Pallava period. They built huge appearances like Rock-cut temples as in Andhra, their birthplace. Mahapalipuram, Rockfort in Trichy, Rathas of Pancha Pandava, Draupathi Ratham, Archunan Dhavam are the great monuments of Pallavas. This type was changed into buildings in RajaSimha period.

In Cholas

This type of building temples enlarged by huge towers, Mandapas. Lord Brahadeeswara Temple of Thanjavur is eight times bigger than the, Pyramid of Egypt.

◆.....◆
Lingam is 66 m. Height, 2nd Largest in India. Like his father, Rajendra Chola also built a temple in Gangai Konda Cholapuram in Ariyalur District.

In Nayakkas

Pillars, Mandapams, Marriage Hall are the special features of Nayakkas. Vellore, Marriage Hall is famous for Nayakkas architecture. Meenakshi Amman Temple, Rameswaram Temple, Ramasamy Temple in Kumbakonam are the evidences of Nayakkas.

Dravidian Type

1. Cholas, Nayakkas, Imperial Pandias and Present Temples are the types of Dravidian model.
2. Mixed art of Mughal, European, Dravidian model was growing rapidly in Chennai, Chennai High court, Egmore Railway Station, Central Railway Station, Nawab's Palace are the present examples of this Indo-Sarasanic model.

Architecture

Simha Vishnu, legendary king of imperial Pallava started the art of architecture. It grew at the time of Mahendra Varman and his son Narasimha varman. Raja Simhan, another pallava king made an attempt of making interlocking system of Temple building. At the age of Cholas, this art attained the peak stage.

Thanjai Brahadeeshwarar Temple is the biggest one all over India. It is eight times bigger than the pyramid of Egypt.

Imperial Pandras and Nayakkas were not interested in making new temples. But they renovated so many temples. Huge Marriage Halls, high pillared Mahals, lengthy walls around the temple are the living examples of Nayakkas.

Marriage hall in Vellore, Nayakkar Mahal in Madurai, walls in Ramanathapuram are the evidences of Nayakkas.

Keralanthagan Gopuram of Big Temple was the symbol of victory over Kerala by Raja Raja Chola with 500 ft. lengthy, 20 ft. wide vimana of the temple is a great structure of Big Temple. It has 13 storeys with 216 ft. height.

The extension of Pandiya art and the last stage of art of Nayakkar was Chokkanathar – Meenakshi Temple in Madurai

◆.....◆
Then Indian architecture was gradually changed into French, Dutch, British, Mughal style of Building.

The mixture of European, Muhamadians, Dravidian and Italian style of architect was called Indo-Sarasanic. In Chennai, Madras University, Southern Railway head Office, Central Railway, Egmore Railway stations, Ameer mahal, High court of Chennai witnessed the art of Sarasanic type.

THE GRADUAL GROWTH OF PAINTING AS AN ART IN TAMILS

‘Kannezhuthu’ was the name of painting once in Tamilnadu. Cave paintings, Birds, Animals, war sceneries are the rests of archaeological efforts.

Hero Stones

1. Painting was the Fundamental of Hero stones. Man, who paints an art was called Oviyapulavan, Vithakar, Kannul Vinaingar.
2. Ovu, Ovam, Oviyam, Chithiram, Padam were the other names of Painting.

In Pallavas

1. ‘Dhakshnina Chithiram’ a text was commented by Mahendhira Varman, was called ‘Chithirakkarapuli’. Panamalai, Thirumalai, Mamallai, Mamandur, Kanchi Kailasanathar Temple are the evidences of paintings earlier.
2. Thiru Nandhikarai arts were belonging to Cheras.
3. Chithannavasal cave arts were performed by the Guru Elangowdhaman of the Pandya king, Avaniba Sekara Sri Vallaban.

In Cholas

Roof of the Big Temple in Thanjavur and Walls have the arts of Dances of Maidens, Karuvur Thevar, History of Sundarar as the paintings.

Others Period

1. Thiruvarangam, Thirumalai, Chidhambaram, Thiruvarur, Kanchi, Kumbakonam, Madurai are the works of Nayakkas.
2. Ivory Arts, Saraswathi Mahal Arts, Palm leaf arts, Mirror Arts, are saved in Thanjavur. Paintings of Raja Ravivarma, Diary paintings of Kondaya Raju are popular today.

Paintings

One among the fine arts, paintings are compared to Natural sceneries. In the ancient times, scripts or letters were drawn as artistic forms. So, the central idea of drawing naturally is being in the minds of the man. “Ezhudhu Ezhil ambalam’ was in Temple of Lord Murugan in Thirupparankundram. Painting of Rathi-Manmadhan and Curse on Akalikai was on the walls.

In the epic Manimekalai, she is explained as ‘Punaiya Oviyam’. Madhavi of Silambu learnt the text of “oviya Chennul”.

Sculpture and Drawing are similar in their works. Even one man can perform these two things. For example, Mahendira Varman, a multi-talented personality of Pallava Regime, had the talent of Art. Architecture of Panamalai, has the peculiar drawing work of Parvathi Devi structured by Raja Simha. Paintings of Kailasanathar temple at Kanchi is very popular for paintings.

Panamalaipuram Temple of imperial Pandias has the wonderful works of paintings in Thirunelveli District. Chithannaval is famous for its works of Drawing. It was drawn by the Teacher Gowthamanar of Pandian Sri Avaniba Sekaran.

‘FOLKLORE’

1. Tamizhagam is the birthplace of folksongs, stories and Puranas. They are emotional expositors of the mass.
2. They are not secondary to classical Literatures. Folklore is not composed and designed by anyone. They are connected with the lifestyle of rural and common people.

Folk Dances

1. Kaman Pandigai

It consists of Erintha Katchi and Eriyatha Katchi, story of Shiva who burnt Manmadhan. ‘Lavani’ is its another name.

2. Devarattam

1. This is a kind of dance by Kampala Nayakkas with the speedy rhythms. ‘Devadundhubi’ called ‘Parai’ takes part in this art.
2. Kummy, Kolattam, Karakattam are the arts in the functions, festivals with men and women.

◆.....◆

3. Shakthi Karagam

This is a dance of women, having a pot with water on their heads dancing rhythmical steps.

4. Kavadiattam

Having Kavadi on the shoulders of the Men, dance with music.

5. Oyilattam, Puliattam, Poikkal Attam are the dances of rural people.

They are the expressions of their aesthetic feelings.

6. Instruments

1. Tharai, Thappattai, Thappu, Ekkalam, Jalra, Nagasuram, Muzha, Kudamuzha are the instruments in the field of folklove.
2. Koothupattarai Muthusamy is the person of tireless efforts to restore this art in Tamilnadu as a classical one.

Folklore

This chapter was formed in Tamil Literature after the connections with the criticisms and Texts abroad.

People's beliefs, predictions, proverbs, Village festivals, rituals are in the list of folklore. There is no particular author to this. This is a form of collective efforts. No need of Grammar is an another feature of this. Rabindranath Tagore says, "We can know the people of Bharath, through the folklore of them".

Types

Folk songs were based on famine, floods, plays, industry. Cruelty of mother-in-law and sister-in-law, cruelty of supervisors, soldiers' information's also are sung in these forms. Folklore has a vital role in the world literature.

FOLKSONGS, EXISTENCE WITH LIFESTYLES OF TAMILS

Nattar Ilakkiangal

1. As Vairamuthu says, there is no particular author to folksongs.
2. Other names of this are oral songs, Nattar songs, country songs.

Professional

Vallaippattu, Pannaipattu, Etrapattu, Chunnappattu, Elelopattu, Vandipattu are the songs by the labours of manual works.

Entertainment:

Kavadipattu, Kabadipattu, Kummi, Ammanai are another type at people's leisure time.

◆.....◆ **Ballads**

1. This is a song with the story of local heroes with fictional dialogues. These are the types that people praising the decoits also as the heroes. 'Seevalapperi Pandi' ballad is like this.
2. Nallathangal, Arichandran, Muthupattan, Raja Desinghu stories are this type. Annanmar's story by Kongu Prof.Sakthivel, Vanamamalai, Ki.Va.Jaganathan are the personalities who rendered their service to the folksongs.
3. Folk songs are the reflectors of rural culture, lifestyle to the hearers. Every state has its own style of folklore arts.

Folk songs

Folk Songs show the reality of the life of the village and rural side. According to scholars, family, Men-women relations, caste, works, arts, entertainments, beliefs, customs and habits are having placements in the rural songs.

Thalattu, a sang sung for children is very famous in Tamilnadu.

Kathavarayan Kadhai, Muthupattan Kadhai, inter caste marriages are frequently seen in these forms of literature.

Arts

1. Dance arts, workers' arts and scientific arts are the three varieties in the folk arts.
2. Karagattam, Oyilattam, puliattam, kavadiattam, mayilattam, Silambam are the sorts of Dancing arts.
3. Idols of ayyanar, horse, wood works, Pottery, Toys making are industrial arts.
4. Nattar Medicine, Climate conditions Agriculture are scientific arts.
5. Kannamoochi, Nillachoru, Nondikili, Kapadi, Kolattam, are the arts of play.
6. House hold Goods like Sudalaimadan, Kaman, Amman, Katteri, Munisamy, Kannimar are also the beliefs and worships of our rural people.
7. In short folk songs reveal the real facts and trues. They tell the social habits and customs which are belonging to the period they originated.

Questions:

1. Write about development of Tamil Drama in the life of Tamils.
2. Write about "art of sculpture".



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group I Exam
Subject : Tamil Society - its Culture and Heritage
Part : **Socio-Economic History of Tamilnadu from Sangam Age Till
Date**

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Commissioner,

Department of Employment and Training.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

HISTORY OF TAMILNADU FROM SANGAM AGE TILL DATE

SOCIAL STATUS OF ANCIENT TAMILS

Worship by Land

Murugan – Hilly region, Thirumal - Pastoral, Indhiran - Paddy field, Varuna - Seaside, Kotravai - Desert these were the methods of early Tamils. Also, they prayed ancestors as Thenpulathar, Nature, Sun, Moon, Hero stones.

Festivals

First Day of Thai, Holy Dip of Thai, Karthigai, Thiruvathirai, Pankuni Uthiram, Indhira Vizha, Velan Veriyattu, Kundruthoradal were the Tamils Festivals. Agam, Kalithogai, Paripadal witnessed these.

Customs and Habbits

Cracking the firestones, finding time by the sun, moon, stars, flowering, Dr.Va.Suba Manickam says that Maidens don't wear flowers. They wear Silambu. At the Matrimonial Functions, they will be detached from their legs. It is called 'Silambu Kazhi Nonbu'. Iympadaithali was worn by children. Mudhumakkal Thazhi was used to burry the deads. While they send of the quests, they would come until the gate.

Costumes

Gents' Upper wear was called Kanjugam. They had a towel on their shoulder. Ladies wear soft sarees. Tailors were called as Thunnakkarar.

Jewels

Ladies wear Silambu, Mekalai, Kuzhai, Kanaiyazhi, Kadagam, Ottiyanam, Metti, Sutti to make them beauty.

Entertainment

1. Fighting with Ox is called as Eru Thazhuval played by youths of Pastoral land.
2. Cock fight, Goat fight, Elephant fights were also viewed by the people.
3. Ammanai, Kazhankadal, Bathing at Tanks, Rivers, Flower Balls, Oraiyaadal were also played by Youngsters.

◆.....◆ **Food**

Habits of food was differ from land to land. Rice was General. Vegetables, Fruits, Meat, Fish, Thinai, Honey, Milk, Tamerine Juice, Ragi were the food items in their day to day life.

Matrimonial

Groom, presented parisam to Bride. New couples wear New Dress. Elder Ladies showered paddy, Flower with holy water on them. Manamuzhavu was practised. Day, joining moon with star Rohini was the day of marriage.

Professions

Agriculture, and Trade were Chief of early Tamils. Carpentering, Smith works, Jewellers, Small industries based on lands, Hunting, Weaving, Saltering were laboured by the people. Paddy and rice were having equal status in the Barter system.

Others

1. Early Tamil community had a good status of education and fine arts.
2. Fraternity was the best policy of Tamils in Sangam Age.

Social status

Early Tamils were divided into clan-based community. They were unaware of communal differences. People had the customs and habits of giving hands with each other at their distress and difficulties. As Thiruvalluvar says “All are equal by birth” completely matched with people’s status.

People followed ethical means to clear their problems. Even in the life style of internal matters, they convinced themselves with moral Values. Sangam Literatures portrayed the ways of problem-solving methods which they maintained in their life.

Education had a vital role among the people. As Pandian Nedunchezhan says in his song, parents gave much importance to their educated son than that of other sons. Valluvam also says that “Ennum Ezhuthum Kangal”.

TRADE CONNECTIONS WITH ABROAD

Tamil ruled the Seabreeze with their knowledge.

1. Sheeba of Arabian Princess, presented perfumes to the king of Israel imported from Musiri.
2. King of Dyre, Hiram imported Gold, Silver, Ivory, Agil from Tamilnadu once in Three years.
3. Murashu and his sons-maintained Accounts of business Registered at Nippur in Babilonia.
4. Book of periplus says that the spicy goods were sent out to Egypt through gulf of Eden.
5. A piece of teakwood was obtained in the Moon temple of Sumeria in 4000 B.C.
6. Strabo, Periplus, Plynny expressed Tamil's herbal knowledge.
7. Periplus says that ships from Arabia, Greece hauled at the harbour of Musiri.
8. Ships from Greek came to Musiri with the help of Hippalus Monsoon.
9. Excavations at Arickamedu explored the trade of Romans with Tamils.
10. Hippocrates, a roman thinker said that pepper is an Indian Medicine.
11. Venice Merchant and Tourist Marcopolo called Madurai as the city of festival.
12. Cleopatra wore pearls of Korkai.

These are some evidences to show air trade with abroad.

Trade Connections

Before 3000 years, Tamils led a decent business with foreign countries with the help of monsoon winds. Bay of Bengal was the root cause of their free trade. Valuable goods from Tamil Nadu like Cardamom, pepper and Sandal which were cultivated from the western Ghats exported to foreign like Greek, Rome, and others Nations cultural merger also was happened because of their trade. People and vendors had a good connection among them. They learnt each other's language and culture.

People's mindset was broadened in this manner Ovari, a harbor near Korkai (Tuticorin) was famous for its pearls export.

Kayalpattinam, a popular port which had a good export and import centre for horse trade. Horses from Saudi Arabia and other gulf nations imported to this centre for getting good benefit of huge amount.

Wasaff, a horse vendor mentioned his horse-trade in Kayal in his notes.

◆.....◆
Marco Polo, a Venice tourist insisted his opinion of Madurai city in his hints. He says that Madurai is a beautiful city. Kings and other rich persons followed polygamy and sati, he said.

Thus, our Tamils had a good trade and commerce abroad

SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN VARIOUS TIMES

Sangam Age

Poetess at Sangam Age revealed their high thoughts by their songs. Avvaiyar, Kavarpandu, Velli Veethiar, Nachellaiyar, Ponmudiar, Pari Magalir were the poetess in delivering good concepts to the society.

“எவ்வழி நல்லவர் ஆடவர்”
தோன்றுவன் மாதோ போர்க்களத் தானே”
“வினையே ஆடவர்க்கு உயிர்”

- These are the sayings of early Tamils.

Medieval

In this Age, Status of women was reduced by the effects of Jainism and Buddhism. They were considered to be the evils. Iniyavai Narpadhu told Women are poison. A section of women was practised in the temples as Devaradiyar.

They were treated only for servicing god and temples. Sati, Polygomy, Child marriage, Widow's fast were common in the early Tamils.

Cholas

The status of women at Medieval period was continued in Chola Age also. 400 Devar Adiyars were practiced at Big Temple, Thanjavur Government donated privileges to them.

Nayakkas

Women's status under this regiment was not so good. Widows were treated badly. Dowry, Devadashi system, hundreds of women jailed in secret backyard of king's palace were being in this period.

◆.....◆

British

Women began to get educated with the help of Christian Machineries, Dravidian Movements, Dr. Muthulakshmi, Dr. Dharumambal, Moovalur Ramamirtham. Dr. Muthulakshmi opened Avai Illam for destitute women in Adayar.

Contemporary

Globalisation, Liberalisation and privatisation make the women, knowledgeable. Now a days they are working in private, Public, Govt. sectors in various fields.

Women's status

Early

Women occupied only secondary place in the age of Sangam. Chastity was the virtue for the ladies. It was more important than life itself. Karpu was spoken as a divine quality. Some women in the higher families committed sati. some of them performed penance as widows. There are so many examples of courageous mothers in Sangam texts.

Pallavas

The society was divided into four sections namely Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra. Brahmins stood at the head of the society. They were well educated. They were respected by the kings. They were employed as officers of the government.

Queens were cultured and pious. They constructed temples. Rangapatake, Queen of Rajasimha made additions to Kailasanathar Temple. Women of Upper families enjoyed certain privileges. They were highly respected, position in the society. They possessed their own property. Women in the middle class were engaged in weaving, spinning and flowering. They were devoted to their husbands. They shared the burden of the family. A high ideal of women-hood prevailed. The feminine virtues were appreciated.

Cholas

Women were respected and they enjoyed a privileged position in the society. Sembian Mahadevi and Kundavai were great patrons of religion. Women who have dedicated themselves to temple services were known as Devaradiyars.

◆.....◆
In 19th and 20th centuries, Women enjoyed education. So that they got freedom to do anything they want. After Bharathi and Bharathidhasan they came to know the rights and duties of them.

KUDAVOLAI SYSTEM OF ELECTION PROCESS, INSCRIPTIONS OF UTHIRAMERUR

Inscriptions of Uthiramerur of Paranthaka Cholan I revealed the Electoral process of Local Body. As it is, each station was divided into 30 words (Kudumbu). Each ward has to select one member.

Qualifications

A person contesting in the election, having

1. Owned to 1/2 acre land.
2. Own Housing and plot.
3. 30-60 years.
4. Vedic Knowledge.
5. Interest in Public Service
6. Honest way of earnings.
7. No ex-member of any ward
8. Not relative to the retired members.

Election Process

1. Write a name of desired person on the palm leaf and put it into a pot.
2. People gather at Podhiyil.
3. Balads tied up with a rope.
4. A boy takes a bundle from the pot.
5. Untied bundle put into another pot.
6. Boy takes a ballad leaf.
7. Name in the palf leaf will be announced.

Thus 30 Members were selected for each word.

Administration

Of 30, 12 for gardening, 6 for Lake variam. Later, the Mahasaba decided the Age limit as 35-70 years.

Uthiramerur

The inscriptions of Uthiramerur shows that village donated to Brahmins as Brahmadeyam, a tax-free land. It gives much information's about the local body election system of Parantaka Chola I. It insists the integrity of a person who elected as rulers. They should be good and honour in the society for their conducts and characters. They never do any evil deeds in the society. They could not be enjoyed any previous local ruling posts already. They should be a learned person with dignity. The terms and conditions emphasize the moral value of the members of the local body. Because they had to deal with the governance of local irrigation, court procedures in the particular villages.

HIGHER VALUES OF EARLY TAMILS AS IN THE SANGAM LITERATURE

Tamils in the early Age followed important values in their life. We see in this essay some of those.

1. Pisiranthaiyar, great poet and friend of Pandian Arivudai Nambi, told a govt. should collect the tax from the citizens in a proper and reasonable way. If govt. collects taxes in unethical ways it will ruin.
2. Yadhun Ure, Yavarum Kelir by Kanian Poonkundran welcomes the fraternity to unite the people under the world citizenship.
3. Avvaiyar, Tamil Poetess called the people to behave in a good way; then only the Nation will live long.
4. Nankaniyar, the great philosopher of Sangam says that the world is mixed with good and evils. We have to select good from the worldly things to live good.
5. Pandian Arivudai Nambi says that children are the wealth. A family without children will not shine with happy.
6. Great persons will give up their lives for welfare of the Nation. They will not allow evils if they come with wealth.
7. The world is running by the persons with service minded only.
8. Avvai-Adhiyan, Pari-Kabilar; Kopperuncholan - Pisiranthaiyar are the examples of true friendship.
9. 'However, you are not doing good, please don't do evil things' a poet says in puram.
10. 'All are equal by birth' this is a concept of Valluvam.

◆.....◆ **Higher Values**

People followed ethical values in their day to day life. They gave significance to the educated persons. Sangam rulers performed fivefold duties. Tholkappiam had prescribed five functions for the kings. Learning, performing sacrifices, making presents, protecting subjects and punishing the wicked and guilty. Nachinarkiniyar, a famous commentator explains eight qualities of a king. They are good birth, good education, good conduct, truthfulness, purity of thought and action, impartiality, absence of envy and jealousy and lack of personal motive.

Kings were willing the good principles should be kept by the subjects. Veteran Avai says in her poem, “How the men walk in the path of good, country will be good”.

Early Tamils

“Agathinai” is a wonderful anthology of our early Tamils. It deals with kalavu and Karpu (chastity) in the day to day walk of them. Love, an aesthetic value should be diverted in to the practical familial life is called karpu. That only has to give a pleasure to the human.

Oodal, a mini quarrel between husband-wife in the family life was insisted by Agam and Valluvam because of having relax to their unended pleasure. Valluvam adds the taste of the life in this manner. That will be like a salt of our dining foods; It will not act for long time, Valluvar says.

Purathinai, ethics of war time management emphasizes the moral deeds at the time of battle field in the early period. “War” without Aram (Morals) is called “Maram” by Tamils. So the Tamils followed some rules and regulations in their warship.

Thus, Tamil people once had a wonderful quality and quantity of life styles in their internal and external affairs.

Our people once had customs of beliefs, predictions, and rituals in their life.

People thought that the good words or talks from the neighbourhood is very happy to the familial festivals. When people get out of the home, cat-crossing is very bad one, they hoped.

Pariyam or parisam, the presentation of Groom to the Brides was dominated in the matrimonial customs.

◆.....◆
In the later age, “Karanam” a typical ritual was originated in the society.

“Manamuzha” was drummed with high sounded at the time of marriage functions because of not hearing any bad words from outsides

So, the internal matters of Tamils laid upon the good beliefs and hopes for the welfare of the people.

DEFINE THE WORD STRUCTURES OF LOVE, ELOPEMENT, MEDALERUDHAL AND KURIPLEYARTHEEDU.

Love : “ஒத்த கிழவனும் கிழத்தியும் காண்ப”

“பயிலியது கெழீஇய நட்பு” - குறுந்தொகை

It means love at first sight.

Pagarkuri: Meeting Place of couple beyond the house of Thalaivi.

Eravukkuri: Meeting Place within the area of Thalaivi.

Ambal: Love of Thalaivi known to Relatives.

Alar: Love, known to others.

Kuripeyartheedu: Thalaivan was asked to seek another place of meeting at the disturbance of Love.

1. **Madalerudhal:** At the unwillingness of the setup of Marriage of couple, Thalaivan decided to appeal to the Manram.
2. **Arathodu Nitral:** When Thalaivan postpone his marriage with Thalaivi, Thozhi compromise their parents and compelled him in a virtual manner.
3. **Elopement:** Couple decided to go away from their Native, for marriage and living together.

VIRICHY KETTAL, UDAL, KARANAM, PARISAM – EXPLAIN.

1. **Virichi Kettal:** Elder Women hears the Good words from the Neighbourhood and passer-by for the good of their family's functions.
2. **Udal:** A small quarrel among the couple of family or Lovers within a short time. It will be just like a salt to the food. It will not take long time.
3. **Parisam:** Bridegroom contributes presentation to the bride at the time of marriage.

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4. **Karanam:** In the life style of Tamils, even in Matrimonial system also, our ancestors compiled some rituals for marriage.

MOODHIN MULLAI, PADHEEDU, UNDAATTU, PAHAZHI MAITHAL

1. **Moodhin Mullai:** Women of maravar, Eyinar, Mazhavar, Mallar were courageous. A woman was ready to sacrifice her only son to send off Battle field. This is called Moodhin mullai.
2. **Padheedu:** King of conquering Nation was sharing the wealth which are conquered from the enemies with his soldiers.
3. **Undattu:** To express his happy, the king who won in battle, has spend his time with his soldiers, giving toddy and meat.
4. **Pahazhi Maithal:** Pagazhi means arrow. Soldiers have to design their bow and arrow themselves to the war.
5. **Vallan Mullai:** However, Thalaivan was in poverty to receive the guests to his home, he sold his priceless yazh, sword to treat them in a better way. This is called Vallan mullai.

Moodhin Mullai

Elder women from the family of maravar, mazhavar, Mallar also has the pride of courage. They were not fearing on seeing the battle field. They were ready to go to the fields of war for seeing their son's courage and heroic death.

Kavar Pendu, a poets wondered at his son's courage. He tells his neighbour one her son will be seen in the war field with pride.

Mothers were happier than that of his birth, when he gets an arrow on the chest.

Songs of Purathinai glorified the courageous prideness of soldier's heroic death.

1. **Umanar:** They are salt selling vendors. Carrying salt in the Bullockcarts, travelling around the areas with family. They spend many days in doing their business.
2. **Vambalar:** Persons from other countries living here purchasing goods and selling. They are called 'Sathu' wearing hard cheppels. Sword in their waist looking tightened face.

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3. **Val Pozhundhu Adakkal:** When person dying without heroic death, body will have to be cut with Sword and then buried. This is a type of heroic salvation of our Tamils.
 4. **Eligy:** When a person died, his relatives or friends sang a song called Eligy. Songs of Parimahalir during the death their father Pari Vallal, song of Kannadhasan during the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, are the famous evidences of Eligy.

FESTIVALS IN TAMIL CULTURE

Indhira Vizha

The festival taken to Indhiran, in the month of Chithirai full moon Day. Silambu and Mekalai spoke about this festival. At the joining point of Cauvery Poompattinam is very famous for this vizha. It took 28 day to celebrate, the people enjoyed joy and happy.

Veriattu

This is connected with worship of Lord Murugan, at this emotional dance, Ladies took part with spiritual divinity. Tholkappiam also says about this.

Heroic stone

1. As the remembrance of soldier's heroic death, people erect the memorial stone to praise him. It consists of 6 intersections said by Tholkappiam.
2. Devotees showered paddy, flower and water on the stones. It claimed the hero worship of early Tamils.

Kunru Thoradal

This is worship of Murugan who is the god of people living in mountains. Place of dance will be cleaned, decorated with flowers rice, Turmeric powder and sandal, elder vedhiar has to wish the devotees, raising hands on the top of his head. Nakkeerar, Praises this dance in Thiruthani, one among the Padaiveedu of Murugan.

◆.....◆ **THE ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS OF EARLY TAMILS IN VARIOUS STAGES**

1. In old days, Tamils were hard and honesty in their life. Ethics was the basic fibre of their trade and labour. Agri and Trade were vital economic ways. Hunting, Shepherding, House building, Shipping, Markets, Business Abroad, Weaving, Carpentry, Smith works, Jewellery were their industrial works.
2. Pottery, Spinning, Rope weaving. Basketry were also seen in early Tamils life.

Medieval

Pallava Kings made permanent solutions to irrigation problems of farmers. They created tanks, Lakes; To administer them they arranged separate persons as Managers. Lands were divided into Devadhanam, Brahmadeyam and General. Economics based on Agri was top in the Pallavas period.

In Cholas

1/6 of Agri income was collected from the farmers as tax. Irrigation Management was very popular in Cholas Age. Barter system took part in day today life. People done business with Sumatra, Java, China.

Exports and Imports

Clothes, performers, Medicines, Jewells, Ivory, Coral, Pearls were exported. Arabian horses, benzon, paper and spicy goods were imported.

Nayakkas

1. People in this period enjoyed good economical status. Brahmins powered gain at government side, various sub industries were maintained by the people.
2. In 18-20 centuries, people were enjoyed hardness in the British age. Our raw materials gone to England to make value added things then returned to India for selling. So that our people lost their own exchange of money.
3. Jameens, Mirasudars, Landlords saved their life with the help of British. But common people enjoyed sad.
4. People of Chettinadu gone to south east Asian countries for business, came with huge wealth. They structured their money into colleges, schools, universities and factories.

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5. Dindigul, Erode, Covai, Trichy, Chennai, Thiruppur, Madurai, Namakkal, Salem are popular industrial cities to develop our state.

Various periods

Sangam economy was simple and self-sufficient. People were hard workers. There were rich, poor and intermediate. Land was very rich in yield of cotton, coconuts, plantains and sugarcane, the agriculturists were called Uzhavan and Uzhathiar.

Agrarian economy dominated Tamil Nadu in Pallava Period also. All the industries were taxed pottery was another cottage industry. Tamil Nadu had more contacts with the eastern countries. The village was consisted of landlords and tenants.

Generally, 1/6 of the total production was collected as tax. Due to the geographic conditions and unpredictable weather and lack of technical skills, Chozha Kingdom attained a slow progress. However, abundant income from foreign trade made Chola kingdom, a great dynasty.

COPPER PLATES AND SCRIPTS

Copper Plates are the evidences to determine our history and culture.

1. Velivikudi Plates revealed the news on Mudhukudumi peruvazhudhi, Pandian of Sangam age.
2. Chinnamanur plates explored the victory of Pandian Thalaialankannathu Neduchezhian.
3. Plates of Kasakkudi reveals the victory of Simhavishnu on Chera, Chola, Pandian and Kalapira Kings.
4. Kooram plates talked about the Pallavas.
5. Anbil plates tell the news of Adhithya Chola's victory.
6. Leedon and Thiru Alankattu Plates tells the Heroic death of Rajathitha Cholan.
7. Plates consists of Uthama Cholan are kept in Chennai Museum.
8. Plates of Thiru Alankadu also told the victory of Rajendra Cholan I.

‘SAIVAM’ – ITS DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL CULTURE

1. First Dravidian Religion in praising ‘Sivan’ is called Saivam. It was also the habitual worship of Indus Valley people.

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2. Sivam means 'the Best'. Alamar Selvam, Mukkan Kadavul are the names of Siva as mentioned in Sangam songs.
 3. Because of the domination of Jainism and Buddhism at Kalapiras period, Saivam was hidden. Nayanmars are the personalities in raising 'Saiva' in Tamilnadu by singing hymns of Thevaram and Thiruvacakam. Thevaram was compiled by Nambiandar Nambi in Chola regiment. The songs of Nayanmars are mixed with Ragha and Thala. This Bakthi cult deeply rooted in the mindset of Tamils again into Saivam.
 4. Sithandha of Saivam defines saivam as pathy, pasu and pasam. Anma leaving from Kama, Anger and wishes have to merge with God. This is the basic of Saiva Sithandha.
 5. Mahendira Varman, Koon Pandian converted again into Saivam.
 6. Saivam emphasised Love is God.
 7. Thirumandhiram defines ethical, Medical, Astrological values in coding.
 8. The Idol of Nataraja is an embodiment of 'COSMIC DANCE'.
 9. Not only a religion, Saivam inculcated with the life of Tamils. Family system of Human was made in the god's also. Ammayappan is the symbol of Gents and Women's power.
 10. Saivam, Religion of Tamils reflected the ethical means of Tamil people.

THE INTERSECTIONS OF 'SAIVAM'

Devotees of Lord Shiva are divisioned by six sections.

1. **Pasupathar:** They are called Mayechurar. They apply Thiruneeru to full body. They worship Shiva as First God. They are being in nude position.
2. **Kabaligar:** They pray Shiva as Bairavar. They wear thread of hairs with garland of headshells, worshipping women as 'Adishakthi'.
3. **Kalamugar:** The devotees forget themselves remembering of Shiva with singing and dancing. They are in higher position in the society.
4. **Gowmarar:** The devotee who worships Murugan.
5. **Sakthar:** They worship only Shakthi.
6. **Veera Saivar:** They are worshipping siva in deep level. They are in huge numbers in Karnataka.

◆.....◆ **Inter sections of “saiva”**

In the medieval Age, there were four sorts of Saivites in the major Saiva Principles.

Ganapathyam, a section which deals with the worship of Ganapathy was followed by some people.

“Gowmaram” devotees worshipped Murugan as Kumaran. ‘Shaktham” was the section of devotees of worshipping “Shakthi” only. “Shakthi” means “Power” They believed all powers rest in Shakthi.

Salaram, this section insists the worship of the God ‘Sun” They hope the centre of all powers is sun.

Thus, Saivite were divisioned themselves as four types.

EFFECTS OF VAISHNAVAM IN BAKTHI CULT AND DIVISIONS OF VAISHNAVITES

1. Vaishnavaites are the people who salute only God Thirumal. Their only aim to attain the lotus feet of God, Thirumal. Complete surrender (Saranakathi) is Vaishnavam. Azhwars who sing the songs with Ragha are called Pasurams. Their works are compiled by Nadhamuni as Nalayira Divya Prabandam.
2. Nammazhwar is the Main personality of Azhwars. Kulasekarar cradled Kannan as a child, Thirumangaiyazhwar also cradled Kannan as a child.
3. Andal, only the woman of 12, praised Arangan. She is called Kothai Nachiyar. Her Thiruppavai is worshipped by the Tamils in Markazhi. Her Nachiyar Thirumozhi treats Kannan as Nayakan. She is worshipped throughout India. Periyazhwar’s “மாணிக்கம் கட்டி வயிரம் இடைக்கட்டி” is famous for cradle song.

Vadakalai

Vedhantha Desikar established this division, followed by Vedic rituals. Majority of those are in Kanchipuram.

Thenkalai

‘Surrender to the God’ is only the work of Anma. Pillai Logachariyar started this section with Pasurams of Azhwars. Srirangam is the centre for this section.

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CHANGES BY RAMANUJAR IN VAISHNAV SAMPRADAYA

1. Ramanujar was the Philosopher who did remarkable changes in Hinduism. South Indian Vainashvam is spreading all over India in the way of Ramanujar. He was the reformer of Hinduism. He called the people all are equal before the God.
2. Student of Yadhava Prakasar, classmate of Peria Nambi, commentator of Brahma Suthra. He was the refuser of Adi Sankarar.
3. He made the rituals to regulate the process of Vaishnava Sampradaya. It is followed by all over India. His proceedings are followed in Thiruppathi Temple also.
4. He declared Namon-Narayana to Panchamar people. He is an equator of Hindu Dharma.

SANMARKA SANGAM IN 19TH CENTURY AND ITS RESULTS

1. In 19th century, India was dominated by caste and communal riots. Like the Idankai-Valankai conflicts at social level in Chola period, there was a controversy among society in Tamilnadu.
2. A Jyothi, named Ramalingam was born in 1823, October 5 at Marudhur Near Chidambaram at the same time of Ramakrishna Pramahamsar in North India.
3. He emphasised the equality among the people. "Eradication of poverty is the Chief virtue," of Ramalingar.

Onness

'God is the symbol of onness of people's minds. Mercy is the key of Moksha. Leave the household god's prayer; Let us unite to pray 'Arutperunjyothi', Ramalingar said.

Thiruvarutpa

Thousands of songs sung by him are compiled by his friend Thozhuvur velayutham called 'Thiruvarutpa'. It is divided into 6 Thirumurais. 'Arutperunjyothi Agaval' is read by Tamils.

Association

He established the 'Sanmarka Sangam', an association of all people worship without caste, colour and religion.

Gnana Sabai

He built the Temple of knowledge as Gnana Sabai in Vadalur. Avoiding seven screens of Maya, we have to see the God as Light of Mercy.

Sathiya Dharma Salai

Hungry is a major enemy to the mankind. So, he made an attempt to make Sathiya Dharma Salai in Vadalur. His aim of this is to wash away the hungry from the society. Till today that service is rendering by the followers of him.

Vallalar

People called him 'Vallalar', who is the wisher of the people.

Ingitha Malai

1. It was written by Vallalar, which is the text of Divinity in the Anthology of Tamil Agam as Nayaka-Nayaki style. This is the touchstone of Tamil scholars of Grammar and Literatures.
2. In 1874, on the day of Taipoosam, Vallalar had entered and co-existed with the enlightened one.

19th Century

Nineteenth century was a period of Renaissance of Religion in Tamil Nadu. Yes, the great gracious Mahan of Vadalur made a huge revolution in Hinduism. He attempted to reform the style of life. He guided the people to worship the great Jyothi of mercy. God is being in merciful enlightened one. Its great love and affection shower the rain of grace on the people.

He structured 'Gnana Sabai' in Vadalur. Screens of various colors noted for multiple mayas of man. If we avoided these mayas, "Jyothi" of god will be shown to a devotee, he says.

His Dharma Salai is a great "Unavagam" for the relief of hungry from the have nots. No life would be down by the lack of food. So, people should be merciful and graceful, he said.

In the Medieval age, Ramanujar made a tremendous revolt in the Hinduism. Like his achievements, Vallalar also revolted silently against the evils from the Hinduism in the 19th Century. Both are revolutionary in their field.

◆.....◆ **BRAHMI SCRIPTS, SADAGOPAR, VALANGAI – EDANGAI CONFLICT**

Brahmi

1. It is said to be Buddha formed this; it came in the period of Ashoka. It is found in cave Temples of Pandiya Kings and rocks. It is Tamil in Language, letters in Brahmi. Age old Tamil letters had converted into Vattezhuthu.
2. Jains and Buddhists created New Krantha from Brahmi. At the time of invasion on Pandyas by Cholas, Vattezhuthu had converted into ‘Krantha’.

Sadagoban

He is Nammazhwar. His pasurams are the seeds of Veda; so that he is called ‘Vedam Tamizh Seitha Maran’. He says that Rituals are need not to true devotee. Love of God is only the way to reach Moksha. That is ‘ParaBathi’. Love of God is beyond the limit of Men and Women. Sadagopar says that complete surrender is the way to release from all the wordly obstacles.

Valangai-Edangai conflict

They were started in Pallavas continuing at Chola regiment Each has 98 intersections. There were so many differences between them due to get privileges from the govt. side. This conflict had resorted in the bloody quarrels. Historians say that this was a blackmark in the walks of social History of Tamils in Cholas’ empire.

Tamil Nadu

1. Inscriptions in the later period, are being in Brahmi scripts. T.V. Mahalingam says, Tamil scripts also originated from Brahmi.
2. Nadana Kasinathan said that “Brahmi” is called “Thamizhi”; Sangam songs could be written in Thamizhi scripts.
3. Tamil Brahmi is entirely different from Brahmi scripts in North India. Scholars say, Tamil scripts could be originated from Southern Brahmi.
4. T.A. Gopinatha Rao says, Vattezhuthu, which was popular in Southern Tamil Nadu in 14, 15 centuries could be originated from Brahmi scripts.

During Pallava and Chola period

This difference was well rooted in Pallava period. It attained the climax in Chola regime. Economical imbalance was dominated in that period. They followed “Manu Smirithi” in their social status.



Valangai people got power of administration and Army. But Edangai people are labours and vendors in that age.

BELIEFS OF EARLY TAMILS

Beliefs of Tamils

1. Tamils believe in the sounds of lizard, kuyil and owl.

2. “நிலம் நீர் தீ வளி விசும்போடு

“ஐந்தும் கலந்த மயக்கம் உலகம்” - தொல்.

This formula indicates the knowledge of Tamils on Universe.

3. They were in deep belief of rituals of Kodinilai, Valli and Kanthazhi.

4. People believe in ghosts live in cemetery; they eat dead bodies.

5. They believe Immai-Marumai, birth and rebirth.

6. Worship of Kotravai gives power to them, they believe.

7. Kaval Maram keeps their hierarchy, they thought.

8. They had a habit of virichi kettal.

9. People thought that prosperity obtain if planet silver rise at Northern direction, famine at south.

10. People believe that right eye and cheek for Gents; Left eye and cheek for Laies are symbols of Good.

Early Tamils

Andal cited in her Thiruppavai “Velli Ezhundhu Viyazham Urankitru” (வெள்ளி எழுந்து வியாழம் உறங்கிற்று) a noted one in the astronomy. Our ancestors of this knowledge is more significant than the Chinese one.

“Thiruvandappahuthi” of Manickavachagar’s Thiruvachagam treats this chapter in its own style. “Andappahuthiyin Undaippirakkam, Alapperunm thanmai valapperun katchi, onranukku onrun Ninrezhir paharin, Nootru oru kodiya Virindhana”-These lines explain the “Scenary of Universe”. “The universe is unlimited; It is wide and broaden; parts of great universe is beyond the level of our imagination,” these are the tellings told by Vasakar here.

“Kon Nilai thiriyin Kol Nilai Thiriyum” a famous line of Manimekalai has joined the astronomy with rulers righteousness. If a king behave in the bad ruling, planets also

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changed their qualities which will be done to the human. So Tamils art of Astronomy is worthier one in the early period.

KNOWLEDGE OF ASTRONOMY OF EARLY TAMILS

1. Tholkappiam and some other songs of Sangam Age explore the knowledge of 'Pancha Buthas' like Earth, Sky, Fire, Water and Wind.
2. “சுழன்றும் ஏர்ப்பின்னது உலகம்” Thirukkural conveyed the matter that Earth is size in round.
3. Tamils' prayer on Sun, Moon, Rain is seen in culture of Tamils.
4. “செஞ்ஞாயிற்றுச் செலவும்” song of Purananuru says that the secret of universe.
5. Shining itself is Nalmeen; Shining by others is 'Kolmeen', they called.
6. Planet of Red colour is sevvai, White is Velli. Newly invented is Budhan, they believe.
7. Saturn with Sulphur is called Karikol.
8. 'Viyazhan' Viya means big. Largest Planet is Jupiter in the solar system.

ETHICS OF TAMILS IN WAR

1. Tholkappiam, Puraporul Venba Malai says that war of Tamils is belonging many means of ethics.
2. Vetchi to Vagai were the sections of expressing symbols of war. Wearing flowers at war showed the identifications of soldiers.
3. They don't do quarrel with the men without arms and amenities.
4. To save the cows is an aim of Vetchi and Karanthai, sub divisions of war.
5. Ladies are not permitted to enter the battlefield.
6. Cows, Vedhiars, Women, diseased persons, parents not with children should be out of area of the war.
7. Injury on chest was proud; on back was failure, they hope.
8. Elder ladies of traditional families also got pride of success in the war.

RITUALS IN TAMIL COMMUNITY

Rituals are common to all people in the world. We see here some important rituals of Tamils.

Vadhuvai

Arranging marriage, elders had a custom of 'Matching' to the couple. It was changed as 'Jadhagam Parthal' in the present days.

Parisam

1. Bridegroom had a habit of presenting goods/Amount/Jewels to Brides. There was no symptom of dowry system in early Tamils.
2. 'Thali wearing' custom was not identified in Tamils culture.
3. Elders made the arrangements for Marriage, so that they created some rituals at Marriage level.
4. Elder women showered flowers water, Paddy on New couple of Marriage.
5. Iympadaithali was an ornament to the Children.
6. White cloth on dead bodies; garlanding were the customs of Tamils.
7. Nadukal worship is called today 'Kalleduppu'.

Rituals

Rituals were originated on the basis of beliefs. From the period of pre-historical period this custom has been prevailing in the primitive people also. In this period also tribals and Adhi Kudigal have a different of types or rituals they known.

In the matrimonial procedure matching of Jathagas, Parisam, Silambu Kazhi Nonbu, marriage Day fixing, veriyattu, Impadaithali, Pulipal thali decoration to children, white cloth on a dead, breaking bangles, elder's pots, Menhir, heroic stones, Dolmens, Greeting the pair of Bride and Groom with paddy, flower and holy water were our ancient rituals in those period.

SIDDHAS IN THE CULTURE OF TAMILS

1. 'Padhinen Siddhas', this is very popular in Tamil Society. Sidha means Gnanam, knowledge of all. One who knows all called Siddhar in Tamil. Knowing himself is the boon of them. All Siddhas in Tamil are saivaitis.
2. Thirumoolar, Adhi Siddhar is the first of 18. They have to take any form at any time to do anything.
3. Sariai, Kiriai, Yoga, Gnana, Medicine, Kayakarpam, Rasavadhaam, Astronomy, Mandhra and Indhira Jala are the means of Siddhas.



Who is Siddha?

1. Korakar of North, Agathiar, edaikkadar, UROMER, Konganar, Karuvurar, Sattaimuni, Bogar, Ramadevar, Agapei, Azhugani, Kudambai, Kaduveli, Pampatti are those Eighteens.
2. Thirumular says Love is God, Sivam and Love are same and one.

Medicine

They tell us some vital methods of Medical Science openly and secretly in their songs. Their Medical system is called as Nattu Vaithiam or Patti Vaithiyam or Kaivaithiam.

Medicine by Hearing

1. This method is coming from Grandma to mother to daughter hierarchy. No side effects is a special feature of this.
2. Medicines are from Leaves, roots. Flowers. Stems of Plants and Trees.
3. Domination of chemical Medicines of Allopathy came first in Indian community because of English people's ruling in India. Now a days this 'Siddha' Movement is spreading rapidly in the state, because of its natural way of curing.

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF EARLY TAMILS

Tamil society once had a wide knowledge of Science and Tech in all departments. Some examples here.

1. Manickavasagar tells in his Thiruvasakam that the Big Bang theory, appearance of Universe, earth's rotation, solar system are the creations of God.
2. In Tamil. Ulagam, “உலவு” is the root that means earth rotates itself and also around the sun.
3. Puram says about the space without air.
4. 'Valavan' is a word which means pilot of Aeroplanes.
5. Juicer Machine of Sugarcane is தீம்பிழி எந்திரம்.
6. Perunkadhai tells about the story of deep borewell systems in Tamilnadu.
7. An artificial elephant in Perunkathai is compared to the Mech-horse in Trojanwar in Greek Puranas.

8. Elangovadigal says about the precious stones.
9. Avvaiyar says about the matter of Atom.
10. Thirumular speaks on keeping Body is very important one to keep our lives.
11. Thiruvacakam says theory of evolution in its line “புல்லாகிப் பூடாய்ப் புழுவாய் மரமாகி”.

Science Today

Sir Arthur cotton wondered on seeing Grand Anaicut, an irrigation management structure was a symbol of scientific knowledge of ancient Tamils. He structured Dam of Dhavaleeswaram crossing the River Kodhavari with the help of the Technology of Kallanai. Also, he named kallanai as Grand Anicut.

Sky high towered Temples of Tamil Nadu shows the knowledge of architecture of our Tamil people. Ullurai, Eraichi, the decorative style of Tamil songs of pleasure are totally connected with natural science.

Shipping, making of Boats, knowledge of monsoon settings were known by the Tamils.

The instruments used in their inland industries were the products of their scientific inventions.

So, Tamils knew the usage and utility of physics, chemistry, Biology, Botany, metallurgy and Astrology in the ancient times.

EFFECTS OF THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

This movement started by Blavatsky Madam and Olcott in U.S. in 1875. Philosophy, Divinity, Novelty in antiquity were the earlier aims of this movement. Its head office was firstly in Mumbai then changed into Chennai (Madras).

Annie Besant, took the leadership of this and had service of 50 years.

Objectives

1. Teaching and Learning of Vedic Upanishads, Brahama sutra connected with Sanskrit was their main aims. It gave an opportunity to the people without caste, religions and colours.
2. But majority members were Brahmins. They did not care of Tamil Divinity such as Thevaram, Thiruvacakam, Thirumurais and Thirumandhiram.



Conservatism

This movement opposed revolutionary thinking, scientific advancement, reformations and progressive ideas.

Results

1. 'Orthodox rituals are only higher than others' this thought was dominated among the Members.
2. Some persons spreading superstitious ideas.
3. A team of orthodox people was created.
4. Anni Besant joined the freedom movement, so this movement lost its power.
5. Reforming movements started.

THE BIG TEMPLE OF THANJAVUR, THE WORLD CLASS HERITAGE OF OUR STATE

1. Indian Architecture is divided into three types as Nagaram, Vesavam and Dravidam. Big Temple of Thanjavur is sorted by Dravidian architecture.
2. An inscription in Mandagappattu says, Mahendhira Varman as Vishnu Sithan made a temple of caves without using Bricks, Lime, Wood and metal to Thirumal, Shiva and Brahma. Lord Brahadeeswara Temple also a creation of same as by Pallava. Just like a model of Narasimha Varma II in 7 A.D., Raja Raja Cholan also made this attempt of adventure for Shiva in Thanjavur.

Structure

1. Keralanthagan Tower is a symbol of Raja Raja Cholan, at the token of his conquer of Chera King. More or less 8 years of building construction of Temple started in 1003 A.D. to 1010 A.D. Having 13 storeys with a huge single stone typed appearance on the Vimana of sanctum. Second largest Nandhi of our country is situated inside of the Mandapa.
2. This Nandhi was structured by Nayakkas.

Raja Raja Cholan

1. German Scholar shortly delivered the facts that this contribution was done by Raja Rajan.

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2. Prof.S.K.Govindasamy found the facts that there are number of paintings on the walls of the sanctum, roof which speaks about our culture and traditions.

The Biggest

1. This temple is eight times bigger than pyramid of Egypt. The shadow of the Temple never falls on the earth.
2. UNESCO takes custody and preservation of this Heritage under its control. It is in the first line of world tourist spots also. Long live Big Temple is our proud of culture.

THE DIARY OF PUDHUCHERRY ANANDHARANGAR

Translator of French Governor of Puducherry in 18th Century called Anananda Rangam Pillai made historical adventure of making day today hints on events, happenings, life style of Pondicherry people in his Diary. He is called Peppisu of India.

1. This diary is divided into 12 collections.
2. Year, Month, Day, Date, Time, Place of event are seen in the diary.
3. Values of Exchange of money.
4. Rights to print coins & Rupees from British govt. in Pudhucherry.
5. For conquering Chennai, war between Magabus Khan of Arcot and French govt.
6. Loaded ships from Pudhucherry to east Asian countries.
7. Azhagappan, Tamil captain, Shipping from Pudhucherry to Manila.
8. Pudhucherry crescent Varahan, Chennai star varahan, Vatta Varahan, Port Novo Varahan –News.
9. Events from Sep.5, 1736 – Jan.11, 1761.
10. A violent storm in 1745 in Puducherry. People struggled for food and safety.

Puducherry

Anandha Rangar, peppisu of India was a notable author of Diary Literature. His day to day events' register of diary shows the important days and events happened in those days. He earned the good name from the French rulers. Having multi lingual talents, he was an able ambassador of French government.

Va.Ve.Su. Ayyar praised the work of him for the unended registration of his period.

◆.....◆ **BENEFITS BY THE NATIONAL MOVEMENTS**

From 3 A.D. – 9 A.D., 13 A.D., 20th Century midst. Tamilnadu was under the ruling of different rulers. Sanskrit in the Temples, Urdu, Arab, Telugu, Marathi and English at administration side are in the upper status. Tamil was in the secondary level in all walks of life.

Bharathi

Mahakavi Bharathi got anger in the mood of transferring Tamil as the first one in the world level. His songs, writings, Letters to his friend Parali.Su.Nellaiappar are emotional to praise the proud of Tamil and its culture.

Subramaniya Siva

He was an excellent orator both Tamil and English; He had a trip over Tamilnadu with Bharathi and Va.U.Si. to spread the National curiosity among the people.

Parali. SU. Nellaiappar

1. As a friend of Bharathi he wrote many articles in the journals BalaBarathi, Navasakthi, DesaBakthan and Lohobahari to induce the freedom movement.
2. V.O.Chidambaranar, Veteran Lawyer, Freedom Fighter fought against the British vehemently with Bharathi and Siva. He made 'Swadesh Navay Sangam' for Tamils conducting inland and outland Trade.

Namakkal Kavingnar and Kavimani

They are not only poets, also freedom fighters. They wrote thousands of songs to erase the slaveness of Tamils from the British. Their songs of lucid style in Tamil language created new enthusiasm to the people.

Thamizhisai

When the music concerts were dominated by Telugu and Hindustani, Raja Sir. Annamalaiyar organised Tamil music concerts and conferences all over cities in Tamilnadu. Tamil music got priority in the stages.

Thiru. Vi. Ka

Thiru. Vi. Ka. Kalki, T.P.M., Krishnaswami Pavalar, Viswanath Dass, T.K.S.Bros, on the stages, motivated big Tamil revolutionary track among the people. S.G.Kittappa & K.B.S. Couple made wonderful performance in the National movement.

Journalism

1. Dr.Varadharajulu Naidu, T.S.Chockalingam, Stalin Srinivasan, Kalki, Dinamani, Anantha Vikatan took part in the way of National attainment.
2. Thus, Tamil was grown by Nationalism; Nationalism was grown by Tamil.

National

Mahakavi Bharathi sadly wrote to his friend parali Su. Nellaiappar that another language had an important place than Tamil. He worried about the Tamil's placement among the people. In the court, Bharathi witnessed that Shivan and Chidhamparam are my eyes. That two are Subramaniya Siva and V.O. Chidhambaram Pillai.

Shiva's "Gnana Banu" was an another national magazine in those days.

Va.Ve.Su.Iyyar started a magazine named "Balabarathi", a monthly talked on Kamban.

Parali Su.Nellaiappar wrote poems, essays and talks in India, Gnanabanu, Bala Bharathi, Desabakthan, Navashakthi and Logopahari.

V.O.C. also rendered his service with making Tamil in creating grammar and literature in his last days.

Namakkallar, Kavimani, Dr. Varadharajulu, T.S. Chokkalingam, Va.Ra.Kalki, Anantha Vikatan, Dina Mani, The Hindu, P.Jeevanandham. Thiru.Vi.Ka. were the personalities of Tamil National Movement.

Questions:

1. Bringout the Devadasi system in Tamil Society during the medieval period.
2. Write about Uthiramerur Inscription – Kudavolai election process and qualifications.



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group I Exam

Subject : Tamil Society - its Culture and Heritage

Part : **Growth of Rationalist, Dravidian Movements is Tamilnadu their
Role in The Socio-Economic Development in Tamilnadu**

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GROWTH OF RATIONALIST, DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENTS IN TAMILNADU

THEIR ROLE IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TAMILNADU

DRAVIDAM

Firstly, it denotes the race, then the Lands and then the people. Tholkappiam, cited this, “தமிழ் கூறு நல்லுலகம்”, Land of Tamil language. ‘Dravidam’ was one part of Lemuria.

Caldwell

1. He is the promoter of this diction ‘Dravidam’.
2. A.L.Basham, Stun Kenov stressed the formation of
“தமிழ்>தமிழ>த்ரமிட>த்ரவிட>த்ராவிட>திராவிட: Kumarila Pattar, Adhi Sankarar also mentioned this diction in their classics. Later, it was illuminated by Periyar and Ayothidasar.

Concept

Land of Tamil, Telugu etc; Differ of Aryanism; change of Sanskrit; opposed ideas to Vedic culture; reflection of Sindhu Valley culture; Connections with East and western Nations; Agri & Commerce Industries, Higher valued thoughts, Literary fertility, Higher level grammar are the elements of Dravidian Concept.

Sunith Kumar Chattarjee

This Bengal Scholar says, ‘Civilisation was born in India; it came out of ancient Dravidians; Then it had gone to Mesopotamia and Babilonia then created some ancient civilisation.

Dravidian Race

1. The kings of North thought that Chera, chola, Pandia Kings were not differ, they considered them as the race of Tamils.
2. The diction Tamil is used by 315 places in Thevaram, 93 in Prabandan 314 in Periya Puranam. Thirugnana Sambandar was called as ‘Dravida Sisu’ by Adi

◆.....◆
Sankarar, “ஆரியன் கண்டாய் தமிழன் கண்டாய்” a line from Appar. So that Tamil is the symbol of a race.

Dravidian Sangam

1. T.M.Naiy, C.Natesan Pity. Thiyagarayar started this movement. On the contrary to the movement of Anne Besant's Home rule, they created Justice Party.
2. Justice Party, South Indian welfare Sanga, Dravida Sangam, these three made the people of Dravidan concept.
3. At Salem conference of justice party in 1944, Dravidar Kazhagam was started by Periyar. Origin of this concept had the history of 1920-1944.

Results

1. Communal G.O. declared in 1921 in the Madras Province.
2. Devadasi system abolished.
3. Lands were distributed to suppressed people.
4. Hindu Religious Acts regularised the administration of Temples.
5. Assets of Government were under supervision of Govt.
6. Women's Liberation, common Education to all, Social welfare schemes, to equate the common people with the Upper class.

Dravidam

“Dravidam” the theory was originated from the emotions and feelings against the Aryanism which had a dominant position in the congress party.

Justice party was the mother of Dravidian thinking. Self-respect movement and Dravidar Kazhagam also were the products of Justice party. These movements made effects on youth community.

Equality prevailed in the educational institutions. “all are equal before education”, This thought was created among the people.

The temples of mutts and Adheenams were brought under the control of Hindu religious endowments. Most of the people came to the temples. Devadashi system was abolished.

Non-Brahmin youth were employed by the communal G.O. Right to vote to women, Women's education dominated the society.

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Love and Intercaste marriages are frequently happened among the youngsters. Widows get a good place in the society. They are made to get re-marriage as they like.

Compulsory education and education institutions are placing betterment in the society. Tamilagam gets good position in literacy also.

Family economical status is raising due to working women.

GROWTH OF TAMIL LANGUAGE BY DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENTS

Sanskrit words had merged immense into Tamil even in the period of Tholkappiar, Tamil lost its proud and familiarity for long time. Dravidian concept regained the antiquity of Tamil's pride.

1. Caldwell says that Tamil is head of 26 Dravidian languages.
2. 'Neerarun Kadaludutha' song of Prof. Sundaram Pillai is nationalised as Tamizh Thai Vazhthu.
3. By the Vehement attack of Panagal Raja, Sanskrit was displaced in Medical Sciences.
4. Justice Party tried to eliminate the Sanskrit language in the syllabus of Vidhwan, degree. B.O.L., M.O.L. Degrees came to usage in the University level.
5. **Classical:** Tamil was announced as classical Language by Central govt. at the tireless efforts of Tamil Scholars and dignitaries. Indian Languages Research Centre in Mysore also recommended Tamil, a classical one.
6. 'Tamil Lexican' was published by Madras university.
7. Tamil music college, Tamil chairs were established in Annamalai University.
8. University in Chidambaram made many research fields.
9. C.Natesanar argued in Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly about the specialities of Tamil.
10. Idhikasa and Puranas are newly approached by scholars.

Tamils

In 1933, in Chennai, "thamizhanbar Conference" passed a resolution on "Reformation of Tamil scripts". Periyar practiced a reformed scripts in his kudiarasu and Viduthalai, magazines of Dravidar Kazhagam. He made several reforms in Tamil scripts. He modernized the letters ஐ and ஒள in to அய் and அவ் respectively. 1978, Dr. M.G.R. legalised this reformation in his period.

Materials, computers are popularized.

Dr. V.S.Kudandaisamy, Dr.T.P.M,Dinamani Editor Krishnamorthy, Needhivanan, the scholars revealed their opinion in the reformation of letters.

Now a days, novels, short stories, serial stories, Dramas are well spreading in Tamil readers.

As Kamban says, Tamil is being lightened with “Enrumula Thenthamizh” (Ever being Tamil)

TAMIL RENAISSANCE BY DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENTS

1. Traditional poets, writers, authors changed their creations into reformative concepts.
2. Reforms, avoiding castism, Women’s Liberation, Communism are developed in Modern writings.
3. The contributions of modern personalities changed the mindset of Tamil people.
4. Periyar, C.N. Annadurai, Bharathidasan, Kanandhasan, Udumalaiyar, Marudhakasi, Vali, Kovai Ayyamuthu, Pa. Jeevanantham are the remarkable persons of those ideas of Dravidian writings.
5. **Reforming Tamil:** Periyar emphasised 64 alphabets instead of 247 letters in Tamil. It was recognised by govt of Tamilnadu in 1978.
6. Struggles in 1937-40 against Hindi, made Tamil clean. ‘Tamizh Padhukappu Kazhagam’ was started for keeping Tamil pure words.
7. Swadeshimithran, Kalki, Anantha Vikatan changed their style of writing is a grand manner.
8. Many Sanskrit usage converted again into Tamil. Viwaham - திருமணம், Kumbabishekam - குடமுழுக்கு, File - கோப்பு, காரியதரிசி - செயலர், Pokkishadarar - பொருளாளர்.
9. Thani Tamizh Movement and Tamil Music researches by Abraham Pandithar were started.
10. In 1940, Annamalaiar, R.K.Shamuganar established Thamizhisai Movement.

◆.....◆ **VICTORY OF DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENT ON VARUNASHIRAMA AND UNTOUCHABILITY**

There were 4 types of sections in the Tamil Society earlier. The difference of Brahmins- sutras culture dominated in first half of 20th century also. A sort of people suffered a lot in the society.

Untouchability

1. This is one of the worst factors of social in justice.
2. This habit spreads wide in the Tamil Community. Double Tumbler system dominated in rural villages.

Kulakkalvi Thittam

1. Started by Rajaji, when he was the head of the state, was opposed by Kamarajar and Periyar. Rajaji immediately resigned from the C.M. post.
2. Social Justice was highly placed in all ways of life of the people.
3. South Indian Welfare Movement, Justice Party tried to give opportunities to the Non-Brahmins.
4. Gandhi called Panchamar as Harijan, children of God, M.C.Raja, a social activist changed the old usage into 'Adi Dravidar'.

Vaikkam

Periyar entered into the Hindu Temple with thousands of Harijan people in Kerala.

Communal G.O

This one is very important. It was brought up by Dr. Subbarayan, C.M. of Madras Province to give chances to the youths, being under privileged. This G.O. was introduced in 1926.

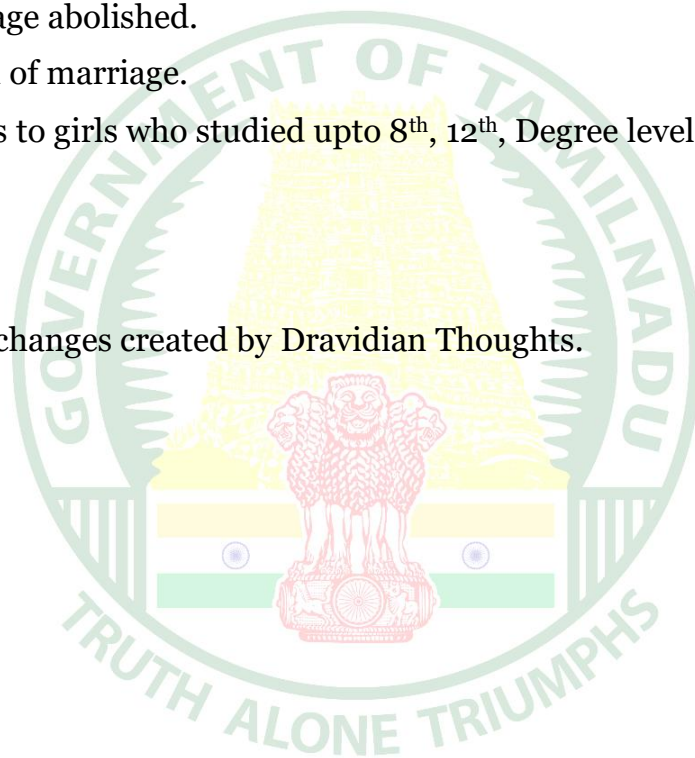
CULTURAL CHANGES CREATED BY DRAVIDIAN THOUGHTS

1. Self-respect and eradication of superstitious ideas.
2. Readers Rooms and self-respect associations in rural areas.
3. Reservation to Non-Brahmins at employment.
4. Higher Education to all by Annamalai University.
5. Progress of Tamil music.
6. Contemplation of Why, What, How?

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7. Status raising of widows; Remarriage thinking.
 8. Thevaram, Thiruvasagam, Prabandham, Thiru Mandhiram and Thiruppugazh got good status.
 9. Thirukural at worldwide.
 10. Inter-caste marriage.
 11. Self-respect marriage-legal status.
 12. Madras state changed to Tamilnadu.
 13. Land ceiling Act.
 14. Abolition of Devadhasi system.
 15. Child marriage abolished.
 16. Registration of marriage.
 17. Scholarships to girls who studied upto 8th, 12th, Degree level education.

Questions:

1. Evaluate the changes created by Dravidian Thoughts.





Government of Tamilnadu

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Course : TNPSC Group I Exam

Subject : Tamil Society - its Culture and Heritage

Part : **Social and Cultural Life of Contemporary Tamils: Caste, Religion, Women, Politics, Education, Economy, Trade and Relationship with other Countries**

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SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE OF CONTEMPORARY TAMILS

**CASTE, RELIGION, WOMEN, POLITICS, EDUCATION, ECONOMY, TRADE
AND RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

OPPORTUNITIES GIVEN TO THE WOMEN IN 20TH CENTURY

1. Opportunities given to all women at high, higher level education.
2. Decision making self-help groups started.
3. Higher positions in Civil services, Police service and Forest, Foreign service.
4. Awarded about of child marriage, marriage registration and divorce.
5. Dailies, Weeklies, monthlies for women.
6. Women's wishes are asked in choosing her life partner.
7. 33% reservation for women in all sectors.
8. Large Number of Educators are women.
9. Shining at Private, Public and govt. sectors.
10. N.G.O's like Avai Illam started to uplift the destitute women.
11. Some Ladies are projected by present media in wrong ways. But women has a good position in all levels in all fields.

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS OF TAMIL WOMAN

1. Due to gender equality, women's employment become increasing strong. This leads to increase in financial states to the women community.
2. Families under financial crisis get power to tackle the everyday's life.
3. Dowry, Male Chauvinism in the family are getting weaker. Money makes many things. In decision making of the family matters women are taking vital part. Employed Women get luxurious life with numerous means.
4. Thousands of women Engineers, doctors, consultants are working in MNC's with the knowledge of all. It is not easy to cheat them. By the economical opportunities to the women, they lead their family full equipped family.
5. Self help Groups make the women society to give awareness about money, selling and buying with neighbourhood and friends.

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6. Banks account and ATM usage are common today to all.
 7. The privileges to woman by the central and state govts. Leads raise their positions in the society.

ORIGIN & GROWTH OF DALITH MOVEMENTS

1. The standard of Living of Daliths were miserable in India once. They lost their rights in socio-economic status in their life. They were neglected. This was continuing in the period of Nayakkas more. Daliths were suppressed by the upper communities.
2. In 1882, Ayothidasa Pandidhar started Dravidar Kazhagam. Then it changed as South Indian welfare sangam of Daliths.
3. Adhi Dravida Mahajanasaba, confederation of daliths, Social Justice Sangham were the associations started by some persons to keep their welfare. They gathered under are umbrella.
4. Street dramas, Therukkoothu were performed by the people of daliths to create the awareness among the people.
5. Journals like Anrormithiran, Boologa Viyan and Adhi Dravida Mithiran were induced emotional feelings of their rights.
6. Ambedkar and Periyar tried to get reservation for dalit in the employment system.
7. After Independence, Sangam and Peravai were converted into political parties.
8. Dalith people are considered to be the people of Adhi-the first citizens of India.

TAMIL SCHOLARS TO RAISE THE STANDARDS OF LIVING OF THE WOMEN

1. Christian Missionaries during the British period gave remarkable service to the women's education and Health.
2. Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy made several attempts to raise the standard of living of women. She started 'Avvai illam' for destitute women in Adayar, Chennai. Maternity and child hospital was started by her efforts in Chennai.
3. Mayuram Vedanayagam Pillai wrote "Penmadhi Malai" which gave voice to women rights.
4. Bharathi and Bharadhidasan wrote many songs for the welfare of the women

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5. Dr.Dharumambal, Moovalur Ramamirtham, Anjalai Ammal, Ambujathammal, Asalambigai Ammaiyar were the women personalities who worked to create good lifestyle for women.
 6. Child Marriage, Devadasi System and dowry system are completely washed from in the Tamil society because of their efforts.

WOMEN'S

The poet Bharathi took numerous efforts to raise the standard of women in the society. He emphasized chastity is common to both men and women. He insists that woman is not lower than men in knowledge and power. The persons who not favoured the educated women had died, he says.

Puratchikkavi, Bharathidhasan supported whole heartedly (on the path of his Guru Bharathi) to the uplift of women society. He raised the women status by arranging remarriage of widows.

Periyar's contemplations on Women's liberty made a revolution in the society. He advocated the theory of education higher education, Right to property, employment opportunities to women in Tamil Nadu

THE VALUES OF EDUCATION AFTER INDEPENDENCE IN TAMILNADU

1. Women are higher in number than men in education.
2. Annamalai University was started in 1929 by Raja Sir Annamalaiyar, Loyola, Presidency, Kumbakonam, Trichy Saint Joseph are the colleges of higher education to our youngers, Thousands of Schools, Colleges, Universities, I.T.I., I.I.T., Polytechnic Colleges are seen all over Tamilnadu to raise our Standard of education.
3. The Chief Minister Kamarajar opened more than 26,000 primary, Elementary schools, high schools throughout Tamilnadu during his nine years rule.
4. Noon Meal scheme at school level changed into Nutritious Meal scheme. It gives meals to millions of our children.
5. Free Education upto college level, study materials, Scholarships are given to all students in the various names.

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6. Education Loans are given to the students, those who are willing to continue their higher education and economically backward.
 7. Opportunities given to youth to get higher education such as M.S. in engineering. Medicine in foreign countries also creates good revolution to our youths.
 8. In short, After Independence our education raised in higher level.

In Higher Education

It was felt that the deficit of Engineering colleges and medical institutions in Tamil Nadu. With the policy of liberalization, self-financial colleges of Engineering and Medical are increasing to the numbers of candidates who wants to join the courses. Anna University is managing nearly 600 Engineering Colleges today.

Dr. M.G.R. Medical University has the authority to control all medical colleges in its boundary. Tamil Nadu has colleges for architecture, Arts and Science, para medical and catering training centres.

Distance education and open University makes the youth as graduates. Who can't continue their higher education.

After Independence, P.S.G of Covai, gets immense position in the higher education.

Gandhigram Deemed University and Tamil University are the institutions which makes the youth as researchers in the fields.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AFTER INDEPENDENCE OF TAMILNADU

1. Nehru took a path of socialism to administer the Nation's growth. Russian model five year plans were implemented. Tamilnadu got good changes in the way of Industries.
2. Spinning Mills, Textiles Industries are widely seen in Covai, Erode, Karur, Salem, Tiruppur Districts.
3. Once the clothes manufactured from Binny Mills exported to foreign countries.
4. Handloom Textiles grew immense in numbers in Tamilnadu.
5. Co-operative Institutions started for the welfare the people.

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6. **Public Sectors:** NLC in Neyveli, BHEL in Trichy, HUF in Avadi, ICF in Perambur, HPF in Guindy, Ordinance factory in Avadi, Refineries in Manali, Narimanam, Atomic Power Stations in Kalpakkam and Koodankulam, Thermal Power stations in Ennore and Neyveli are the living examples of our Industrial growth.
 7. Industrial Estate in Guindy, Tambaram, Sriperumpudhur, Ambattur, Perundhurai are giving lakhs of employment chances to our youngers.
 8. Factories of TVS family are seen in Ambattur, Padi, Madurai, Osur and Pudhukkottai.
 9. Chennai is called as 'Nambikkai Nagaram' gives job to all who comes there.
 10. (Detroit of India) Chennai is called as car city. Many foreign companies started vehicle manufacturing units in Chennai.
 11. T.C.S., C.T.S., Infosys, Accenture, are MNCs in the field of Information Technology in Chennai.

INDUSTRIES IN TAMILNADU

1. Agriculture is a major profession of Delta region. Nearly Eleven districts doing this job like cultivate paddy, Sugarcane, banana. This area is the treasure of our basic needs.
2. Erode is famous for Turmeric cultivation and sugarcane. Erode Turmeric Sandhai is 2nd largest in India.
3. Textile Business take a major part in Karur, Erode, Covai and Tirupur.
4. **Neelagiri:** Coffee, Teas Estates, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Carrot, Eucalyptus, Honey cultivation are wide in this district. Also, Neelagiri called Queen of mountains attracts the tourists from all over the world.
5. **Covai:** This is called Manchester of South India which gives proper chances to our youngsters in the fields of Textiles, Household goods, Accessories, Mixy, Grinder, Spinning Mills, Motor Pumps industries.
6. **Others:** Tirupur, Called Kutti Japan gives jobs to Thousands in Textiles factories. Namakkal is famous for egg production. Dindugal is famous for lock manufacture and flower cultivation. It is called Holland of South India. Salem

◆.....◆

takes an important role in manufacturing Javvarisi and Iron. Earkadu is one of the Tourist spots called “Poorman’s Ooty”.

“GO ABROAD TO SEEK WEALTH”

Introduction

- Lack of employment, qualified jobless, irregular salary makes our youngers to seek the jobs abroad. Wealth of gulf countries, opportunities, higher salary, software skilled jobs, Mechanical Engineering jobs in MNCs attract our youths to foreign countries.
- **Multi National Companies:** These types of companies attract the youths who have not proper jobs in inland, easily ready to go without any conditions. They have proper employment as their qualification abroad.
- Indian Doctors, Engineers, Software professionals are ready to go to Germany, London, France, Singapore, Malaysia, Gulf nations for better employment and luxurious life and salary.
- Students at school and college level also take passports now-a-days. Family background, economy, standard of life, Children’s welfare pushes them towards the good jobs in foreign countries.
- **Self-Respect:** Youngsters are shying to work available in their native and ready to do same work in foreign countries.
- Foreign Exchange of money from world countries to Tamilnadu increases day to day. This is next to Kerala.

Major cities like Chennai, Covai, Erode, Tirupur are the shelters of North, North east states’ youths. But our boys and girls seek good jobs in foreign. This one is an irony in our life style!

PEOPLE WELFARE SCHEMES

1. Farmers welfare schemes came under the rule of Rajaji. It gave a relief to Peasants.
2. Compulsory Education to children below 14 years, Noon Meal Scheme, nutritious scheme, Free Books, Buspass, Laptops and other 14 study materials are the students welfare plans.

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3. An Act in 1958 gives powers to Panchayat level at rural, urban areas.
 4. Loan schemes to farmers from the co-operative societies.
 5. Tamilnadu's Public Distribution system gets first place an all India level.
 6. Roadways connections joining rural, urban, State and National Highways for free transport. It is about 60,000 km.
 7. Thousands of Elementary Schools and high, higher schools are seen in Tamilnadu to educate the children.
 8. Separate Directorates to schools and colleges for sophisticated administration.
 9. State level planning commission to create plan for the state.
 10. Free Eye campaigns, Rehabilitation centres for physically challenged, Hand Rikshaw Abolition, Sewing Machines and Iron Box Distribution to women are socially improving the standard of living.

CULTURAL EXCHANGES IN THE LIFESTYLE OF TAMILS

1. Words of other languages mingled with Tamil in huge level.
2. Western style costumes adopted by Tamil people.
3. Traditional hair style called Kudumi completely changed,
4. Large Number of educated women.
5. Women's travel abroad for education, Employment, Life settlement.
6. Liquors of western countries usage much in Tamils.
7. Traditional Siddha Medicine is going back, Alopahy came to primary level.
8. Claurinet and Band music are become common.
9. English Vegetables, Chrotence Plants. Nookul, Beetroot, Carrot.
10. The events not connected with Tamil culture such as Valentine Day and Parties.
11. Thus so many cultural exchanges are leading among the Tamils.

RELIGIOUS HARMONY

1. We, the people of Tamilnadu have to be proud to live joining with each other without caring of religions. We have crossed the conflict of Saivaite-Vaishnavaite, Vadakalai-Thenkalai divisions in 18th century.
2. People of Islam and Christianity, Hindu Religions are living peacefully. They are following their ways of worship separately.

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3. Samarasa Sutha Sanmarkkam a new way of attaining God was formed by Vallalar.
 4. ‘யாதும் ஊரே யாவரும் கேளிர்’ in Tamil Tradition emphasise the world family. All religions have to mingle with the ocean of God, says of Vallar. Mary-Mari, Christ-Krishnan, Abraham & Ibrahim are same and one, Tamils think Thirumandhiram teaches us alike.
 5. One Race, One God. Acceptance and Tolerance are characters of Tamil.

CULTURAL MOVEMENTS IN TAMIZHAGAM

1. **ThaniTamizh Iyakkam:** Due to the heavy mixing of other words into Tamil, Maraimalai Adigal started a movement of ‘ThaniThamizh’. It gives the routes to remake of our pure Tamil Words. Sanskrit names changed again to Tamil.

Mayuram	-	Mayiladurai
Vedaranyam	-	Thirumaraikkadu
Arunachalam	-	Annamalai.

So the intervention of others into Tamil is controlled.
2. **Thamizhisai Movement:** Instead of music concerts with carnatic music changed by this movement. Raja Sir Annamalaiar started this in 1941. Famous personalities like M.S.Subbulaksmi, Ramaniammal, Pattammal also sang the songs of Tamil in the stage. Radio Broadcasted Tamil songs M.S.Subbulakshmi sang many Tamil songs like “காற்றினிலே வரும் கீதம்”. Odhuvars of Thevaram gets good position in Temples. Pasurams of Andal, Nammazhwar often are sung in the Vaishnava Temples.
3. **Anror Peravai:** Kamban Kazhagam, Muthamizh Peravai. Sekkizhar Manram, Kannadhasan Peravai, Elangovadigal Manram creates a genuine taste of Literatures!
4. **Writers’ Forum:** Progressive writers ‘Forum, creates new thinkings among the Readers. Kalki started ‘Tamil Ezhuthalar Sangam’ in 1946 in Chennai started. Thaninayagam started ‘Thamizh Kalai Mandram’ through these associations. Tamil readers get good criticism of modern Literature.

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5. **Tamizh Sangam:** In 1901, Pandithuraiar started 4th Tamil Sangam in Madurai. Karandhai Tamil Sangam, Delhi Tamil Sangam, New York Tamil Sangam, Chennai Tamil Sangam are motivating our culture.

SOME ADULTS IN THE WAYS OF IMMORALITIES

1. Adolescence is a period of stress and strain. Teenagers, Youths both men and women are in the state of disturbed minds. They could not take the decisions for their future life. This is not suitable to entire youth community. Some of them are guided in the wrong way by media, friendships, immoral connections.
2. Lack of joint family system leads to irregular paths. Proper guidance and counselling only guide them in a right way.
3. In present days cyber crimes are created by their ignorance. They use mobiles, internets in the wrong ways some times.
4. Micro family systems are misguiding them directly or indirectly. They do not understand what is to be done for their better life.
5. Liquor is an another thing in the hands of some youngsters. It will lead them in a cruel manner for getting that evil. Some fellows are ready to lose their better chances indirectly.
6. Even college student also indulges in theft, chain pulling, murder, paid killing with their friends for easily getting luxurious life.
7. Over affection of parents on their children sometimes routes them this kind of immoral activities.
8. Frequently they are doing crimes for money.
9. These youngsters should be reformed by the elders, Teachers and parents. Then only Nation will stand better!

TAMIL PERSONALITIES OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ADMINISTRATION

1. **Technology and Administration:** In present day. Tamils in various fields get top ranks by their talents and intelligence. We see some of the persons who are in the fields.

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2. **Thiru Chandrasekar:** He is the chairman of Tata group of companies. With the support of Ratan Tata Chandrasekar continues in the position of Charimanship for his efficiency of Administration.
 3. **Mrs. Indhira Nooyi:** As a Chennai Woman, She is the Chief Executive Officer of Pepsi Co. company for many years.
 4. **Sundar Pichai:** He is a man of Madurai. He is the C.E.O. of Google which is having No.1 Information Technology position in the world. He is the best of Software Engineers. He is a role model of our youngsters. Recently American parliament witnessed his explanations in person.
 5. **Mayilsamy Annadurai :** Son of Kongu Mandalam; He is the Director of Chandrayan I, Plan of ISRO.
 6. **Arunan Subbiah:** Son of Nellai; Mechanical Engineer Service in ISRO. He is the Director of making Mangalyan.
 7. **Smt.Valarmathi:** She is from Ariyalur. She is the Planning Director of indigenous first Radar Imaging satellite.
 8. **A.P.J.Abdul Kalam:** son of Mugavai. 11th President of India. Man, of Missiles. Victorian of Atomic Bomb in Bokron. Bharatha Rathna Awardee,
 9. **K. Sivan and Shivanadar:** They are personalities of IRSO and HCL respectively.

Questions:

1. Evaluate the role of Tamil Women freedom fighters during the Gandhian Era.
2. Write about the Tamil scholars in the field of science and administration.



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group I Exam
Subject : Tamil Society - its Culture and Heritage
Part : **Tamil and other Disciplines : Mass Media, Computer etc.**

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TAMIL AND OTHER DISCIPLINES

MASS MEDIA, COMPUTER ETC.

AWARENESS CREATED BY JOURNALS AMONG THE TAMILS

1. Reading habits raised.
2. Saloons and Teashops also became Reading Halls.
3. News on Political, Current affairs, Art, Games.
4. Watching Astrology
5. Thinathanthi made illiterate also a reader.
6. Nationalism, Patriotism grew.
7. T.S.Chockalingam praised the services by Dr.Varadharajulu of 'Tamilnadu' journal.
8. Editorials, Essays, Criticism made Tamil people to enter into a new path.
9. Dinamani, Kalki, Anantha Vikatan and Kalaimagal identify the world events and news to Tamil readers.

Knowledge of Language, Nation, State, Societies in India, abroad are widely developed by the journals in Tamil society.

ART OF CINEMA IN TAMIL PEOPLE'S LIFE STYLE

1. Cinema, a powerful medium which entertained the youths of Tamil, and all kinds of people.
2. Family typed cinemas supplemented the sadness of women.
3. Cinema, became the entertaining art for working people.
4. Political, Social cinemas are popular in Tamil community.
5. Rasikar Manram, Hero worship are created by fans of Actors.
6. Style, Costumes, Hair styles of Actors are followed by their fans.
7. Cinema songs get influence among the people.
8. Youths, students who are Gents & Ladies are easily attracted by the Actors/Actress.
9. A new type of mixed music system entered in cinemas.

THE EFFECTS CREATED BY RADIO IN TAMIL CULTURE

1. In the stage of entertainment first, radio is taking part as a communicative means to the people. Songs of Cinemas in the period of 1950-1980, entertained the people who were tired and sad. Songs by Radio, create a sort of dreams in the people's mind.
2. Vayalum Vazhvum, Agri. News gave much priorities to the farmers to get more harvests.
3. Radio Drama, Olichithiram were the day to day events of the people. Neyar Viruppam fulfilled the people's wish as they wanted.
4. B.B.C., Srilankan Tamil Broadcasting of Tamil songs and News reached the people.
5. Advertisements created the business tactics to buy the goods of the manufactures.
6. News, Songs of Tamil music, Carnatic, Meteorological news were popularised among people of Tamilnadu.
7. Today, Radio attained the second stage next to T.V., Internet. But FM Radios continue their broadcasting to the people.

Our Prime Minister Narendra Modi once in a month on Sunday gives a talk as 'Mann Ki Boat' to the people of India through All India Radio.

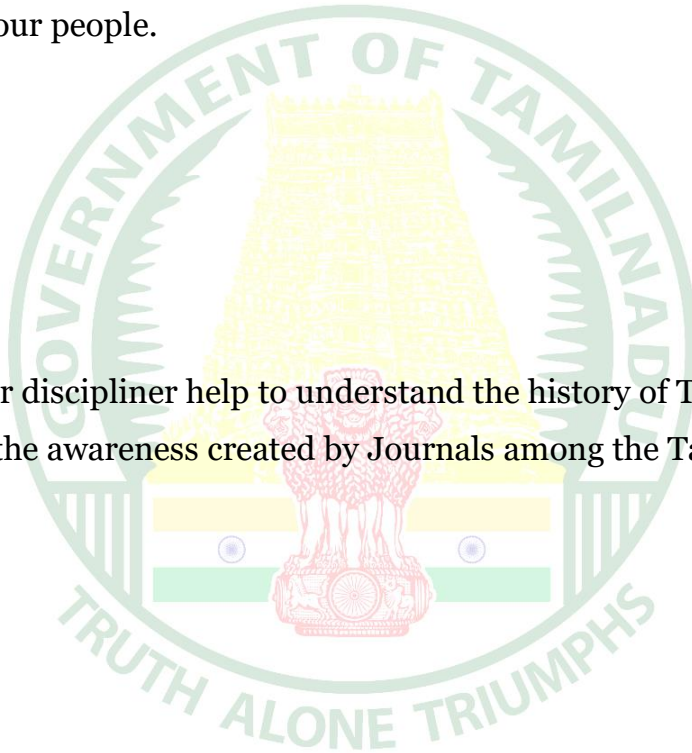
LIFE STYLE CHANGED BY TELEVISION, COMPUTERS & INTERNET

1. **Computer:** It is becoming one among the house hold goods of Tamil people. Mobiles and Laptops are become common like a wrist watch. Knowledge of Tamil people extended at world level. By the connections of Internet, New type of earnings and employments are rising.
2. The world has shrunk. By the means of this effect some people indulge in criminal ways to earn more. Some are criminalised by their wrong ideas and ways.
3. Software professionals are affected by their jobs burden. Outdoor games are going down. Continuously watching the T.V. serials, Cinemas create a new kind of idleness. Cyber crimes are created by crooked persons and youths.
4. **Television:** World came to our Homes. At any time people can watch T.V.

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5. Reading habits are going down. Talks among the members of the families are going down. Dialogues, Talks in T.V.s and Internets are polluting our persons culturally. Hospitality becomes down due to watching TVs commercial purpose of advertisements create another setback in our habits.
 6. Knowledge of playing, Games, Tournaments, Athletics, Matches are improving our youths national affection.
 7. Tamils gets world affairs as soon as possible. Tourism is developed among the Tamils.
 8. Awareness of knowledge of politics, commerce, social injustices, corruption are awakening our people.

Questions:

1. How far other discipliner help to understand the history of Tamil Society?
2. Write about the awareness created by Journals among the Tamils.



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