

Exercise

3. is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism. **Ans: Maraimalai Adigal**

4. _____ was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics.

Ans: Justice Party government

5. The name Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as _____

Ans: Parithimar Kalignar

6. _____ gave prominence to Tamil music.

Ans: Abraham Pandithar

7. The first Woman Legislator in India was _____.

Ans: Dr. Muthulakshmi

III. Choose the Correct Statement

1. (i) Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812. (T)
(ii) Maraimalai Adigal collected and edited different palm leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammars and literature. (F)
(iii) Robert Caldwell established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil. (T)
(iv) Thiru.Vi. Kalyanasundaram was an early pioneer in Trade union movement. (F)
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (i) and (iii) are correct
c) (iv) is correct d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

Ans: b) i) and iii) are correct

2. **Assertion (A) :** The Justice Party continued to remain in government from 1920-1937 in Madras Presidency.

Reason (R) : The Congress Party boycotted the Madras Legislature during this period of Dyarchy.

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) A is correct, but R is not the correct explanation
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) R is correct, but it has no relevance to A

Ans: a) Both A and R are correct

IV. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Dravidian Home | — | a) Maraimalai Adigal |
| 2. Thozhilalan | — | b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan |
| 3. Tani Tamil Iyakkam | — | c) Singaravelar |
| 4. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam | — | d) Natesanar |

Ans: 1. d, 2. c, 3. a, 4. b

V. Answer briefly:

1. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.

- The cultural hegemony (supremacy) of colonialism and the rise of humanism brought several changes in the socio-cultural life of the Tamils.

- The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages, etc., underpinned the process of Tamil renaissance.
- The publication of the ancient literary texts created awareness among the Tamil people about their history, tradition, language and religion.
- Therefore, the rediscovery of ancient classics and their publication is considered the foundation of Tamil renaissance.

2. Highlight the contribution of Caldwell for the cause of South Indian languages.

- Robert Caldwell formulated the theory that the South Indian languages belonged to a separate family which was unrelated to the Indo- Aryan family of languages.
- He expanded this argument in a book titled, A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages in 1856.
- He established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil

3. List out the personalities who contributed to the revival of Tamil literature through their writings.

The personalities who had contributed to the revival of Tamil literature were-

- C.W Damotharanar
- U.Ve. Saminathar,
- Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram ,
- Parithimar Kalaignar,
- Maraimalai Adigal ,
- Subramania Bharati
- S. Vaiyapuri and
- Bharathidasan

4. Discuss the importance of Hindu Religious Endowment Act passed by the Justice ministry ?

- Tamil Nadu has a large number of temples and these commanded huge resources.
- In general, the resources were monopolized and exploited by the dominant caste in the society and led to mismanagement of public resources.
- So, the Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926.
- It enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become member of the temple
- committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions

5. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.

The South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) started publishing three newspapers to propagate the ideals of the Party. They are-

- Dravidian in Tamil,
- Justice in English and
- Andhra Prakasika.

6. Estimate Periyar as a feminist

- He condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system (institution of temple girls).
- Periyar emphasised on women's right to divorce and property.
- Periyar objected to terms like "giving in marriage". He said the term treats woman as a thing. He wants it substituted by "valkaitunai,"(helpmate)
- Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection. He welcomed equal rights for males and females in property, guardianship and adoption.
- He was a strong champion of birth control and contraception and said that motherhood was a burden to women.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.

The publication of the ancient literary texts created awareness among the Tamil people about their history, tradition, language and religion. The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages, etc., underpinned the process of Tamil renaissance.

Printing Technology:

- Tamil was the first non-European language that went for print.
- As early as in 1578 a Tamil book, ThambiranVanakkam, was published from Goa.
- In 1709, a full-fledged printing press had been established thanks to Ziegenbalg in Tranquebar.
- This led the resurgence of interest among Tamil scholars in publishing the more ancient Tamil classics

Rediscovery of Tamil classics:

- In the nineteenth century, Tamil scholars like Damotharam Pillai and U.Ve. Swaminatha Aiyar spent their lifetime in the rediscovery of the Tamil classics.
- C.W.Damotharanar collected and edited different palm-leaf manuscripts of Tamil grammar and literature. U.V.Swaminathar took efforts to publish the classical texts
- The rediscovery of ancient classics and their publication is considered the foundation of Tamil renaissance.

Roll of Tamil Scholars:

- Tamil renaissance contributed to the origin and growth of Dravidian consciousness in the Tamil country.
- The scholars like C.W. Damotharanar, U.Ve. Saminathar, Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram, Parithimar Kalaignar, Maraimalai Adigal , Subramania Bharati, S. Vaiyapuri and Bharathidasan by their writings contributed to the revival of Tamil literature.
- In addition, the twentieth century Tamil language movements such as Tani Tamil Iyakkam and Tamil Isai Iyakkam made a significant cultural impact in creating a pure Tamil free from the confluence of a strong Sanskrit component.

2. Describe the background for the formation of the Justice Party and point out its contribution to the cause of social justice.

The prominent non-Brahmin leaders Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, Sir Pitti Theyagarayar, T.M. Nair and Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal came together and formed the South Indian Liberation Federation (SILF) in Nov. 1916.

The Association started publishing three newspapers – Dravidian in Tamil, Justice in English and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu to propagate the ideals of the party.

The first election, under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, was held in 1920. Justice Party formed the government in 1920 and continued to remain in office till 1937.

Its contributions:

- The Justice Party government widened education and employment opportunities for the majority of the population.
- The party removed the legal restricting inter-caste marriages and broke the barriers that prevented Adi Dravidars from the use of public wells and tanks.
- The Justice Party government ordered that public schools accommodate the children of the Adi Dravidars. Hostels were established for the students belonging to this social group in 1923.
- The Justice Party government was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics in 1921.
- The Justice Party worked towards legislating provisions for communal representation for various communities.
- The Justice Party established the Staff Selection Board in 1924 for the selection of government officials and encouraged all the communities to share the administrative powers.
- The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926 and enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

3. Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamil Nadu.

Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, the pioneer of the Self-Respect Movement promoted rationalism among people for the better construction of human society.

He started his carrier as a Congress man and later, became an anti-congress and started Self Respect Movement.

He reformed Indian society on the humanitarian ground and gave special attention to the women empowerment.

His contributions:

- He advocated inter-caste and Self- Respect Marriages devoid of any such rituals.
- He condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system (institution of temple girls).
- He campaigned for women's emancipation, their empowerment and questioned the superstitious beliefs in the society.
- He declared illiteracy as a source for women's subordination and promoted compulsory elementary education for all.
- Periyar objected to terms like "giving in marriage". He said the term treats woman as a thing. He wants it substituted by "valkaitunai,"(helpmate)
- Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection. He welcomed equal rights for males and females in property, guardianship and adoption.
- He was a strong champion of birth control and contraception and said that motherhood was a burden to women.
- Anti-north Indian campaigns had made Periyar to take an anti-Hindi stand. 'I oppose Hindi as a foreign language. It introduces foreign ideas. It makes us slaves', stated Periyar in 1948,
- Periyar objected to the hereditary priesthood in temples. He argued that eligible individuals, who have a proper religious knowledge, should become priests rather than being based on caste.
- C.Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister of Madras State (1952–54), introduced a vocational education programme that encouraged imparting school children with training in tune with their father's occupation. Periyar criticized it as Kula Kalvi Thittam (caste-based education scheme) and opposed it tooth and nail.
- Government of Tamil Nadu fulfilled his dream by passing the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act of 1989 which ensured the equal rights to ancestral property for women in inheritance.
- This Act became a trendsetter and led to similar legislation at the national level.

VII. Activity

1. Students can be taught to distinguish between Labour Movement and Trade Union Movement. Project work on the activities of local trade union organisations may be done by students.

STUDENTS SELF ACTIVITY

2. Students can compile the activities of the local writers' associations or women's collectives.

STUDENTS SELF ACTIVITY

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. _____ was the pioneer of social Reformers in India.
a) Raja Rammohan Roy b) Periyar
c) Dr. Muthulakshmi d) T.M.Nair **Ans: a) Raja Rammohan Roy**
2. _____ is an ideological and cultural phenomenon.
a) Reawakening b) Renaissance
c) Rebirth d) Development **Ans: b) Renaissance**
3. _____ was first non-European language that went into print.
a) Sanskrit b) Hindi
c) Tamil d) Urdu **Ans: c) Tamil.**
4. As early as 1578, Thambiran Vanakkam, a Tamil book was published from _____.
a) Chennai b) Tranquebar
c) Goa d) Karaikkal **Ans: c) Goa**
5. _____ contributed to the origin and growth of Dravidian consciousness in the Tamil Country.
a) Tamil renaissance b) Printing press
c) National leaders d) Sangam age **Ans: a) Tamil renaissance**
6. The Tamil invocation song in the play, _____ written by P.Sundaranar.
a) Manimegalai b) Manonmaniam
c) Thiruppuzhal d) Parvatham **Ans: b) Manonmaniam**
7. _____ promoted communist and socialism to country the colonial power in Tamil Nadu.

- a) C.W.Damotharanar
c) Iyothetheassar

- b) M.Singaravelar
d) S.Vaiyapuri

Ans: b) M.Singaravelar

8. _____ was of the earliest scholars to identify the influence of Sanskrit on Tamil.

- a) Maraimalai Adigal
c) Parithimar Kalignar

- b) Bharathidasan
d) Thiru.Vi.Ka

Ans: c) Parithimar Kalignar

9. Parithimar Kalignar was influenced by Western literary models and introduced the _____ form in Tamil.

- a) Sonnet
c) One Act play

- b) Story
d) Lullaby

Ans: a) Sonnet

10. _____ promoted the use of pure Tamil words and removal of the Sanskrit influence.

- a) Thiru Vi.Ka
c) Maraimalai Adigal

- b) Bharathidasan
d) P.Sundaranar

Ans: c) Maraimalai Adigal

11. As a young man, Maraimalai Adigal worked in a journal _____.

- a) Siddhanta Deepika
c) Kudi Arasu

- b) Dravidian
d) Dravidian

Ans: a) Siddhanta Deepika

12. _____, daughter of Maraimalai Adigal played an important role in the formation of Tani Tamil Iyakkam.

- a) Annie Besant
c) Neelambikai

- b) Dr. Muthulakshmi
d) Arundel

Ans: d) Neelambikai

13. Jnanasagaram, the journal of Maraimalai Adigal, was renamed as _____.

- a) Arivuchchudar
c) Arivuppapsi

- b) Arivukkadal
d) Arivurai

Ans: b) Arivukkadal

14. The _____ Movement emerged as a defence of the non-Brahmins against the Brahmin dominance.

- a) Justice
c) Home Rule

- b) Dravidian
d) Khilafat

Ans: b) Dravidian

15. The Madras Non-Brahmin Association was founded to help the non-Brahmin Students in _____.

- a) 1905
c) 1919

- b) 1909
d) 1935

Ans: b) 1909

16. Natesanar founded a hostel, the _____ at Triplicane, Madras in July 1916.

- a) Dravidan Home
c) Avvai Illam

- b) Barath Matha Hostel
d) Annai Illam

Ans: a) Dravidian Home

17. Justice party published _____ newspapers to propagate the ideals of the party.

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) One

Ans: b) Three

18. The first election, under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, was held in _____.

- a) 1935
- b) 1937
- c) 1909
- d) 1919

Ans: d) 1919

19. The _____ won the election and formed the first-ever Indian cabinet in Madras.

- a) Justice Party
- b) Congress Party
- c) Communist Party
- d) Swaraj Party

Ans: a) Justice Party

20. Justice Party approved participation of women in the electoral politics in _____.

- a) 1919
- b) 1921
- c) 1929
- d) 1935

Ans: b) 1921

21. Periyar E.V.Ramasamy was the founder of the _____ Movement.

- a) Non Cooperation
- b) Civil Disobedience
- c) Self Respect
- d) Dravidian

Ans: c) Self Respect

22. _____ is considered the first Communist of South India and a pioneer of Buddhism.

- a) V.O.Chidambaranar
- b) Bharathiar
- c) P.C.Roy
- d) Singaravelar

Ans: d) Singaravelar

23. Singaravelar published a Tamil Newspaper called _____.

- a) Thozhilalan
- b) Kudi Arasu
- c) Viduthalai
- d) Puratchi

Ans: a) Thozhilalan

24. The first All India Trade Union Conference (AITUC) was held on 31 Oct. 1920 in _____.

- a) Chennai
- b) Mumbai
- c) Kolkata
- d) New Delhi

Ans: b) Mumbai

25. Due to the effort of _____, the Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act, 1947 was enacted by the Government.

- a) Annie Besant
- b) E.V.Ramasamy
- c) Dr.Muthulakshmi
- d) T.M.Nair

Ans: c) Dr. Muthulakshmi

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. In Tamil Nadu, a full-fledged printing press was established by Ziegenbalg in _____.
Ans: Tranquebar
2. _____, one of the earliest Tamil literary texts printed and published in 1812.
Ans: Thirukkural
3. U.V.Swaminathar, a student of _____, took efforts to publish the Tamil classical texts.
Ans: Meenakshi Sundaranar
4. The rediscovery of ancient classics and their publication is considered the foundation of _____.
Ans: Tamil Renaissance
5. Parthimar Kalignar died at the young age of _____.
Ans: 33
6. Maraimalai Adigal was the founder of _____ (Pure Tamil Movement).
Ans: Tani Tamil Iyakkam.
7. Maraimalai Adigal was inclined towards _____. **Ans: Non-Brahmin movement.**
8. Nanasagaram, the journal of Maraimalai Adigal was renamed as _____.
Ans: Arivukkadal
9. The Justice Party rule established the _____ in 1924 for the selection of government officials.
Ans: Staff Selection Board
10. The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment Act in _____.
Ans: 1926
11. The Self Respect Movement championed not only the cause of non-Brahmin Hindus, but also the _____.
Ans: Muslims
12. E.V.Ramasamy held the Chairmanship of Erode Municipal Council in the year _____.
Ans: 1918-19
13. Vaikom is a town in the then Princely State _____ and in present day Kerala.
Ans: Travancore
14. Periyar E.V.Ramasamy started the Self Respect Movement in _____.
Ans: 1925
15. Periyar E.V.Ramasamy wrote columns in Kudi Arasu, newspaper under the pen name of _____.
Ans: Chitraputtiran
16. Justice Party merged with Self-Respect Movement and rechristened as _____ in 1947.
Ans: Dravidar Kazhagam
17. The mortal remains of Periyar were buried at _____, Madras.
Ans: Periyar Thidal

18. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam is the autobiography of _____.

Ans: Rettaimalai Srinivasan

19. Singaravelar published a Tamil newspaper _____ to address the problems of the workers.

Ans: Thozhilalan

20. In 1918, India's first organised trade union, _____ was formed.

Ans: Madras Labour Union.

21. _____ was the founder of Tanjore Sangitha Vidya Mahajana Sangam in 1912.

Ans: Abraham Pandithar

22. Women's India Association in Madras was started in _____. **Ans: 1917**

23. _____ organised the first every celebration of May Day in 1923.

Ans: Singaravelar.

III. Choose the Correct Statement

1.
 - i) Margret Cousin was one of the founders of Women's India Association. (T)
 - ii) Periyar spent his entire life campaigning against superstitions through Thinkers or Rationalists Forums he had formed. (T)
 - iii) Singaravelar was a staunch supporter of Hindu Mahasabha. (F)
 - iv) Periyar emphasized that the caste system in South India is linked with the arrival of Brahmins from the North. (T)
 - a) iii) and iv) are correct b) ii), iii) and iv) are correct
 - c) i), ii) and iv) are correct d) ii) and iii) are correct

Ans: c) i), ii) and iv) are correct

2. **Assertion (A) :** As World War I was in progress, the British Government was considering the introduction of representative institutions for Indians after the war.

Reason (R) : In 1920, Dyarchy as a form of Government was introduced in the provinces.

- a) A is correct, but R is not the correct reason
- b) Both A and R are wrong
- c) Both A and R are right
- d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

Ans: a) A is correct, but R is not the correct reason

3.
 - i) Periyar was a critical of patriarchy. (T)
 - ii) He encouraged Child- marriage and the devadasi system. (F)
 - iii) Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection. (T)
 - iv) He was against equal rights for males and females in property, guardianship and adoption. (F)

- a) i) and ii) are correct
- b) i) and iii) are correct
- c) iv) is correct
- d) ii) and iii) are correct

Ans: b) i) and iii) are correct

4. i) Tamil renaissance contributed to the origin and growth of Aryan consciousness. (F)
 ii) Tamil renaissance questioned the cultural hegemony of the Brahminism. (T)
 iii) Vallalar questioned the existing Buddhist religious orthodoxy. (F)
 iv) Tamil renaissance reflected in art, literature, religion, etc. (T)
- a) i) and ii) are correct
 - b) i) and iii) are correct
 - c) iv) is correct
 - d) ii) and iv) are correct

Ans: d) ii) and iv) are correct

5. i) The first election under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms was held in 1920. (T)
 ii) Justice Party won the election and formed the first-ever cabinet in Madras. (T)
 iii) A. Subbarayalu became the Chief Minister of the Madras Presidency. (T)
 iv) In 1935 elections, the Congress contested the elections and trounced the Justice Party. (F)
- a) i) and ii) are correct
 - b) i) and iii) are correct
 - c) iii) and iv) are correct
 - d) i), ii) and iii) are correct

Ans: d) i), ii) and iii) are correct

6. **Assertion (A) :** Periyar started Anti-Hindi Agitation Movement in 1937.

Reason (R) : In 1973, the Congress Ministry under Rajaji introduced Compulsory Hindi in schools.

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) Both A and R are wrong
- c) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

Ans: d) A is correct and R has no relevance to A.

7. **Assertion (A) :** In 1900, India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed..

Reason (R) : The first All India Trade Union Conference was held in London.

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) Both A and R are wrong
- c) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

Ans: b) Both A and R are wrong

IV. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sangitha Vidya Mahajana Sangam | – a) Justice Party |
| 2. V.G.Suryanarayan Sastri | – b) C.Natesanar |
| 3. Arivukkadal | – c) Abraham Pandithar |
| 4. Andhra Pradesika | – d) Parthimar Kalignar |
| 5. Madras United League | – e) Jnanasagaram |

Ans: 1. c, 2. d, 3. e, 4. a, 5. b

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. Self Respect Movement | – a) C.Natesanar |
| 7. Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha | – b) P.Sundaranar |
| 8. Justice Party | – c) Periyar E.V.Ramasamy |
| 9. Manonmaniam | – d) Rettamalai Srinivasan |
| 10. Madras Non-Brahmin Association | – e) T.M.Nair - 12 |

Ans: 6. c, 7. d, 8. e, 9. b, 10. a

V. Answer briefly:

1. What do you know of Cheranmahadevi Gurukulam incident?

- V.V.Subramaniam established a gurukulam at Cheranmadevi in Thirunelveli District. It received funds from the Congress.
- The students in this gurukulam were discriminated on the basis of caste. Brahmin and Non-Brahmin students were made to dine separately and the food served too was different.
- In 1925, the issue was brought to the notice of E.V.R. He questioned the practice and severely criticized it.
- The Cheranmadevi Gurukulam controversy and opposition to communal representation within the Congress led E.V.R. to leave the Congress.

2. Explain the proceedings of All India Trade Union Congress Conference held in 1920?

The first All India Trade Union Conference (AITUC) was held on 31 October 1920 in Bombay. The delegates discussed several resolutions. They are-

- a demand for protection from police interference in labour disputes,
- the maintenance of an unemployment register,
- restriction on exporting foodstuffs,
- compensation for injuries and health insurance.
- In addition, the delegates demanded that Indian workers be given some representation in the government.

3. Name the classical texts published due to the effort of U.V.Swaminathar.

U.V.Swaminathar, a student of Meenakshisundaram took efforts and published classical texts such as –

- Civakachinthamani (1887),
- Paththupattu (1 8 8 9) ,
- Chilapathikaram (1892),
- Purananuru (1894),
- Purapporul- Venpa-Malai (1895),
- Manimekalai (1898),
- Ainkurunuru (1903) and
- Pathitruvalu(1904).

4. Write a note on Tani Tamil Iyakkam.

- Maraimalai Adigal was the founder of Tani Tamil Iyakkam (Pure Tamil Movement)
- He promoted the use of pure Tamil words and removal of the Sanskrit influences from Tamil language.
- The movement made a great impact on Tamil culture especially in language and literature.
- Neelambikai, his daughter compiled a dictionary that provided pure Tamil equivalents to Sanskrit words that had crept into Tamil vocabulary.

5. Name the journals and newspapers started by E.V.Ramaswamy.

E.V.Ramasamy started a number of newspapers and journals to spread the principles of Self Respect Movement such as –

- Kudi Arasu (Democracy) (1925),
- Revolt (1928),
- Puratchi (Revolution)(1933),
- Paguththarivu (Rationalism) (1935) and
- Viduthalai (Liberation) (1936).



UNIT TEST – 10

Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

Time : 45 mts.

Marks: 40

I. Choose the correct answer:

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

- _____ established a full-fledged printing press in 1709 at Tranquebar.**
a) Caldwell b) F.W.Ellis
c) Ziegenbalg d) Meenakshisundaram
- _____ founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.**
a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan b) B R Ambedkar
c) Rajaji d) M C Rajah
- India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in _____.**
a) 1918 b) 1917 c) 1916 d) 1914
- _____ was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class in Madras Province.**
a) M C Rajah b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
c) T.M.Nair d) P.Varadarajulu
- The Tamil invocation song in the play, _____ written by P.Sundaranar.**
a) Manimegalai b) Manonmaniam c) Thiruppuzhal d) Parvatham

II. Fill in the blanks:

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

6. _____ was the first non-European language that went for print.
7. The college of Fort St. George was founded by _____.
8. _____ is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
9. The name of Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as _____.
10. The first Woman Legislator in India was _____.

III. Match the following:

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 11. Dravidian Home | – | a) Maraimalai Adigal |
| 12. Thozhilalan | – | b) Justice Party |
| 13. Tani Tamil Iyakkam | – | c) Pandithar Iyothee Thassar |
| 14. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam | – | d) Natesan |
| 15. Andra Pradeshika | – | e) Rettaimalai Srinivasan |

IV. Answer in brief:

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

16. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.

17. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.
18. Write a note on Tani Tamil Iyakkam.
19. Mention the areas that were the parts of Madras Presidency before freedom.
20. Estimate Periyar as a feminist.

V. Answer any one in a paragraph:

1×7=7

21. Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th century.

(OR)

22. Describe the background for the formation of the Justice Party and point out the contribution to the cause of social justice.

VI. Map work:

1×5=5

1. On the outline map of India, mark the following places –
i) Cehnnai ii) Tranquebar iii) Pudukkottai iv) Erode v) Vaikom (Kerala)

VII. Time line chart:

1×5=5

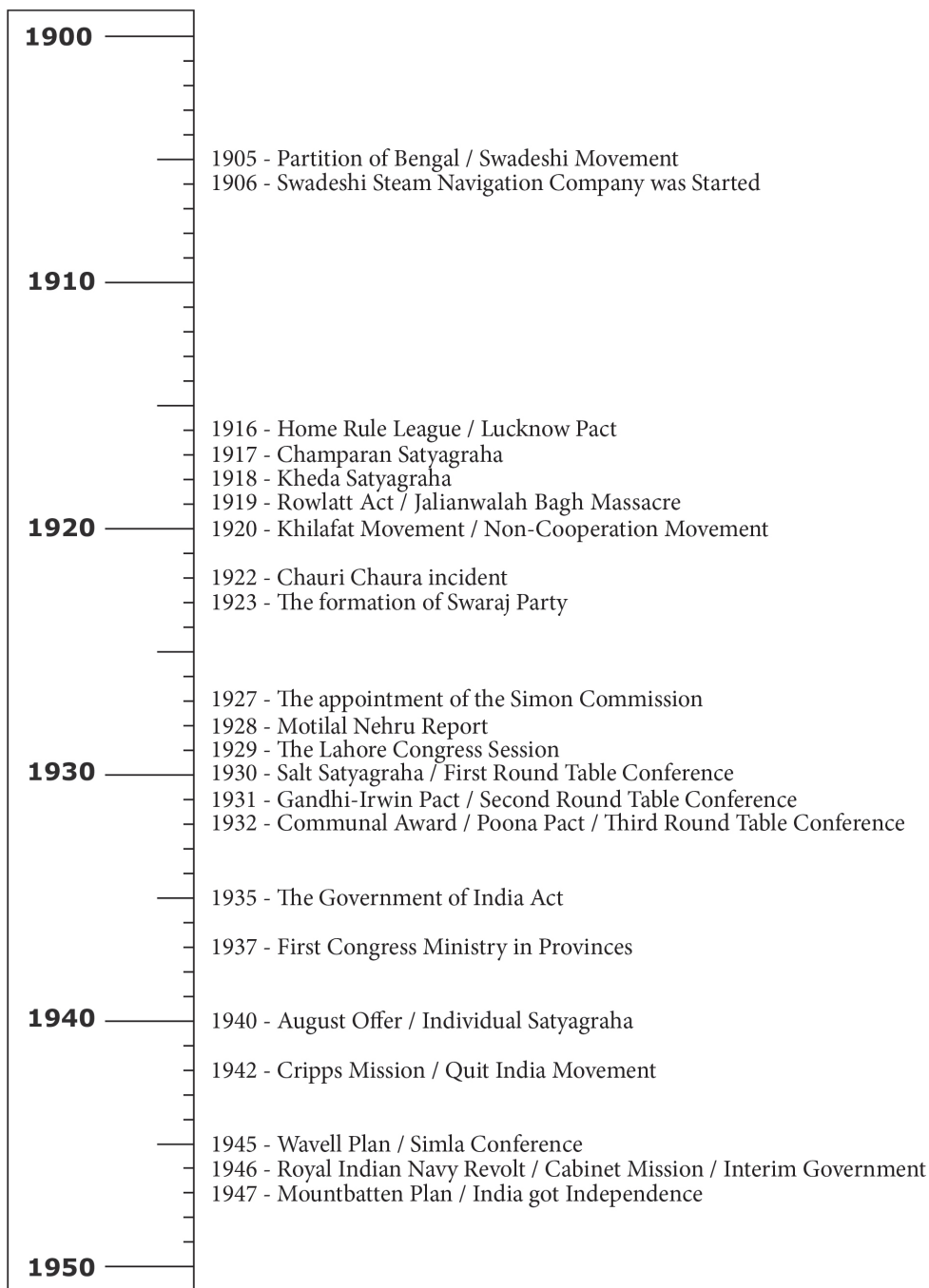
1. Draw a timeline chart for the period of 1940-1960 and write any five important events from Indian history



TIMELINE

1 unit = 1 years

Important Events of Indian National Movement (1900-1947)



TIMELINE

1 unit = 1 years

Important Events of World History (1900-1950)

