

APP LO STUDY CENTRE

TNPSC GROUP I MAIN - 2021

PREMODEL EXAM - I

UNIT - I MODERN HISTORY OF INDIA
& APTITUDE AND MENTAL ABILITY

(PERCENTAGE, AREA & VOLUME, RATIO & PROPORTION, TIME & WORK)

Time: 3 hours

Total marks: 250

SECTION A

10 x 10 = 100

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 150 words each

1. Explain the events that lead to conflict between Dheeran Chinamalai and the British
தீரன் சின்னமலைக்கும், ஆங்கிலேயருக்கும் இடையேயான போராட்டத்திற்கு இட்டுச்சென்ற
குழ்நிலைகளை விவரி.

Deeran Chinamalai

Born at Melapallayam near Chenimalai at Erode.

Trained under French

Worked with Tipu Sultan to fight against British

Ordinance factory at Odanilai (ஓடாநிலை) was against British

Chinamalai

Kaveri (1801)

Odanilai (1802)

Arachelur (1804)

War against British by Gurillea Warfare

Killed Makiskhan at Noyal.

Chinamalai was Hanged on July 31, 1805.

Betrayed by his cook Nallapan was captured by the British in 1805.

2. Explain briefly Nehru's International outlook.

நேருவின் சர்வதேச பார்வை குறித்து சுருக்கமாக விளக்குக.

1. Father of Foreign Policy
2. The Common Wealth
3. Non-Aligned Movement
4. Bandung Conference
5. Defence and Nuclear Policy
6. Panchsheel
7. Defending Kashmir
8. U.S, UK
9. Indus Treaty

3. Write a note on Civil Disobedience Movement in Tamil Nadu

தமிழகத்தில் சட்டமறுப்பு இயக்கம் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Salt March to Vedaranyam

1. Led by Rajaji along with 100 members on 13 April 1930 from Trichy reached Vedaranyam on 28 April.
2. Special song composed by Namakkal V.Ramalinganar
A war is ahead Sans Sword, Sans bloodshed. Join this March!

12 volunteers under Rajaji broke the salt law at Vedaranyam.

Prominent leaders

T.S.S Rajan - From his home in Trichy the March started

Rukmini Lakshmipathy - First woman to pay penalty for violation of salt laws.

Sardar Vedarathnam - Got the title Sardar for his leadership role in salt Sathayagraha

Bashyam (Arya) - Hoisted the National Flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.

Wide Spread Agitations in Tamilnadu Districts

Camp at Udayavanam near Madras by T.Prakasam & K. Nageswara Rao

- Police arrested a Hartal at Madras.
- Clash with police in Tirunelveli, Rameswaram

4. Write a short note on the following Personalities

a. Rettai Malai Srinivasan

b. M.C. Raja

பின்வரும் ஆளுமைகள் குறித்து சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.

a. இரட்டை மலை சீனிவாசன்

b. M.C. ராஜா

a. Rettamalai Srinivasan (1859 - 1945)

1891 - Pariyar Mahajana Sabha.

1893 - Changed the name of Pariyar Mahajana Sabha as Adidravida Mahajana Sabha

1893 - Journal - Pariyan

President of Scheduled Caste Federation

President of Madras Provincial Depressed Classes Federation

1920 - M.L.C.

Participated 1930, 31 Round Table Conferences along with Ambedkar.

Titles 1926 - Rao Sahib

1930 - Rao Bahadur

1936 - Diwan Bahadur

b. Mailai Chinatambi Pillai Raja (1883 - 1943)

- Teacher

One of the founded member of South Indian Liberal Federation.

1920-26 M.L.C

First elected member of Legislative Council from Depressed Classes in Madras Presidency.

1922 - Brought Legislation to call Panchamar Parayar as Adi Dravidar.

Functioned as Deputy Leader of Justice Party.

1928

Founded All India Depressed Classes Association.

5. Estimate the part played by Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Reddy as a Social Reformer.

Dr. முத்துலட்சுமி ரெட்டி ஒரு சமூக சீர்திருத்தவாதி என்பதனை மதிப்பீடு செய்க.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy (1886 - 1968)

- Influenced by Gandhi/ Annie Besant
- Met Sarojini Naidu and began to attend women meetings.

Activism

1917 - Women Indian Association.

President of All India Women Conference.

1932 - Represented India in World Women's Congress at Chicago

1932 - Represented in 3 Round Table Conference at London

Till 1935 - Chairman of All - Asian Conference of Women

1944 - Viceroy Nominated Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy to be a member of Hartog Committee

1930 - Abolition of Devadasi Bill

1930 - Aavai Illam

1954 - Adyar Cancer Institute

1954 - Chairperson of State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Opened Hostels for Muslim girls.

Recommended Government to Raise the age of Marriage to 21 for boys and 16 for girls.

Many Firsts

First Women to get into Men's College

1907 - First and the only Woman candidate in the Medical College.

1912 - First Woman House Surgeon in the Government Maternity and Ophthalmic Hospital

1926 - First Woman Legislator in British India

First Women Deputy President of Legislative Council in the World.

1937 - First Alder woman of the Madras Corporation.

6. Explain how the Literary works of Subramanya Bharathi Kindled the Patriotism of Tamilians.

பாரதியாரின் இலக்கிய படைப்புகள் எவ்வாறு விடுதலை வேட்கையை மக்களிடம் தூண்டின என்பதனை விளக்குக.

Bharatiyar

- Bharati's writings and poems induced and influenced the patriotic spirit of Tamil youth.
- His songs on nationalism and freedom of India helped to rally the masses to support the Indian Independence Movement in Tamilnadu.

Poems

- Sudesa Geethangal (1908) - Many Patriotic Poems and Glorified many National Leaders. Panchali Sabadam
- Bharatiyar's "Panchali Sabatham" (The vow of Draupati) is an iconic work that pictures India as Drupati, the British, the Kauravas and the freedom fighters as Pandavas.
- Through Draupati's struggle, he euphemised the struggle of mother India under British Rule.

Journals

Sub editor in Swadesamitran

India - Red Colour in order to proclaim its Revolutionary ardour.

Slogan - Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

First person to publish cartoons in Tamilnadu in India Journal.

Edited / Published

Vijaya - daily

Bala Bharathi - monthly

Suryothayam local weekly in Pondicherry.

Chakravarthini - Women Journal

Poems

Vanthe Matharam

Enthayum Thayum

Jaya Bharath

When will this thirst for Freedom be quenched?

Bharat our Land

Salutation to Bharat

Famous lines

"Mother I bow to you

Mother I bow to you"

- Salutation to Bharat

"Victory to Bharat

Victory to Bharat"

Freedom Freedom

is the talk of the town.

7. Estimate the Role of V.O.C. in the Swadeshi Movement.

சுதேசி இயக்கத்தில் வ.உ.சி.யின் பங்கினை மதிப்பிடுக.

Swadeshi Movement – V.O.C

- Father of Swadeshi Movement in Tamilnadu
- Promoted Swadeshi enterprise, boycott of Foreign goods.

Established

Swadesha Prachara Sabha
Darma Sanga Nesavu Salai
Madras Agro Industrial Society.
Desabimana Sangam
Chennai Janasangam
Swadesh Pandaga Salai.

Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company 1906

Ships Galieo
Lavo
Tuticorin – Colombo

Organised many meetings in Nellore, Chennai and Tuticorin.
For Swadeshi Movement.

8. Write a note on Revolutionary Activities in Tamil Nadu

தமிழ்நாட்டில் புரட்சிகர தேசியவாதிகளின் செயல்பாடுகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Revolutionary Activities in Tamilnadu

Inspired by Tilak

V.V.S Iyer

India House London
Darmalayam
Trained Vanchinathan to use Browning pistol
Translated Savarkar's First War of Indian Independence into Tamil.

Vanchinathan

Killed RWE Ashe one June 17, 1911

Neelakanda Brama Chari

Baratha Matha Sangam

Objective – to kill British Officials and thereby kindle patriotic Fervour Vanchinathan was influenced by this organization.

Journal – Suryodayam Pondicherry.

Madasamy

Right hand of V.O.C
Involved in Asha killing.
Escaped to Germany

M.P.T Acharya

MPT Acharya along with V.V.S. Iyer and T.S.S Rajan involved in Terror activities in India House London.

Berlin Camp

Involved in Terror activities along with Chenbagaraman and Gurunatha Iyer in Berlin Camp.

Gurunatha Iyer

- Head Constable
- Resigned to participate Swadeshi Movement inspired by V.O.C.

Involved in Berlin Camp.

Dr. Chenbagaraman

Pro India Association
Pro India Journal

Met Keiser of Germany
Lenin in Russia

SMS Emden Bombing of British Madras
Pillai - Co-ordinated the attack.

Allied with Bose INA.

Foreign Minister of Provisional Government of India setup in Kabul, Afghanistan on 1 December 1915.

With Rana Pratap as president and Barkatullah as Prime Minister.

1907 coined the term "JaiHind" which was adopted by INA.

SECTION - B

10 x 15 = 150

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 250 words each

11. Highlight the differences in the approach of Subash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi in the Struggle for freedom.

விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில் சுபாஷ் சந்திர போஸ் மற்றும் காந்தி ஆகியோரின் அணுகுமுறையில் உள்ள வேறுபாடுகளை எழுதுக.

S.No	Bose	Gandhi
1	Radical Socialist	Conservative
2	Demanded Complete Independence	Struggle - True - Struggle
3	Revolutionary Urge	Passive Resistance
4	Supporter of Facism	Anti-Facist
5	Open to the Idea of Foreign	Completely Against

	Assistance to achieve freedom	
6	War was a perfect opportunity to strike Weakened British	British had to be supported during war time
7	Leftist, Rationalist	Spiritual and Religious teachings played a key Role
8	Believed in Violence	Non-Violence
9	Followed Radical leftist ideology and organized trade unions.	Favoured socialist pattern of society and supported trusteeship model between labourers and capitalists
10	Modern Education	Support for traditional vernacular education
11	Bose was in favour of 'Military Rule'	Gandhi wanted a stateless society with village republic
12	Bose in Army	Gandhi believed in power of masses

12. Defying the barriers of age, gender and religion, the Indian Women become the torch bearer during the struggle for freedom in India - Discuss.

இந்திய விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில், இந்தியப் பெண்கள் எவ்வாறு தங்கள் வயது, பாலினம் மற்றும் சமயத் தடைகளை மீறி விடுதலை வேள்வியை ஏந்தினர் என்பது குறித்து விவாதிக்கவும்.

1. Jansi Rani
2. Rani Gaidinliu - Age 16
3. Kasturba Gandhi
4. Kamala Nehru
5. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
6. Sarojini Naidu
7. Jyoti Moyee Ganguli
8. Begum Safia Abdul Wajid
9. Begum Hazrat Mahal
10. Matangini Hajra
11. Rehana Tyabjee
12. Sarala Ben
13. Mira Ben
14. Annie Besant
15. Margret Nobel (Sister Nivedita)
16. Kalpana Dutt
17. Prethilatha Wadedar
18. Nanibala Devi
19. Aruna Asaf Ali
20. USha Metha
21. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Tamilnadu

22. Velunachiyar
23. Kuyili
24. Thilaiadi Valliammai - Age 16
25. Nagamaiyar
26. Kanamma

27. Durgabhai Deshmukh
28. Rukmini Lakshmipathy
29. Padma Sani Ammal
30. Ambujathammal
31. Anjalai Ammal
32. Captain Lakshmi Segal

13. Discuss the contribution of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad to pre - and Post - Independent India

மௌலானா அபுல் கலாம் ஆசாத் இந்திய விடுதலைக்கு முன்பும், இந்திய விடுதலைக்குப் பின்மும் ஆற்றிய பங்களிப்பினை விவாதிக்கவும்.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

Before Independence

Involved in Swadeshi Movement
Khilafat Movement
Non-Co-operation Movement

Dharsana Satyagraha (1931)

Opposed Two - Nation Theory Hindu - Muslim Unity

INC President

- 1923 - Youngest INC President
- 1940 - 46

QIM

Journals - Al - Hilal (1912)
Al - Beg

Autobiography - India Wins Freedom

Gubhar -e-Khatir - (Social and Spiritual Life)

Azad His Pen Name

(Free)

After Independence

Member of constitution assembly.

First Union Minister of education

Pivotal Role in

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| IIT | - | 1951 Khargpur |
| UGC | - | 1956 |
| AICTE | - | 1945 |
| CSIR | - | 1942 |
| Sahitya Academy | - | 1954 |
| Sankeet Natak Academy | - | 1953 |
| Lali Kala Academy | - | 1954 |
| Bharat Ratna | - | 1992 |

November 11 - His Birthday being celebrated as National Education Day.

14. The Socio - religious reform movements in the 19th century provided a base to the National Freedom Movement. Explain

19- ஆம் நூற்றாண்டின் சமூக - சீர்திருத்த இயக்கங்கள் நாட்டின் விடுதலை இயக்கத்திற்கு எவ்வாறு தளத்தை வழங்கியது குறித்து விளக்குக.

1. Social Religious leaders strengthened Indian Social System.
2. Religion as personal affair
3. Strengthened Secularism
4. Reduced Caste - based Differences
5. Reduced Religious Differences
6. Provided Base for Modernization
7. Increased National Consciousness.
8. Gave Indians Self Confidence, Self-Respect.
9. Humanism
10. Many National leaders Emerged from the Impact Socio Religious Movement
Eg: Gokale, Tilak, Ranade
11. Women Liberated from Social evils and participated in Freedom Movement.
12. Significant development in literature led to the development of press, Newspapers, Vernacular languages which got synthesized with National Movement.
13. Promoted Individual liberty and Social equality.
14. They sought to establish equal Rights of all Individuals Irrespective of their caste or sex. In this way the national democratic awakening found expression in all fields of national life.
15. The way Tilak mobilized masses in the context of Ganapathi Festival as part of National Movement shows the significance of the Social Reform Movements.
16. In Politics, it gave birth to the movement of administrative reform, self-government, Home Rule and finally independence.

15. Critically examine Ambedkar's views on the caste system and discuss the efforts made by Ambedkar to help remove untouchability.

சாதிய அமைப்பு குறித்த அம்பேத்கரின் கருத்துகளை ஆராய்ந்து, தீண்டத்தகாத தன்மையை அகற்ற அம்பேத்கர் மேற்கொண்ட முயற்சிகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்கவும்.

Ambedkar attack on caste

His main battle was caste system in Hinduism.

Caste System

1. Unable to accommodate outsiders
2. Fails to satisfy the test of Homogenous Society.
3. Obstacle to National Spirit.
4. Does not allow progress of the lower castes.
5. Injustice to untouchables.
6. Denied education, livelihood and human dignity.
7. Caste system made Hindu Society Stagnant.

Removal of Untouchability

- Aimed Casteless Society

1. Self-Respect among untouchables
2. Education
3. Economic Progress
4. Political Strength

5. Conversion
6. Political Awakening among untouchables
7. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

16. Describe briefly the initiative taken by Periyar in the emancipation of Women.

மகளிர் மேம்பாட்டிற்கு பெரியார் மேற்கொண்ட முயற்சிகள் குறித்து சுருக்கமாக விளக்குக.

Periyar

1. Women liberation
2. Chastity Common for both
3. Property Rights for Women
4. Against Child Marriage
5. Widow Remarriage
6. Right to Divorce
7. Remarriage
8. Inter-caste Marriage
9. Right to abortion
10. Women Education
11. Self-Respect Marriages
12. Abolition of Devadasi system
13. Political Empowerment
14. Book - Why Women enslaved?

17. Write a detailed note on Classical Dances and Music of India.

இந்தியாவின் செவ்வியல் நடனங்கள் மற்றும் இசை ஆகியவை குறித்து விவரித்து எழுதுக.

Classical Dances of India (8)

1. Bharatnatyam - Tamilnadu
2. Kathak - Northern India
3. Kathakali - Kerala
4. Kuchipudi - Andhra
5. Mohiniattam - Kerala
6. Odissi - Odisha
7. Manipuri - Manipur
8. Sattriya - Assam

Have to mention famous personalities.

Music

- Carnatic Music
- Hindustani Music
- Rabindra Sangeet
- Tamil Music

18. Discuss in Detail the importance of secularism in India.

இந்தியாவின் சமய சார்பின்மை குறித்து விரிவாக விவாதிக்கவும்.

Secularism

1. Meaning
2. Importance
3. Constitution and Secularism
4. Mosaic of constitutional provisions
5. Need for secular education