

MODEL EXAM II PAPER I

அலகு - I
UNIT - I

பிரிவு - அ
SECTION - A

குறிப்பு :

- i. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்.
Answer not exceeding 150 words each
- ii. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பத்து மதிப்பெண்கள்.
Each question carries ten marks.
- iii. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்
Answer any four questions out of five questions.

(4 × 10 = 40)

1.

a. Write a short note on Moplah Rebellion

அ. மாப்ளா கிளர்ச்சி பற்றி சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

Moplah Rebellion (1921)

The Muslim Moplah (or Moplah) peasants of Malabar (Kerala) was suppressed and exploited by the Hindu zamindars (Jenmis) and British government. This was the main cause of this revolt.

The Moplah peasants got momentum from the Malabar District Conference, held in April 1920. This conference supported the tenants' cause, and demanded legislations for regulating landlord-tenant relations. In August 1921, the Moplah tenants rebelled against the oppressive zamindars. In the initial phase of the rebellion, the Moplah peasants attacked the police stations, public offices, communications and houses of oppressive landlords and moneylenders. By December 1921, the government ruthlessly suppressed the Moplah rebellion. According to an official estimate, as a result of government intervention, 2337 Moplah rebels were killed, 1650 wounded and more than 45,000 captured as prisoners.

b. Write a short note on Chaura Chaura Incident

ஆ. செளரி செளரா சம்பவம் பற்றி சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

Programmes such as no-tax campaigns caught the imagination of the kisans (peasants). Gandhi announced a no-tax campaign in Bardoli in February 1922. These movements greatly enhanced Gandhi's reputation as a national leader, especially the peasants. Gandhi made a nation-wide tour. Wherever he visited there was a bonfire of foreign cloth. Thousands left government jobs, students gave up their studies in large numbers and the lawyers gave up thriving practices. Boycott of British goods and institutions were effective. The boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit to India was successful. During this boycott trade unions and workers participated actively.

However, Gandhi suddenly withdrew the movement because of the Chauri Chaura incident.

On 5 February 1922 a procession of the nationalists in Chauri Chaura, a village near Gorakhpur in present-day Uttar Pradesh provoked by the police turned violent. The police finding themselves outnumbered shut themselves inside the police station. The mob burnt the police station 22 policemen lost their lives. Gandhi immediately withdrew the movement. This was done much against the wishes of many congressmen including young leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose who thought the movement was gaining momentum. Gandhi was arrested and was released only in 1924.

Gandhi believed that the movement failed not because of any defect in the means employed viz. non-violent non-cooperation but because of lack of sufficiently trained volunteers and leaders. Soon after the Khilafat Movement also came to an end as the office of the Caliph (Caliphate) was abolished in Turkey.

2. Write a note on Muslim Reform Movement

முஸ்லீம் சீர்த்திருத்த இயக்கம் பற்றி சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam

It was founded in Lahore in 1866 by Muhammad Shafi and Shah Din, both followers of Sayyid Ahmad Khan, the founder of the Aligarh movement. This Islamic society opened schools imparting Western education, emphasized female education, loyalty to the British Government and opposed the Indian National Congress.

Ahl-i-Hadith

The death of Saiyid Ahmad Raebareli, the founder of the Wahabi movement in India, divided his followers into two groups. The more devoted and radical considered him to be the imam-i-mahdi and expected that he would return to lead them once again. His moderate followers, led by Saiyid Nazir, who did not regard him as mahdi and his concept of jihad, founded the Ahl-i-Hadith, a branch of Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah. The leaders of the Ahl-i-Hadith rejected Sufism and condemned polytheism. The movement advocated widow remarriage as Islamic and attacked the institution of dowry as a non-Muslim innovation.

Aligarh Movement

This movement was launched by Syed Ahmad Khan, who was in the judicial service of the Company at the time of the rebellion of 1857 and stood loyal to the Government. After his retirement from service he appeared in the role of a socio-religious reformer. His articles in Tahzib-al-Akhlaq, which he started in 1870, as well as his other writings, gave evidence of the markedly rationalistic and non-conformist trend of his thoughts.

Sir Syed liberalized Indian Islam and took upon himself the triple task of religious reinterpretation, social reform and education. He came to the conclusion that only by taking to Western education would the Muslims be able to rise above their backwardness and come to an understanding with their rulers. He made the town of Aligarh, a predominantly Muslim area, the centre of his activities. The range of his activities is known as the Aligarh movement.

With the full backing of the bureaucracy he founded the Aligarh School on May 24, 1875, on the birth anniversary of Queen Victoria. This school was upgraded in 1877 to a college and named Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, the forerunner of the Aligarh Muslim University. One of the objects of the Aligarh movement was to prevent the Muslims from joining the Congress which Sir Syed condemned as anti-British and anti-Government.

In 1887, when Badr-ud-din Tyabji was elected President of the Indian National Congress, Syed Ahmad Khan emerged actively in opposition to it. In his view a Hindu-Muslim alliance could only be disadvantageous to the Muslim community, which was much smaller in number, educationally backward, politically immature, and economically insecure. Alliance with the Hindus against the British could only lead to the loss of British patronage and to the exploitation and subjugation of the Muslims by the overwhelming Hindu majority. Thus began modern Muslim political separatism in India.

Ahmadiya Movement

The Ahmadiya movement was launched by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadiyan (1839-1908) in 1889, who began his work as a defender of Islam against the polemics of the Arya Samaj and the Christian missionaries. In 1889 he claimed to be masih (messiah) and mahdi, and later also to be an incarnation of the Hindu god Krishna and Jesus returned to earth. Ghulam Ahmad, though called himself a minor prophet, regarded Muhammad as the true and great Prophet whom he followed.

The Ahmadiya movement based itself, like the Brahmo Samaj, on the principles of a universal religion of all humanity. Ghulam Ahmad was greatly influenced by Western liberalism, Theosophy, and the religious-reform movements of the Hindus. The Ahmadiyas opposed jihad or sacred war against non-Muslims and stressed fraternal relations among all people. The movement spread Western liberal education among Indian Muslims and started a network of schools and colleges for that purpose.

Deoband Movement

The Islamic Seminary at Deoband was founded in 1867 by two theologians, Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi (1837-80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi. The Deoband School of Islamic Theology was a poor man's school and its teachers and students lived frugal lives. The followers of this school were concerned with the problems of education and character. The questions of "society and State" were as important for

them as those of “belief and practices of the individual”. Rashid Ahmad Gangohi advised the Muslim community in India to cooperate with the Congress in its activities. The Deoband School declared in unambiguous terms that the concept of nationality was based upon the unity of all religious groups and did not contravene any Islamic principle. This declaration created a gulf between the Deoband and Aligarh movements.

Among the supporters of the Deoband school was Shibli Numani (1857-1914), a profound scholar of Persian and Arabic and a prolific writer in Urdu. He was in favour of reforming the traditional Islamic system of education by cutting down its formal studies and including the English language and European sciences. He founded the Nadwat-al-Ulama and Dar-ul-Uloom in Lucknow in 1894-96, where he tried to give effect to his educational ideas. Shibli admired the Congress for its high idealism and for its concern for the welfare and advancement of the Indian people. He believed that Muslims were citizens of India and they owed loyalty to their motherland. He was convinced that “the Muslims could, jointly with the Hindus, create a State in which both could live honourably and happily”. As a result of these reform movements, the Muslim urban society started taking to modern ways. The modern awakening among the Muslims led to a decline in the practice of polygamy, and widow remarriage was encouraged. The great political upheavals of this period thus helped in bringing about a renaissance of Indian Islam and a reorientation of Muslim society.

Notwithstanding the obvious differences between the different Hindu and Muslim reformative schools of thought, they showed a keen consciousness of the need for religious reconstruction and moral reform and a keenness to unite all those professing the same faith. They fostered a rational outlook and individualism, which is the basis of modern secular thought.

3. Discuss the role of V.O.C. and Bharathiyar in National Movement

தேசிய இயக்கத்தில் வ.உ.சி மற்றும் பாரதியாரின் பங்கு பற்றி விவாதி

V.O. Chidambaram Pillai - (1872-1935)

V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, reverently remembered by the Tamils as Sekkilutta Semmal, Kapplottiya Tamilan played a leading part in popularizing the cult of patriotism.

He made the Congress movement broad based by following the foot steps of Tilak.

V.O.C. was born at Ottapidaram on 5th September 1872. He studied law and practiced in his village.

Later he encouraged the formation of Trade Guilds and workers association.

He was the founder of Swadesi Dharma Sanga Weaving Association at Tuticorin and Swadesi Co-operative stores.

He utilized the Swadesi Shipping Corporation as not only a trading company, but also a weapon for driving the British with their bags and baggages”

Subramaniya Siva and V.O.C. tried their level best to collapse the motive of the British.

Swaraj was their motto V.O.C.'s attempt to set sail the ships against the Government's regulations was successful.

Shares were sold out in large scale V.O.C. leased one ship and purchased another from France and set them on sail from Tuticorin to Ceylon in 1909.

V.O.C. and Siva were active and led the Quit India Movement. Strikes, piketing were in full swing in Tamil Nadu.

Municipal buildings were burnt. Collector Ashe went to the spot. He fired at the mob and four were killed.

Siva and V.O.C. were arrested and imprisoned. On further appeal it was reduced to six years V.O.C. was given Ragi.

He was used as bullock in pulling the Oil Press (chekku). His right leg was chained, Further the Swadesi shipping Corporation was liquidated and the ships were sold out.

Subramaniya Bharathiyar (1882 - 1921)

C. Subramaniya Bharathiyar was a poet, freedom fighter and social reformer from Tamil Nadu. He was known as Mahakavi Bharathiyar and the laudatory epithet Mahakavi means a great poet. He is considered as one of India's greatest poets. His songs on nationalism and freedom of India helped to rally the masses to support the Indian Independence Movement in Tamil Nadu.

Bharathi: A poet and a Nationalist

“We may have thousand of sects; that, however, does not justify a foreign invasion.”

Significantly, a new age in Tamil literature began with Subramaniya Bharathi. Most part of his compositions are classifiable as short lyrical outpourings on patriotic, devotional and mystic themes. Bharathi was essentially a lyrical poet. “Kannan Pattu” “Nilavum Vanminum Katrum” “Panchali Sabatam” “Kuyil Pattu” are examples of Bharathi's great poetic output. Bharathi is considered as a national poet due to his number of poems of the patriotic flavour through which he exhorted the people to join the independence struggle and work vigorously for the liberation of the country. Instead of merely being proud of his country he also outlined his vision for a free India. He published the sensational “Sudesa Geethangal” in 1908.

Bharathi as a Journalist

Many years of Bharathi's life were spent in the field of journalism, Bharathi, as a young man began his career as a journalist and as a sub-editor in "Swadesamitran" in November 1904.

"India" saw the light of the day in May, 1906. It declared as its motto the three slogans of the French Revolution, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. It blazed a new trail in Tamil Journalism. In order to proclaim its revolutionary ardour, Bharathi had the weekly printed in red paper.

"India" was the first paper in Tamil Nadu to publish political cartoons. He also edited and published 'Vijaya', a Tamil daily "Bala Bharatha" an English monthly, and 'Suryothayam' a local weekly of Pondicherry.

It is not surprising therefore that soon a warrant was waiting at the door of the "India" office for the arrest of the editor of the magazine. It was because of this worsening situation in 1908 that Bharathi decided to go away to Pondicherry, a French territory at that time, and continue to publish the "India" magazine. Bharathi resided in Pondicherry for sometime to escape the wrath of the British imperialists.

During his exile, Bharathi had the opportunity to mingle with many leaders of the militant wing of the independence movement such as Aurobindo, Lajpat Rai and V.V.Subramaniam who had also sought asylum in the French ruled Pondicherry. The most profitable years of Bharathi's life were the ten years he spent in Pondicherry. From Pondicherry, he guided the Tamil youth of Madras to tread in the path of nationalism. This increased the anger of the British towards Bharathi's writings as they felt that it was his writings that induce and influence the patriotic spirit of the Tamil youth.

Bharathi met Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 in Rajaji's home at Madras. Bharathi entered British India near Cuddalore in November 1918 and was promptly arrested.

Even in prison, he spent his time in writing poems on freedom, nationalism and country's welfare. In his early days of youth he had good relations with Nationalist Tamil Leaders like V.O.Chidambaram, Subramanya Siva, Mandayam Thirumalachariar and Srinivasachari. Along with these leaders he used to discuss the problems facing the country due to British rule. Bharathi used to attend the Annual sessions of Indian National Congress and discuss national issues with extremist Indian National Leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal, B.G. Tilak and V.V.Subramaniam.

His participation and activities in Benaras Session (1905) and Surat Session (1907) of the Indian National Congress impressed many national leaders about his patriotic fervour. Bharathi had maintained good relations with some of the national leaders and shared his thoughts and views on the nation and offered his suggestions to strengthen

the nationalist movement. Undoubtedly, his wise suggestions and steadfast support to the cause of nationalism rejuvenated many national leaders.

Thus Bharathi played a pivotal role in the freedom of India. Bharathiyar as a social reformer Bharathi was also against caste system. He declared that there were only two castesmen and women and nothing more than that. Above all, he himself had removed his sacred thread. He had also adorned many scheduled caste people with sacred thread.

He used to take tea sold in shops run by Muslims. He along with his family members attended church on all festival occasions. He advocated temple entry of Dalits. For all his reforms, he had to face opposition from his neighbours. But Bharathi was very clear that unless Indians unite as children of Mother India, they could not achieve freedom. He believed in women's rights, gender equality and women emancipation. He opposed child marriage, dowry system and supported widow remarriage.

Bharathiyar - A Visionary

Bharathi as a poet, journalist, freedom fighter and social reformer had made a great impact not only on the Tamil society but also on the entire human society. He followed what all he preached and it is here that his greatness is manifested.

His prophecy during the colonial period about the independence of India came true after two and half decades after his demise. His vision about a glorious India has been taking a shape in the post-Independence era. Bharathi did not live for himself but for the people and nation. That is why he is respectfully called as Bharathiyar. Even today, after many decades, Subramaniya Bharathiyar stands as an undying symbol of Indian freedom and vibrant Tamil nationalism.

4. What are the achievement of Swaraj Party? (g. venatesan freedom struggle)

சுயராஜ்ஜிய கட்சியின் சாதனைகள் யாவை

ACHIEVEMENTS

Students of Indian freedom struggle will appreciate the commendable contributions made by the Swarajists to the national cause.

First, at a time when the country was plunged in darkness, despair and dejection as a result of sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement and the subsequent arrest of Gandhi, the Swarajists held high the torch of the national struggle and inspired the people by infusing in them new hope about Swaraj. Thus they dispelled the atmosphere of grim gloom.

Secondly, the Swaraj Party carried the non-cooperation movement into the arena of Legislative Councils-Central and Provincial. Thanks to Swarajist obstruction, four Government of India Bills were either defeated or withdrawn. The Swaraist Party exposed the hollowness, unpopularity and undemocratic nature of the British

Government in India, It also offered alternate positive nationalist constructive programmes in terms of local self-government, administrative decentralization and over hauling the entire educational edifice.

Thirdly, the Swarajists achieved tangible results beneficial to the masses in the shape of reduction of the salt tax and the rail fare, the remission of provincial contributions, the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty and protection of national industries like steel and paper manufacture, the enactment of laws for the protection of trade unions and passing of resolutions for restoring the civil and political liberties of the people, for the release of political prisoners and repeal of repressive laws.

Fourthly, in response to the Swarajist resolution for immediate reforms, passed in the Central Assembly, the Government of India appointed an enquiry committee under the Chairmanship of the Home Member, Alexander Muddiman, popularly known as the Muddiman Committee, to report on the working of Dyarchy. Consequently, Dyarchy was abolished in the Provinces.

Fifthly, the Swarajist movement was backed by all nationalists in the country. They drew the intelligentsia in the country closer to the Congress. In fact, the Swarajists mentally prepared the country for the next phase of the struggle which led to the grant of Provincial Autonomy.

Sixthly, the Swarajist held sway in national politics for three years from 1923 to 1926. They produced a stir in the people when there was political pall and lull in the country. They brought a sense of elation all over the nation. They carried the banner of the freedom struggle through the length and breath of the country. Even Gandhi, who disapproved the obstructionist policy of the Swarajists, confessed that their total withdrawal from Diarchy in 1924 would have worsened the existing depression in the nation and strengthened the hands of the Government. He also promised to help the Swarajists from outside and allowed other congressmen to join them without any hindrance or interference from the no-changers.

5. Outline the key incidents during the Quit India Movement in Tamil Nadu.

தமிழ்நாட்டில் வெள்ளையனே வெளியேறு இயக்கத்தின்போது நடைபெற்ற முக்கிய நிகழ்வுகளை கோடிட்டு காட்டுக

Failure of the Cripps Mission, war time shortages and price rise created much discontent among the people. On 8 August 1942 the Quit India resolution was passed and Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or Die'. The entire Congress leadership was arrested overnight.

K. Kamaraj while returning from Bombay noticed that at every railway station the police waited with a list of local leaders and arrested them as they got down. Kamaraj gave the police the slip and got down at Arakkonam itself.

He then worked underground and organised people during the Quit India Movement. Rajaji and Satyamurti were arrested together when they went about distributing

pamphlets. The movement was widespread in Tamilnadu and there were many instances of violence such as setting fire to post offices, cutting of telegraph lines and disrupting railway traffic.

Undying Mass Movement

All sections of the society participated in the movement. There were a large number of workers strike such as strikes in Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras Port Trust, Madras Corporation and the Electric Tramway. Telegraph and telephone lines were cut and public building burnt at Vellore and Panapakkam. Students of various colleges took active part in the protests. The airport in Sullur was attacked and trains derailed in Coimbatore. Congress volunteers clashed with the military in Madurai. There were police firings at Rajapalayam, Karaikudi and Devakottai. Many young men and women also joined the INA. The Quit India Movement was suppressed with brutal force.

The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny, the negotiations initiated by the newly formed Labour Party Government in England resulting in India's independence but sadly with partition of the country into India and Pakistan has formed part of the Lesson in Unit VIII.

9.6 வெள்ளையனே வெளியேறு இயக்கம்

கிரிபீஸ் குழுவின தோல்வியும், போர்க்கால பற்றாக்குறைகளும், விலையேற்றமும் மக்களிடையே பெரும் மனநிறைவின்மையை ஏற்படுத்தியது. 1942 ஆகஸ்டு 8இல் வெள்ளையனே வெளியேறு தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு காந்தியடிகள் "செய் அல்லது செத்துமடி" எனும்

முழுக்கத்தை வழங்கினார். ஒட்டு மொத்த காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர்களும் ஒரே நாள் இரவில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர். ஒவ்வொரு ரயில் நிலையத்திலும் காவலர்கள் உள்ளூர் தலைவர்களின் பெயர்ப்பட்டியலை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அவர்கள்

ரயிலை விட்டு இறங்கியதும் கைது செய்ததை பம்பாயிலிருந்து ஊர் திரும்பிக் கொண்டிருந்த கு. காமராஜர் கவனித்தார். காவல் துறையினரின் கண்களில்படாமல் அரக்கோணத்திலேயே இறங்கிவிட்டார். பின்னர் அவர் தலைமறைவாகி வெள்ளையனே வெளியேறு இயக்கத்திற்காக மக்களைத் திரட்டும் பணியை மேற்கொண்டார். துண்டுப்பிரசுரங்களை விநியோகம் செய்து கொண்டிருந்த போது ராஜாஜியும் சத்தியமூர்த்தியும் கைது செய்யப்பட்டனர். தமிழ் நாட்டில் இவ்வியக்கம் பரந்துபட்ட அளவில் நடைபெற்றது. மேலும் அஞ்சல் அலுவலகங்களை தீக்கிரையாக்குவது, தந்திக் கம்பங்களின் கம்பிகளை வெட்டி விடுவது, ரயில் போக்குவரத்திற்கு ஊறு விளைவிப்பது போன்ற வன்முறை நிகழ்வுகளும் அரங்கேறின.

தீராத மக்கள் இயக்கம்

இவ்வியக்கத்தில் சமூகத்தின் அனைத்துப் பிரிவினரும் பங்கேற்றனர். பக்கிங்காம் மற்றும்

கர்நாட்டிக் மில், சென்னை துறைமுகம், சென்னை மாநகராட்சி மற்றும் மின்சார டிராம் போக்குவரத்து போன்ற இடங்களில் பெருமளவிலான தொழிலாளர் போராட்டங்கள் நடைபெற்றன. வேலூர் மற்றும் பணப்பாக்கம் ஆகிய ஊர்களில் தந்தி, தொலைபேசிக் கம்பிகள் வெட்டப்பட்டதுடன் பொதுக்கட்டடங்களுக்கு தீ வைக்கப்பட்டன. பல்வேறு கல்லூரிகளைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவர்கள் இப்போராட்டத்தில் தீவிரப் பங்கேற்றனர். சூலூர் விமானநிலையம் தாக்குதலுக்குள்ளானது,

கோயம்புத்தூரில் ரயில்கள் தடம்புரளச் செய்யப்பட்டன. மதுரையில் காங்கிரஸ் தொண்டர்கள் இராணுவத்துடன் மோதினர். ராஜபாளையம், காரைக்குடி மற்றும் தேவகோட்டை ஆகிய இடங்களில் காவல்துறையினரின் துப்பாக்கிச்சூடு நடைபெற்றது. பெரும் எண்ணிக்கையில் ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் இந்திய தேசிய ராணுவத்தில் (INA) சேர்ந்தனர். வெள்ளையனே வெளியேறு இயக்கம் இரக்கமற்ற முறையில் வன்முறை மூலம் ஒருக்கப்பட்டது.

ராயல் இந்தியக் கப்பற்படைப் புரட்சியும், இங்கிலாந்தில் புதிதாக ஆட்சிப் பொறுப்பேற்ற தொழிலாளர் கட்சி அரசு தொடங்கிய பேச்சு வார்த்தைகளும் இந்திய விடுதலைக்கு வழிகோலின. சோகம் யாதெனில் நாடு இந்தியா, பாகிஸ்தான் என இரண்டாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டதுதான். அது குறித்து எட்டாம் பாடத்தில் எடுத்துரைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

பிரிவு - அ
SECTION - B

குறிப்பு :

- i. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்.
Answer not exceeding 250 words each.
- ii. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பதினைந்து மதிப்பெண்கள்
Each question carries *fifteen* marks.
- iii. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.
Answer any four questions out of five questions.

(4 × 15 = 60)

6. What do you understand by the term Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.? Write a detail note on it.

ஆசாதி கா மஹோத்சவ் பற்றி நீவிர் அறிவது யாது? அது பற்றி விரிவாக எழுதுக

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence and the glorious history of it's people, culture and achievements.

This Mahotsav is dedicated to the people of India who have not only been instrumental in bringing India thus far in its evolutionary journey but also hold within them the power and potential to enable Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of activating India 2.0, fuelled by the spirit of Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

The official journey of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav commenced on 12th March 2021 which started a 75-week countdown to our 75th anniversary of independence and will end post a year on 15th August 2023. Following are the five themes of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

1. Freedom Struggle

Commemorating milestones in history, unsung heroes etc.

This theme anchors our commemoration initiatives under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. It helps bring alive stories of unsung heroes whose sacrifices have made freedom a reality for us and also revisits the milestones, freedom movements etc. in the historical journey to 15 August, 1947.

Programmes under this theme include Birsa Munda Jayanti (Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas), Declaration of Provisional Government of Free India by Netaji, Shaheed Diwas etc.

2. Ideas@75

Celebrating ideas and ideals that have shaped India

This theme focuses on programmes and events inspired by ideas and ideals that have shaped us and will guide us as we navigate through this period of Amrit Kaal (25 years between India@75 and India@100).

The world as we knew it is changing and a new world is unfolding. The strength of our convictions will determine the longevity of our ideas. Events and programmes under this theme include popular, participatory initiatives that help bring alive India's unique contribution to the world. These include events and initiatives such as Kashi Utsav dedicated to Hindi literary luminaries from the land of Kashi, Post Cards to Prime Minister wherein more than 75 lakh children are writing their vision of India in 2047 and their impressions of unsung heroes of India's freedom struggle

3. Resolve@75

Reinforcing commitments to specific goals and targets

This theme focuses on our collective resolve and determination to shape the destiny of our motherland. The journey to 2047 requires each one of us to rise up and play our part as individuals, groups, civil society, institutions of governance etc.

Only through our collective resolve, well laid out action plans and determined efforts will ideas translate into actions. Events and programmes under this theme include initiatives such as Constitution Day, Good Governance Week etc. that help bring alive our commitment towards the 'PLANET AND PEOPLE' while being driven by a deep sense of PURPOSE.

4. Actions@75

Highlighting steps being taken to implement policies and actualise commitments.

This theme focuses on all the efforts that are being undertaken to help India take its rightful position in the new world order emerging in a post covid world by highlighting the steps being taken to implement policies and actualise commitments.

It is driven by Prime Minister Modi's clarion call of SABKA SAATH. SABKA VIKAS. SABKA VISHWAS, SABKA PRAYAS. It encompasses Government policies, schemes, action plans along with commitments from businesses, NGOs, civil society that help actualise our ideas and help us collectively create a better tomorrow. Programmes under this theme include initiatives such as Gati Shakti - National Master Plan for Multi-modal Connectivity.

5. Achievement@75

Showcasing evolution and progress across different sectors

This theme focuses on marking the passage of time and all our milestones along the way. It is intended to grow into a public account of our collective achievements as a 75-year-old independent country with a legacy of 5000+ years of ancient history.

Events and programmes under this theme include initiatives such as Swarnim Vijay Varsh dedicated to the victory of 1971, launch of Shreshtha Yojana during Mahaparinirvan Diwas etc.

OR

- Definition of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav
- India's achievements in past 75 years
 - i. Unsung heroes INM
 - ii. political
 - iii. economy
 - iv. science and technology
 - v. agriculture and environment
 - vi. sports

7. Compare and contrast the features of Government of India Act 1909 and 1919.

இந்திய அரசாங்க சட்டம் 1909 மற்றும் 1919 ஒப்பிட்டு எழுதுக

Government of India Act, 1909

The authorities of India Act 1909 was an act of the British Parliament that delivered some reforms with inside the legislative councils and multiplied the involvement of Indians limitedly with inside the governance of British India. It changed into extra normally referred to as the Morley-Minto Reforms after the Secretary of State for India John Morley and the Viceroy of India, the fourth Earl of Minto.

Backdrop of the Act

Despite Queen Victoria's proclamation that Indian's could be dealt with equally, only a few Indians were given such a possibility because the British government had been hesitant to just accept them as identical companions Lord Curzon had finished the partition of Bengal in 1905. This caused a large rebellion in Bengal as end result. Following this, the British government understood the want for a few reforms with inside the governance of Indians.[2] the Indian National Congress (INC) changed into additionally agitating for extra reforms and self-governance of Indians.

The in advance Congress leaders had been moderates however now extremist leaders had been at the upward push who believed in extra competitive methods.

1. INC demanded domestic rule for the first time in 1906.
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale met Morley in England to emphasize the want for reforms.
3. Shimla Deputation: A institution of elite Muslims led with the aid of using Aga Khan met Lord Minto in 1906 and placed their call for separate voters for the Muslims.

4. John Morley changed into a member of the Liberal authorities and he desired to make wonderful adjustments in India's governance.

Major Provisions of the Morley-Minto Reforms

1. The legislative councils on the Centre and the provinces multiplied in size.
2. Central Legislative Council - from 16 to 60 participants
3. Legislative Councils of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and United Provinces - 50 participants every
4. Legislative Councils of Punjab, Burma and Assam - 30 participants every

The legislative councils on the centre and the provinces had been to have 4 classes of participants as follows:

- Ex officio participants: Governor-General and participants of the governing council.
- Nominated legitimate participants: Government officers who had been nominated with the aid of using the Governor-General.
- Nominated non-legitimate participants: nominated with the aid of using the Governor-General, however, had been now no longer authorised officers.
- Elected participants: elected with the aid of using exceptional classes of Indians.

The elected participants had been elected indirectly. The nearby the bodies elected an electoral university who could pick participants of the provincial legislative councils. These participants could, in turn, pick the participants of the Central legislative council. The elected participants had been from the nearby bodies, the chambers of commerce, landlords, universities, traders' groups and Muslims. In the provincial councils, non-legitimate participants had been in a majority. However, considering a number of the nonofficial participants had been nominated, in total, a non-elected majority changed into there. Indians had been given a club to the Imperial Legislative Council for the first time.

It delivered separate electorates for the Muslims. Some constituencies had been earmarked for Muslims and most effective Muslims may want to vote their representatives. The participants may want to talk about finances and circulate resolutions. They can also talk subjects of public interest. They can also ask supplementary questions. No discussions on overseas coverage or on members of the family with the princely states had been permitted. Lord Minto appointed (on a good deal persuasion with the aid of using Morley) Satyendra P Sinha because of the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Two Indians had been nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian affairs.

Assessment of the Morley-Minto Reforms

The Act delivered communal illustration in Indian politics. This changed into meant to stem the developing tide of nationalism with inside the country with the aid of using dividing people into communal lines. The end result of this step changed into visible

with inside the partition of the alongside non-secular lines. The consequences of a differential remedy of various non-secular businesses may be visible to this day. The act did not anything to provide colonial self-authorities which changed into the Congress's call for. The Act did growth Indian participation with inside the legislative councils, specifically on the provincial levels.

Government of India Act, 1919

Additionally referred to as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which got here into pressure in 1921. It became instituted with inside the British Indian polity to introduce the Diarchy, i.e., rule of this means that government councillors and famous ministers. During the World War Britain and her allies had stated that they have been preventing the struggle fare for the liberty of nations. Many Indian leaders believed that once the struggle fare become over, India could take delivery of Swaraj. The British authorities but had no purpose of conceding the needs of the Indian people. Changes have been delivered with inside the administrative gadget due to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, known as the Government of India Act, 1919.

Features of the Act

- It eased the significant management over the provinces through demarcating and setting apart the significant and provincial topics. The significant and provincial legislatures have been authorized to make legal guidelines on their respective listing of topics. However, the shape of the presidency endured to be centralised and unitary.
- It similarly divided the provincial topics into elements—transferred and reserved. The transferred topics have been to be administered through the governor with the useful resource of ministers accountable to the Legislative Council. The reserved topics, on the opposite hand, have been to be administered through the governor and his government council without being accountable to the Legislative Council. This twin scheme of governance become referred to as 'dyarchy'—a time period derived from the Greek phrase di-arche this means that double rule. However, this test became in large part, unsuccessful.
- It delivered, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections with inside the country. Thus, the Indian Legislative Council become changed through a bicameral legislature inclusive of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of individuals of each the Houses have been selected through direct election.
- It required that the 3 out of the 6 individuals of the Viceroy's government Council (aside from the Commander-in-Chief) have to be Indian.
- It prolonged the precept of communal illustration through supplying separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

- It granted the franchise to a confined variety of people on the idea of property, tax or education.
- It created a brand new work of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him a number of the capabilities hitherto carried out through the Secretary of State for India.
- It supplied for the status quo of a public carrier fee. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission became an installation in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.
- It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central price range and authorized the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.
- It supplied for the appointment of a statutory fee to inquire into and file on its running after ten years of its getting into pressure.
- The adjustments have been nowhere close to the Swaraj that the people had was hoping to obtain on the cease of the struggle fare. There became big discontent all through. In the midst of this discontent, the authorities resorted to new measures of repression. In March 1919, the Rowlatt Act become surpassed which become primarily based totally at the file of the Rowlatt fee. The meeting had antagonistic it.

Many leaders who have been individuals of the meeting, resigned in protest. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, in his letter of resignation, stated that a central authority that passes or sanctions one of these regulations in instances of peace forfeits its claims to be known as a civilized authority. The passing of this act aroused the indignation of people. The new measures of repression have been condemned as Black acts.

Gandhi, who had fashioned a Satyagraha sabha earlier, known as for a country-wide protest, throughout the country on 6 April 1919 became discovered as a countrywide humiliation day. There have been demonstrators and Hartals all around the country. All enterprise all through the country got there to a standstill. Such protests of united people had in no way been witnessed at any time in India before. The authorities resorted to Brutal measures to position down the agitation and there have been lathi-prices and firings at some of the places.

Preamble

The Government of India Act 1919 had a separate Preamble. Key factors of the preamble have been as follows:

- India to stay as a fundamental part of the British Empire.

- Gradual decentralization of authority with loosening the very best preserve of the significant authorities. Thus, the preamble of this act counselled for a decentralized unitary shape of the presidency.
- The time and way in the direction of the aim of accountable authorities may be determined through the British Parliament.
- Partial duty in provinces, however no extra in an individual of the significant authorities.

8. Explain how, the British rule led to De-industrialization and Drain of Wealth in India.

ஆங்கிலேய ஆட்சி எவ்வாறு இந்தியாவில் தொழில் முடக்கத்தையும் செல்வச் சுரண்டலையும் ஏற்படுத்தியது என்பது பற்றி விளக்குக

Introduction

The British rule caused a transformation of India’s Economy into a colonial and underdeveloped economy.

Key Facts

1. “Poverty and Un British rule in India” - Dadabhai Naoroji
2. Economic History of India
3. Economic Analysts - M.g. Ranade, Gokhale, P.C. Roy

Deindustrialisation

1. Contraction of Indian Economy

- i. Beginning of 18th century 23% of World Economy
- ii. 1947 only 3% of World Economy

2. Charter Act 1813

- i. One-way free trade
- ii. Cheap, machine made imports flooded Indian markets
- iii. High tariff on Indian exports

3. Ruralisation

- i. Artisans moved from town to village
- ii. Increase in pressure of land and led to Famine

4. Destruction of Handicrafts

- i. Indian Handloom products lost their market in domestic and international
- ii. Artisans lost their royal patronage from Indian rulers as they were defeated by British

- iii. Influence of western tastes and values

5. Stagnation and Deterioration of Agriculture

- i. Commercialization was forced on peasants

6. Destruction of Industries

- i. Systematic destruction by tariffs
- ii. Shipbuilding industries crushed in Surat, Malabar
- iii. Heavy duties on Indian owned Ships

Drain of Wealth

1. Drain of Wealth Theory

- i. Put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji
- ii. Book - "Poverty and Un British rule in India"
- iii. Colonialism main obstacle to India's Economic Development
- iv. India exported 13 Million pounds to Britain each year from 1835 to 1872 with no corresponding return

2. Major Components of Drain

- i. Salaries and pension to British official
- ii. Interest on loan taken from abroad
- iii. Profits of foreign investment in India
- iv. Payment made for shipping
- v. Banking and Insurance Services

3. Nation Estimate on Economic Drain

- i. More than total land revenue
- ii. Half of the total government revenue
- iii. One third of total savings

4. Other Features of Drain of Wealth

- i. Drain of wealth checked and restarted capital formation in India
- ii. "Economic History of India" - R.C. Dutt
- iii. Well by Commission to inquire on the matter of Drain of Wealth

Conclusion

The British invasion made a drastic structural changes in the Indian Economic Condition.

9. "Subhash Chandra Bose struggle for freedom proved to be an inspiration not just for India, but also for all third world countries" - Explain

சுபாஷ் சந்திர போசின் விடுதலை போராட்டம் இந்தியாவிற்கு மட்டுமின்றி மூன்றாம் உலக நாடுகளுக்கே ஊக்கமாக அமைந்தது என்பதனை விளக்குக

Introduction

Subhas Chandra Bose was a great political leader and stood for a strengthened nationalism patriotism was the essence of his personality.

Key Facts

1. Born on 1897 in Cuttack
2. Passed Indian Civil Services in 1921
3. Started All India Forward Bloc in 1939
4. Started a weekly journal Forward Block in 1939

1. Subhas Chandra Bose and INC

- i. Subhas was close to C.R. Das
- ii. Teacher of National College Started by C.R. Das
- iii. Subhas accepted the Tagore's concept about India's liberation movement

2. Swarajist Revolt

- i. Subhas took a vigorous role in Swaraj Party
- ii. 1923 - Subhas becomes General Secretary of Bengal Provincial Congress
- iii. 1924 - Subhas becomes CEO of Calcutta Corporation

3. Calcutta Congress Session (1928)

- i. All parties conference met at March 1928 including Subhas and demanded complete independence
- ii. All Bengal students conference in August 1928 presided by Subhas Chandra Bose
- iii. Subhas was General officer commanding of Congress volunteer corps
- iv. Subhas opposed the acceptance of Dominion status and participation in Round Table Conference.

4. Subhas and Civil Disobedience Movement - I

- i. Formed Congress Democratic Party
- ii. Subhas Programmes for winning freedom for India
 1. Socialistic Programme
 2. Organisation of volunteer corps
 3. Abolition of caste system

4. Organisation of Women Association

5. Subhas India's Ambassador Abroad (1933-1936)

- i. Unofficial ambassador of Indian nationalism
- ii. Established and developed contacts in European Countries
- iii. In Vienna established Austria - India Society

6. Subhas Chandra Bose as INC President

- i. 1938 Haripura INC Session
- ii. 1939 Tripuri (Jabalpur) INC Session
- iii. Bose was instrumental in setting National Planning Commission

7. Forward Bloc

- i. Bose started All India Forward Block in 1939 after resigning from INC

8. Azad Hind

- i. Subhas published and circulated through out Europe and carried reports on Indian Nationalistic Phase

9. Indian National Army

- i. Subhas commander of INA in 1943
- ii. In July 6th 1944 Bose declared M.K. Gandhi as "Father of India"
- iii. Delhi Chalo by Azad Hind Fauz crossed Burma and stood on Indian soil on March 1944

Conclusion

In history of Indian Freedom Struggle Subhas Chandra Bose stands out in all distinctiveness.

10. Estimate the various resistance and obstacles faced by the English East India Company Against the revolt of Southern Palayakkarars' of the Tamil region.

தமிழ்நாட்டின் தெற்கு பாலையக்காரர்களால் ஆங்கிலேய கிழக்கிந்திய நிறுவனம் எதிர்கொண்ட தடைகள் மற்றும் எதிர்ப்புகளை மதிப்பிடுக.

Palayakkarars' Revolt 1755-1801

(a) Revolt of Puli Thevar 1755-1767

In March 1755 Mahfuzkhan (brother of the Nawab of Arcot) was sent with a contingent of the Company army under Colonel Heron to Tirunelveli.

Madurai easily fell into their hands. Thereafter Colonel Heron was urged to deal with Puli Thevar as he continued to defy the authority of the Company. Puli Thevar wielded much influence over the western palyakkarars. For want of cannon and of supplies and pay to soldiers, Colonel Heron abandoned the plan and retired to Madurai. Heron was recalled and dismissed from service.

Confederacy and Alliance with Enemies of the British

Three Pathan officers, Nawab Chanda Sahib's agents, named Mianah, Mudimiah and Nabikhan Kattak commanded the Madurai and Tirunelveli regions. They supported the Tamil playakkarars against Arcot Nawab Mohamed Ali. Puli Thevar had established close relationships with them. Puli Thevar also formed a confederacy of the Palayakkars to fight the British. With the exception of the Palayakkarars of Sivagiri, all other Maravar Palayams supported him. Ettayapuram and Panchalamkurichi also did not join this confederacy. Further, the English succeeded in getting the support of the rajas of Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai. Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali of Mysore and the French. Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already locked in a serious conflict with the Marathas.

Kalakadu Battle

The Nawab sent an additional contingent of sepoys to Mahfuzkhan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelveli. Besides the 1000 sepoys of the Company, Mahfuzkhan received 600 more sent by the Nawab. He also had the support of cavalry and foot soldiers from the Carnatic. Before Mahfuzkhan could station his troops near Kalakadu, 2000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar. In the battle at Kalakadu, Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed.

Fall of Puli Thevar

After the death of Khan Sahib, Puli Thevar returned from exile and recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764. However, he was defeated by Captain Campbell in 1767. Puli Thevar escaped and died in exile.

(b) Velunachiyar (1730-1796)

In 1772, the Nawab of Arcot and the Company troops under the command of Lt. Col. Bon Jour stormed the Kalaiyar Kovil Palace. In the ensuing battle Muthu Vadugar was killed. Velunachiyar escaped with her daughter and lived under the protection of Gopala Nayakar at Virupachi near Dindigul for eight years.

During her period in hiding, Velunachiyar organised an army and succeeded in securing an alliance with not only Gopala Nayakar but Hyder Ali as well. Dalavay

(military chief) Thandavarayanar wrote a letter to Sultan Hyder Ali on behalf of Velunachiyar asking for 5000 infantry and 5000 cavalry to defeat the English.

Velunachiyar explained in detail in Urdu all the problems she had with East India Company. She conveyed her strong determination to fight the English. Impressed by her courage, Hyder Ali ordered his Commandant Syed in Dindigul fort to provide the required military assistance.

Velunachiyar employed agents for gathering intelligence to find where the British had stored their ammunition. With military assistance from Gopala Nayakar and Hyder Ali she recaptured Sivagangai. She was crowned as Queen with the help of Marudhu brothers.

(c) Rebellion of Veerapandya Kattabomman 1790-1799

The Company's administrators, James London and Colin Jackson, had considered him a man of peaceful disposition. However, soon several events led to conflicts between Veerapandya Kattabomman and the East India Company.

The Nawab, under the provisions of a treaty signed in 1781, had assigned the revenue of the Carnatic to the Company to be entirely under their management and control during the war with Mysore Sultan. One-sixth of the revenue was to be allowed to meet the expenses of Nawab and his family. The Company had thus gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkurichi. The Company appointed its Collectors to collect taxes from all the palayams. The Collectors humiliated the palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes. This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

Confrontation with Jackson

The land revenue arrear from Kattabomman was 3310 pagodas in 1798. Collector Jackson, an arrogant English officer, wanted to send an army to collect the revenue dues but the Madras Government did not give him permission.

On 18 August 1798, he ordered Kattabomman to meet him in Ramanathapuram. But Kattabomman's attempts to meet him in between proved futile, as Jackson refused to give him audience both in Courtallam and Srivilliputhur.

At last, an interview was granted and Kattabomman met Jackson in Ramanathapuram on 19 September 1798. It is said that Kattabomman had to stand for three hours before the haughty Collector Jackson.

Sensing danger, Kattabomman tried to escape, along with his minister Sivasubramanian. Oomaithurai suddenly entered the fort with his men and helped the escape of Kattabomman.

At the gate of the Ramanathapuram fort there was a clash, in which some people including Lieutenant Clarke were killed. Sivasubramanianar was taken prisoner.

Appearance before Madras Council

On his return to Panchalamkurichi, Kattabomman represented to the Madras Council about how he was ill-treated by the collector Jackson. The Council asked Kattabomman to appear before a committee with William Brown, William Oram and John Casamajor as members. Meanwhile, Governor Edward Clive, ordered the release of Sivasubramanianar and the suspension of the Collector Jackson. Kattabomman appeared before the Committee that sat on 15 December 1798 and reported on what transpired in Ramanathapuram. The Committee found Kattabomman was not guilty. Jackson was dismissed from service and a new Collector S.R. Lushington appointed. Kattabomman cleared almost all the revenue arrears leaving only a balance of 1080 pagodas.

Kattabomman and the Confederacy of Palayakkarars

In the meantime, Marudhu Pandiyar of Sivagangai formed the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British, with the neighbouring palayakkars like Gopala Nayak of Dindigul and Yadul Nayak of Aanamalai. Marudhu Pandiyar acted as its leader. The Tiruchirappalli Proclamation had been made. Kattabomman was interested in this confederacy. Collector Lushington prevented Kattabomman from meeting the Marudhu Brothers. But Marudhu Brothers and Kattabomman jointly decided on a confrontation with the English. Kattabomman tried to influence Sivagiri Palayakkarars, who refused to join. Kattabomman advanced towards Sivagiri. But the Palayakkarars of Sivagiri was a tributary to the Company. So the Company considered the expedition of Kattabomman as a challenge to their authority. The Company ordered the army to march on to Tirunelveli.

The Siege of Panchalamkurichi

In May 1799, Lord Wellesley issued orders from Madras for the advance of forces from Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Madurai to Tirunelveli. Major Bannerman commanded the troops. The Travancore troops too joined the British. On 1 September 1799, an ultimatum was served on Kattabomman to surrender. Kattabomman's "evasive reply" prompted Bannerman to attack his fort. Bannerman moved his entire army to Panchalamkurichi on 5 September. They cut off all the communications to the fort.

Bannerman deputed Ramalinganar to convey a message asking Kattabomman to surrender. Kattabomman refused. Ramalinganar gathered all the secrets of the Fort, and on the basis of his report, Bannerman decided the strategy of the operation. In a clash at Kallarpatti, Sivasubramanianar was taken a prisoner.

Execution of Kattabomman

Kattabomman escaped to Pudukottai. The British put a prize on his head. Betrayed by the rajas of Ettayapuram and Pudukottai Kattabomman was finally captured. Sivasubramanianar was executed at Nagalapuram on the 13 September.

Bannerman made a mockery of a trial for Kattabomman in front of the palayakarars on 16 October. During the trial Kattabomman bravely admitted all the charges levelled against him. Kattabomman was hanged from a tamarind tree in the old fort of Kayathar, close to Tirunelveli, in front of the fellow Palayakkars. Thus ended the life of the celebrated Palayakkarars of Panchalamkurichi. Many folk ballads on Kattabomman helped keep his memory alive among the people.

(d) The Marudhu Brothers

Periya Marudhu or Vella Marudhu (1748–1801) and his younger brother Chinna Marudhu (1753-1801) were able generals of Muthu Vadugar of Sivagangai. After Muthu Vadugar's death in the Kalaiyar Kovil battle Marudhu brothers assisted in restoring the throne to Velunachiyar. In the last years of the eighteenth century Marudhu Brothers organised resistance against the British. After the death of Kattabomman, they worked along with his brother Oomathurai. They plundered the granaries of the Nawab and caused damage and destruction to Company troops.

Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers (1800–1801)

Despite the suppression of Kattabomman's revolt in 1799, rebellion broke out again in 1800. In the British records it is referred to as the Second Palayakarar War. It was directed by a confederacy consisting of Marudhu Pandyan of Sivagangai, Gopala Nayak of Dindugal, Kerala Varma of Malabar and Krishnaappa Nayak and Dhoondaji of Mysore. In April 1800 they meet at Virupachi and decided to organise an uprising against the Company. The uprising, which broke out in Coimbatore in June 1800, soon spread to Ramanathapuram and Madurai. The Company got wind of it and declared war on Krishnappa Nayak of Mysore, Kerala Varma of Malabar and others.

The Palayakars of Coimbatore, Sathyamangalam and Tarapuram were caught and hanged. In February 1801 the two brothers of Kattabomman, Oomathurai and Sevathaiah, escaped from the Palayamkottai prison to Kamudhi, from where Chinna Marudhu took them to Siruvayal his capital. The fort at Panchalamkurichi was reconstructed in record time. The British troops under Colin Macaulay retook the fort in April and the Marudhu brothers sought shelter in Sivagangai. The English demanded that the Marudhu Pandyars hand over the fugitives (Oomathurai and Sevathaiah). But they refused. Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes marched on Sivagangai.

In June 1801 Marudhu Pandyars issued a proclamation of Independence which is called Tiruchirappalli Proclamation.

Proclamation of 1801

The Proclamation of 1801 was an early call to the Indians to unite against the British, cutting across region, caste, creed and religion. The proclamation was pasted on the walls of the Nawab's palace in Tiruchirappalli fort and on the walls of the Srirangam temple. Many palayakkars of Tamil country rallied together to fight against the English. Chinna Marudhu collected nearly 20,000 men to challenge the English army. British reinforcements were rushed from Bengal, Ceylon and Malaya. The rajas of Pudukkottai, Ettayapuram and Thanjavur stood by the British. Divide and rule policy followed by the English spilt the forces of the palayakkarars soon.

Fall of Sivagangai

In May 1801, the English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli. The rebels went to Piranmalai and Kalayarkoil. They were again defeated by the forces of the English. In the end the superior military strength and the able commanders of the English Company prevailed. The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in 1801.

The Marudhu brothers were executed in the Fort of Tirupathur near Ramanathapuram on 24 October 1801. Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were captured and beheaded at Panchalamkurichi on 16 November 1801.

Seventy-three rebels were exiled to Penang in Malaya. Though the palayakkarars fell to the English, their exploits and sacrifices inspired later generations. Thus the rebellion of Marudhu brothers, which is called South Indian Rebellion, is a landmark event in the history of Tamil Nadu.

Carnatic Treaty, 1801

The suppression of the Palayakkarars rebellions of 1799 and 1800-1801 resulted in the liquidation of all the local chieftains of Tamilnadu. Under the terms of the Carnatic Treaty of 31 July 1801, the British assumed direct control over Tamilagam and the Palayakarar system came to an end with the demolition of all forts and disbandment of their army.

(e) Dheeran Chinnamalai (1756-1805)

Born as Theerthagiri in 1756 in the Mandradiar royal family of Palayakottai, Dheeran was well trained in silambu, archery, horse riding and modern warfare.

He was involved in resolving family and land disputes in the Kongu region. As this region was under the control of the Mysore Sultan, tax was collected by Tipu's Diwan Mohammed Ali. Once, when the Diwan was returning to Mysore with the tax money, Theerthagiri blocked his way and confiscated all the tax money. He let Mohammed Ali go by instructing him to tell his Sultan that "Chinnamalai", who is between Sivamalai and Chennimalai, was the one who took away taxes. Thus he gained the name "Dheeran Chinnamalai". The offended Diwan sent a contingent to attack Chinnamalai and both the forces met and fought at the Noyyal river bed. Chinnamalai emerged victorious. Trained by the French, Dheeran mobilised the Kongu youth in

thousands and fought the British together with Tipu. After Tipu's death Dheeran Chinnamalai built a fort and fought the British without leaving the place. Hence the place is called *Odanilai*.

He launched guerrilla attacks and evaded capture. Finally the English captured him and his brothers and kept them in prison in Sankagiri. When they were asked to accept the rule of the British, they refused. So they were hanged at the top of the Sankagiri Fort on 31 July 1805.

அலகு - II
UNIT - II

பிரிவு - அ
SECTION - A

குறிப்பு :

- i. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்.
Answer not exceeding 150 words each
- ii. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பத்து மதிப்பெண்கள்.
Each question carries ten marks.
- iii. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்
Answer any four questions out of five questions.

(4 × 10 = 40)

11. Explain the problems faced by tribals in India (ram Ahuja)
இந்தியாவில் பழங்குடியினர் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சனைகள் பற்றி விவாதி

Tribal Problems

The main problems the tribals face are:

- They possess small and uneconomical land holdings because of which their crop yield is less and hence they remain chronically indebted.
- Only a small percentage of the population participates in occupational activities in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Literacy rate among tribals is very low. While in 1961, it was 18.53 per cent, in 1991 it increased to 29.60 per cent which compared to general literacy rate of 52.21 per cent in the country is very low, because while the growth of literacy rate in the past three decades in the country was 28.21 per cent, among the STs it was only 11.7 per cent (The Hindustan Times, July 11, 1995). Though tribal literacy rate in Mizoram is 82.71 per cent and in Nagaland, Sikkim and Kerala is between 57 per cent and 61 per cent, lack of literacy among tribal people has been identified as a major development problem.
- A good portion of the land in tribal areas has been legally transferred to non-tribals. Tribals demand that this land should be returned to them. In fact, the tribals had earlier enjoyed considerable freedom to use the forest and hunt the animals. Forests not only provide them materials to build their homes but also give them fuel, herbal medicines for curing diseases, fruits, wild games, etc. Their religion makes them believe that many of their spirits live in trees and forests. Their folk-tales often speak about the relations of human beings and the spirits. Because of such physical and emotional attachment to forest, the tribals

have reacted sharply to restrictions imposed by the government on their traditional rights

- Tribal development programmes have not significantly helped the tribals in raising their economic status. The British policy had led to ruthless exploitation of the tribals in various ways as it favoured the *zamindars*, landlords, moneylenders, forest contractors, and excise, revenue and police officials.
- Banking facilities in the tribal areas are so inadequate that the tribals have to depend mainly on the moneylenders. Being miserably bogged down in indebtedness, the tribals, therefore, demand that Agricultural Indebtedness Relief Acts should be enacted so that they may get back their mortgaged land
- About 90 per cent of the tribals are engaged in cultivation and most of them are landless and practise shifting cultivation. They need to be helped in adopting new methods of cultivation.
- The unemployed and the underemployed want help in finding secondary sources of earning by developing animal husbandry, poultry farming, handloom weaving and the handicrafts sector.
- Most of the tribals live in sparsely populated hills and communication in the tribal areas remains tough. The tribals, therefore, need to be protected from leading an isolated life, away from towns and cities, through the network of new roads.
- The tribals are exploited by Christian missionaries. In several tribal areas, mass conversion to Christianity had taken place during the British period. While the missionaries have been the pioneers in education and opened hospitals in tribal areas, they have also been responsible for alienating the tribals from their culture. Christian missionaries are said to have many a time instigated the tribals to revolt against the Indian government.

12. **Write a note on Tamilnadu State Draft Policy for Women, 2021**

பெண்களுக்கான தமிழ்நாடு மாநில வரைவுக்கொள்கை, 2021 பற்றி குறிப்பு

- **Introduction**
- **Vision**
- **Mission**
- **Guiding principles**
- **Core objectives**

1. Improve the nutritional outcomes of adolescents while addressing anemia and underweight by atleast half.

2. Bring additional 1 crore women into the SHG fold. Atleast 1,00,000 women enterprises would be formed by graduating from livelihoods through intensive mentoring and extensive networking and handholding through mentors.
3. Bridge the Digital gender Gap among women by increased internet accessibility and availability in both urban and rural areas.
4. To facilitate data driven and evidence based policy making, all Departments shall be committed to provide gender disaggregated data annually.
5. Decrease dropouts by 10% every year in secondary and by increasing tertiary enrollment rates of girl students by 5% every year.
6. Support to at least 1000 women Student researchers every year especially in STEM from amongst disadvantaged sections of society.
7. Reach out to 10,000 women to reduce the skill gap with the appropriate technology training to allow for lateral entry at the mid career level - second career entry for women who have quit their career for raising family or mobility issues.
8. Enhance Institutional credit access and availability to women in need through establishment of Women's Bank. **(வாழ்ந்து காட்டு பெண்ணை).**
9. Improve self worth of women through increased confidence levels by training all school and College students in martial arts. All schools, colleges and other institutions shall ensure non-discrimination of gender and move towards gender equality.
10. Promote entrepreneurship and innovation, inclusive targeting to handhold and mentor 1 lakh women owned enterprises.
11. Increased women's participation in workforce leading to 40% share of state GSDP
12. Provide safe and women friendly public spaces and work spaces including Government Departments with a functional Internal Complaints Committee and Local Complaints Committee with regular third party gender safety audit.
13. Ensure filing of FIRs and reporting within 24 hours of the crime incident coming to light.
14. Establish a system of Victim support to all cases of abuse that focuses on rehabilitation and identity protection at the first instance without delay to ensure that women do not feel abandoned. .
15. Make available support systems for women at every 10km radius who are in need of emotional support mechanisms.
16. All women Headed Households in Tamil Nadu would be covered under Social security schemes based on their requirement.
17. Improve sex ratio at birth in Tamil Nadu the best in India.
18. Encourage private, public sector listed companies, quasi government organizations, boards to provide 50% women in leadership positions
19. To encourage women to participate in political space without hindrance a finishing school to learn the basics of polity and various acts and provisions would be set up.
20. Strengthen women grievance redressal through a direct phone-in programme (சொல்வதைச் சசய்வவொம் programme) with the Hon'ble Chief Minister would be conducted once in six months.

- Present scenario

- Tamil Nadu has the second-largest State economy in the country, with strong and consistent economic growth averaging about 8.5% since fiscal year (FY) 2006. Women's contribution in the paid economy is significant – female labor force participation rate (FLFPR) in the state is higher than the average recorded for India. The rural FLFPR for Tamil Nadu is 35.1%, which is 15.4% higher than the national figure. Urban FLFPR in TN is 23.6% that is 7.5% higher than all of India average. Though, women's effective participation in the workforce and their transition to formal employment opportunities continues to remain a challenge.
- Rate of Crimes against women per every 100000 female populations was 14.6 in 2019-20
- Conviction rate of crime against women was 18.3 in 2019-20
- Per Lakh women that have been subjected to dowry offences during the year 4.3 in 2019-20
- Conviction rate of women subject to dowry related offences is 7.7

- **Implementation strategies**

1. Social
2. Economic
3. Political
4. Emotional

- General Support
- Monitoring, Research and Evaluation
- Conclusion

13. Describe the social welfare programme for the physically challenged people.

உடல் ஊனமுற்றோரின் முன்னேற்றத் திட்டங்களை குறிப்பிடுக.

Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 envisages three percent reservations for persons with disability in identified posts in Government establishments.

Under the Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons, the Government provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for employees with disabilities including visually impaired persons employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs.25, 000.

The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation provides concessional credit to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) for taking up income generating activities for self-employment.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees employment to rural household adults including persons with disabilities. Under National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM), a provision of 3% of the total beneficiaries has been made for persons with disabilities.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides pension to BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18 to 79 years @ Rs. 300 p.m. per beneficiary.

Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided through Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for various projects for providing education, vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

These schemes are on-going and are reviewed from time to time and to improve their impact.

Government of Tamilnadu Schemes

1. Disability Certificates & Pass Book For The differently abled Persons
2. Early Identification and Diagnostic Centres For Hearing Loss For Children
3. Early Intervention Centre for hearing impaired, the children intellectually disabled, visually impaired, children with cerebral palsy SRTC, the children with autism etc.
4. State Resource Cum Training
5. Rehabilitation Homes For The Differently Abled Persons
6. Day care centre
7. Special education
8. Economic Development
9. Assistive Devices
10. Special Assistive Devices
11. Social Security schemes
12. State Award

14. What are the various types of communalism in India?

இந்தியாவில் காணப்படும் பல்வேறு வகையான வகுப்புவாதங்கள் யாவை?

- Hindu - Muslim communalism
- Hindu - Sikh communalism
- Religious violence

15. Explain the various types of poverty

ஏழ்மையின் பல்வேறு வகைகளை விளக்குக.

TYPES OF POVERTY

There are six main types of poverty.

1. **Situational poverty** is generally caused by a sudden crisis or loss and is often temporary. Events causing situational poverty include environmental disasters, divorce, or severe health problems.

2. **Generational poverty** occurs in families where at least two generations have been born into poverty. Families living in this type of poverty are not equipped with the tools to move out of their situations.
3. **Absolute poverty**, which is rare in the United States, involves a scarcity of such necessities as shelter, running water, and food. Families who live in absolute poverty tend to focus on day-to-day survival.
4. **Relative poverty** refers to the economic status of a family whose income is insufficient to meet its society's average standard of living.
5. **Urban poverty** occurs in metropolitan areas with populations of at least 50,000 people. The urban poor deal with a complex aggregate of chronic and acute stressors (including crowding, violence, and noise) and are dependent on often-inadequate large-city services.

SECTION - B

குறிப்பு :

- i. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்.
Answer not exceeding 250 words each.
- ii. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பதினைந்து மதிப்பெண்கள்
Each question carries *fifteen* marks.
- iii. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.
Answer any four questions out of five questions.

(4 × 15 = 60)

16. Discuss the school education system in Tamil Nadu and explain the role of government in providing quality education.

தமிழ்நாட்டில் பள்ளி கல்வி முறையை விவாதி. தரமான கல்வி வழங்குவதில் அரசின் பங்கினை விளக்குக.

1. Freebees from elementary education to higher education
2. Scholarship
3. Reservation
4. Institutional support

17. What is urbanization? Examine the causes, effects and future trends of urbanization.

நகரமயமாதல் என்றால் என்ன? நகரமயமாதலுக்கான காரணம், விளைவு மற்றும் எதிர்காலம் போன்றவற்றை ஆய்வு செய்க.

Urbanization

Urbanization is a process whereby populations move from rural to urban area, enabling cities and towns to grow.

Urbanism

Urbanism is a way of life. It reflects an organization of society in terms of a complex division of labour, high levels of technology, high mobility, interdependence of its members in fulfilling economic functions and impersonality in social relations.

Characteristics of urbanism

Louis Wirth has given four characteristics of urbanism

1. Transiency
2. Superficiality
3. Anonymity
4. Individualism

Soroking and Zimmerman have identified the following characteristics of the urban social sytem:

1. Non agricultural occupation
2. Size of population
3. Density of population
4. Environment
5. Social differentiation
6. Social mobility
7. Social interaction
8. Social solidarity

Causes of Urbanization

1. Industrialization
2. Commercialization
3. Social benefits and services
4. Employment opportunities
5. Modernization and changes in the mode of living
6. Rural urban transformation

Social Effects of Urbanization

1. Urbanization and Family
2. Urbanization and Caste
3. Urbanization and Status of Women
4. Urbanization and village life

Causes of Urban Problems

1. Migration
2. Industrial Growth
3. Apathy of the Government
4. Defective Town Planning
5. Vested Interests

Problems of Urbanization

1. Housing and slums
2. Crowding and Depersonalization
3. Water Supply and Drainage
4. Transportation and Traffic
5. Power Shortage

6. Sanitation
7. Pollution
8. Poor health and spread of diseases
9. Urban crime

Future Trends

1. E-waste management
2. Solid waste management
3. Challenge of climate change
4. Urban planning
5. The growth of urbanisation

18. Discuss the Socio-Economic impact of COVID-19 in Tamilnadu. Discuss how Government of Tamilnadu successfully fought against the battle of COVID?

தமிழகத்தில் கோவிட்-19 பெருந்தொற்று ஏற்படுத்திய சமூகப் பொருளாதார தாக்கம் குறித்து விவாதி. கோவிட்டை எதிர்கொள்வதில் தமிழக அரசு எவ்வாறு வெற்றிகண்டது?

- Covid definition
- Social impact
 1. Health issues
 2. Increase of Domestic violence
 3. Increase of child marriage
 4. Impact of Online Education
- Economic impact
 - Rise of poverty
 - Rise of unemployment
 - Income disparity

This list is not exhaustive, there are multiple schemes being evolved to cater to the emergency situations that arise from time to time.

- Free rations (rice and other commodities from April to July/additional rice only until November) to card holders, migrant workers, those outside PDS network & NGOs
- Provision of free meals through Amma Canteens
- Quarantine Allowance or cash support ₹1,000 - ration cardholders and members of welfare boards such as construction workers & barbers
- Directive to private schools on payment of fees during 2020-21
- Deferment of rent payment by tenants to property owners
- Time for payment of electricity bills extended till July 31
- Deferment of payment of property and water taxes (ordered in March for three months)

- Solatium for COVID-19 deaths in the case of government employees and involved in government work fighting COVID-19, was ₹50 lakh. Was reduced to ₹25 lakh earlier this month.
- Supply of essential commodities for slum residents in more than 1900 neighborhoods in Chennai
- Distribution of cash assistance for street vendors in Chennai
- Distribution of free masks (ongoing scheme)
- Distribution of electronic devices such as mobile phones for poor students of Chennai Corporation schools

Healthcare facilities

Total number of testing facilities - 122

*Government - 59

*Private - 63

Total number of COVID-19 hospitals in Chennai- 47

*Government hospitals - 14

*Private hospitals - 33

Total number of COVID-19 beds in government hospitals in Chennai : 6,120

Total number of COVID-19 beds in private hospitals in Chennai : 3,410

Total number of COVID-19 beds in 25 government medical college hospitals in Tamil Nadu - 28,466

Total number of ventilators in the government sector in the State - 3,775

*Number of ventilators for COVID-19 - 1,775

Coverage of COVID-19 treatment under CM's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme

19. Write a detailed note on Tamilnadu State Policy for Children.

தமிழ்நாடு குழந்தைகள் நலக்கொள்கை பற்றி விரிவாக எழுதுக

1. Introduction ...

2. Tamil Nadu State Policy for Children (TNSPC) - An overview ..

3. Tamil Nadu Statistics ...

4. Guiding Principles ...

5. Strategic Approach ...

Life, Survival, Health and Nutrition ...

Education ...

Protection ...

Participation ...

6. Conclusion

Tamil Nadu vs. India - Child - Related indicators

INDICATORS	TN	INDIA	SOURCE
Incidence of multi-dimensional poverty (in %)	30.5	52.7	OPHI, 2016
Loss in HDI due to inequality in income, health, education (%)	27	32	IHDI,UNDP,2011
Child Population (In Million and %)	22, 29%	440, 34%	CENSUS 2011
Child Sex Ratio (CSR)	954	919	NFHS-4, 2015-16
Stunted children below 5 yrs (%)	27.1	38.4	NFHS-4, 2015-16
Children with anaemia aged 6-59 months (<11.0 gm/dl) (%)	50.7	58.6	NFHS-4, 2015-16
Children fully immunised (12-23 months) (%)	69.7	62	NFHS-4, 2015-16
Girls with BMI less than 18 (15-18 yrs) (%)	35.2	44.7	RSOC, 2013-14
IMR (per 1000 live births)	12	23	SRS 2018
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	17	36	SRS 2018
MMR (per 100,000 live births)	60	113	SRS 2018
GER (Class 1- 8)	98	97.8	UDISE+ 2019-20
GER (Class 9-10)	90.5	77.9	UDISE+ 2019-20
GER (Class 11-12)	73.2	51.4	UDISE+ 2019-20
Currently married women of 22-24 yrs before 18 yrs (%)	16.3	26.8	NFHS-4, 2015-16
Children 5 -14 yrs engaged in labour (%)	2.49	4.5	CENSUS 2011
Households practicing open defecation (%)	43.4	45.5	RSOC 2013-14
Total crimes against children (Rate of crime per 100000 child population)	4338 (21)	128531 (28.9)	NCRB 2020
Total juveniles in conflict with law(Rate of crime per 100000 child population)	3394 (16.4)	29758 (6.7)	NCRB 2020

Guiding Principles

The guiding principles of the Tamil Nadu State Policy for Children (TNSPC) are based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989, National Policy for Children, 2013, the National Plan of Action 2016 and UN's Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development. Hence, the TNSPC recognizes and reaffirms that -

1. A child is any person who has not completed the age of 18 years.
2. The principle of "first call for children" in all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private or administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be primary consideration.
3. All children have - the rights irrespective of their place of birth, sex, religion, caste, class, language, and disability, social, economic or any other status without any discrimination; the right to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation; and the right to express their views so that their opinions in all matters concerning them are heard and respected.
4. The achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is essential for children's overall development.

The four thematic focus areas are

- I. Life, Survival, Health and Nutrition
- II. Education
- III. Protection
- IV. Participation

20. Discuss the problem of working women in India.

இந்தியாவில் பணிபுரியும் பெண்கள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சனைகள் பற்றி விவாதி.

Harassment Of Women At Work Place

- Women constitute an important labor force in all the countries. During the -scent years there is an increasing number of women especially in the Indian context who are working outside the family to get more income for the family. In fact the term working women" refers to one who works outside home for a wage or salary."
- The percentage increase of the working women during the last decade was double that of male workers. The main problem of these female workers is that they are harassed in work place in different ways. "*Harrassment*" refers to the basic violation of an individual's rights. Not only the rights of working women are violated, they are often sexually harassed also.

Sexual Harassment Of Working Women

- Sexual Harassment affects all women in some form or the other. Lewd remarks, touching, wolf-whistles, looks are part of any woman's life, so much so that it is dismissed as normal.
- Working women are no exception. In fact, working women most commonly face the backlash to women taking new roles, which belong to male domains within patriarchy. Sexual Harassment at work is an extension of violence in everyday life and is discriminatory, exploitative, thriving in atmosphere of threat, terror and reprisal.
- Sexual harassment is all about expression of male power over women that sustain patriarchal relations. It is used to remind women of their vulnerability and subjugated status.
- In a society where violence against women, both subtle and direct, is borne out of the patriarchal values operating in society, force women's conformity to gendered roles.
- These patriarchal values and attitudes of both men and women pose the greatest challenge in resolution and prevention of sexual harassment. Studies find that sexual harassment is still endemic, often hidden, and present in all kinds of organizations.
- Yet it is still not always viewed as a problem, which has to be systematically tackled. The issue is of concern for both women and the employers as studies show that sexual harassment touches lives of nearly 40-60% of working women.

Sexual Harassment - Defined

- Sexual harassment of women at workplace refers to giving indecent treatment to women workers by violating all norms of modesty. The Supreme Court of India in Vishakha vs. State of Rajasthan [1997(7) SCC.323] has defined sexual harassment of women as, "any unwelcome sexually determined behavior, such as:-
 - Physical contact
 - A demand or request for sexual favors
 - Sexually colored remarks
 - Showing pornography
 - Any other physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual Harassment takes place if a person:
 - Subjects another person to an unwelcome act of physical intimacy, like grabbing, brushing, touching, pinching etc.

- Makes an unwelcome demand or request (whether directly or by implication) for sexual favors from another person, and further makes it a condition for employment/payment of wages /increment /promotion etc.
- Makes an unwelcome remark with sexual connotations, like sexually explicit compliments/cracking loud jokes with sexual connotations/ making sexist remarks etc.
- Shows a person any sexually explicit visual material, in the form of pictures/cartoons/pin-ups/calendars/screen savers on computers /any offensive written material /pornographic e-mails, etc.
- Engages in any other unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, which could be verbal, or even non-verbal, like staring to make the other person uncomfortable, making offensive gestures, kissing sounds, etc.
- It is sexual harassment if a supervisor requests sexual favours from a junior in return for promotion or other benefits or threatens to sack for non-cooperation.
- It is also sexual harassment for a boss to make intrusive inquiries into the private lives of employees, or persistently ask them out. It is sexual harassment for a group of workers to joke and snigger amongst themselves about sexual conduct in an attempt to humiliate or embarrass another person.

அலகு - III
UNIT - III

பிரிவு - அ
SECTION - A

- குறிப்பு : i. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்.
Answer not exceeding 150 words each
ii. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பத்து மதிப்பெண்கள்.
Each question carries ten marks.
iii. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மூன்று வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்
Answer any four questions out of five questions.

(2 × 10 = 20)

21. By selling a speaker for ₹768, a man loses 20%. In order to gain 20% how much should he sell the speaker?

ஓர் ஒலிப்பெருக்கியை ரூ.768க்கு விற்பதால், ஒரு நபருக்கு 20% நட்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. 20% இலாபம் கிடைக்க, ஒலிப்பெருக்கியை அவர் என்ன விலைக்கு விற்க வேண்டும்?

Explanation

Selling price (SP) of speaker = ₹ 768

Loss % = 20%

as per formula

$$SP = CP \times \frac{(100 - \text{Loss}\%)}{100}$$

$$768 = CP \times \left(\frac{100 - 20}{100} \right)$$

$$CP = \frac{768 \times 100}{80} = 960$$

For gain of 20%, we should now calculate the selling price

$$SP = CP \times \left(\frac{100 + \text{Gain}\%}{100} \right)$$

$$= 960 \left(\frac{100 + 20}{100} \right) = 960 \times \frac{120}{100}$$

$$= 96 \times 12$$

$$= \text{Rs.}1152$$

22.

- a. Find the rate of interest if the difference between C.I. and S.I. on ₹8000 compounded annually for 2 years is ₹20.

₹8000திற்கு, 2 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு கிடைத்த தனிவட்டிக்கும் கூட்டுவட்டிக்கும் இடையேயுள்ள வித்தியாசம் ₹20 எனில் வட்டி வீதத்தைக் காண்க

Explanation

Principal (P) = ₹ 8000

time period (n) = 2 yrs.

rate of interest (r) = ?

Difference between CI & SI is given by the formula

$$CI - SI = P \left(\frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

Difference between CI & SI is given as 20

$$20 = 8000 \times \left(\frac{r}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{100} \right)^2 = \frac{20}{8000} = \frac{1}{400}$$

Taking square root on both sides

$$\frac{r}{100} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{400}} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{100}{20} = 5\%$$

- b. If 15 chart papers together weigh 50 grams, how many of the same type will be there in a pack of 2 1/2 kilogram?

15 அட்டைகளின் (charts) மொத்த எடை 50 கிராம் எனில், அதே அளவுடைய 2½ கி.கி. எடையில் எத்தனை அட்டைகள் (charts) இருக்கும்?

Explanation

Let x be the required number of charts.

Number of chart papers	15	x
Weight in grams	50	2500

As weight increases, the number of charts also increases. So the quantities are in direct proportion.

$$\text{Hence } \frac{x_1}{y_1} = \frac{x_2}{y_2}$$

$$\frac{15}{50} = \frac{x}{2500}$$

$$15 \times 2500 = x \times 50$$

$$x \times 50 = 15 \times 2500$$

$$x = \frac{15 \times 2500}{50} = 750$$

Therefore, 750 charts will weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram.

23. The number of hours spent by a school student on various activities on a working day is given below. Construct a pie chart.

Activity	Sleep	School	Play	Home work	Other
No. of hours	8	6	2	3	5

1. Find the percentage of sleeping hours
2. By what angle is home work more than play?
3. By what angle are other activities less than sleep?

ஒரு பள்ளி மாணவன் ஒரு வேலை நாளில் வெவ்வேறு செயல்களுக்காகச் செலவிடப்பட்ட நேரங்கள் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவ்விவரங்களுக்கு வட்ட விளக்கப்படம் வரைக

செயல்கள்	தூக்கம்	பள்ளி	விளையாட்டு	வீட்டுப்பாடம்	மற்றவை
கால அளவு	8	6	2	3	5

1. தூங்கும் கால அளவுக்கான சதவீதத்தைக் காண்க
2. விளையாடுவதைக் காட்டிலும் வீட்டுப்பாடம் செய்வதற்கு எவ்வளவு அதிகக் கோணம் அளவு செலவிடப்படுகிறது?
3. மற்ற செயல்களுக்குச் செலவிடப்படும் நேரமானது தூக்கத்தை விட எவ்வளவு கோணம் அளவு குறைவு?

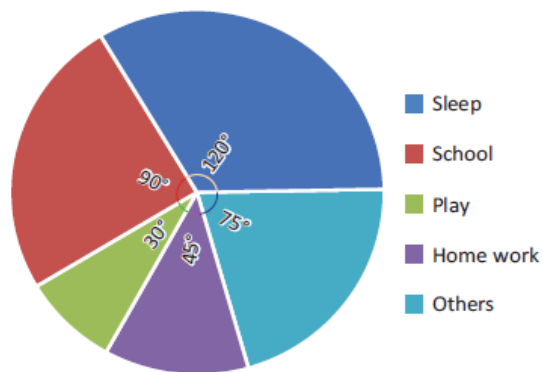
Explanation

Number of hours spent in different activities in a day of 24 hours are converted into components parts of 360° .

Activity	Duration in hours	Central angle
Sleep	8	$\frac{8}{24} \times 360^\circ = 120^\circ$
School	6	$\frac{6}{24} \times 360^\circ = 90^\circ$
Play	2	$\frac{2}{24} \times 360^\circ = 30^\circ$
Home work	3	$\frac{3}{24} \times 360^\circ = 45^\circ$
Others	5	$\frac{5}{24} \times 360^\circ = 75^\circ$
Total	24	360°

The time spent by a school student during a day (24 hours)

1. The percentage of sleeping hours = $\frac{8}{24} \times 100 = 33.33\%$
2. Home work is $45^\circ - 30^\circ = 15^\circ$ more than play
3. Other activities are $120^\circ - 75^\circ = 45^\circ$ less than sleep.



பிரிவு - ஆ
SECTION - B

குறிப்பு :

- i. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்.
Answer not exceeding 250 words each.
- ii. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பதினைந்து மதிப்பெண்கள்
Each question carries *fifteen* marks.
- iii. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மூன்று வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.
Answer any four questions out of five questions.

(2 × 15 = 30)

24. The probability that a girl will get an admission in IIT is 0.16, the probability that she will get an admission in Government Medical College is 0.24, and the probability that she will get both is 0.11. Find the probability that

- i. She will get atleast one of the two seats
- ii. She will get only one of the two seats

ஒரு மாணவிக்கு IIT இல் இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.16 அரசு மருத்துவக் கல்லூரியில் இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.24, இரண்டிலும் இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.11 எனில் அவளுக்கு

- i. இரண்டில் குறைந்தது ஓரிடத்திலாவது இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கான
- ii. இரண்டில் ஒன்றில் மட்டுமே இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கான நிகழ்தகவுகளைக் காண்க

Explanation

Let I be the event of getting admission in IIT and M be the event of getting admission in Government Medical College.

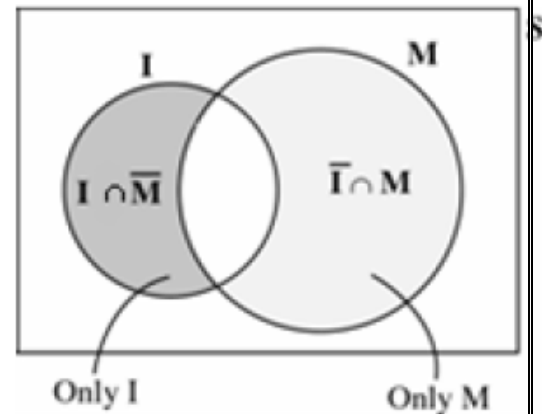
$$\therefore P(I) = 0.16, P(M) = 0.24 \text{ and } P(I \cap M) = 0.11$$

(i) P(atleast one of the two seats)

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(I \text{ or } M) = P(I \cup M) \\ &= P(I) + P(M) - P(I \cap M) \\ &= 0.16 + 0.24 - 0.11 \\ &= 0.29 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) P(only one of two seats) = P[only I or only M].

$$\begin{aligned} &= P[(I \cap \bar{M}) \cup (\bar{I} \cap M)] \\ &= P(I \cap \bar{M}) + P(\bar{I} \cap M) \\ &= \{P(I) - P(I \cap M)\} + \{P(M) - P(I \cap M)\} \\ &= \{0.16 - 0.11\} + \{0.24 - 0.11\} \\ &= 0.05 + 0.13 \\ &= 0.18 \end{aligned}$$

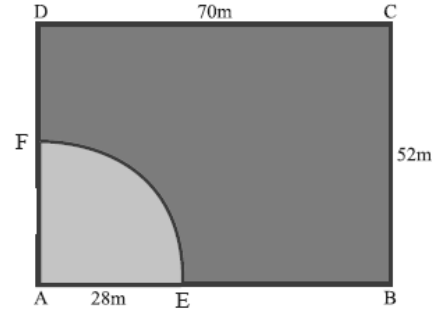


25.

- a. A horse is tethered to one corner of a rectangular field of dimensions 70 m x 52 m by a rope 28 m long for grazing. How much area can the horse graze inside? How much area is left ungrazed?

செவ்வக வடிவிலான 70மீ x 52 மீ பரிமாணம் கொண்ட களத்தில் ஒரு மூலையில் ஒரு குதிரை மேய்வதற்காக 28 மீ நீளம் கொண்ட கயிற்றினால் கட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது. குதிரை களத்தின் உட்புறமாக மேயும் பரப்பளவைக் காண்க. குதிரை மேயாத களத்தின் பரப்பைக் காண்க

Explanation



Length of the rectangle, $l = 70$ m

Breadth of the rectangle, $b = 52$ m

Length of the rope = 28 m

Shaded portion AEF indicates the area in which the horse can graze. Clearly, it is the area of a quadrant of a circle of radius, $r = 28$ m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of the quadrant AEF} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi r^2 \text{ sq. units} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 28 \times 28 = 616 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Grazing Area} = 616 \text{ m}^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area left ungrazed} &= \text{Area of the rectangle ABCD} - \\ &\quad \text{Area of the quadrant AEF} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of the rectangle ABCD} &= l \times b \text{ sq. units} \\ &= 70 \times 52 = 3640 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area left ungrazed} = 3640 - 616 = 3024 \text{ m}^2.$$

- b. Raman's age is three times the sum of the ages of his two sons. After 5 years his age will be twice the sum of the ages of his two sons. Find the age of Raman

இராமனின் வயது அவருடைய இரு மகன்களுடைய வயதுகளின் கூடுதலைப் போல் மூன்று மடங்காகும். ஐந்தாண்டுகள் கழித்து அவரின் வயது தனது இரு மகன்களுடைய வயதுகளின் கூடுதலைப்போல் இரு மடங்காகும் எனில், இராமனின் தற்போதைய வயதைக் காண்க

Explanation

Let Raman's age = x
 Let the sum of his two sons age = y
 now $x = 3y$ (1)
 After 5 years,
 $x + 5 = 2(y + 10)$
 $x + 5 = 2y + 20$
 $x - 2y = 20 - 5$
 $x - 2y = 15$ (2)
 From equation (1) $x = 3y$
 Substitute $x = 3y$ in (2)
 $3y - 2y = 15$
 $y = 15$
 Substitute $y = 15$ in (1)
 $x = 3y = 3 \times 15$
 $x = 45$
 \therefore Raman's age is 45 years.

26. Find the HCF and LCM of $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{64}{81}$ and $\frac{10}{27}$

$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{64}{81}, \frac{10}{27}$ ஆகியவற்றின் மீ.பொ.கா (HCF) மற்றும் மீ.பொ.ம (LCM) காண்க

Explanation

Given: Fractions $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{64}{81}$ and $\frac{10}{27}$

The highest common factor of fractions

HCF of fractions = $\frac{\text{HCF of the numerators of the fractions}}{\text{LCM of the denominators of the fractions}}$

HCF of the numerators 2,8,64,10

The factors of 2 are: 1, 2

The factors of 8 are: 1, 2, 4, 8

The factors of 10 are: 1, 2, 5, 10

The factors of 64 are: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

Then the greatest common factor is 2.

LCM of the denominators 3,9,81,27

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr}
 3 & 3 & 9 & 27 & 81 \\
 \hline
 3 & 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\
 \hline
 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{LCM} = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$\text{LCM} = 81$$

$$\text{So, HCF of } \frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{64}{81} \text{ and } \frac{10}{27} = \frac{2}{81}$$

$$\text{LCM of fractions} = \frac{\text{LCM of the numerators of the fractions}}{\text{HCF of the denominators of the fractions}}$$

LCM of the numerators 2,8,64,10

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr}
 2 & 2 & 8 & 10 & 64 \\
 \hline
 2 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 32 \\
 \hline
 2 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 16 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 8
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 8$$

$$\text{LCM} = 320$$

HCF of the denominators 3,9,81,27

The factors of 3 are: 1, 3

The factors of 9 are: 1, 3, 9

The factors of 27 are: 1, 3, 9, 27

The factors of 81 are: 1, 3, 9, 27, 81

Then the greatest common factor is 3.

$$\text{So, LCM of } \frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{64}{81} \text{ and } \frac{10}{27} = \frac{320}{3}$$