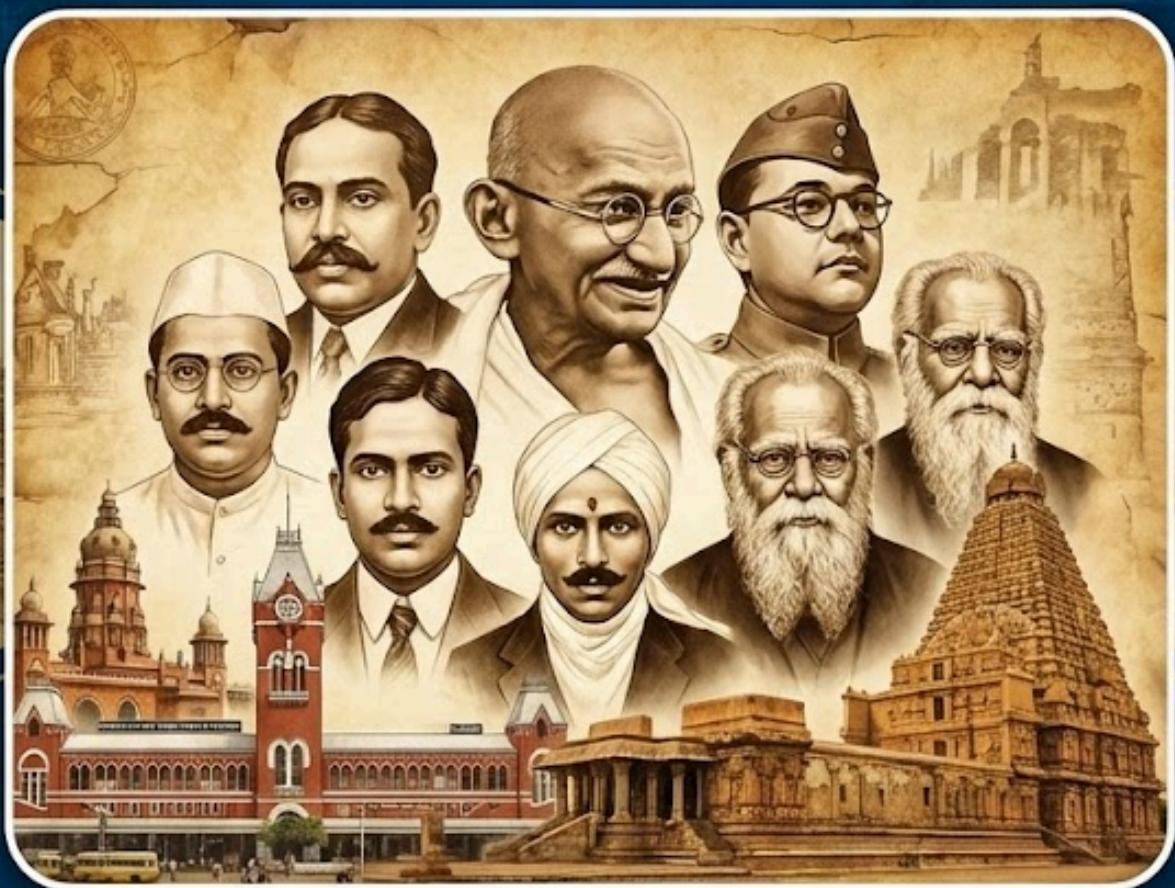


TNPSC GROUP I MAINS

MODERN HISTORY & CULTURE

TREND ANALYSIS - PYQ - MODEL ANSWER



**TREND
ANALYSIS**



**PYQ
(PREVIOUS YEAR
QUESTIONS)**



**MODEL
ANSWER**

A Comprehensive Guide for Aspirants

Stay Ahead with Strategic Preparation

MODERN HISTORY & CULTURE TREND ANALYSIS MODEL ANSWERS

(2019-2025)

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THE BIRD'S EYE VIEW:

The syllabus for Unit I is vast, covering roughly 250 years of history plus culture. However, a micro-analysis of the PYQs (2019-2025) reveals a clear pattern. The Commission is moving away from generic "Write a note on..." questions to specific, analytical questions demanding precise knowledge of sub-events and personalities.

The "High-Priority" Zones:

1. **Tamil Nadu's Contribution:** (Justice Party, V.O.C, Periyar).
2. **Indian National Movement (INM):** Phases of struggle and specific leaders.
3. **Culture:** Shift towards **Institutions** (Sahitya Akademi, NSD) and **Current Affairs linkage** (Padma Awards, Flag Code).

MODULE-WISE MICRO ANALYSIS

BRITISH EXPANSION & EARLY UPRISINGS

Trend: The focus here is **not** on dates of battles, but on *Strategic Causes* and *Comparisons*.

Observation: Questions here are analytical. They ask "Why English succeeded?" or "Relationship analysis."

Sub-Topic	PYQ Trends & Analysis
Advent of Europeans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019: Naval Superiority of English - 2023: Anglo-French Rivalry (French danger vs Indian rulers). - 2025: Mir Qasim & EIC Conflict - 2025: Oudh relations (1765-1856). <p><i>Strategy:</i> Don't just read the events; understand the <i>military and diplomatic strategy</i> behind British success.</p>
Early Uprisings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019: Vellore Mutiny as precursor to 1857. - 2024: Vellore Mutiny - Premature outbreak? - 2019: Peasant Uprisings. - <i>Strategy:</i> Vellore Mutiny is a recurring favorite. Prepare pro-con arguments on its nature.

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT & LEADERS

Trend: This is the core of the history syllabus. The focus is evenly split between **movements** and **personalities**.

Sub-Topic	PYQ Trends & Analysis
INM Phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019: Extremism (Intl. influence). - 2019: INC as a movement, not just a party. - 2023: Factors for Rise of Nationalism. - 2024: Capitalist Class participation. - 2025: Non-Cooperation Movement as first mass movement.
Leaders (Generic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019: Gandhi (Mass movements). - 2019: Sardar Patel (Integration).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2024: Gandhi (Early career & Philosophy). - 2025: Netaji & INA.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2023: As a Socio-Political leader. <p><i>Note:</i> Prepare specific contributions, not generic biographies.</p>
Final Phase / Partition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2023: Final Phase as "Negotiations". - 2024: Partition (Circumstances & Impact). - 2025: 1937 Ministries & Consequences.

TAMIL NADU SPECIFICS

Trend: This is the **most rewarding** section. If you are weak here, you cannot clear Mains. The questions are very specific.

Sub-Topic	PYQ Trends & Analysis
Freedom Fighters (TN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019: "Madurai Gandhi" (Who? Achievements). - 2022: TN Working Class in Quit India. - 2023: V.O.C. & Economic Nationalism. - 2025: V.O.C. Swadeshi Venture. <p><i>Strategy:</i> V.O.C. is a recurring theme. Deep dive into his shipping company and labor union activities.</p>
Social Justice / Justice Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019: Periyar & Social Justice. - 2024: Self-Respect Movement ideals. - 2024: Justice Party as Social Reform Movement. - 2025: Causes for Justice Party Upsurge. <p><i>Observation:</i> Every year, there is a question on the Dravidian Movement/Justice Party. Prepare its origin, rise, achievements, and decay thoroughly.</p>
Research / Archeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2022: Keeladi Excavation & Tamil Antiquity. <p><i>Strategy:</i> Keep an eye on current excavations (Porunai, Keeladi, Adichanallur).</p>

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORMS

Trend: Moving beyond Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The focus has shifted to **Islamic Reforms** and **Impact Analysis**.

Sub-Topic	PYQ Trends & Analysis
Reform Movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2022: Did they address unethical practices?. - 2023: Reforms as ground for Nationalism. - 2023: Islamic Socio-Religious Reforms. - 2025: Importance of Muslim Reform Movements. <p><i>Trap:</i> Most students skip Islamic reforms (Wahabi, Faraizi, Aligarh). TNPSC has asked this twice recently.</p>
Economic/Edu Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019: Rural Economy Disintegration. - 2022: Economic Policies of British. - 2024: Macaulay's Minute.

INDIAN CULTURE & ORGANIZATIONS

Trend: The "Bouncer" Section. Questions here are increasingly specific about **Government Bodies** and **Current Cultural Events**.

Sub-Topic	PYQ Trends & Analysis
Cultural Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2022: Lalit Kala Academy. - 2023: Prasar Bharati. - 2025: Sahitya Akademi. - 2025: National School of Drama.

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	<p><i>Alert:</i> They are asking about the <i>role and mandates</i> of specific cultural institutions. Prepare 10-point notes on Sangeet Natak, Sahitya, Lalit Kala, NSD, ASI, etc.</p>
Arts & Symbols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019: National Emblem & Natural Symbols 2024: Bharatanatyam (Theoretical base). 2024: Flag Code of India 2002.
Current Affairs Linked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023: Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. 2024: Padma Awards (Rules/Process).

CONSTITUTIONAL & POST-INDEPENDENCE

Trend: Static polity mixed with history.

Sub-Topic	PYQ Trends & Analysis
Constitutional Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019: Regulating Act 1773. 2019: GOI Act 1935 (Defects). 2019: Dyarchy (1919 Act). <p><i>Note:</i> This area has been quiet since 2019, but 1935 Act and 1919 Act are evergreen.</p>
Post-Independence	2023: NITI Aayog Composition.

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2026

GROUP I MAINS CUM PRELIMS

ADMISSION OPEN



CUSTOMISED BATCH

- YOU GIVE SCHEDULE – GET NOTES – ORIENTATION – WRITE TESTS – GET FEEDBACK

ONLY FOR LIMITED NUMBER

AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH AND TAMIL

STRATEGY FOR 2026 ASPIRANTS

The "Low Hanging Fruits" (Must Prepare)

- Justice Party & Periyar: 100% Strike rate. You cannot miss this.
- V.O.C: The favorite son of TNPSC history paper.
- Vellore Mutiny: Always compare it with 1857.
- Rabindranath Tagore / Gandhi / Nehru: Prepare their specific roles (e.g., Gandhi's early career vs Mass movements).

The "Deadly Bouncers" (Traps)

- Cultural Institutions:** Questions on *Sahitya Akademi* or *Prasar Bharati* NOTE standard history books don't cover them in detail. **Action:** Visit the official websites of these bodies and memorize their "About Us" section.
- Muslim Reform Movements:** Asked back-to-back in 2023 and 2025. Do not ignore Aligarh, Deoband, and Ahmadiyya movements.
- Procedural Culture:** Questions like *Flag Code* or *Padma Awards selection criteria* are pure current affairs disguised as culture.

Answer Writing Tip

- 2025 Shift:** Notice the question on "1937 Ministries" It requires detailed knowledge of Congress rule (28 months).
- Structure:** For "Discuss" questions (like the Mir Qasim one), use a chronological flow: *Context -> Immediate Cause -> The Conflict -> Aftermath/Significance.*

UNIT I: MODERN HISTORY OF INDIA AND INDIAN CULTURE

PYQ 2019-2022-2023-2024-2025

Year ஆண்டு	Syllabus Topic பாடத்திட்டத்தின் முக்கிய தலைப்பு	Main Theme / Syllabus Area Addressed கருப்பொருள் /பாடத்திட்ட பகுதி	Question கேள்வி	Marks மதிப்பெண்கள்
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I. Advent of Europeans – Colonialism and imperialism – Establishment, expansion and consolidation of British Rule (ஜோபியர்களின் வருகை – காலனித்துவம் மற்றும் ஏகாதிபத்தியம் – பிரிடிஷ் ஆட்சியின், விரிவாக்கம் மற்றும் ஒருங்கிணைப்பு)

2019	Advent of Europeans...	Naval Superiority of English ஆங்கிலேயர்களின் கடற்படை மேலாதிக்கம்	During the Advent of European invasion - Explain how the naval force of the English became superior before the outmoded Indian Warfare. ஜோபிய படையெடுப்பின் துவக்க கால கட்டத்தில், இந்தியர்களின் பழையான போர் நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு முன் ஆங்கில கடல் ஆதிக்கம் எவ்வாறு உயர்ந்திருந்தது என்பதை விளக்குக.	15
2025	Advent of Europeans	Establishment British rule in Bengal	வங்காளத்தில் மீர்காசிம் மற்றும் ஆங்கில கிழக்கிந்திய கம்பெனி கிடையே நடைபெற்ற போராட்டங்களுக்கான காரணங்களை விவாதி. Discuss the causes of conflict between Mir Qasim and the English East India Company in Bengal.	10

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2023	Establishment... of British Rule	Anglo-French Rivalry in Carnatic கர்நாடகத்தில் ஆங்கிலோ-பிரெஞ்சு போட்டி	The East India Company while establishing its political power in the Carnatic faced real danger from the French rather than the Indian rulers. Explain. கிழக்கிந்தியக் கம்பெனி தனது அரசியல் அதிகாரத்தை கர்நாடகப் பகுதியில் நிறுவியபோது, இந்திய ஆட்சியாளர்களை விட பிரெஞ்சுக்காரர்களிடமிருந்து உண்மையான ஆபத்தை எதிர்கொண்டது. விளக்குக.	15
2025	Establishment...of British Rule	Battle of Buxar and aftermath	1765 முதல் 1856 வரை ஆங்கில கிழக்கிந்திய கம்பெனி மற்றும் அவுத்தின் உறவைப் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க. Analyse the relationship of Oudh with the English East India Company from 1765 to 1856.	15
II. Early uprising against British Rule – South Indian rebellion 1799 – 1801 A.D. – Vellore rebellion 1806 A.D. – Sepoy mutiny of 1857 A.D. (பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சிக்கு எதிரான ஆரம்பகால எழுச்சிகள் – தென்னிந்திய கிளர்ச்சி 1799 – 1801 கி.பி. – வேலூர் கிளர்ச்சி 1806 கி.பி. – 1857 கி.பி. சிப்பாய் கலகம்)				
2019	Early uprising... Vellore rebellion	Vellore Mutiny as precursor to 1857 வேலூர் கலகம் 1857 கலகத்தின் முன்னோடி	Justify that the 1806 Vellore Mutiny was a precursor to 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. 1806 வேலூர் கலகமானது 1857 சிப்பாய் கலகத்தின் முன்னோடி நிகழ்வு என்பதை நியாயப்படுத்துக.	10
2024	Early uprising... Vellore rebellion	Nature of Vellore Mutiny வேலூர் கலகத்தின் தன்மை	Vellore Mutiny was a premature outbreak. — Discuss. வேலூர் கலகம் நன்கு முதிர்வடையாமல் வெளிவந்த கலகம் என்பதை விவரிக்கவும்.	10
2019	Early uprising...	Peasant Uprisings விவசாய எழுச்சிகள்	Describe the Peasant uprisings during colonial rule in India. காலனியாதிக்கத்தின் கீழ் இந்தியாவில் ஏற்பட்ட விவசாய எழுச்சிகளை விவரி.	10
III. Indian National Movements – Moderation, Extremism and Terrorism Movements of Indian Patriotism (இந்திய தேசிய இயக்கங்கள் - மிதவாதம், தீவிரவாதம் மற்றும் இந்திய தேசபக்தியின் பயங்கரவாத இயக்கங்கள்)				
2019	Indian National Movements - Extremism	International Influences on Extremism தீவிரவாதத்தின் நிதான சர்வதேச தாக்கங்கள்	How far the International influences helped for the growth of Extremist nationalism in India? அயல் நாடுகளின் தாக்கங்கள் எவ்வாறு இந்திய சுதந்திர	10

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			போராட்டத்தின் தீவிரவாதிகளுக்கு உதவியது?	
2025	Indian National Movements	Gandhiyan Era	“ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கம் இந்தியச் சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தின் முதல் மக்கள் இயக்கம்” என்பதை விவாதிக்கவும். “The Non-Cooperation Movement was the first mass movement organised as a part of India's Freedom Struggle”. Discuss.	15
2023	Indian National Movements	Rise of Nationalism தேசியவாதத்தின் எழுச்சி	Explain the various factors which contributed to the rise of nationalism in Colonial India. காலனித்துவ இந்தியாவில் தேசியவாதத்தின் எழுச்சிக்கு பங்களித்த பல்வேறு காரணிகளை விளக்குக.	15
2019	Indian National Movements	Role of Indian National Congress இந்திய தேசிய காங்கிரஸின் பங்கு	The Indian National Congress was not merely a party, but an integral part of the Indian National Movement - Analyse. இந்திய தேசிய காங்கிரஸ் வெறும் கட்சி மட்டும் அல்ல இந்திய சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தின் ஒரு அங்கம் - திறனாய்வு செய்.	15
2024	Indian National Movements	Participation of Capitalist Class முதலாளித்துவ வர்க்கத்தின் பங்களிப்பு	Explain how the Indian capitalist class participated in the National Movement. இந்திய தொழில் அதிபர்கள் இந்திய விடுதலை இயக்கத்தில் எங்ஙனம் கலந்து கொண்டார்கள் என்பதை விவரி.	10
<p>IV. Significant Indian National Leaders – Rabindranath Tagore, Maulana Abulkalam Azad, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, B.R.Ambedkar and Vallabhai Patel (குறிப்பிடத்தக்க இந்திய தேசியத் தலைவர்கள் – ரவீந்திரநாத் தாசூர், மெளலானா அபுல்கலாம் ஆசாத், மோகன்தாஸ் கரம்சந்த காந்தி, ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு, சுபாஷ் சந்திர போஸ், பி.ஆர்.அம்பேத்கர் மற்றும் வல்லபாம் படேல்)</p>				
2019	Significant Indian National Leaders - Gandhi	Gandhiji's Mass Movements காந்தியடிகளின் வெகுஜன இயக்கங்கள்	Discuss the various movements started by Gandhiji to draw the participation of mass into National movement. மக்களை தேசிய இயக்கத்தில் பங்குபெற செய்திட காந்தியடிகள் ஆரம்பித்த பல்வேறு இயக்க நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பற்றி விவாதி.	10

2019	Significant Indian National Leaders - Patel	Sardar Patel & Integration of States சர்தார் படேல் & மாநிலங்களின் ஒருங்கிணைப்பு	Highlight the role of Sardar Patel in the Integration of the Indian States. இந்திய சமஸ்தானங்கள் ஒருங்கிணைப்பில் சர்தார் படேலின் பங்கினை முன்னிடைப்படுத்துக.	10
2023	Significant Indian National Leaders - Ambedkar	Ambedkar as Socio-Political Leader அம்பேத்கரின் சமூக-அரசியல் பங்களிப்பு	Discuss the contributions of Ambedkar as a socio-political leader. ஒரு சமூக-அரசியல் தலைவராக அம்பேத்கரின் பங்களிப்புகளை விவாதிக்கவும்.	10
2024	Significant Indian National Leaders - Gandhi	Gandhi's Early Career & Philosophy காந்தியின் ஆரம்பகால வாழ்க்கை & தத்துவம்	Explain the early career of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and impact of his philosophy on the Indian Society. மோகன்தாஸ் கரம்சந்த் காந்தியின் வாழ்க்கை மற்றும் இந்திய சமூகத்தின் மீதான அவரது தத்துவத்தின் தாக்கம் ஆகியவற்றை விளக்குக.	15
2025	Significant Indian National Leaders - Gandhi	Nethaji -	இந்திய சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தில் நேதாஜியின் இந்திய தேசியப் படையின் பங்களிப்புகள் குறித்து ஆய்வு செய்து எழுதுக. Examine the role of Nethaji's Indian National Army in the struggle for India's Independence.	15

V. Constitutional developments in India from 1773 to 1950 (இந்தியாவில் 1773 முதல் 1950 வரையிலான அரசியலமைப்பு வளர்ச்சி)

2019	Constitutional developments...	Regulating Act of 1773 ஓமுங்குமுறைச் சட்டம் 1773	Discuss the important provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773. 1773-ம் ஆண்டு ஓமுங்கு முறைச்சட்டத்தின் முக்கிய சரத்துக்களை விவாதி.	10
2019	Constitutional developments...	Government of India Act 1935 இந்திய அரசாங்கச் சட்டம் 1935	Critically analyse the defects of the Government of India Act 1935. 1935-ஆம் ஆண்டு இந்திய அரசாங்க சட்டத்தின் குறைகளை ஆராய்க.	15
2019	Constitutional developments...	Dyarchy under Act of 1919 1919 சட்டத்தின் கீழ் இரட்டை ஆட்சி	Assess the working of Dyarchy in the provinces according to the Act of 1919. 1919ம் ஆண்டுச் சட்டத்தின்படி	10

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			மாநிலத்தின் இரட்டை ஆட்சி முறையின் செயல்பாட்டுடனை மதிப்பிடுக.	
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VI. Second World War and final phase of independence struggle – Partition of India (இரண்டாம் உலகப் போர் மற்றும் சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தின் இறுதிக் கட்டம் - இந்தியப் பிரிவினை)

2023	Second World War and final phase...	Final Phase - Negotiations இறுதி கட்டம் பேச்சுவார்த்தைகள்	"The Final phase of Indian Freedom Struggle was a phase of intense negotiations" – Discuss. "இந்தியசுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தின் இறுதிக் கட்டம் தீவிரமான பேச்சுவார்த்தைகளின் ஒரு கட்டமாக இருந்தது" – விவாதி.	10
2025	Second World War and final phase		1937 தேர்தல்களுக்குப் பிறகு மாகாணங்களில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட காங்கிரஸ் அமைச்சரவை மூலம் இந்திய சமூக அரசியல் தளங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட விளைவுகள் பற்றி விளக்குக.	15
2024	Partition of India	Circumstances & Impact of Partition பிரிவினைக்கான தூழ்நிலைகள் & தாக்கம்	Elucidate the circumstances that led to the partition of India and its impact on Free India. இந்தியாவின் பிரிவினைக்கு வழிவகுத்த தூழ்நிலைகள் மற்றும் சுதந்திர இந்தியாவில் அதன் தாக்கத்தை மதிப்பிடுவேங்கள்.	15

VII. Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle – Subramanya Siva – Subramania Bharathiyan, V.O.Chidambaranar, C.Rajagopalachariyar, Thanthai Periyar, Kamarajar and others (சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தில் தமிழ்நாட்டின் பங்கு - சுப்ரமணிய சிவா - சுப்ரமணிய பாரதியார், வஹி சிதம்பரனார், சிராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார், தந்தை பெரியார், காமராஜர் மற்றும் பலர்)

2019	Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle	"Madurai Gandhi" "மதுரை காந்தி"	Who was popularly called as Madurai Gandhi? Enumerate his achievements. மதுரை காந்தி என அழைக்கப்பட்டவர் யார்? அவரது சாதனைகளை வரிசைப்படுத்து.	10
2022	Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle	TN Working Class in Quit India Movement வெள்ளையனே வெளியேறு இயக்கத்தில்	Evaluate the role of working class of Tamil Nadu in the Quit India Movement. வெள்ளையனே வெளியேறு இயக்கத்தில் தமிழகத்தின் தொழிலாளி வர்க்கத்தின் பங்களிப்பை மதிப்பிடுக.	15

		தமிழக தொழிலாளி வர்க்கம்		
2023	Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle - V.O.C.	V.O.C & Economic Nationalism வ.சி & பொருளாதார தேசியவாதம்	Explain the role of Valliappan Olaganathar Chidambaram in spreading economic nationalism in Tamil Nadu. தமிழகத்தில் பொருளாதார தேசியவாதத்தைப் பற்புவதில் வளர்சியப்பன் உலகநாதன் சிதம்பரத்தின் பங்கினை விளக்குக.	10
2025	Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle	V.O.C	வ.சி.யின் சுதேசி முயற்சி பற்றி எழுதுக. Write about the Swadeshi Venture of V.O.C.	10

VIII. Impact of British rule on socio-economic affairs (பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சியின் சமூக-பொருளாதார விவகாரங்கள் மீதான தாக்கம்)

2019	Impact of British rule...	Disintegration of Rural Economy கிராமப்புற பொருளாதாரத்தின் சிதைவு	There was a disintegration of Rural Economy due to the impact of British Rule in India - Analyse. இந்தியாவில் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சியின் விளைவாக கிராமப்புற பொருளாதாரம் சீர்வுந்தது - திறனாய்வு செய்.	15
2022	Impact of British rule...	Economic Policies of British India பிரிட்டிஷ் இந்தியாவின் பொருளாதாரக் கொள்கைகள்	Analyse the impacts of Economic policies in British India. பிரிட்டிஷ் இந்தியாவின் பொருளாதார கொள்கையின் தாக்கத்தினை ஆராய்க.	15

IX. National Renaissance Movement – Socio-religious reform movements – Social reform and educational reform acts (தேசிய மறுமலர்ச்சி இயக்கம் - சமூக-சமய சீர்திருத்த இயக்கங்கள் - சமூக சீர்திருத்தம் மற்றும் கல்வி சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டங்கள்)

2022	Socio-religious reform movements	Addressing Unethical Practices நெறிமுறையற்ற நடைமுறைகளை கையாளுதல்	Did 19th Century Socio-religious reform movements address unethical social practices against women and children? 19ஆம் நாற்றாண்டின் சமூக-சமய சீர்திருத்த இயக்கங்கள் பெண்கள் மற்றும் குழந்தைகளுக்கு எதிரான நெறிமுறையற்ற சமூக நடைமுறைகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்ததா?	15
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2023	Socio-religious reform movements	Ground for Nationalism தேசியவாதத்திற்கான அடித்தளம்	'The Socio-Religious Reform Movements prepared the ground for nationalism in India' - Explain. சமூக சமய சீர்த்திருத்த இயக்கங்கள் இந்தியாவில் தேசியவாதத்திற்கு அடித்தளம் அமைத்தது - விளக்குக.	15
2023	Socio-religious reform movements	Islamic Socio-Religious Reforms இஸ்லாமிய சமூக-சமய சீர்த்திருத்தங்கள்	Describe the Islamic socio-religious reform movements in India. இந்தியாவில் இஸ்லாமியச் சமூக, சமய சீர்த்திருத்த இயக்கங்களைப் பற்றி விளக்குக.	15
2025	Socio-religious reform movements	Islamic Socio-Religious Reforms	முஸ்லீம் சீர்த்திருத்த இயக்கத்தின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை விவரி. Describe the importance of the Muslim Reform Movements in India.	10
2024	Educational reform acts	Macaulay's Minute மெக்காலேயின் குறிப்பு	Analyse the major recommendations of Macaulay's Minute on Indian Education. மெக்காலேயின் 'இந்தியக் கல்வி குறித்த பரிந்துரைகளை' பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.	10
<p>X. Emergence of “Social Justice” Ideology in Tamil Nadu – Origin, Growth, Decay and achievements of Justice Party – Socio-political movements and its achievements after Justice Party (தமிழ்நாட்டில் “சமூக நீதி” சித்தாந்தத்தின் தோற்றம் - நீதிக் கட்சியின் தோற்றம், வளர்ச்சி, வீழ்ச்சி மற்றும் சாதனைகள் - நீதிக் கட்சிக்குப் பிறகு சமூக-அரசியல் இயக்கங்கள் மற்றும் அதன் சாதனைகள்)</p>				
2019	Emergence of “Social Justice” Ideology - Periyar	Periyar E.V.R & Social Justice பெரியார் ஈ.வெரா & சமூக நீதி	Evaluate the contribution of Periyar E.V.R. in the promotion of Social Justice. சமூக நீதியின் மேம்பாட்டிற்கு பெரியார் ஈ.வெரா. ஆற்றிய பங்கினை மதிப்பிடுக.	15
2024	Emergence of “Social Justice” Ideology...	Self-Respect Movement Ideals சுயமரியாதை இயக்க இலட்சியங்கள்	“The ideals of Self-Respect Movement is the driving force in Tamil Nadu Politics.” – Discuss. “சுயமரியாதை இயக்கத்தின் இலட்சியமே தமிழக அரசியலில் உந்து சக்தியாக உள்ளது” – விளக்குக.	10
2024	Justice Party	Justice Party as Social Reform Movement நீதிக் கட்சி சமூக சீர்த்திருத்த இயக்கம்	Justice Party was not only a political party but a movement which pioneered social reform. Elucidate. நீதி கட்சி ஒரு அரசியல் கட்சியாக மட்டுமன்றி சமுதாய சீர்த்திருத்தத்தின் முன்னோடி இயக்கமாக திகழ்ந்தது என்பதை விவரிக்கவும்.	15

2025	Emergence of "Social Justice" Ideology...	Evolution of Justice party	தமிழ்நாட்டில் நீதிக்கட்சியின் எழுச்சிக்கான காரணங்களை விவாதி. Discuss the causes for the upsurge of the Justice Party in Tamil Nadu.	10
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XI. India since Independence (சுதந்திரத்திற்குப் பிற்கால இந்தியா)

2023	India since Independence	NITI Aayog நிதி ஆயோக்	Explain the composition of NITI Aayog. நிதி ஆயோக் அமைப்பைப் பற்றி விளக்குக.	10
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XII. Salient features of Indian culture – Unity in diversity – Race – Language – Religion, Customs and Rituals – India, a Secular State (இந்தியப் பண்பாட்டின் முக்கிய அம்சங்கள் – வேற்றுமையில் ஒற்றுமை – இனம் – மொழி – மதம், பழக்கவழக்கங்கள் மற்றும் சடங்குகள் – இந்தியா, ஒரு மதச்சார்பற்ற நாடு)

2019	Salient features of Indian culture - Unity in diversity	Strength in Diversity வேற்றுமையில் வலிமை	In what ways do you think, India is formidable / strong even in the midst of diversities? பன்முகத் தன்மைகளுக்கு மத்தியிலும் இந்தியா வலிமையானது / வலுவானது என்று நீங்கள் எந்த வகையில் நினைக்கிறீர்கள்?	15
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XIII. Organizations for Fine Arts, Dance, Drama and Music (ரூண்கலை, நடனம், நாடகம் மற்றும் இசைக்கான நிறுவனங்கள்)

2022	Organizations for Fine Arts...	Lalit Kala Academy லலித் கலா அகாடமி	Give an account of the contribution of Lalit Kala Academy. லலித் கலா அகாடமியின் பங்களிப்பைக் குறிப்பிடவும்.	10
2023	Organizations for Fine Arts...	Prasar Bharati (Akashvani, Doordarshan) பிரசார் பாரதி (ஆகாஷ்வாணி, தூர்த்திர்ஷான)	Write about the Public Service Broadcaster Prasar Bharati in India and its two major parts of Akashvani and Doordharsan. இந்தியாவின் பொது சேவை ஒலிபரப்பான பிரசார் பாரதி பற்றியும்; அதன் இரண்டு அங்கங்களான ஆகாஷ்வாணி, தூர்த்திர்ஷான் ஆகியவை பற்றியும் எழுதுக.	10
2024	Organizations for Fine Arts, Dance...	Bharatanatyam பரதநாட்டியம்	Explore the theoretical base, evolution, repertoire and famous exponents of Bharatanatyam. பரதநாட்டியத்தின் அடிப்படை கோட்பாடு, பரிணாமம், திறமைகள் மற்றும் விரிவுறையாளர்களை ஆராய்க.	15
2025	Organizations for Fine Arts, Dance...	Sahitya Akademi	நிகழ்த்துக் கலைகளின் நடைமுறைக் கொள்கைகள் மற்றும் திட்டங்களை	10

			வகுப்பதில் சாகித்ய அகாடமியின் பங்கை ஆராய்க. Examine the role of Sahitya Akademi in formulating and implementing policies and programmes of the performing arts.	
2025	Organizations for Fine Arts, Dance...	National School of Drama	அரங்கப் பயிற்சியில் தேசிய நாடகப் பள்ளியின் பங்கினை மதிப்பீடு செய்க. Evaluate the contributions of National School of Drama in theatre training.	15

XIV. Cultural Panorama – National Symbols – Eminent personalities in cultural field (பண்பாட்டுத் தொற்றும் -தேசிய சின்னங்கள் - பண்பாட்டுத் துறையில் புகழ்பெற்ற ஆளுமைகள்)

2019	Cultural Panorama – National Symbols	National Emblem & Natural Symbols தேசிய இலக்சினை & இயற்கைச் சின்னங்கள்	Explain about our National Emblem and list out our National Natural Symbols of India. நமது தேசிய இலக்சினை பற்றி விளக்குக. மேலும் ஒந்தியதேசிய இயற்கைச் சின்னங்களை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.	10
2023	Cultural Panorama	Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav ஆசாதி கா அம்ரித மஹாத்சவ	Discuss about the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) initiative with its main objectives. சுதந்திரத் திருநாள் அமுதப் பெருவிழா என்னும் ஒன்றிய அரசின் திட்டத்தையும் அதன் முக்கிய நோக்கங்களையும் குறித்து விவாதம் செய்க.	15
2024	Cultural Panorama – National Symbols	National Flag Hoisting Rules தேசியக் கொடி ஏற்றுதல் விதிகள்	Examine the model set of instructions for hoisting National Flag in educational institutions as per the Flag Code of India 2002. ஒந்தியாவின் தேசிய கொடி விதி 2002-ன்படி கல்வி நிறுவனங்களில் தேசியக் கொடியை ஏற்றுவதற்கான வழிமுறைகளின் மாதிரி தொகுப்பை ஆய்வு செய்க.	10
2024	Cultural Panorama - Eminent personalities...	Padma Awards பத்ம விருதுகள்	Explain the categories, selection criteria, process and rules for the Padma Awards. பத்ம விருதுகளின் வகைகள், தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதற்கான தேர்வு	15

			அளவுகோல்கள், செயல்முறை மற்றும் விதிகளை விளக்குக்.	
XV. Latest historical research developments in Tamil Nadu. (தமிழ்நாட்டில் சமீபத்திய வரலாற்று ஆராய்ச்சி மேம்பாடுகள்)				
2022	Latest historical research... Tamil Nadu	Keeladi Excavation Impact கீலடி அகழுாய்வு தாக்கம்	How far the Keeladi excavation has had an impact on the antiquity of ancient Tamil Civilization? பண்டைய தமிழ் நாகரீகத்தின் தொன்மையில் கீலடி அகழுாய்வு எந்தளவுக்கு தாக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது?	15

MODEL ANSWER

TNPSC GROUP I MAINS -2025

UNIT I: MODERN HISTORY OF INDIA AND INDIAN CULTURE

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS – COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM

- வங்காளத்தில் மீர்காசிம் மற்றும் ஆங்கில கிழக்கிந்திய கம்பெனி இடையே நடைபெற்ற போராட்டங்களுக்கான காரணங்களை விவாதி.

Discuss the causes of conflict between Mir Qasim and the English East India Company in Bengal.

Introduction

Mir Qasim ascended the throne of Bengal in 1760 after the British deposed his father-in-law, Mir Jafar. Unlike his predecessor, Mir Qasim was an able, competent, and ambitious ruler who sought to free himself from the British East India Company's control. His attempts to assert his sovereign rights clashed with the colonial ambitions and commercial greed of the Company, leading to a severe conflict that culminated in the Battle of Buxar.

1. The Misuse of Dastaks (Economic Conflict)

The most significant cause of friction was the issue of internal trade duties.

- The Privilege:** Under the Imperial Farman of 1717, the Company was exempt from paying duties on goods imported into or exported from Bengal. They were issued 'Dastaks' (passes) for this purpose.
- The Abuse:** The Company servants abused this privilege by using Dastaks for their **private internal trade**. While Indian merchants had to pay taxes, British officials traded duty-free, creating a monopoly and unfair competition.
- Revenue Loss:** This resulted in a heavy loss to the Nawab's exchequer. When Mir Qasim protested, the Company ignored him.

2. Mir Qasim's Bold Retaliation

Realizing that the Company would not stop the misuse of Dastaks, Mir Qasim took a desperate but bold step:

- He **abolished all internal trade duties** altogether.
- This placed the Indian merchants on an equal footing with the British.

- **British Reaction:** The Company was furious. They argued that their "right" to trade duty-free implied that others *must* pay duties so that the British could enjoy a competitive advantage. They demanded the re-imposition of duties on Indian merchants.

3. Shift of Capital and Administrative Reforms

Mir Qasim wanted to function as an independent ruler, not a puppet.

- **Capital Shift:** He moved his capital from Murshidabad to **Munger** (in present-day Bihar). The objective was to maintain a safe distance from the Company's political interference and spy network in Calcutta.
- **Checking Gomasthas:** He took strict action against the Company's *Gomasthas* (local agents) who were harassing the local people and defying the Nawab's authority.

4. Military Modernization

The British viewed a strong Bengal army as a threat to their dominance.

- Mir Qasim reorganized his army on European lines.
- He employed European adventurers (like Walter Reinhardt 'Sombre') to train his troops.
- He established a modern factory for manufacturing firelocks and guns at Munger.

5. The Ram Narayan Incident

There was friction over Ram Narayan, the Deputy Governor of Bihar. He was suspected of embezzling funds but was protected by the British. When Mir Qasim suspended him and demanded accounts, the British initially shielded him, undermining the Nawab's sovereignty.

Conclusion

The conflict was fundamentally a struggle between the **sovereign power of the State** and the **illegitimate commercial expansion of a trading company**. The British could not tolerate a Nawab who refused to be a puppet. These tensions escalated into a series of battles in 1763, forcing Mir Qasim to flee to Avadh, where he formed an alliance with Shuja-ud-Daula and Shah Alam II. This ultimately led to the historic **Battle of Buxar in 1764**, which sealed the fate of Bengal and laid the real foundation of British Empire in India.

ESTABLISHMENT, EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH RULE

2. 1765 முதல் 1856 வரை ஆங்கில கிழக்கிந்திய கம்பெனி மற்றும் அவத்தின் உறவை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

Analyse the relationship of Oudh with the English East India Company from 1765 to 1856.

Introduction

The relationship between the Kingdom of Oudh (Awadh) and the English East India Company (EIC) is a definitive case study of British imperial expansion. Spanning nearly a century from the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)** to the **Annexation of 1856**, the relationship transformed Oudh from an independent ally into a subordinate vassal, and finally, an annexed territory. Lord Dalhousie famously described Oudh as "*a cherry that will drop into our mouths one day.*"

1. Phase I: The Policy of Ring Fence (The Buffer State) – 1765

After the defeat of Shuja-ud-Daula in the **Battle of Buxar (1764)**, the British could have annexed Oudh. However, Robert Clive chose a strategic approach via the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)**.

- **Buffer State:** Clive restored Oudh to the Nawab to serve as a "Buffer State" protecting the rich province of Bengal from the Marathas and Afghans in the west.
- **Defense Pact:** The Nawab agreed to pay for the maintenance of British troops whenever they were used for his protection. This secured Bengal's frontier at Oudh's expense.

2. Phase II: Increasing Interference and Exploitation (1773-1798)

During the tenure of Warren Hastings, the Company began to treat Oudh as a treasury to fund their wars in other parts of India.

- **Treaty of Banaras (1773):** Hastings sold the districts of Kora and Allahabad back to the Nawab for ₹50 lakhs to raise funds.
- **The Begums of Oudh:** Hastings famously pressured Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula to seize the treasures of his mother and grandmother (the Begums of Oudh) to pay debts to the Company, highlighting the depth of British interference in internal family matters.

3. Phase III: The Subsidiary Alliance (1801)

The arrival of **Lord Wellesley** marked the end of Oudh's nominal independence. In **1801**, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan was forced to sign the **Subsidiary Alliance**.

- **Territorial Cession:** Oudh had to cede half of its rich territories (Rohilkhand and the Lower Doab) to the British to pay for the subsidiary troops.
- **Loss of Sovereignty:** The Nawab disbanded his own army and became entirely dependent on British forces for internal and external security. The British **Resident** at Lucknow became the effective center of power.

4. Phase IV: Annexation on Grounds of Misgovernance (1856)

By the 1850s, the Company had surrounded Oudh completely.

- **Wajid Ali Shah:** The last Nawab was a great patron of arts but was portrayed by the British as debauched and incompetent.
- **The Pretext:** Lord Dalhousie could not use the 'Doctrine of Lapse' as the Nawab had many heirs. Instead, he used the unique pretext of "**Misgovernance**" and "Maladministration."
- **Reports:** Based on the reports of Residents Sleeman and Outram, which painted a bleak picture of the law and order situation, Dalhousie annexed Oudh in **1856**.

Conclusion

The annexation of Oudh was the culmination of a century-long strategy of "slow bleed." It was widely perceived as a breach of faith, as the Nawabs had been faithful allies to the British. This sense of betrayal turned Oudh into the main theatre of rebellion during the **Revolt of 1857**, as the sepoys of the Bengal Army (mostly recruited from Oudh) rose against the very masters they had served.

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENTS – GANDHIAN ERA

3. “ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கம் இந்தியச் சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தின் முதல் மக்கள் இயக்கம்” என்பதை விவாதிக்கவும். “The Non-Cooperation Movement was the first mass movement organised as a part of India's Freedom Struggle”. Discuss.

Introduction

The Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM), launched by Mahatma Gandhi in **1920**, marked a paradigm shift in India's struggle for independence. Before this, political activism was largely confined to the educated urban middle class (e.g., the Moderates) or localized upheavals (e.g., Swadeshi in Bengal). The NCM is rightly termed the "**First Mass Movement**" because it transformed the Indian National Congress from a debating society of elites into a revolutionary organization backed by the masses.

1. Structural Transformation of the Congress (Nagpur Session, 1920)

To make the movement a mass phenomenon, Gandhi reorganized the Congress structure:

- **Membership:** The entry fee was reduced to **4 annas**, allowing the poor, peasants, and workers to join.

- **Organization:** Provincial Congress Committees were reorganized on a **linguistic basis**, enabling leaders to communicate with the masses in their vernacular languages rather than English.
- **Goal:** The goal shifted from constitutional self-government to '**Swaraj**' (Self-rule).

2. Unprecedented Social Participation

The movement touched every section of society, justifying its "mass" character:

- **Peasants:** For the first time, the peasantry was drawn into the national mainstream. Movements like the **Kisan Sabhas** in UP and the Mappila revolt in Malabar (initially) were linked to the NCM.
- **Students and Youth:** Thousands of students left government schools and colleges. National institutions like **Jamia Millia Islamia**, **Bihar Vidyapith**, and **Kashi Vidyapith** were established to accommodate them.
- **Women:** The movement saw the large-scale participation of women, who took to the streets to picket shops selling foreign cloth and liquor. This was a social revolution in itself.
- **Tribals:** In Andhra (Manyam Rebellion) and Bengal, tribals defied forest laws, interpreting Swaraj as the restoration of their traditional rights.

4. Hindu-Muslim Unity

Gandhi strategically merged the **Khilafat issue** (regarding the Ottoman Caliph) with the Non-Cooperation Movement.

- This created a united front of Hindus and Muslims against colonial rule, a feat rarely achieved before or after.
- The British policy of "Divide and Rule" was temporarily rendered ineffective.

4. Geographical Spread

Unlike the Swadeshi Movement (1905), which was strong primarily in Bengal, or the Home Rule League (1916), which had pockets of influence, the NCM was truly **Pan-Indian**. It had strong centers of activity in the Madras Presidency, Bombay, United Provinces, Bengal, and the Punjab.

5. Shift in Methods: From Petition to Action

The movement transitioned Indian politics from "Constitutional Agitation" to "**Non-Violent Direct Action**".

- **Negative Programme:** Boycott of legislatures, courts, schools, and foreign cloth (bonfires of foreign clothes became a symbol of resistance).
- **Constructive Programme:** Promotion of **Khadi/Charkha** (economic self-reliance), removal of untouchability, and Hindu-Muslim unity.

Conclusion

Although the movement was abruptly withdrawn by Gandhi following the **Chauri Chaura incident** in February 1922, its significance is undeniable. It successfully destroyed the "myth of British benevolence" and removed the **fear of the British Raj** from the minds of common Indians. By mobilizing millions across caste, creed, and region, the Non-Cooperation Movement laid the undeniable foundation for India's journey toward mass-based democracy and freedom.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA / FINAL PHASE OF INDEPENDENCE

4. 1937 தேர்தல்களுக்குப் பிறகு மாகாணங்களில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட காங்கிரஸ் அமைச்சரவை மூலம் இந்திய சமூக அரசியல் தளங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட விளைவுகள் பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain the social and political consequences in India following the establishment of Provincial Ministries by the Congress Party after 1937 elections.

Introduction

Following the **Government of India Act, 1935**, elections were held in 1937. The Indian National Congress achieved a sweeping victory and formed ministries in **8 out of 11 provinces** (including Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, etc.). Their tenure, lasting 28 months (until their resignation in 1939), served as a "dress rehearsal" for independence and had profound social and political consequences.

1. Political Consequences: Restoration of Civil Liberties

The most immediate impact was the restoration of democratic rights that had been suppressed by the British:

- **Lifting Bans:** The ministries lifted restrictions on the freedom of the press and removed bans on radical organizations (though the ban on the Communist Party remained in some areas).
- **Release of Prisoners:** Many political prisoners and revolutionaries, including those involved in the Kakori conspiracy, were released.
- **Police and Bureaucracy:** The ministries tried to change the police attitude from being oppressors to public servants. The morale of the British bureaucracy (ICS) was checked, and the common man lost the fear of the state machinery.

2. Social Consequences: Welfare and Reform

The Congress used its power to implement the Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi:

- **Temple Entry:** Strong measures were taken to uplift the depressed classes. In the Madras Presidency, under **C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji)**, the **Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act (1939)** was passed, notably opening the Madurai Meenakshi Temple to Dalits.
- **Prohibition:** To improve the socio-economic condition of the poor, prohibition (ban on liquor) was introduced. It was first experimented with in **Salem** (Madras) and later expanded.
- **Education:** The **Wardha Scheme of Basic Education** (Nai Talim), advocating learning through handicrafts and the mother tongue, was introduced to make education accessible to the masses.

3. Agrarian and Labor Reforms

Since the peasants were the backbone of the Congress support base, significant attention was paid to the rural economy:

- **Tenancy Reforms:** Laws were passed in UP, Bihar, and Bombay to protect tenants from arbitrary eviction by Zamindars and to reduce rent.
- **Debt Relief:** Moneylenders were regulated to save peasants from indebtedness.
- **Labor Rights:** The ministries recognized trade unions and tried to mediate disputes between capitalists and workers, although they were sometimes criticized for not being radical enough (e.g., the Bombay Trades Disputes Act).

4. Negative Political Consequence: The Communal Divide

A significant political consequence was the widening gap between the Congress and the Muslim League.

- In the **United Provinces (UP)**, the Congress refused to form a coalition government with the Muslim League, arguing that the League must merge with the Congress.
- This alienated **Jinnah**, leading the League to launch a propaganda campaign alleging "Hindu Raj" and "atrocities" under Congress rule (e.g., the Pirpur Report). This period significantly fueled the demand for Pakistan.

Conclusion

The Congress Ministries resigned in **October 1939** in protest against India's involvement in World War II without its consent. However, their 28-month rule was a watershed moment. It psychologically

prepared the Indian people for self-rule, proved the administrative capability of Indian leaders, and instituted social reforms that laid the groundwork for the welfare state of independent India.

SIGNIFICANT INDIAN NATIONAL LEADERS

5. இந்திய சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தில் நேதாஜியின் இந்திய தேசியப் படையின் பங்களிப்புகள் குறித்து ஆய்வு செய்து எழுதுக.

Examine the role of Nethaji's Indian National Army in the struggle for India's Independence.

Introduction

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's leadership of the Indian National Army (INA) or *Azad Hind Fauj* marked the final and most militant phase of India's freedom struggle. After taking charge of the INA in Singapore in 1943 and proclaiming the **Provisional Government of Free India**, Netaji transformed a disparate group of prisoners of war into a disciplined revolutionary army that struck at the very roots of the British Empire.

1. Psychological Warfare and Inspiration

The INA's greatest contribution was psychological. Netaji's electrifying slogan "**Chalo Delhi**" and his promise, "**Give me blood, and I will give you freedom**," broke the stupor of the Indian masses. It demonstrated that Indians were capable of an organized armed struggle and challenged the myth of British invincibility.

2. A Model of Secularism and Unity

The INA was a perfect microcosm of a united India, transcending communal barriers at a time when India was plagued by religious divide.

- **Composition:** Muslims, Sikhs, and Hindus ate together and fought together.
- **Leadership:** The top commanders included Shah Nawaz Khan (Muslim), Prem Sahgal (Hindu), and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon (Sikh).
- **Symbolism:** The adoption of Hindustani as the link language and the song "*Kadam Kadam Badhaye Ja*" fostered deep national unity.

3. Women's Empowerment (Rani of Jhansi Regiment)

Netaji recognized the role of women in nation-building. He formed the **Rani of Jhansi Regiment**, the first all-women combat unit in Asia, led by **Captain Lakshmi Sahgal**. This shattered the traditional stereotype of Indian women and inspired thousands to donate their jewelry and savings for the cause.

4. The Military Campaign

Though the INA faced logistical nightmares, their bravery was undeniable.

- The INA brigades accompanied the Japanese army to the Indian borders in 1944.
- They planted the Indian Tricolour on Indian soil at **Moirang (Manipur)** on April 14, 1944.
- The battles of **Kohima** and **Imphal** saw the INA soldiers fighting valiantly under extreme conditions.

5. The Red Fort Trials and the Final Blow

Paradoxically, the INA achieved its goal of liberating India not by winning the war, but by losing it. The aftermath of their surrender was more dangerous to the British than their military attacks.

- **The Trials:** The British decision to publicly try INA officers (Sahgal, Dhillon, Khan) at the Red Fort in 1945 backfired. It united the Congress, Muslim League, and Hindu Mahasabha in their defense.
- **Military Unrest:** The trials revealed the heroism of the INA to the serving soldiers of the British Indian Army. This led to the **Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny in 1946** and unrest in the Air Force.

Conclusion

The British Empire in India rested on the loyalty of the Indian Army (the "Sword Arm"). The INA destroyed this loyalty. As later admitted by British Prime Minister **Clement Attlee**, the influence of the INA and the subsequent military unrest was a "primary reason" for the British decision to leave India in 1947. Thus, Netaji's INA delivered the final hammer blow to colonial rule.

ROLE OF TAMIL NADU IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

6. வாட்சீயின் சுதேசி முயற்சி பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about the Swadeshi Venture of V.O.C.

Introduction

Vallinayagam Olaganathan Chidambaram Pillai (V.O.C.), affectionately known as "**Kappalottiya Tamizhan**", was a staunch follower of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. While many leaders interpreted "Swadeshi" merely as the boycott of foreign goods, V.O.C. took it a step further by realizing the concept of "**Economic Nationalism**." He believed that political freedom would remain a dream without economic self-reliance.

1. Foundation of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (BISNC) held a monopoly over trade and passenger transport between **Tuticorin** and **Colombo**. To break this monopoly and stop the drain of Indian wealth, V.O.C. registered the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC)** on **October 16, 1906**.

- **Capital:** The company had a capital of ₹10 Lakhs, divided into 40,000 shares of ₹25 each.
- **Support:** He received immense support from **Pandithurai Thevar** (President of the Madurai Tamil Sangam) and Haji Fakir Mohamed, proving that the venture had communal harmony.
- **The Fleet:** V.O.C. purchased two steamships, the **S.S. Gallia** and **S.S. Lavo**, from France and started regular services.

2. The Unequal Trade War

The British company (BISNC) viewed this as a direct threat to their dominance and started an unethical trade war:

- **Fare Reduction:** They drastically reduced the fare per trip from **Re. 1 to 1 Anna**.
- **Free Rides:** At one point, the British company even offered free rides and distributed umbrellas to passengers to lure them away from SSNC.
- **V.O.C's Response:** V.O.C. could not afford to lower prices to that extent. Instead, he toured Tuticorin delivering fiery speeches, appealing to the people's **patriotism** to travel in the Swadeshi ships even if it cost more.

3. Combining Swadeshi with Labor Rights

V.O.C. realized that Swadeshi also meant the welfare of Indian workers. In **1908**, along with **Subramania Siva**, he organized a strike at the British-owned **Coral Mills** in Tuticorin.

- The workers demanded higher wages and better working conditions.
- V.O.C.'s involvement terrified the British administration because he was successfully uniting the **commercial class** (shipping) and the **working class** (mill workers) against the Raj.

4. The Downfall and Legacy

The British administration, led by Collector Wynch and Judge Pinhey, decided to crush V.O.C.

- **Arrest:** Following his fiery speeches celebrating the release of Bipin Chandra Pal, V.O.C. was arrested on **March 12, 1908** (Tirunelveli Uprising).

- **Sentence:** He was sentenced to two life imprisonments (40 years), later reduced. He was yoked to an oil press in Coimbatore prison like a bull.
- **Liquidation:** With its leader in jail, the SSNC could not sustain the losses from the trade war. Tragically, it was liquidated and sold to the very British rival it sought to fight.

Conclusion

Although the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company ultimately failed commercially due to colonial suppression, it remains a glorious chapter in Indian history. V.O.C.'s venture was the first major indigenous shipping enterprise in British India, serving as a precursor to the "Make in India" spirit and demonstrating that Indians were capable of managing complex modern industries.

EMERGENCE OF "SOCIAL JUSTICE" IDEOLOGY – ORIGIN, GROWTH OF JUSTICE PARTY

7. தமிழ்நாட்டில் நீதிக்கட்சியின் எழுச்சிக்கான காரணங்களை விவாதி.

Discuss the causes for the upsurge of the Justice Party in Tamil Nadu.

Introduction

The **Justice Party**, officially known as the **South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF)**, was founded in **1916** by leaders like **Dr. T.M. Nair, P. Theagaraya Chetty, and Dr. C. Natesan**. Its rise marked a turning point in the history of South India. The upsurge of the party was not merely political but a social reaction against the established hierarchy in the Madras Presidency.

1. Brahmin Monopoly in Public Services

The primary cause for the rise of the Justice Party was the disproportionate dominance of Brahmins in government services.

- **Demographics:** Brahmins constituted only about **3%** of the population, while Non-Brahmins made up roughly **97%**.
- **Imbalance:** Despite being a minority, Brahmins held the vast majority of administrative positions. For instance, in the early 20th century, out of 128 District Munsifs in Madras Presidency, over 100 were Brahmins.
- **Resentment:** The educated Non-Brahmin elite (landlords and merchants) felt excluded from power and prestige.

2. Educational Disparities

Access to English education was the key to social mobility in British India.

- Brahmins, with their tradition of learning, quickly adapted to English education and dominated universities.
- Non-Brahmins, despite having wealth (e.g., Zamindars), lagged in literacy and higher education. The Justice Party arose to demand educational opportunities and scholarships for backward communities.

3. Alienation from the Congress and Home Rule Movement

The Non-Brahmin leaders viewed the Indian National Congress (INC) in Madras as a Brahmin-dominated organization.

- **Home Rule League:** The movement led by **Annie Besant** was perceived by Non-Brahmins as an attempt to restore the "Varnashrama Dharma" (caste rigidity) and consolidate Brahmin power under the guise of self-rule.

- **Fear of "Brahmin Raj":** Leaders like T.M. Nair argued that replacing British Rule with Congress Rule would simply mean replacing a "British Raj" with a "Brahmin Raj," which would be worse for the lower castes.

4. The Non-Brahmin Manifesto (1916)

In December 1916, P. Theagaraya Chetty released the **"Non-Brahmin Manifesto."**

- This document articulated the grievances of the Non-Brahmins for the first time in a structured manner.
- It called for **"Communal Representation"** (reservations) in the legislature and government jobs as the only way to ensure social justice. This ideological clarity rallied the masses.

5. The Impact of 1919 Reforms and Congress Boycott

The immediate political catalyst for the Justice Party's victory was the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)**, which introduced **Dyarchy** and elections.

- **Congress Boycott:** In 1920, the Congress boycotted the elections as part of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- **The Vacuum:** This political vacuum allowed the Justice Party to sweep the 1920 elections and form the first ministry in Madras Presidency under **Subbarayalu Reddiar**.

Conclusion

The upsurge of the Justice Party was a direct consequence of the deep-seated socio-economic inequalities in the Madras Presidency. It was the first organized effort in India to use politics for **Social Justice**. By successfully implementing the **Communal G.O. (1921 & 1922)**, it broke the monopoly in administration and laid the structural foundation for the Dravidian Movement that defines Tamil Nadu politics today.

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

8. முஸ்லீம் சீர்திருத்த இயக்கத்தின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை விவரி.

Describe the importance of the Muslim Reform Movements in India.

Introduction

Following the **Revolt of 1857**, the Indian Muslim community faced a crisis. The British held them largely responsible for the mutiny, leading to suppression. Consequently, Muslims fell behind their Hindu counterparts in English education, government employment, and commerce. The Muslim Reform Movements of the 19th century emerged to address this backwardness, aiming to harmonize Islamic teachings with modern needs or to purify the religion from un-Islamic practices.

1. Promotion of Modern Education (The Aligarh Movement)

The most significant contribution came from the **Aligarh Movement** led by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**.

- **Rationalism:** He argued that the Quran was not contradictory to modern science. He emphasized *'Ijtihad'* (critical reasoning) over blind adherence to tradition.
- **Institutions:** He founded the **Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College** in 1875 (later Aligarh Muslim University). This institution became the nursery of the modern Muslim intelligentsia.
- **English Language:** He convinced the community that learning English was not against Islam but necessary for survival and progress in the colonial era.

2. Religious Preservation and Anti-Colonialism (The Deoband School)

While Aligarh focused on Westernization, the **Deoband Movement** (founded in 1866 by Nanotvi and Gangohi) played a vital role in preserving cultural identity.

- **Religious Education:** It revived the study of classical Islamic texts to counter the influence of Christian missionaries.
- **Political Stance:** Unlike the pro-British Aligarh school, the Deobandis were staunchly **anti-British**. They later issued a *Fatwa* supporting the Indian National Congress, thereby fostering Hindu-Muslim unity during the freedom struggle.

3. Social Reforms and Women's Status

The reform movements attacked social evils that had crept into the society.

- **Against Purdah:** Leaders like Syed Ameer Ali and the **Ahmadiyya Movement** advocated for the removal of the rigid *Purdah* (seclusion) system.
- **Polygamy:** They discouraged polygamy and divorce, arguing that the Quranic permission for polygamy was contextual and restricted.
- **Universalism:** The Ahmadiyya movement (founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad) brought a liberal outlook, preaching universal religion and opposing Jihad (holy war), emphasizing peace instead.

4. Political Awakening

These movements were the bedrock of Muslim political consciousness in India.

- The educated middle class created by the Aligarh Movement eventually formed the **All India Muslim League (1906)**, which played a central role in the demand for Pakistan.
- Conversely, the **Ahrar Movement** and the Deoband school produced nationalist leaders like **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**, who fought for a united India.

Conclusion

The Muslim Reform Movements played a pivotal role in transitioning the community from a medieval mindset to a modern identity. They successfully introduced modern education and rational thinking. However, the divergent paths of these movements—one leaning towards separatism (Aligarh) and the other towards nationalism (Deoband)—also sowed the seeds for the complex political future of the subcontinent.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR FINE ARTS, DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

9. நிகழ்த்துக் கலைகளின் நடைமுறைக் கொள்கைகள் மற்றும் திட்டங்களை வகுப்பதில் சாகித்ய அகாடமியின் பங்கை ஆராய்க.

Examine the role of Sahitya Akademi in formulating and implementing policies and programmes of the performing arts. Flawed Question Factually Incorrect

The Reality Check:

 **Sahitya Akademi:** Literature, Books, Poets. (Pen & Paper)

 **Sangeet Natak Akademi:** Performing Arts, Music, Dance. (Stage & Mic)

10. அரங்கப் பயிற்சியில் தேசியநாடகப் பள்ளியின் பங்கினை மதிப்பீடு செய்க.

Evaluate the contributions of National School of Drama in theatre training.

Introduction

The **National School of Drama (NSD)**, New Delhi, established in **1959**, stands as one of the foremost theatre training institutions in the world. Originally set up by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and becoming an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture in 1975, NSD has revolutionized the Indian performing arts landscape by transforming theatre from an unorganized passion into a **professional academic discipline**.

1. Holistic and Scientific Pedagogy

NSD's primary contribution is its rigorous **3-year diploma course**, which treats theatre as a serious science and art.

- **Comprehensive Syllabus:** Unlike commercial acting schools, NSD trains students in all aspects of stagecraft—**Acting, Direction, Scenic Design, Lighting, and Makeup**. This produces "complete theatre practitioners" rather than just actors.
- **Synthesis of Traditions:** The training methodology is unique as it blends modern Western techniques (like **Stanislavski's Method Acting**) with classical Indian traditions (like **Natyashastra**) and regional folk forms, creating a distinctly Indian modern theatre identity.

2. The Repertory Company

To bridge the gap between academic training and the professional world, NSD established the **Repertory Company** in **1964**.

- It serves as a professional wing where graduates are employed to produce plays.
- This ensures that training does not end in the classroom but evolves through sustained performance before paying audiences.

3. Theatre in Education (TIE): Sanskaar Rang Tola

Established in 1989, the TIE Company (known as **Sanskaar Rang Tola**) is a significant contribution to pedagogy.

- It focuses on theatre training for children (aged 8–16).
- It does not just train children to act but uses theatre as a tool for **education and personality development**, integrating performing arts into the school curriculum.

4. Decentralization and Extension Programmes

NSD has worked to ensure that quality theatre training is not confined to New Delhi.

- **Regional Research Centres:** It has established centers in **Bengaluru, Varanasi, Sikkim, and Tripura** to train local talent.
- **Extension Workshops:** Faculty members travel to remote parts of India to conduct intensive theatre workshops, scouting and polishing grassroots talent.

5. Exposure through Bharat Rang Mahotsav

NSD organizes the **Bharat Rang Mahotsav**, Asia's largest theatre festival.

- This acts as an open classroom for students, exposing them to cutting-edge theatre productions from across the globe.
- It facilitates a cultural exchange that keeps Indian theatre training updated with international trends.

6. Impact on Indian Cinema and Culture

The evaluation of NSD is incomplete without mentioning its output. It fueled the **Parallel Cinema movement** in India. Alumni like **Naseeruddin Shah, Om Puri, Irrfan Khan, and Nawazuddin Siddiqui** brought a new wave of realism to Indian acting, which was a direct result of their rigorous training at NSD.

Conclusion

The National School of Drama has successfully institutionalized theatre in India. By providing a structured academic framework, preserving indigenous forms, and creating a bridge to the professional world, NSD has elevated the standard of Indian theatre from amateur entertainment to a sophisticated art form respected globally.

