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

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GROWTH OF RATIONALIST, DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENTS IN TAMILNADU

THEIR ROLE IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TAMILNADU

DRAVIDAM

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

Caldwell

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

Concept

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

Sunith Kumar Chattarjee

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

Dravidian Race

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

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

Dravidian Sangam

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

Results

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

Dravidam

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family economical status is raising due to working women.

GROWTH OF TAMIL LANGUAGE BY DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENTS

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

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

Tamils

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

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Materials, computers are popularized.

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

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

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

TAMIL RENAISSANCE BY DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENTS

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

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

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

Untouchability

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

Kulakkalvi Thittam

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

Vaikkam

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

Communal G.O

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

CULTURAL CHANGES CREATED BY DRAVIDIAN THOUGHTS

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

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

Questions:

1. Evaluate the changes created by Dravidian Thoughts.

