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### **Department of Employment and Training**

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# ART AND CULTURE

LITERATURE, MUSIC, FILM, DRAMA, ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE,  
PAINTINGS AND FOLK ARTS

## TAMIL LITERATURES

Ancient classical language, Tamil has wonderful literatures since of Sangam age.

### Tholkappiam

Very first Grammar and Literary work of Tamil was Tholkappiam. Its origin is 5000 years of antiquity. This is prior to the age of Pathupattu and Ettuthogai.

### Pattum Thogaiyum

Sangam, the Association of Literary scholars located in Madurai. Pathinen Merkanakku consists of Pathupattu and Ettuthogai with 26,350 lines of songs of Tamil Anthology Agam and Puram.

### Pathinen Keezh Kanakku

18 works headed by Thirukkural, 11 from Aram, 6 from Agam and one from puram are called Kezhkanakku. Thirukkural is the Master piece of all the Literary works of Ethics in the world.

### Great and small five Epics

1. Silambu and Mekalai are Twins epics which deals ethical facts of common Men and women. Seevaga Chintamani, epic of Jains, Valayapathi and Kundalakesi are others.
2. Neelakesi, Soolamani, yasothara Kaviyam, Nagakumara and Udhayana Kumara Kaviyam are small 5 epics in Tamils. These are works of Jains Probaganda.

### Bhakthi Cult

Thevaram, Thiruvachagam, Thirumuraigal, Jayankondar, Moovar Ula by Ottakothar and Sitrilakkiyangal are the excellent creations in the Chola Age.

### Imperial

Ramayanam by Kamban, Kalinkathuparani by Jayankondar.

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## Others

1. Seerapuranam, Thempavani, Thayumanavar, Sithargal, Eratchaniya Yathirigam are the religious works of Islam and Christianity.
2. Mutts of Saiva also indulged in the growth of Tamil Literary Creations.

## Tamil Literatures

The anthology of Love and war delivered by Sangam Texts are equal to the civilizations of Greek and Sumeria. They showed the culture of 6 B. C's Tamils in their creations.

Sangam registered the "Heroic Age" Literatures of Sangam delivered the news that people followed ethical Love and war styles. They conducted life co-existed with nature.

Adhiyan-Avvai, Kopperuncholan-Pisiranthaiyar, Pari-Kabilar. They are the persons of true friendship in those days.

Pisiranthaiyar, poet of Arivudai Nambi, a Pandiya King had an attempt to reform him at the time of his unethical taxation on public

Tamil poets of Sangam Age were treated like the legislators of the Nation.

Padhinen Keezhkanakku Texts are divided in to three dimensions of Ethical, internal and external life of early Tamils.

Thiruvalluvar guides the people in the way of Ethics, wealth and pleasure.

## 6 – 9 AD

Thevaram, songs of praising the Lord Shiva, Thiruvagasam and Thirukkovaaiyar of Manickavasakar, made Bhakthi Cult in Tamil Nadu with their selfless service to the mankind. They changed the people from Jainism and Buddhism to our ancient culture.

Ramayanam Kamba talked on fraternity. Seevaga Chintamani of Thiruthakka Thevar portrayed the Natural beauty of poetics.

Sitrilakkiyangal are the small texts which convey the cultures of our rural people.

"Thiruvavutpa" of vallalar is famous for his unique service to the mankind.



Now a days, due to accumulation of printing press, Novels, dramas, short stories, serial stories and new-poetry are abandoned among the people of Tamil Nadu

“Literature is the Mirror of the life; Tamil Texts are reflecting this fact with their content.

### **CULTURAL, LITERARY NOVELTIES IN TAMIL SOCIETY IN 19<sup>TH</sup>, 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES:**

1. Samarasa Sutha Sanmarkka Sangam, Gnana Sabai, Sathiya Dharuma Chalai made the great revolutions in the Tamil Community.
2. Hiding andthology of Tamil in the palm leaves were exposed by Dr.U.Ve.Sa., student of Mahavidhwan Meenakshisundaranar, Laurate of Thiruvavaduthurai Adheenam. Mahavidhwan attempted more than 90 classical Puranas.‘En Saritham’ – biography of U.Ve.Sa. is a reflector of that period. ‘Manipravalam’ – a prose style of mixing other languages with Tamils was hatred by Paridhimar Kalaingar. It leads to make Thanithamizh movement by Maraimalai Adigal.
3. Bharathiyar, Bharadhidhasan, Namakkal Kavingar and Kavimani revolted against women’s slavery, superstitious thoughts being in the society. They induced patriotism to the people of Tamilnadu.
4. Liberty, equality and Fraternity are the themes of the poets in this periods.
5. Mayuram Vedhanayakam wrote Tamil First Novel Prataba Mudhaliar Charithiram. Then Rajam Iyer, Vai. Mu. Kodhai Nayaki, Vaduvur Duraisamy made many novals of social and detective side.
6. Kalki, Sandilyan, Jagasirpian, Akilan, Balakumaran wrote historical, social and patriotic novels, short stores. Pudhumai pithan andJayakandan are the master minded creators of Tamil writings.
7. Journalism started with Bharathi grew immense in its various fields. Making awareness of the world, Nation is the main objective of journals in the Tamil society.

### **19<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

Tamil, the ancient Language had been collapsed due to the different invaders. Manipravalam, a new style had mixed with Tamil. Fortunately, philanthropists supported Tamils status of classics.

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Mambazha Kavichinga Navalar, Saravanaperumal Kavirayar, Krittina Iyengar made keerthanas, Panchathanthiram and dramas. Annamalai Reddiyar made a five attempt of making kavadi Sindhu with the help of Maruthappa Thevar. Great Library, Saraswathi Mahal was founded by Serfoji in Thanjavur. Pandithurai Thevar had found Tamil Sangam-fourth in Madurai in 1901 M. Ragava Iyengar, R.K.Shanmuganar, Parithimar Kalaingar also supported in this manner to Vallal Pandithuraiyar.

Mutts like Thiruvavaduthurai Thiruppanathal, Dharumapuram and Kundrakkudi are rendering immense service to the development of Tamil.

Christianity and Islam are the religions which making cultural changes among the Tamils. Tamil people are developing their knowledge and education with the help of printing Technology which was contributed by the foreigners.

“Folklore” a new type of art has been originated in Tamil Nadu.

Ellis, a foreign Tamil Scholar started Chennai Tamil Sangam, Education society. Text books, Translated Books make another revolution among the Tamil youth community.

Udhaya Tharagai, Viveka Chinthamani, Gnana Bodhini, Jana Vinodhini were the magazines made the people knowledgeable.

Macaulay system made huge changes in our education system. In 1857, Madras University was started for the welfare of our youths.

Anicha Adi, Manonmaneeyam, the dramatic Texts of our Language created enthusiasm to our people.

Youngsters are becoming engineers with the arrival of computers and Internets. Tamil has the first place in Indian languages.

Pachayappar, Annamalaiyar, Azhagappar, Murugappa are the stalwarts in making our state in the higher positions of education and Industry.

## **THE PLACEMENT OF MUSIC IN THE CULTURE OF TAMIL PEOPLE**

Music has an important role in Man’s life from birth to death. Tamil Music is very ancient, Co-existed with Nature.



## **Kinds of Pan – Ragha**

‘Pan’ is the name of Ragha in Tamil. 5 kinds of Raghas are still alive in the Tamil Music. They are getting other name in Carnatic Music. They are belonging to the lands such as Kurinchi, Mullai, etc. Sevvazhippan for Mullai and Kurinji, Maruthappan for morning time and Kamaram, Neivalam are specialised in this context.

## **Singers**

Panar, Padini, Porunar, Viraliar, Koothar were the singers at Sangam Age to entertain the people with dances and songs.

## **Instruments**

1. ‘YAZH’ is the ancient music instrument of Tamils. One who practice with Yazh was called yazhpanar. Periyazh, Seeriyazh were basic kinds of it. Others are Periyazh – 21 Nerves; Magarayazh – 19 Nerves. Cakotayazh – 14 nerves; Chenkottiyazh – 7 Nerves.
2. Perigai, Padagam, Udukkai, Mathalam, Thudi Muzha, Parai, Kodamuzha are the instruments made of animal’s leather.

## **Texts on Music**

1. MudhuNarai, MudhuKurugu, Perunarai, Perunkurugu, Pancha Bharatheeyam, Isai Nunukkam, IndhiraKaleeyam were the old texts of Music cited by Adiyarkku Nallar.
2. Kudanthai pa. Sunderasanar had an attempt of text on music ‘Pancha Marabu’.
3. YazhNool by Vibulanandhar, Karunamirtha Sagaram by Thanjai Abiraham Pandithar, Panar Kaivazhi by Varaguna Pandian are the popular works of Tamil Music.

## **Placement of Music**

Tholkappiam and sangam texts showed the placement of music in Tamils Life. Tholkappiar merged Yazh and Parai in the list of “Karupporul”. Music has been mingled with verse. Various metres of verses make different types of Rhymes and Rhythms.

“Panar” made the songs with music.

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Thiruppavai and Thiruvempavai are songs by the Tamils in the month of markazhi with melodious tone. Madurai Kanchi, a lengthy Text of pathuppattu tells about the Marudham – a ‘pann’ makes ‘Dawn’ on the day.

Panar, padini, Koothar, Viraliyar were the artists who were patronaged by the kings and richest. Attruppadi texts delivered the news of those artists. “Yazh” was at the chief place in music. ‘Yazhpanam’ a city in Srilanka is named with the numerous panars with the instrument ‘Yazh’.

“Kuzhal” is an another instrument which gives pleasant music.

Muzhavu, a leather made instrument is compared to the broad shoulder of men in Tamil literature.

Mahendhra Varman I and Raja Simha were the musicians also. Sundharar, a Nayanmar of Dhevaram praised Lord Shiva is the embodiment of music. “Ohm” the sound is the mother of music, Tamils believed.

### **Thamizhisai**

After the period of Nayakkas and Marathi regimes, Telugu Keerthanas became unpopulaized. Tamil songs of keerthanai were popularised with the help of Arunachalam Pillai, Muthu Thandavar, Papanasam Shivan, Marimuthappillai and Arunachala Kavirayar.

‘Sangeetha Mummoorthigal’ the three eminent personalities of Telugu songs are the sons of Thiruvarur, they converted our ancient Tamil into Telugu.

Thanjai Nalvar, Ariyalur Sada Gopar, Mahavaithianathar, pattanam Subramaniam, Ariyakkudi and heir of sithur made Tamil songs in their concerts.

Rajarethinam Pillai of Thiruvadudhurai, Shaik Chinna Moulana, Needamangalam Meenakshi Sundaram, Veenai Dhanammal are very popular in instrumental Music in Tamil.

Sirkazhi Gnanasambandhan, Somasundhara Deshikar, Muthu Kandasamy Deshikar are the personalities made Tamil music for the songs of Thevaram!

### **THAMIZHISAI MOVEMENT ON THE BASIS OF EZHISAI**

1. Thamizhisai consists of seven raghas. They are called ‘Pan’ in Tamil. Kural, Thutam, Kaikkilai, Eli, Vilari, Tharam, Uzhai are those Tamil raghas.



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Kalithogai and Paripadal are the Literatures of Musical songs. In Silambu, Vettuvavari, Kanal vari, Aichiyar Kuravai, Kunrakkuravai are the songs with raghas.

2. In Medieval, Thevaram songs are sung by Odhuvars with Pan/Ragha. Raja Raja Cholan Patronised this Thevaram's Odhuvar. Thiruppugazh by Arunagirinathar is still popular for its Rhymes and Rythms. Telugu Keerthanas were composed by Carnatic three personalities. But the Tamizhisai Moovar Arunachala Kavirayar, Muthuthandavar, Marimuthu Pillai were composing Tamil songs with pan.
3. Now a days, Thevaram, Dhivya Prababdham are song is Saiva, Vaishnava Temples with their traditional value.
4. Dharumapuram Saminathan, Sirkali Gnanasampandan, Somasundara Deshikar, T.M.S., Sirkali S.Govindarajan, M.S.Subbulakshmi, M.L.Vasanthakumari, Chidamparam S.Jayaraman were the Musicians in the Tamizhisai stages.
5. Bangalore Ramaniammal, D.K.Pattammal, K.B.Sundarambal, P.U.Chinnappa, M.K.T. Bagavadhar, S.G.Kittappa were the Tamizhisai singers once in Tamilnadu.

### **Thamizhisai Sangam**

Raja Sir.Annamalai Started Tamil Music College in Annamalai University in Chidambaram. In 1940, with the tireless effort of R.K.Shanmuganar, Rajaji, T.K.C., Anna, M.M.Dhandapani Deshikar, Annamalai Arasar started Thamizhisai Sangam to favour the growth of Thamizhisai.

### **Ezhisai**

20<sup>th</sup> century is the period of Tamil Renaissance. Like Thanithamizh Iyakkam of Maraimalai Adigal, Thimizhsai Iyakkam also was founded by Annamalai Arasar in Tamil Nadu. He founded a Tamil Music college in Annamalai University in Chidhambaram in 1932. The conferences in 1936 and 1941 in Trichy, Karaikkudi, Devakottai got great success in the history of Tamil Music. With the result of this Tamilzhisai Sangam was founded in 1943. "Thamizhisai Vizha" will be celebrated every

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year in Thiruvaiyaru. From 1949, 4 days in every year Tamil Music festival is celebrating in Thiruvaiyaru.

Isai Peraringnar, Pannisai Peraringnar titles are given to the scholars of Tamil Music.

Tamil nadu government also established many Tamil music colleges with the syllabus of “Tamilisai Kalloori” in Chidhambaram.

Instrumental and vocal music are also practicing in these institutions. Today the day of Tamil Music is the best one of vocal, violin, Mrithangam, Veena and Bharatha.

### **WRITE AN ESSAY ON LIFESTYLE CHANGES BY THE ART OF CINEMA AMONG THE TAMILS:**

Kodambakkam called as Kollywood in Chennai is the second hub of Indian film industry next to Mumbai.

#### **Legend of Tamil Cinema:**

Mr.Samikkannu Vincent was a man who brought the projector technology first in Tamilnadu. He was the person of changing Bal dance and Western dance culture into Theatre by his will at the British Period. Central Govt. released Special stamp in memory of him.

#### **Non-Talkie and Talkies**

In 1920, the first non-talkie film was released namely ‘Keesakavadham’. In 1931, Kalidass, the first talkie was released.

#### **Studios**

1. Salem Modern Theatres, Covai Central, Neptiune, Bachiraja, Chennai Vijaya, Vahini and AVM are the studios to shoot out the films from the southern states.
2. Cinemas early started with the stories of Puranas, Idhikasas and fictions. Later social cinemas had been produced by the producers.
3. Chandrelekha with great expenditure made by S.S.Vasan was very popular at that time. In 1947, Nam Iruvar by AVM got success among the Tamil people.
4. Legandary Actors like M.G.R. and Sivaji Ganesan made great effect with the people with their contributions in the field of Tamil cinema.

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5. Political, Social, Family background stories were attracted. In 1970, Tamil cinema had a new way in the name of New wave.
  6. In the present days, New Technologies, sound effect, Camera, Music, Editing, Story-telling are having tremendous changes as people like.

### **“Cinema”**

**Celluloid magic:** - Art of cinema, invented by Edison in 1891 has been developing gradually by silent, talkie, Black and White and colour. Now it is one among the entertainments of our culture.

This art is intermingled with the life of the Tamils. What are the changes?

Tamils grow themselves in politics, social reforming with rational thinking

Some people have the irrational thoughts through cinema, which one is only the art of hour. They believe the artists of cinema as their real hero and heroines; some youngsters are seeking chances in cinema with the thirst of eagerness in acting in the field.

Young boys and girls are changing their dressing, costumes, hair style like the actors in cinema. Sceneries in cinema, stunt shows, violent acting's are polluted our youth in the way of wrong side. Our ancient culture talked about the ethical routes. But some films made their fans crazy. A new type of cine-music is formed with the mixture of Western and Carnatic styles.

Fans Associations are formed. They praise the actors as their Thalaivan, Thalapathi. Thinking of smoking, drinking are the major crime has risen to the youths. Though technically the Tamil cinema has abounded growth in photography, music, editing, story-telling, Direction, new type of culture is increasing in the young society by the art of cinema.

### **GROWTH OF TAMIL DRAMAS**

1. Imitation of human life is the fundamental of Drama. In Tamil culture, Marappavai Koothu > Bommalattam> Thorpavaikoothu > Nizharpavaikoothu were the steps which changed into stage Drama.
2. Meippatyal in Tholkappiam is fully the expressions of emotions in the drama. Thirukkural cited about Koothattu Avai. Silambu witnessed the well set-up of

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Drama stage. It also mentioned Nattiyam as drama. Madhavi was a maiden of Nattiya Kanigai.

### **Texts on Drama**

1. Muruval, Seyitriam, Sayantham, Madhivanar Nataka TamilNool, Guna Nool, Koothu Nool were the texts of Drama once in Tamilnadu.
2. Mahendravarman I also was an author of Matha Vilacha Prakasanam, a comedy. Raja Raja Chola's history was speaker about Rajarajeswaram in Thanjavur in his period. In the Maratha regiment, Sarabendhira Boobala Kuravanchi was played in Thanjavur.
3. In the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, Rama Natakam by Arunachala Kavirayar, Nandanar Charithiram by Gopala Krishna Bharathi were very popular in Tamilnadu. 'Natakaviyal' is the Text of Paridhimarkalaingar.
4. Concepts of Tamil Drama were puranas, Idhikasas earlier. Later it was converted into National affection and social stories.

### **Master Minded**

1. Pammal Sambandhanar, Sankaradhasa Swamigal were the personalities of present Tamil Drama heritage.
2. During freedom struggle Kadharin Vetri, Desabakthan were very famous.
3. From Silappadhikaram to the present day, Tamil Dramas took peculiar place. Drama is the Mother of Modern Cinema.

### **Tamil Drama**

Having international knowledge of Drama Art, Tamil Drama also got good place. Silappathikaram tells about the theatrical set-up, decorations. However, Shakespeare's Theatre mode dominated our Drama Theatre setup. Prof. Sundaranar gave a fantastic work "Manonmaniyam" a Poetic-Drama to the Tamils. Pammal Sambandhanar contributed the great value to the artists of Drama. He was the mentor of making an artist even R.K. Shanmugam, first finance minister of India. Sankaradhasa Swamigal translated most of the Shakespeare plays in to Tamil. He quoted songs of Sangam in his plays.



## ◆.....◆ “Sabha”

Vani Vilasa Sabha, Rasika Ranjani Sabha, Thanjai Sudharsana Sabha, Kumaragana Sabha had a wonderful achievement in making Dramas. 20<sup>th</sup> century is a period of Drama in our artistic literature.

N.S.K. Troop gave Nam Iruvar, Paithiyakkaran, the dramas of reforming ideas.

Uyiroviam of Narana Duraikannan, Dr. Alli of Dr.Mu.Va., RajaRaja Cholan of Aru. Ramanathan. Or Iravu, Velaikkari of Anna, Thookkumedai, Mandhiri Kumari of Kalaignar are the plays of reforming stories.

‘Anicha Adi’ of pulavar Pazhani, ‘Pulavar ullam’ of Balasundaram, are the master works of Drama.

Even to-day, S.V.Sekar, Crazy mohan, Cho Ramasamy Drama Troops also are rendering their service to the art of Tamil Drama.

## **ART OF SCULPTURE IN TAMILS**

1. Sculpture and Art are intermingled elements in the fine Arts. ‘Hero Stones’ cited in Tholkappiam, also identifies the art of sculpture.
2. Sculpture started with Pallavas, grew in Cholas and completed in Nayakkas period.

### **Pallavas**

Very beautiful sculptures in Kanchipuram, Mamandur, Mahendhiravadi, Mamallapuram are attracted by the people and tourists. Rock-cut Caves, architectural structures of Sculpture Artists of Pallavas were famous for designing Elephant appearance. Mamallapuram is also seen as an Art Gallery of sculptures.

### **Cholas**

Sculptures of these period are more attractive and fantastic than the Pallavas. Facial expressions, Eyebrow’s linings, dancing fingers are very cute in Cholas. Lord Brahadeeswara, Gangai Konda cholapuram, Thirupuvanam are the richest Artistic works of sculptures. There was not seen this effect in later Pandia period. Because of invasion by others, Sculpture works were completely changed in Nayakka’s regime.





## **Metal Sculptures**

1. Shivan as 'Nataraja' is the embodiment of world movement; is a symbol of cosmic dance. Artists in cholas had a remarkable talent to design metals into sculptures.
2. Rajarajan-ulogamadevi statues are very cute. Having richest art works.
3. Women of chola kingdom like Sembian Madevi, Kunthavai Nachiar were the personalities giving metal idols to the temples as they like in the Chola Period.

## **Sculptures**

Art of sculpture is associated with architecture; Architecture is a basic supporter of sculptors. This art has been changing by stone, metal, wood, Ivory, Pancha logam gradually.

"The gigantic appearance of Raja Raja Cholan is hiding behind the structural beauty of sculptors" scholars said.

There are two kinds of idols that are copper and panchalokam. These idols are made in two typical methods.

## **Nattiyam**

Thiru. V.Ganapathy, famous sculpture artist says, "Abinayas, standing, sitting, lying, eye brow beauty are the special features of our sculptures."

Kumbakonam and Mamallapuram are the popular cities which make fantastic idols now a days.

## **CHANGES OF ARCHITECTURE IN VARIOUS PERIODS**

### **In Pallavas**

The omni presence of architecture is the basic one of human in the world. This art was started at temples in the Pallava period. They built huge appearances like Rock-cut temples as in Andhra, their birthplace. Mahapalipuram, Rockfort in Trichy, Rathas of Pancha Pandava, Draupathi Ratham, Archunan Dhavam are the great monuments of Pallavas. This type was changed into buildings in RajaSimha period.

### **In Cholas**

This type of building temples enlarged by huge towers, Mandapas. Lord Brahadeeswara Temple of Thanjavur is eight times bigger than the, Pyramid of Egypt.

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Lingam is 66 m. Height, 2<sup>nd</sup> Largest in India. Like his father, Rajendra Chola also built a temple in Gangai Konda Cholapuram in Ariyalur District.

### **In Nayakkas**

Pillars, Mandapams, Marriage Hall are the special features of Nayakkas. Vellore, Marriage Hall is famous for Nayakkas architecture. Meenakshi Amman Temple, Rameswaram Temple, Ramasamy Temple in Kumbakonam are the evidences of Nayakkas.

### **Dravidian Type**

1. Cholas, Nayakkas, Imperial Pandias and Present Temples are the types of Dravidian model.
2. Mixed art of Mughal, European, Dravidian model was growing rapidly in Chennai, Chennai High court, Egmore Railway Station, Central Railway Station, Nawab's Palace are the present examples of this Indo-Sarasanic model.

### **Architecture**

Simha Vishnu, legendary king of imperial Pallava started the art of architecture. It grew at the time of Mahendra Varman and his son Narasimha varman. Raja Simhan, another pallava king made an attempt of making interlocking system of Temple building. At the age of Cholas, this art attained the peak stage.

Thanjai Brahadeeshwarar Temple is the biggest one all over India. It is eight times bigger than the pyramid of Egypt.

Imperial Pandras and Nayakkas were not interested in making new temples. But they renovated so many temples. Huge Marriage Halls, high pillared Mahals, lengthy walls around the temple are the living examples of Nayakkas.

Marriage hall in Vellore, Nayakkar Mahal in Madurai, walls in Ramanathapuram are the evidences of Nayakkas.

Keralanthagan Gopuram of Big Temple was the symbol of victory over Kerala by Raja Raja Chola with 500 ft. lengthy, 20 ft. wide vimana of the temple is a great structure of Big Temple. It has 13 storeys with 216 ft. height.

The extension of Pandiya art and the last stage of art of Nayakkar was Chokkanathar – Meenakshi Temple in Madurai

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Then Indian architecture was gradually changed into French, Dutch, British, Mughal style of Building.

The mixture of European, Muhamadians, Dravidian and Italian style of architect was called Indo-Sarasanic. In Chennai, Madras University, Southern Railway head Office, Central Railway, Egmore Railway stations, Ameer mahal, High court of Chennai witnessed the art of Sarasanic type.

## **THE GRADUAL GROWTH OF PAINTING AS AN ART IN TAMILS**

‘Kannezhuthu’ was the name of painting once in Tamilnadu. Cave paintings, Birds, Animals, war sceneries are the rests of archaeological efforts.

### **Hero Stones**

1. Painting was the Fundamental of Hero stones. Man, who paints an art was called Oviyapulavan, Vithakar, Kannul Vinaingar.
2. Ovu, Ovam, Oviyam, Chithiram, Padam were the other names of Painting.

### **In Pallavas**

1. ‘Dhakshnina Chithiram’ a text was commented by Mahendhira Varman, was called ‘Chithirakkarapuli’. Panamalai, Thirumalai, Mamallai, Mamandur, Kanchi Kailasanathar Temple are the evidences of paintings earlier.
2. Thiru Nandhikarai arts were belonging to Cheras.
3. Chithannavasal cave arts were performed by the Guru Elangowdhaman of the Pandya king, Avaniba Sekara Sri Vallaban.

### **In Cholas**

Roof of the Big Temple in Thanjavur and Walls have the arts of Dances of Maidens, Karuvur Thevar, History of Sundarar as the paintings.

### **Others Period**

1. Thiruvarangam, Thirumalai, Chidhambaram, Thiruvarur, Kanchi, Kumbakonam, Madurai are the works of Nayakkas.
2. Ivory Arts, Saraswathi Mahal Arts, Palm leaf arts, Mirror Arts, are saved in Thanjavur. Paintings of Raja Ravivarma, Diary paintings of Kondaya Raju are popular today.

## Paintings

One among the fine arts, paintings are compared to Natural sceneries. In the ancient times, scripts or letters were drawn as artistic forms. So, the central idea of drawing naturally is being in the minds of the man. “Ezхудhu Ezhil ambalam’ was in Temple of Lord Murugan in Thirupparankundram. Painting of Rathi-Manmadhan and Curse on Akalikai was on the walls.

In the epic Manimekalai, she is explained as ‘Punaiya Oviām”. Madhavi of Silambu learnt the text of “oviya Chennul”.

Sculpture and Drawing are similar in their works. Even one man can perform these two things. For example, Mahendra Varman, a multi-talented personality of Pallava Regime, had the talent of Art. Architecture of Panamalai, has the peculiar drawing work of Parvathi Devi structured by Raja Simha. Paintings of Kailasanathar temple at Kanchi is very popular for paintings.

Panamalaipuram Temple of imperial Pandias has the wonderful works of paintings in Thirunelveli District. Chithannavasal is famous for its works of Drawing. It was drawn by the Teacher Gowthamanar of Pandian Sri Avaniba Sekaran.

## ‘FOLKLORE’

1. Tamizhagam is the birthplace of folksongs, stories and Puranas. They are emotional expositors of the mass.
2. They are not secondary to classical Literatures. Folklore is not composed and designed by anyone. They are connected with the lifestyle of rural and common people.

## Folk Dances

### 1. Kaman Pandigai

It consists of Erintha Katchi and Eriyatha Katchi, story of Shiva who burnt Manmadhan. ‘Lavani’ is its another name.

### 2. Devarattam

1. This is a kind of dance by Kampala Nayakkas with the speedy rhythms. ‘Devadundhubi’ called ‘Parai’ takes part in this art.
2. Kummy, Kolattam, Karakattam are the arts in the functions, festivals with men and women.



### 3. Shakthi Karagam

This is a dance of women, having a pot with water on their heads dancing rhythmical steps.

### 4. Kavadiattam

Having Kavadi on the shoulders of the Men, dance with music.

### 5. Oyilattam, Puliyattam, Poikkal Attam are the dances of rural people.

They are the expressions of their aesthetic feelings.

### 6. Instruments

1. Tharai, Thappattai, Thappu, Ekkalam, Jalra, Nagasuram, Muzha, Kudamuzha are the instruments in the field of folklove.
2. Koothupattarai Muthusamy is the person of tireless efforts to restore this art in Tamilnadu as a classical one.

## Folklore

This chapter was formed in Tamil Literature after the connections with the criticisms and Texts abroad.

People's beliefs, predictions, proverbs, Village festivals, rituals are in the list of folklore. There is no particular author to this. This is a form of collective efforts. No need of Grammar is an another feature of this. Rabindranath Tagore says, "We can know the people of Bharath, through the folklore of them".

## Types

Folk songs were based on famine, floods, plays, industry. Cruelty of mother-in-law and sister-in-law, cruelty of supervisors, soldiers' information's also are sung in these forms. Folklore has a vital role in the world literature.

## FOLKSONGS, EXISTENCE WITH LIFESTYLES OF TAMILS

### Nattar Ilakkiangal

1. As Vairamuthu says, there is no particular author to folksongs.
2. Other names of this are oral songs, Nattar songs, country songs.

## Professional

Vallaippattu, Pannaipattu, Etrapattu, Chunnappattu, Elelopattu, Vandipattu are the songs by the labours of manual works.

## Entertainment:

Kavadipattu, Kabadipattu, Kummi, Ammanai are another type at people's leisure time.



## ◆.....◆

### **Ballads**

1. This is a song with the story of local heroes with fictional dialogues. These are the types that people praising the decoits also as the heroes. 'Seevalapperi Pandi' ballad is like this.
2. Nallathangal, Arichandran, Muthupattan, Raja Desinghu stories are this type. Annanmar's story by Kongu Prof.Sakthivel, Vanamamalai, Ki.Va.Jaganathan are the personalities who rendered their service to the folksongs.
3. Folk songs are the reflectors of rural culture, lifestyle to the hearers. Every state has its own style of folklore arts.

### **Folk songs**

Folk Songs show the reality of the life of the village and rural side. According to scholars, family, Men-women relations, caste, works, arts, entertainments, beliefs, customs and habits are having placements in the rural songs.

Thalattu, a sang sung for children is very famous in Tamilnadu.

Kathavarayan Kadhai, Muthupattan Kadhai, inter caste marriages are frequently seen in these forms of literature.

### **Arts**

1. Dance arts, workers' arts and scientific arts are the three varieties in the folk arts.
2. Karagattam, Oyilattam, puliattam, kavadiattam, mayilattam, Silambam are the sorts of Dancing arts.
3. Idols of ayyanar, horse, wood works, Pottery, Toys making are industrial arts.
4. Nattar Medicine, Climate conditions Agriculture are scientific arts.
5. Kannamoochi, Nillachoru, Nondikili, Kapadi, Kolattam, are the arts of play.
6. House hold Goods like Sudalaimadan, Kaman, Amman, Katteri, Munisamy, Kannimar are also the beliefs and worships of our rural people.
7. In short folk songs reveal the real facts and trues. They tell the social habits and customs which are belonging to the period they originated.

### **Questions:**

1. Write about development of Tamil Drama in the life of Tamils.
2. Write about "art of sculpture".