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for Affiliated Engineering College - 2021 Regulation



# 1st Semester

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## UNIT — V

Inter National Movement of India and the Contribution of Tamilians to Indian Culture :-The participation of Tamilians in the Indian Freedom Struggle :-

In the National movement of India Tamil Nadu has contributed an important task. In 1857 before the great mutiny 'Panchalamkuruchi Mutiny', (1801) South Indian Mutiny, Vellore Sippoy Mutiny, have been performed in Tamil Nadu.

During the period of freedom struggle G. Subbramania Iyyar, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramanya Bharathi, The heroine Venu Nachiyar, Puli Thevar, Maruthe Brothers, Thevaran Sinnamalai, Comathurai Pazum Pon Mathuramalinga Thevar, Veera-Pandia Kattappomman, Periyar, Vanchi Nathan — all the above freedom fighters have contributed to the great cause of freedom struggle.

V.O. Chidambaram Pillai.

In 1906 V.O. Chidambaram was born in Ootapidaram, and he established Steam Ship... System in Thoothukudi. So he was called The "Kappalottia Tamizhan". There was a great competition between the Steam Ship association and the British

### Indian Steam Ship Association -

(i) V.O.C. propagated to boycott the British Indian Steamship Association.

In 1908, March there was a mutiny in Tirunelveli. He was arrested along with his friend Subramanya Siva, and put in prison, where they were given six years regress imprisonment.

(ii) In prison he was asked to pull the oil grinder stone. So he was called as the 'Chekkilathatha Semmel'.

(iv) As V.O.C continuously conducted the freedom struggle, the British was annoyed and leveled double regress imprisonment through out his life, in 1908, when <sup>both</sup> V.O.C and Subramanya Siva, gave eloquent speeches on the freedom; <sup>and</sup> people started to revolt against the British government.

(v) He was called as the "Thennaattu Thilagar" and his contribution to Freedom Struggle was very great.

### Subramanya Bharathi: - 1882 - 1921

Bharathi was attracted by the freedom struggle conducted by Tilak, 'Maha Kavi' Bharathiar through his writings

made the British to tremble. He worked  
 => in Swadeshsamithiran, Chakkira Var-  
 thini, India, Vijaya, Bala Bharatham  
 Sunya yothayam, Karmayuki.

=> Swadheski lyrics, Gnanapoomi,  
 Panchali Sabatham, Matha manivas-  
 ragam - Through these poems he invoked  
 the spirit of the Nation.

Vibin Chandra Paul came to Tamil  
 Nadu as the Bengal Freedom Fighter.  
 Bharathiyar made use of him to speak  
 in the public meeting held in Chennai.  
 Bharathiar wrote about it in the  
 News paper called 'India', as an essay.

Therefore the British Government ordered  
 to arrest him. In 1908 he escaped from  
 the prison and went away to Pondicherry.  
 When he came back to Tamil Nadu, he  
 was arrested again.

Many processions were conducted  
 singing the chorus, 'Achiamillai',  
 'Achanillai'.

Vaanchi Naathan:- was born in 1886  
 in Chenkottai, The Tirunelveli Collector  
 Ash was the reason to put V.O.C  
 and Subramanya Siva in Prison. So  
 in 1911 July 17<sup>th</sup> at the Maniacchi Railway

Station, he was shot dead by Vaan-chi Naathan, and on the spot killed himself by a shot.

### The Heroine Velu Naachiyar:-

In 1746, the King of Sivagangai, called Muthu Vaduganather, married her and made her the Queen.

→ In the battle at Kaalaiyarkovil, Muthu Vaduganather was killed by the British.

With the help of Sultan Hyther Ali, Captain Maruthu brothers, and Keeli, Sivagangai was redeemed and she ruled again.

### Kattapomman: (1760-1799)

→ The 47<sup>th</sup> King of Panchalamkuruchi, was Veera Pandia Kattapomman. In 1797-1798, he defeated Lord Alen, <sup>the British Captain</sup> who demanded tax, in the war.

→ In 1798 In Ramanathapuram, he was taken for enquiry, and Lord Jackson tried to imprison him. But he conducted a war against him and defeated him.

→ In 1799 Baner men captured Panchalamkuruchi Fort. He was given the

information about the fort by Ramalinga Mudaliar. When he came to know that the fort was captured, Kallapomman quit the fort.

→ In 1799 - October, he was arrested at Pudukkottai, and on 16<sup>th</sup> he was hung in Kayathar.

Thirupper Kumaran:

→ Kumaran was born in 1904 on 4<sup>th</sup> October in Chennimalai in Erode District.

→ In Erode TheSapandh youth centre / club arranged a law breaking boycott struggle, he held the national flag of India in his hand and lead a battle.

→ When the police conducted a thrash by lathi, Kumaran's head was broken and he happened to fall on the ground but he was holding the national flag in his hand and did not let it fall to the ground. Therefore he was called as the "Kodikkaathe Kumaran" -

He died in 1932 on 11<sup>th</sup> of January in the hospital.

The awareness of Tamil Culture in other parts of India:

The Ancient Tamilians, excelled in Conduct and Culture.

They followed the morality in individual life as well as in social life, and were very great. This can be seen in the literature of Tamils.

(Conduct) - The Synonyms for the word.

The Cultural Heritage:

The word 'Pampadu' is the root word of the cultural heritage. The synonym for this is Set right, and arranging.

The cultural heritage of Tamilians, tells about, the Tamil Language, through the connection of mother land, through the tradition, through history, through the reminiscences, through arts, through social, economics and political phases and stands as a Secularity.

To the development of Tamil culture, the Tamilians have contributed a great lot.

Contribution to Language.

In the North Indian languages and South Indian Language Tamil words can be seen. During the period of Vedas, Sanskrit language was mixed with Tamil words.

The awareness made by the temples:-

The temples were considered the places of cultural centres, and artistic

centres. During the period of the kings of Pandias, Pallavas, Cholas, and the kings of Vijaya nagaram many temples arose. Similarly in North India many temples were constructed.

Arts: Arts of Sculpture, Arts of Paintings, Arts of dances excel the greatness of Tamil Nadu in many other places of India; even unto this day. The Art of Bharatham is a great boon to India, the great nation.

Thirukkural:- The Common Scripture of the world is Thirukkural which the Tamilians have contributed to India, which the main cultural heritage.

Medicine:- The Tamils contributed the herbal medicine to the world. Based on this herbal medicine Ayurvedic medicines are prepared.

Ship-Building:- Before many ancient days, the skill of constructing the ships, and its technology was known and they used this technique towards the development of economic growth.

Thus the cultural heritage is based on these two characters. It is based on the limited connections, and world wide awareness.



## Self-respect Association:

→ The great social reformer, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy Nayakkar, in 1925 founded the Self-respect Association.

→ Sense and Self-respect - Both are the birth-right of every human being. Was the propagation of this association.

→ In the newspapers, 'Republic' - 'Revolt' 'Paratchi' - Self-respect - brought the idea of Self-respect close to the people.

→ The Self-respect association brought the newspaper 'Republic' very <sup>authoritatively</sup> <sup>authoritatively</sup> <sup>authoritatively</sup>.

## The Principles of Self-respect Association:

→ To Create a Society from all sorts of Ceremonies, Caste less birth, without any partiality.

→ The association took up the duty/ task to provide, primary Compulsory education to all because women were pushed down to a low level due to illiteracy.

→ The emancipation (women freedom) Superstitious beliefs, - Should be avoided. To use the Common Sense, to patronise, the marriages.

→ The welfare of Hindus except the Brahmins, should be Considered; by conducting Strives.

To facilitate the equality and fraternity of Muslim religion.

→ The First Conference of Self-respect association was conducted in Chengalput, on 25<sup>th</sup> of August 1929.

The principles derived from this conference is recorded in the history of the Dravidian members, and said to be very important.

### The Contribution of Siddha Medicine in the Indian Medicine :-

Medical :-

"Medical is an art. The aim of medical is to lead people to live without any disease; and to live a long life and then finally go to heaven." Says the scholar.

Anantham -

Medical processes :- Through out the world there are many kinds of processes in the field of medicine. Some of them are given below.

1. The Siddha Medicine :- This process was created by the Tamilians.
2. The Aurvedic Medicine :- The medicine got by - received by the Tamilians, called it as Aurvedic medicine - by the scholars of Sanskrit.

The philosophy of Sidha Medicine was adopted by the Ayurvedic Medicine.

Eunani Medical: This process was brought in ~~by~~ <sup>from</sup> the Greek medicines. The Eunani medical used the . . . of metals.

#### 4. Homioopathy medical Process:-

Samuel Hancimen who belonged to Germany, a doctor who followed the Tamil Medicines in this process; and this is known as the Homioopathy Medicines.

#### 5. Chinese Medicinal Process:-

The Chinese introduced the Akku-panchar Treatment. "Prevention is better than cure" - was the philosophy of the Chinese.

#### 6. English Medicine:- Through

Hippocrates, the genius of Greek, English medicine was first brought into the world. This process of medicine is spreading out very rapidly.

#### The Sidha Medical process:-

The Sidha Medical process was originated by the Tamilians. This process was thoroughly inspected and introduced to the world by the Sidhas.

→ The complete process of Siddha medicine is the art of 'Varmam' -

→ Vatham, bile, phlegm. - The ups and downs <sup>and</sup> of the deficiency of the above three, brings the disease in us. This is the basis of Siddha medicine.

→ Sometimes, the food we take becomes the medicine. The trees, plants and creepers, roots, flowers, vegetables, fruits, seeds, etc. is used in Siddha medicine.

The above said objects are used as liquids, or pastes, or even the essence of these are seen in the Siddha medicine.

→ while taking the Siddha medicine care should be taken. Should take the medicine at the right time in the right hours.

→ The Tamilians were so good at medicines because, they can be seen in Thirikkadugam, Sirupanchamodam and Thirukkural. Not only it is seen in the above poems, but also there is examples in Tamil literature.

The Indian Medicine and Siddha Medicine

The Indian medicine and medical process of India was originated from

Sidha and Aurvedic medicines and developed gradually. Due to many political rulers, the medicines of Tamil Nadu continued to give away as charity to others. <sup>Even</sup> During the British Government in India, the Tamil medicines were spread through out India.

For example, the Aurvedic medicines, Homiopathy medicines and their processes, their philosophy were within the Tamilians. So, the birth place of Sidha medicine was in Tamil Nadu. But according to the Indian Medical process, the contribution of Sidha is very important.

### Stone archeology and the steps in Caligraphy :-

In order to sustain the message for a long period, they were written in stones. As it was written on the stones, it is called as Stone archeology.

### The message mentioned on stones :-

1. The commands of the king; duties, the important incidents happened in the country are inscribed on the stones.
2. The literature that was presented and the time can be noted from these stones.

The benefits we receive from these stone inscriptions :-

1. We come to understand the history of India, the history of the language through these stone inscriptions.
2. It cannot be destroyed.
3. If the ancient, living, and non-living objects were inspected, we can come to know that many things could be brought to light.

Tamil Nadu and the Stone Inscriptions -

→ The very ancient stone inscriptions are the stones erected on the midway.

→ The very ancient stone inscriptions that we have are - Tamil Brahmi shaped letters which are inscribed on the stones. These are found in natural caves, stone layers, menhirs, and hero stones.

→ The maximum stone inscriptions that we have got in Tamil Nadu belong to the Samanas.

→ In Theni District; in the surroundings of Aandipatti, on the banks of river Vaigai in three places we could see the hero stones, in the area of Pulimankombu. These inscriptions don't belong to any religion.

## The Steps of Calligraphy :-

The steps of calligraphy or the phamlets of writing, is meant, as they are written by hand or made by hand. This cannot be called as printed letters.

Before the days of the printing press all inscriptions were formed by hand. → The inscriptions on Palmyra leaves can be folded into these steps.

## The history of printing of the Tamil Books :-

In 1041 AD, Beesheng of China formed the individual letter in China clay, dried it and burnt it in the furnace, and tried to bring out the moulded letters out of it. After this, the letters were formed from (Thagarano) tin, tree and metals. <sup>The process of printing</sup> It became famous and it was wide spread, from China to Korea, Japan, after that to the European Countries and became world famous.

## The art of printing entered India :-

In 1498, Vascodagama, a portugese followed the art of printing and

tried to spread Christianity in India. In order to help them, the process of printing was very easy than the inscriptions on Palmyra leaves; and was not a hindrance as well as it became very important.

In order to spread the Christianity, the ship that was sent from Portuguese to Abyssinia, in Africa, which contained the printing images, printing machines, printers, the priests, were all happened to get down in Goa. It was really a great benefit for the Indians. The art of printing entered into India on, 06.09.1556.

→ The first printing place was established in 1557 near Cochi, a place called Ambalakkadu.

→ The book 'Luso' (Luso Tamil Catechism) was the first book that was printed and published abroad, and it was printed in the capital city of Portugal - named Lisbon.

In order to pronounce the Tamil sounds, without following the regular shape and sounds, they made use of the Roman letters. From these letters they composed prayers, mantras,



by translating into Tamil. This translation was done by three Tamilians who were living at that time in Lisbon: They are, Vincent De de, Nasareth, Potj Kavalco, and Thomas De-Cruz, and so on.

### Tamil and the art of Printing:-

The first printing Press was established in Tharangampadi in the year 1712, by the Danish Ministers. This was the first Printing Press in Tamil Nadu. The Contribution Seekan Paulk is very important.

→ The first Tamil Book which was printed in Tamil is Thambiran Vanakkam. (Doctrina). The Reverend who translated it in Tamil was prepared by Henry, Henry Queen. This book was first printed in Calicut in the year 1557.

In this way the art of printing entered into Tamil Nadu. Through printing the language Tamil received many benefit which cannot be told, because the messages written on the palmayira leaves will be damaged.

But the treasures of Tamil language came back in the form of printed material. The books were printed and became texts. Many books from various languages were translated into Tamil and was printed. The perfume of Tamil started to flow. The Europeans learned Tamil and they started to write books in Tamil Prose order. Thereby many books were created.

The Christian Reverends printed the books which were translated by them only. In 1835 when the printing Act was released, many books were printed.

1. In 1834 Thirukkural, which was explained in prose order, by Natchi-markinizer was printed.

2. In 1887 Kalithogai, which is one of the Eththogai, was printed by S.V. Thandharam Pillai.

3. Tholkappiam: was printed in 1847 by Mazhalai Mahalingam - the first chapter (Elluthathikaram).

Like wise, the Tamil Grammar and literature began to spread throughout the world, and credit goes only to the Printing Press. Tamil book come out even today because of the rapid printing.



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