

List out the management concepts in Thirukural.
Explain the relation between Tamil and Bharathidasan.
Explain about Tamil epics.
Write about Tamil Minor poetries.
Explain the contributions of Bharathiyar to Tamil literature.

Describe about the art of Temple car making.
Explain handicrafts made by Tribals.
Explain about Terracotta (suduman sirpangal).
Explain about modern sculptures.
Write about Thiruvalluvar state at kumari node.
Explain about music instrument Nadhaswaram along with its types.
Explain about the types of sculptures.
Write about the evidences of existence of musical instruments during the Sangam period.

PART-A

1. What are the Dravidian languages?
2. What is meant by classical language?
3. Write any two world classical languages.
4. List any two of the five great epics.
5. Write about Distributive justice.
6. Write a note on Aatrupadai
7. Give any two Bhakti literatures
8. Mention any of the two Nayanmar's names.
9. List out any two literature works of Bharathiyar.
10. Give any two Bharathidasan's literatures.

1. What is hero stone?
2. Write about wooden handicrafts
3. Write notes on Tanjore dolls.
4. Write about Aaimpon idols.
5. Mention any two metals present in Aaimpon idols.
6. List out any two wind musical instruments (Thulai isai karuvigal).
7. List out any two musical instruments (isaikaruvigal).
8. What are the types of Yazh musical instruments?
9. Write about village deities.
10. Write about protecting deities

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Unit 1 previous year Board exam Questions and answers

Part-A

1. What are the Dravidian languages?

The Dravidian languages are a family of languages spoken mainly in South India and include Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Malayalam.

2. What is meant by classical language?

A classical language is a language with a rich literary heritage, ancient origins, and a significant body of literature. It is considered a prestigious language with a long history of influence.

3. Write any two world classical languages.

Two world classical languages are Tamil and Sanskrit.

4. List any two of the five great epics.

Two of the five great Tamil epics are **Silappathikaram** and **Manimegalai**.

5. Write about Distributive justice.

Distributive justice refers to the fair and equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and benefits within a society, ensuring that everyone receives their due share.

6. Write a note on Aatrupadai.

Aatrupadai is a genre of Tamil poetry in Sangam literature where a poet guides others to a generous patron, often describing the patron's virtues and the rewards given to poets.

7. Give any two Bhakti literatures.

Two Bhakti literatures are **Naalayira Divya prabandham** by Azhvar and **Thevaram** by the Nayanmars.

8. Mention any of the two Nayanmar's names.

Two Nayanmars are **Appar** (Thirunavukkarasar) and **Sundarar**.

9. List out any two literature works of Bharathiyar.

Two literature works of Bharathiyar are "**Kuyil Pattu**" and "**Kannan Pattu**".

10. Give any two Bharathidasan's literatures.

Two literatures by Bharathidasan are "**Pandian Parisu**" and "**Azhagin sirippu**".

Part-B

1. List out the management concepts in Thirukural

Thirukural, composed by Thiruvalluvar, is a treasure trove of ethical and moral guidance, often considered a foundational text in Tamil literature. It offers profound insights into management and leadership through various couplets (Kurals). The management concepts embedded in Thirukural include:

- **Leadership:** Thirukural emphasizes the importance of a leader's qualities, such as wisdom, fairness, and the ability to inspire followers. A good leader is one who is righteous, patient, and ensures the well-being of their people (Kural 382).
- **Decision-Making:** Effective decision-making is a key management concept in Thirukural. It advises leaders to deliberate thoroughly before making decisions and to avoid hasty actions that could lead to failure (Kural 469).

- **Planning and Strategy:** Thirukural highlights the significance of careful planning and strategic thinking. It suggests that a well-thought-out plan is essential for success and that planning should precede any action (Kural 677).
- **Time Management:** The text underscores the importance of time management, stating that timely actions are crucial for achieving goals. It advises seizing the right opportunities and acting promptly (Kural 675).
- **Human Resource Management:** Thirukural offers guidance on how to manage people effectively. It stresses the importance of understanding individuals' strengths and weaknesses, and assigning tasks accordingly (Kural 517).
- **Ethical Conduct:** Ethics in management is a recurring theme in Thirukural. It advocates for honesty, integrity, and ethical behavior in all aspects of life, including business and governance (Kural 131).

2. Explain the relation between Tamil and Bharathidasan

Bharathidasan, a renowned Tamil poet and writer, played a significant role in the Tamil literary renaissance. His relationship with the Tamil language is profound, as he used it as a powerful tool to express his revolutionary ideas, social reforms, and love for Tamil culture.

- **Promotion of Tamil Language:** Bharathidasan dedicated his life to the promotion and preservation of Tamil. He believed that the Tamil language was not only a medium of communication but also a symbol of cultural identity and pride. His works often emphasized the richness and heritage of Tamil.
- **Advocate of Social Reforms:** Bharathidasan used Tamil to address social issues, such as caste discrimination, gender equality, and freedom from colonial rule. He believed in using Tamil literature as a means to awaken the masses and inspire social change.
- **Influence of Tamil Literature:** Bharathidasan was deeply influenced by classical Tamil literature, including Sangam poetry and works like Thirukural. He drew inspiration from these texts to craft his poems and essays, often blending traditional and modern themes.
- **Contribution to Tamil Literature:** Through his prolific writing, Bharathidasan contributed immensely to the growth of modern Tamil literature. His works, which include poems, plays, and essays, are celebrated for their literary merit and social relevance.

3. Explain about Tamil epics

Tamil epics are long narrative poems that form a significant part of Tamil literature. They are known for their grandeur, historical significance, and portrayal of the cultural and moral values of the Tamil people. The two major Tamil epics are:

- **Silappathikaram:** Composed by Ilango Adigal, Silappathikaram is one of the earliest and most important epics in Tamil literature. It tells the story of Kannagi, a woman of immense virtue and strength, who seeks justice for her wronged husband, Kovalan. The epic is not only a tale of personal tragedy but also a reflection on justice, morality, and the power of a virtuous woman. The epic is known for its vivid descriptions of Tamil cities, music, dance, and customs.

- **Manimegalai:** Written by Sathanar, Manimegalai is the sequel to Silappathikaram. It follows the life of Manimegalai, the daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi. Unlike her parents, Manimegalai chooses a life of celibacy and devotion, embracing Buddhism. The epic explores themes of renunciation, compassion, and the pursuit of spiritual enlightenment. It also provides insights into the spread of Buddhism in Tamil Nadu.

These epics are celebrated not only for their literary excellence but also for their deep philosophical and ethical teachings. They offer a glimpse into the societal values and cultural practices of ancient Tamil civilization.

4. Write about Tamil Minor Poetries

Tamil minor poetries, also known as "**Sitrilakkiyam**" (ஐந்தொழுக்கம்), refer to a body of short literary works in Tamil that are distinct from the grand epics and classical poetry. These minor works are characterized by their brevity, simplicity, and focus on specific themes or emotions. Some of the notable forms of Tamil minor poetries include:

- **Kurunthogai:** Part of the Sangam literature, Kurunthogai is an anthology of short love poems. These poems are known for their vivid imagery and expression of romantic feelings, often set against the backdrop of nature.
- **Aingurunooru:** This collection consists of 500 short poems, each dealing with themes of love and heroism. The poems are concise yet powerful, capturing the essence of human emotions and experiences.
- **Natrinai:** Another collection of love poems, Natrinai comprises 400 verses. The poems explore the different stages of love, from the initial attraction to the challenges faced by lovers.
- **Inna Narpathu and Iniyavai Narpathu:** These are two short poetic works that deal with the concepts of pleasure and pain. Inna Narpathu lists 40 things that cause pain, while Iniyavai Narpathu lists 40 things that bring joy. Both works offer moral and ethical guidance through their succinct verses.

Tamil minor poetries are celebrated for their ability to convey profound thoughts and emotions in a concise manner. They reflect the richness of Tamil culture and the depth of human experience.

5. Explain the contributions of Bharathiyar to Tamil literature

Subramania Bharathiyar, often hailed as Mahakavi Bharathiyar, is one of the most influential figures in Tamil literature. His contributions to Tamil literature are vast and multifaceted:

- **Revolutionary Poetry:** Bharathiyar's poetry was revolutionary, both in content and style. He wrote passionately about freedom, nationalism, and the rights of individuals. His poems inspired people to rise against colonial oppression and fight for independence.
- **Social Reform:** Bharathiyar was a strong advocate for social reform. He wrote extensively about the need to abolish caste discrimination, promote women's rights, and ensure social justice. His works reflected his belief in equality and human dignity.

- **Devotional Works:** Despite his revolutionary ideas, Bharathiyar also composed devotional poems that expressed his deep spirituality. His devotional works, such as "Chinnanchiru Kiliye" and "Kaakai Chiraginile," are still revered for their lyrical beauty and emotional depth.
- **Promotion of Tamil Language:** Bharathiyar was a fervent promoter of the Tamil language. He believed that Tamil literature should reach the masses and wrote in a style that was both accessible and powerful. His works helped rejuvenate Tamil literature and instill a sense of pride in Tamil identity.
- **Influence on Future Generations:** Bharathiyar's works have had a lasting impact on Tamil literature and culture. His ideas on freedom, equality, and social justice continue to inspire writers, activists, and ordinary people. He remains a symbol of Tamil pride and a guiding light for those who seek to bring about positive change in society

Unit 2

Part A

1. **What is a hero stone?**

A hero stone is a memorial stone erected to honor the bravery of a warrior who died in battle. It often features inscriptions and carvings depicting the heroic act.

2. **Write about wooden handicrafts.**

Wooden handicrafts are art pieces or functional items carved from wood, often showcasing intricate designs. These include sculptures, furniture, and decorative items that reflect cultural heritage.

3. **Write notes on Tanjore dolls.**

Tanjore dolls are traditional Indian bobblehead dolls made from terracotta or papier-mâché. They are characterized by a wide base and a head that wobbles when moved, symbolizing prosperity.

4. **Write about Aaimpon idols.**

Aaimpon idols are ancient statues made from a blend of five metals—gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead—crafted to depict deities and used in religious worship.

5. **Mention any two metals present in Aaimpon idols.**

Gold and silver.

6. **List out any two wind musical instruments (Thulaiisaikaruvigal).**

Flute (Venu) and Nadaswaram.

7. **List out any two musical instruments (isaikaruvigal).**

Veena and Mridangam.

8. **What are the types of Yazh musical instruments?**

Types of Yazh include the Periyazh (large Yazh) and the Siriyazh (small Yazh), both are ancient stringed instruments.

9. **Write about village deities.**

Village deities are local gods and goddesses worshiped in rural areas, often associated with nature, protection, and fertility. They are typically represented by simple statues or stones.

10. **Write about protecting deities.**

Protecting deities are gods or goddesses believed to safeguard people from evil and disasters. They are often worshiped to invoke protection and blessings for the community.

Part-B

11. **Describe the art of Temple Car making.**

The art of temple car making is a traditional craft in India, particularly in Tamil Nadu, where large chariots or "ther" are constructed to carry the idols of deities during temple festivals. These temple cars are made from wood, meticulously carved with intricate designs depicting scenes from Hindu mythology. The craftsmanship requires great skill, as the chariots need to be sturdy yet ornately decorated. The process involves selecting the right type of wood, designing the structure, carving the details, assembling the pieces, and finally painting the car. The wheels are

designed to support the weight and movement during the processions. This art form is not just about engineering but also about spiritual significance, as the temple car is considered a sacred vehicle for the gods.

12. Explain handicrafts made by Tribals.

Tribal handicrafts are unique artifacts made by indigenous communities, reflecting their rich cultural heritage and connection with nature. These crafts include pottery, weaving, basketry, beadwork, wood carving, and metalwork. Each craft is deeply rooted in the tribe's traditions, with materials often sourced from their surroundings. For example, tribal pottery is made using local clay and traditional firing techniques, resulting in simple yet functional designs. Weaving and basketry involve using natural fibers like bamboo, grass, and cane to create mats, baskets, and clothing. Beadwork, often seen in tribal jewelry, uses colorful beads to create intricate patterns. Wood carving and metalwork are also prominent, with tribals crafting tools, statues, and ornaments that hold cultural and spiritual significance. These handicrafts not only serve utilitarian purposes but also express the tribe's identity and beliefs.

13. Explain about Terracotta (sudumansirpangal).

Terracotta, known as "sudumansirpangal" in Tamil, refers to clay-based unglazed ceramic art, which has been practiced since ancient times. Terracotta sculptures are made by molding and shaping clay, which is then baked at high temperatures to harden it. These sculptures often depict deities, animals, and everyday scenes and are used for both religious and decorative purposes. The craft of terracotta is significant in Indian culture, with examples found in temple architecture, household items, and rural shrines. The natural reddish-brown color of terracotta adds a rustic charm to these sculptures. In Tamil Nadu, terracotta horses are particularly famous and are offered to village deities as part of traditional rituals. The art form is valued for its simplicity, durability, and the connection it provides to the earth and nature.

14. Explain about modern sculptures.

Modern sculptures differ from traditional ones in both form and material, reflecting contemporary themes and abstract ideas. Modern sculpture began in the late 19th century, with artists experimenting with new materials like steel, glass, and plastics, and techniques such as welding and assemblage. Unlike classical sculptures, which focused on realism and the human form, modern sculptures embrace abstraction, minimalism, and conceptual art. Artists like Henry Moore and Constantin Brancusi were pioneers in this field, creating works that challenged conventional aesthetics and provoked thought. In India, modern sculptors like Ramkinkar Baij and Anish Kapoor have made significant contributions. Modern sculptures can be found in public spaces, galleries, and even as part of architectural designs, blurring the lines between art and environment. These sculptures often evoke emotional responses and engage viewers in new ways, making them an integral part of contemporary art.

15. Write about Thiruvalluvar Statue at Kumari Node.

The Thiruvalluvar Statue at Kanyakumari, also known as Kumari Node, is a towering monument dedicated to the celebrated Tamil poet and philosopher Thiruvalluvar, the author of the ancient text "Thirukkural." The statue stands at 133 feet, symbolizing the 133 chapters of the Thirukkural. It was unveiled on January 1, 2000, and is made of granite, with intricate carvings reflecting the poet's contributions to Tamil literature and ethical teachings. The pedestal, which is 38 feet high, represents the 38 chapters of virtue, one of the three main sections of the Thirukkural. The statue is positioned on a rock in the Indian Ocean, near the confluence of the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean, making it a significant cultural landmark. The statue's location,

combined with its imposing height, makes it a symbol of Tamil pride and an embodiment of Thiruvalluvar's enduring influence on Tamil culture and beyond.

16. Explain about the music instrument Nadhaswaram along with its types.

The Nadhaswaram is a traditional wind instrument from South India, often considered one of the world's loudest non-brass acoustic instruments. It is similar to the North Indian Shehnai but larger and produces a more resonant sound. The instrument is made from a hardwood body with a flared bell at one end and a set of reed pipes at the other. The Nadhaswaram is a key instrument in Tamil classical music, particularly in temple festivals, weddings, and other auspicious ceremonies. It is known for its powerful, expressive sound that can evoke a wide range of emotions. There are several types of Nadhaswarams, such as the "Thimiri" (shorter, higher-pitched) and "Periya" (larger, lower-pitched). The playing technique involves intricate breath control and finger movements, making it a challenging but rewarding instrument. The Nadhaswaram, often played in conjunction with the Thavil (a type of drum), is an integral part of South Indian cultural and musical traditions.

17. Explain about the types of sculptures.

Sculptures can be classified into various types based on their form, function, and material. The main types include:

Free-standing sculptures (in-the-round): These are fully three-dimensional sculptures that can be viewed from any angle, such as statues and figurines.

Relief sculptures: These are sculptures that are carved on a flat surface, with figures projecting from the background. Reliefs can be classified into high relief (alto-relievo), where the figures stand out significantly, and low relief (bas-relief), where the projection is shallow.

Kinetic sculptures: These are sculptures designed to move, either through mechanical systems or natural elements like wind and water.

Installation art: This type of sculpture involves creating a large-scale, site-specific work that transforms a space, engaging the viewer's senses and altering their perception of the environment.

Environmental sculptures: These are sculptures integrated into or made from natural elements, often designed to interact with the surrounding landscape.

Abstract sculptures: These do not depict recognizable forms but instead use shapes, colors, and textures to convey emotions or ideas.

Sculptures can be made from various materials, including stone, metal, wood, clay, and modern materials like plastic and glass, each offering different possibilities for artistic expression.

18. Write about the evidences of existence of musical instruments during the Sangam period.

The Sangam period, dating from around 300 BCE to 300 CE, is known for its rich literary tradition and evidence of a well-developed musical culture. The literature from this period, including works like "Silappatikaram" and "Thirukkural," contains numerous references to musical instruments, indicating their significance in daily life and rituals. Instruments mentioned include the "Yazh" (a stringed instrument similar to a harp), "Parai" (a type of drum), "Murasu" (another percussion instrument), and various flutes. The Sangam literature also describes the role of music in festivals, religious ceremonies, and court entertainment, suggesting a sophisticated understanding of rhythm, melody, and musical scales. Archaeological findings, such as sculptures and carvings on temple walls, also depict musicians playing instruments, further supporting the literary evidence. These findings indicate that music was an integral part of Sangam society, with a variety of instruments used to create complex musical compositions.

