Bharathidasan (Puratchi Kavignar) – Puducherry Poet, Self-Respect Movement, Kudumba Vilakku, Pandiyan Parisu & Sahitya Akademi Award | TNPSC Notes

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Bharathidasan (born Kanaka Subburathinam, 1891–1964) was a Tamil poet, dramatist and Tamil teacher from **Puducherry** who took his pen name out of devotion to **Subramania Bharati**. Known as **Puratchi Kavignar** (the revolutionary poet) and **Pavendar** (king of poets), he became the leading poet of the **Self-Respect Movement**, writing for women's education, widow remarriage, rationalism and Tamil pride in works such as **Kudumba Vilakku**, **Pandiyan Parisu**, **Azhagin Sirippu** and **Irunda Veedu**. His play **Pisiranthaiyar** won the **Sahitya Akademi Award** posthumously.

தமிழில் படிக்க

These notes are written for TNPSC Group 1, 2/2A and 4 aspirants and are meant to be complete on their own. Bharathidasan is a core topic in **History, Culture, Heritage and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu** (modern Tamil literature, the Self-Respect Movement, rationalism and the Dravidian movement). His titles, pen names, works, famous lines and the Sahitya Akademi Award are asked again and again in **General Tamil (Pothu Thamizh)**, where he appears in the school Tamil textbooks. Memorials such as Bharathidasan University and the new Tamil Week also come up in **Current Events**. Read each section, then use the tables, the quick revision table and the key points at the end.

Birth, Family and Education

- **Born:** 29 April 1891 at **Puducherry** (Pondicherry), then a French possession in India.
- **Birth name: Subburathinam**. Adding the first part of his father's name, he was called **Kanaka Subburathinam**.
- **Parents: Kanakasabai** (Kanakasabai Mudaliar), a prosperous merchant, and **Ilakkumi Ammal** (Lakshmi Ammal).
- **Schooling:** he received formal training in Tamil literature and grammar under traditional Tamil scholars.
- **Profession: Tamil teacher**. At the age of 18, in **1909**, he was appointed Tamil teacher at a government school at **Niravi near Karaikal**, in French territory. He went on to teach Tamil in French Indian government schools for many years.
- **Marriage:** he married **Pazhani Ammal** in **1920**. Their son **Mannar Mannan** later wrote his father's detailed biography, **Karuppu Kuyilin Neruppu Kural**.

Bharati, Pondicherry and the National Movement

Pondicherry was a refuge for Indian nationalists who were wanted by the British. **Subramania Bharati lived there from 1908 to 1918**, and **Sri Aurobindo** also lived there. Young Subburathinam came into close contact with Bharati, who became his mentor and guide.

- **New name:** out of deep devotion to Bharati he took the name **Bharathidasan** – "devotee (servant) of Bharati".

- **National movement:** contact with Bharati and Aurobindo drew him into the freedom movement. He opposed both British rule and the French colonial government.
- **Imprisonment:** he was jailed by the **French Indian government** on a charge of treason for speaking against the French administration of Pondicherry.
- **Early poems:** his first published poems were devotional, such as hymns on Lord Murugan of **Mayilam** (from 1920). His later poetry turned sharply to social reform.

Self-Respect Movement and Rationalism

The decisive turn in his life came when he joined **Periyar E. V. Ramasamy's Self-Respect Movement in 1928**. From then on his poetry became the voice of the movement.

- **1928:** joined the Self-Respect Movement and worked closely with Periyar.
- **1931:** published **Suyamariyathai Sudar** (the flame of self-respect), a set of satirical poems, under the pen name **Kindalkaran** (the mocker).
- **1933:** at an atheists' conference in Madras convened by **M. Singaravelar**, he openly declared himself an atheist.
- **1938:** the first volume of **Bharathidasan Kavithaigal** (collected poems) was published.
- **Play Iraniyan:** his play **Iraniyan allathu Inaiyatra Veeran** retold the Puranic story with Iraniyan as the hero; it was published in 1939.

Main themes of his poetry:

Theme	What he wrote for
Women's emancipation	Women's education, widow remarriage, equal roles at home and in work (Kudumba Vilakku)
Rationalism	Questioning superstition and blind belief; atheism
Social equality	Opposition to caste discrimination; equality and common ownership (pothuvudaimai)
Tamil pride	Tamil as the life of the people – "Thamizhukkum amudhendru per" (Tamil is also called nectar)
Nature	Poems on the beauty of nature (Azhagin Sirippu)
Education	The harm caused by illiteracy (Irunda Veedu)

Major Works

He wrote poetry, narrative poems, plays, film scripts, short stories and essays. The works most often asked in TNPSC are listed below. Years are given only where reliable sources agree.

Work	Form	Key point
Kudumba Vilakku (part 1, 1942)	Poem in five parts	The ideal Tamil family; an educated woman makes her home a place of learning
Pandiyan Parisu (1943)	Narrative poem (kaviyam)	Narrative poem; he later tried to make it into a film
Azhagin Sirippu (1944)	Poems	The beauty of nature
Irunda Veedu (1944)	Poem	An illiterate family ruins itself – a plea for education
Kadhal Ninaivugal (1944)	Poems	Love poems
Tamil Iyakkam (1945)	Poem	A call to protect and develop Tamil
Kurinjithittu	Poetry	One of his later works
Ethirpaaradha Muththam	Narrative poem	One of his popular early narrative poems
Isai Amudhu	Songs	Collections of songs set to music
Puratchi Kavi	Narrative poem	Its title matches his own epithet
Ilaignar Ilakkiyam	Poems for the young	Poems written for young readers
Iraniyan allathu Inaiyatra Veeran (1939)	Play	Puranic story retold from a rationalist point of view
Pisiranthaiyar	Play	Sahitya Akademi Award (posthumous)
Suyamariyathai Sudar (1931)	Satirical poems	Published under the pen name Kindalkaran

Kudumba Vilakku – the five parts

Kudumba Vilakku (the lamp of the family) is taught in the Class 9 Tamil textbook. It describes an ideal family held together by love, and stresses that women's education is necessary for the progress of women and for changing social customs; it also says that work outside and inside the home belongs to both men and women.

Part	Title	Meaning
1	Oru Naal Nigazhchi	The events of one day
2	Virunthombal	Hospitality
3	Thirumanam	Marriage
4	Makkatperu	Having children
5	Muthiyor Kadhal	Love in old age

Pisiranthaiyar – the award-winning play

The play is built around **Pisiranthaiyar**, a Sangam-age poet from Pisir in the Pandya country, and his famous friendship with the Chola king **Kopperuncholan**, whom he never met. Through it Bharathidasan held up friendship, hospitality, kindness and justice as Tamil values. The **Sahitya Akademi Award for Tamil for 1969** (announced in 1970) went to this play – **after his death**.

Famous Lines

Line	Meaning / where
"Thamizhukkum amudhendru per"	Tamil is also called nectar – from the poem Inbath Thamizh (Class 6 textbook), taken from Bharathidasan Kavithaigal
"Puthiyathor ulagam seivom"	Let us create a new world – motto of Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

Journalism and Cinema

- **Kuyil:** he ran the journal **Kuyil** (the cuckoo), which appeared in different forms over the years. Do not confuse it with Bharati's poem **Kuyil Pattu**.
- **Film work:** his first film work was **Balamani** (1937); he wrote screenplay, dialogue or songs for films such as **Ponmudi** (1950, based on his narrative poem Ethirpaaradha Muththam) and **Valayapathi** (1952). When his script for Valayapathi was altered by the director, he walked out of film work in 1952.
- **Unfinished projects:** he tried to film **Pandiyan Parisu** and was working on a film on the life of **Bharati** when he died.

Public Honour and Politics

- **1946: C. N. Annadurai** hailed him as the revolutionary poet (Puratchi Kavi).
- **Title Puratchi Kavignar:** most accounts credit **Thanthai Periyar** with giving him this title; some link it with Anna's praise of 1946. If both are offered in an exam, Periyar is the commonly accepted answer.
- **Pondicherry legislature:** he was elected to the **Pondicherry Representative Assembly** in the 1955 election (some accounts give 1954).

Death

Bharathidasan died on **21 April 1964** in **Madras (Chennai)**, eight days before his 73rd birthday, while he was preparing the film on Bharati's life.

Titles and Pen Names

Name / title	Meaning
Bharathidasan	Devotee (servant) of Bharati – his chosen pen name
Puratchi Kavignar / Puratchi Kavi	The revolutionary poet
Pavendar	King of poets
Kindalkaran	The mocker – pen name used for Suyamariyathai Sudar (1931)

Honours and Memorials

Honour / memorial	Details
Sahitya Akademi Award	For the play Pisiranthaiyar – award year 1969 (announced 1970), posthumous
Bharathidasan University	Tiruchirappalli, 1982; motto "Puthiyathor ulagam seivom"
Bharathidasan Institute of Management	Tiruchirappalli
Memorial museum	His house on Perumal Koil Street, Puducherry, taken over by the government (1971); now the Bharathidasan Memorial Museum
Bharathidasan Award	Tamil Nadu Government award given every year to a Tamil poet; his birthday has been celebrated as a government function since 1978
Nationalisation of works	His works were nationalised by the Tamil Nadu Government around his birth centenary (sources give 1990–1992)
Postage stamp	9 October 2001, 400 paise
Puducherry state song	His Tamil Thai Vazhthu (invocation to Mother Tamil)
Statue	On the Marina beach, Chennai
Tamil Week	29 April – 5 May, announced on 22 April 2025 by Chief Minister M. K. Stalin under Rule 110 in the Assembly

Bharati and Bharathidasan Compared

Because the names are similar, options often mix the two poets. Learn the differences in one table.

Point	Subramania Bharati	Bharathidasan
Life	1882–1921	1891–1964
Birthplace	Ettayapuram	Puducherry
Main titles	Mahakavi, Desiya Kavi	Puratchi Kavignar, Pavendar
Link between them	Lived in Pondicherry 1908–1918	Met Bharati there and took his name
Main thrust	National freedom, women's liberation, Tamil pride	Self-Respect ideals, rationalism, women's education, Tamil pride
"Kuyil"	Kuyil Pattu – a poem	Kuyil – a journal he ran
University named after him (1982)	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

Legacy – Why Bharathidasan Matters

Bharathidasan moved Tamil poetry from devotional themes to questions of society. Within one lifetime his writing went from hymns on Mayilam Murugan (1920) to the satire of Suyamariyathai Sudar (1931) and an open declaration of atheism (1933). He used every popular form of his time – songs, narrative

poems, plays, a journal and the cinema – to carry Self-Respect ideas on women's education, widow remarriage, caste equality and rationalism to ordinary readers. Kudumba Vilakku gave the reform movement a picture of an equal, educated family, while Irunda Veedu showed the cost of illiteracy. His love of Tamil, expressed in lines such as "Thamizhukkum amudhendru per", made him a poet of Tamil identity as well. The governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry have honoured him through a university, an annual award, a memorial museum, the nationalisation of his works, Puducherry's state song and, from 2025, Tamil Week.

Writing Mains Answers on Bharathidasan (Group 1 / Group 2)

Descriptive papers ask about his role in social reform and in modern Tamil literature. Build your answer on these points and support each with a fact from the notes above.

Bharathidasan as the poet of the Self-Respect Movement (about 150–250 words)

- **Introduction:** Puducherry-born Tamil teacher (1891–1964); took his name from Bharati; called Puratchi Kavignar.
- **Turn to reform:** began with devotional verse; joined Periyar's Self-Respect Movement in 1928; declared himself an atheist at the 1933 Madras conference.
- **Themes:** women's education, widow remarriage, caste equality, rationalism, common ownership.
- **Works as evidence:** Suyamariyathai Sudar (1931), Iraniyan (play, 1939), Kudumba Vilakku, Irunda Veedu.
- **Reach:** poetry, plays, films (Ponmudi, Valayapathi) and his journal Kuyil carried the ideas to ordinary readers.
- **Conclusion:** he turned Tamil poetry into a tool of social change; Tamil Week (29 April – 5 May) and Bharathidasan University keep his legacy alive.

Women in Bharathidasan's poetry – Kudumba Vilakku (about 150 words)

- **Work:** Kudumba Vilakku in five parts – Oru Naal Nigazhchi, Virunthombal, Thirumanam, Makkatperu, Muthiyor Kadhal.
- **Idea:** the educated woman as the lamp of the family; the home as a place of learning.
- **Equality:** household work and outside work belong to both men and women.
- **Contrast:** Irunda Veedu shows the ruin of an uneducated family.
- **Evaluation:** anticipated later ideas of gender equality; links with widow remarriage and women's education in the Self-Respect agenda.

Bharati and Bharathidasan – teacher and disciple (about 100 words)

- Bharati (1882–1921), Mahakavi, lived in Pondicherry 1908–1918; Bharathidasan met him there and took his name.
- Both wrote for women's liberation and Tamil pride; Bharati's emphasis was national freedom, Bharathidasan's was rationalism and the Self-Respect ideal.
- Memorials: Bharathiar University (Coimbatore) and Bharathidasan University (Tiruchirappalli) – both 1982.

Practice: Match the Following

Item	Match
Kudumba Vilakku	Five-part poem on the ideal family
Pisiranthaiyar	Play – Sahitya Akademi Award (posthumous)
Irunda Veedu	Illiterate family
Azhagin Sirippu	Beauty of nature
Kindalkaran	Pen name – Suyamariyathai Sudar (1931)
Niravi near Karaikal	First teaching post, 1909
Perumal Koil Street, Puducherry	Bharathidasan Memorial Museum
Tiruchirappalli	Bharathidasan University (1982)
Kuyil	Journal run by Bharathidasan
29 April – 5 May	Tamil Week

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- **Bharati vs Bharathidasan:** Bharati (1882–1921) is Mahakavi; Bharathidasan (1891–1964) is Puratchi Kavignar / Pavendar, who took his name from Bharati.
- **State songs:** the Tamil Nadu State Song "Neeraarum Kadaludutha" is by **Manonmaniam Sundaram Pillai** – not Bharathidasan. Bharathidasan's Tamil Thai Vazhthu is the state song of **Puducherry**.
- **Birthplace:** Puducherry (French India) – not a Tamil Nadu district.
- **Award-winning work:** the Sahitya Akademi Award was for the **play Pisiranthaiyar**, not for Pandiyan Parisu or Kudumba Vilakku, and it was given after his death.
- **Kuyil vs Kuyil Pattu:** Kuyil was Bharathidasan's journal; Kuyil Pattu is Bharati's poem.
- **Two universities of 1982:** Bharathiar University is at Coimbatore; Bharathidasan University is at Tiruchirappalli.
- **Birth and death dates:** born 29 April 1891, died 21 April 1964 – the death date falls just before his birthday; do not swap them.
- **Other poets' titles:** Namakkal Kavignar is V. Ramalingam Pillai and Kavimani is Desika Vinayagam Pillai – not Bharathidasan.

Quick Revision Table

Year / date	Event
1891 (29 Apr)	Born at Puducherry as Subburathinam
1908–1918	Bharati lives in Pondicherry; Subburathinam comes into close contact with him and takes the name Bharathidasan
1909	Tamil teacher at Niravi near Karaikal, aged 18
1920	Marries Pazhani Ammal; devotional poems on Mayilam Murugan
1928	Joins Periyar's Self-Respect Movement
1931	Suyamariyathai Sudar under the pen name Kindalkaran
1933	Declares himself an atheist at the Madras atheists' conference (M. Singaravelar)
1937	First film work: Balamani
1938	First volume of Bharathidasan Kavithaigal
1939	Play Iraniyan allathu Inaiyatra Veeran published
1942	Kudumba Vilakku, part 1
1943	Pandiyan Parisu
1944	Azhagin Sirippu, Irunda Veedu, Kadhal Ninaivugal
1945	Tamil Iyakkam
1946	C. N. Annadurai hails him as the revolutionary poet
1950, 1952	Films Ponmudi and Valayapathi
1955	Elected to the Pondicherry Representative Assembly
1964 (21 Apr)	Dies in Madras
1969 (announced 1970)	Sahitya Akademi Award for Pisiranthaiyar (posthumous)
1971	His Puducherry house taken over by the government – now a memorial museum
1978	Birthday celebrated as a Tamil Nadu government function; Bharathidasan Award
1982	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli
2001 (9 Oct)	Commemorative postage stamp
2025	Tamil Week (29 April – 5 May) announced

TNPSC Key Points (PYQ-style facts)

- Birth name: Subburathinam / Kanaka Subburathinam. Born 29 April 1891, Puducherry.

- Parents: Kanakasabai and Ilakkumi Ammal.
- Profession: Tamil teacher (first post 1909, Niravi near Karaikal).
- Took the name Bharathidasan out of devotion to Subramania Bharati.
- Titles: Puratchi Kavignar, Pavendar. Pen name for Suyamariyathai Sudar: Kindalkaran.
- Joined the Self-Respect Movement in 1928.
- Works: Kudumba Vilakku (5 parts), Pandiyan Parisu, Azhagin Sirippu, Irunda Veedu, Tamil Iyakkam, Kurinjithittu, Isai Amudhu, Ethirpaaradha Muththam, Puratchi Kavi, Ilaignar Ilakkiyam.
- Sahitya Akademi Award: play Pisiranthaiyar (1969, posthumous).
- Journal: Kuyil.
- "Thamizhukkum amudhendru per" – poem Inbath Thamizh.
- Member of the Pondicherry Representative Assembly (1955).
- Died 21 April 1964, Madras.
- Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli (1982) – motto "Puthiyathor ulagam seivom".
- Puducherry state song = his Tamil Thai Vazhthu; TN State Song = Manonmaniam Sundaram Pillai's Neeraarum Kadaludutha.
- Stamp: 9 October 2001. Tamil Week: 29 April – 5 May (from 2025).

Frequently Asked Questions

Why did Kanaka Subburathinam take the name Bharathidasan?

Subramania Bharati lived in Pondicherry from 1908 to 1918, and the young Tamil teacher Subburathinam came into close contact with him there. Out of deep devotion to Bharati he adopted the name Bharathidasan, which means devotee (servant) of Bharati. Tamil textbooks state this reason directly.

Why is Bharathidasan called Puratchi Kavignar?

Puratchi Kavignar means the revolutionary poet. His poems called for women's education, widow remarriage, equality (pothuvudaimai) and rationalism, as the Tamil textbooks explain, and he also wrote against caste discrimination. Most accounts credit Thanthai Periyar with giving him the title; some connect it with C. N. Annadurai, who hailed him as a revolutionary poet in 1946. He is also called Pavendar, the king of poets.

For which work did Bharathidasan receive the Sahitya Akademi Award?

For his play Pisiranthaiyar, which is about the Sangam poet Pisiranthaiyar and his friendship with the Chola king Kopperuncholan. The award, listed by the Sahitya Akademi for the year 1969 (announced in 1970), was given posthumously because he had died on 21 April 1964.

Is the Tamil Nadu State Song written by Bharathidasan?

No. The Tamil Nadu State Song, Neeraarum Kadaludutha, was written by Manonmaniam Sundaram Pillai (from his play Manonmaniyam); it was ordered to be sung at the start of State functions on 23 November 1970 and declared the State Song on 17 December 2021. Bharathidasan's Tamil Thai Vazhthu (invocation to Mother Tamil) is the state song of Puducherry, his birthplace.

What is Tamil Week and how is it linked to Bharathidasan?

On 22 April 2025 Chief Minister M. K. Stalin announced in the Tamil Nadu Assembly that the week from 29 April (Bharathidasan's birthday) to 5 May would be celebrated as Tamil Week, with literary competitions, seminars and cultural events across the State in honour of the poet.

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Practice questions

1. What was Bharathidasan's birth name?

A. Subramanian
B. Viruthachalam
C. Ramalingam
D. Kanaka Subburathinam

2. Where was Bharathidasan born?

A. Karaikal
B. Cuddalore
C. Ettayapuram
D. Puducherry

3. Who were Bharathidasan's parents?

A. Chinnaswami – Lakshmi Ammal
B. Kanakasabai – Ilakkumi (Lakshmi) Ammal
C. Kumaraswami – Sivakami Ammal
D. Kanakasabai – Pazhani Ammal

4. Where did Bharathidasan take up his first post as a Tamil teacher (1909)?

A. Niravi (near Karaikal)
B. Mayilam
C. Tiruchirappalli
D. Madras

5. In which year did Bharathidasan join Periyar's Self-Respect Movement?

A. 1920
B. 1946
C. 1938
D. 1928

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6. Under which pen name did Bharathidasan publish Suyamariyathai Sudar (1931)?

A. Kindalkaran
B. Shelleydasan
C. Sakthidasan
D. Kavimani

7. Which work of Bharathidasan won the Sahitya Akademi Award?

A. Pandiyan Parisu
B. Kudumba Vilakku
C. Azhagin Sirippu
D. Pisiranthaiyar

8. Which statement about the Sahitya Akademi Award for Pisiranthaiyar is correct?

A. He received it in person in 1964
B. It was given posthumously (award for 1969)
C. It was given in the poetry category
D. It was given for an English translation

9. The play Pisiranthaiyar centres on the poet's friendship with which king?

A. Karikala Chola
B. Kopperuncholan
C. Nedunchezhiyan
D. Cheran Senguttuvan

10. How many parts does Kudumba Vilakku have?

A. Three
B. Four
C. Five
D. Seven

11. Match the parts of Kudumba Vilakku – (a) Part 1 (b) Part 2 (c) Part 4 (d) Part 5; (1) Makkatperu (2) Oru Naal Nigazhchi (3) Muthiyor Kadhal (4) Virunthombal

A. a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
B. a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1
C. a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
D. a-1, b-4, c-2, d-3

12. Which work of Bharathidasan shows how an uneducated family ruins itself?

A. Irunda Veedu
B. Azhagin Sirippu
C. Tamil Iyakkam
D. Isai Amudhu

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13. The line "Thamizhukkum amudhendru per" is from which poem?

A. Inbath Thamizh
B. Tamil Thai Vazhthu (Neeraarum Kadaludutha)
C. Senthamizh Naadu
D. Kuyil Pattu

14. Which journal did Bharathidasan run?

A. Kuyil
B. Swadesamitran
C. India
D. Kudi Arasu

15. Where is Bharathidasan University located?

A. Coimbatore
B. Madurai
C. Puducherry
D. Tiruchirappalli

16. "Puthiyathor ulagam seivom" is the motto of which institution?

A. Bharathiar University
B. Bharathidasan University
C. University of Madras
D. Tamil University, Thanjavur

17. When did Bharathidasan die?

A. 29 April 1964
B. 21 April 1969
C. 11 September 1921
D. 21 April 1964

18. Tamil Week, announced by the Tamil Nadu Government in honour of Bharathidasan, is observed on which dates?

A. 14 – 20 January
B. 29 April – 5 May
C. 11 – 17 September
D. 15 – 21 July

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19. Statement A: Bharathidasan wrote Neeraarum Kadaludutha, the Tamil Nadu State Song. Statement B: Bharathidasan's Tamil Thai Vazhthu is the state song of Puducherry.

A. Both A and B are true
B. A is true, B is false
C. A is false, B is true
D. Both are false

20. Bharathidasan was elected to which legislature?

A. Madras Legislative Assembly
B. Pondicherry Representative Assembly
C. Lok Sabha
D. Rajya Sabha

21. For which of these films did Bharathidasan write?

A. Parasakthi
B. Ponmudi
C. Manohara
D. Nadodi Mannan

22. Which of the following is NOT a work of Bharathidasan?

A. Pandiyan Parisu
B. Azhagin Sirippu
C. Ponniyin Selvan
D. Kurinjithittu

23. Who convened the 1933 atheists' conference in Madras where Bharathidasan declared himself an atheist?

A. M. Singaravelar
B. C. Rajagopalachari
C. S. Satyamurti
D. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai

24. Choose the correct statements: (i) He came into contact with Bharati when Bharati lived in Pondicherry (ii) He was imprisoned by the French Indian government (iii) He is called Mahakavi

A. (i) and (ii) only
B. (ii) and (iii) only
C. (i) and (iii) only
D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

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25. In which year was a commemorative postage stamp on Bharathidasan issued?

A. 1964

B. 1982

C. 1991

D. 2001

Answers with explanations

1. **D) Kanaka Subburathinam** – Born Subburathinam; with his father's name he was Kanaka Subburathinam.

2. **D) Puducherry** – He was born at Puducherry on 29 April 1891.

3. **B) Kanakasabai – Ilakkumi (Lakshmi) Ammal** – Father Kanakasabai, mother Ilakkumi Ammal; Pazhani Ammal was his wife.

4. **A) Niravi (near Karaikal)** – In 1909, aged 18, he became Tamil teacher at Niravi near Karaikal.

5. **D) 1928** – He joined the Self-Respect Movement in 1928.

6. **A) Kindalkaran** – He used Kindalkaran; Shelleydasan and Sakthidasan were Bharati's pen names.

7. **D) Pisiranthaiyar** – The play Pisiranthaiyar won it posthumously.

8. **B) It was given posthumously (award for 1969)** – He died in 1964; the 1969 award for the play was posthumous.

9. **B) Kopperuncholan** – It is built on the friendship of Pisiranthaiyar and the Chola king Kopperuncholan.

10. **C) Five** – Five parts, from Oru Naal Nigazhchi to Muthiyor Kadhal.

11. **A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3** – The order is Oru Naal Nigazhchi, Virunthombal, Thirumanam, Makkatperu, Muthiyor Kadhal.

12. **A) Irunda Veedu** – Irunda Veedu (the dark house) shows the harm of illiteracy.

13. **A) Inbath Thamizh** – It is from Bharathidasan's poem Inbath Thamizh (Class 6 textbook).

14. **A) Kuyil** – Kuyil was his; Kudi Arasu was Periyar's; Swadesamitran and India are linked with Bharati.

15. **D) Tiruchirappalli** – At Tiruchirappalli (1982); Coimbatore has Bharathiar University.

16. **B) Bharathidasan University** – His line is the motto of Bharathidasan University.

17. **D) 21 April 1964** – He died on 21 April 1964 in Madras; 29 April is his birthday.

18. **B) 29 April – 5 May** – From his birthday, 29 April, to 5 May; announced on 22 April 2025.

19. **C) A is false, B is true** – Neeraarum Kadaludutha is by Manonmaniam Sundaram Pillai; Puducherry's song is Bharathidasan's.

20. **B) Pondicherry Representative Assembly** – He was elected to the Pondicherry Representative Assembly in the 1955 election.

21. **B) Ponmudi** – He wrote for Ponmudi (1950) and Valayapathi (1952); Parasakthi and Manohara were written by M. Karunanidhi.

22. **C) Ponniyin Selvan** – Ponniyin Selvan is a novel by Kalki Krishnamurthy.

23. **A) M. Singaravelar** – It was the conference convened by M. Singaravelar.

24. **A) (i) and (ii) only** – Mahakavi is Bharati's title; Bharathidasan is Puratchi Kavignar and Pavendar.

25. **D) 2001** – A 400-paise stamp was issued on 9 October 2001.

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