Subramania Siva (Veera Thuravi) – Swadeshi with V.O.C., Tirunelveli Uprising 1908, Gnanabanu & Bharatha Matha Temple | TNPSC Notes

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Subramania Siva (Subramaniya Siva, 1884–1925) was a freedom fighter from **Vathalagundu** (now in Dindigul district) who, with **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai (VOC)**, led the Swadeshi campaign at Tuticorin and Tirunelveli. His arrest with VOC on **12 March 1908** set off the **Tirunelveli Uprising**. He contracted **leprosy** in prison, edited the Tamil journal **Gnanabanu**, and in his last years planned a **Bharatha Matha (Bharat Mata) temple** at **Papparapatti** in Dharmapuri district, whose foundation stone was laid by **Deshbandhu C. R. Das** in 1923. He is remembered as **Veera Thuravi** (the heroic ascetic).

தமிழில் படிக்க

These notes are written for TNPSC Group 1, 2/2A and 4 aspirants and are meant to be complete on their own. Subramania Siva belongs mainly to **History, Culture, Heritage and Socio-Political Movements of Tamil Nadu** (freedom struggle in Tamil Nadu, Swadeshi movement, Tamil journalism) and to **History, Culture of India and Indian National Movement** (Swadeshi and extremist phase, 1905–1908). His journal work and the pure-Tamil idea are also useful for questions on Tamil society and Tamil revival. Read each section, then use the tables, the quick revision table and the key points at the end.

Early Life

- **Born: 4 October 1884** at **Vathalagundu** (also written Batlagundu), then in Madurai district and now in **Dindigul district**.
- **Parents: Rajam Iyer** and **Nagalakshmi Ammal**. The family was poor.
- **Thiruvananthapuram:** because of poverty he went as a boy to Thiruvananthapuram (then capital of the princely State of Travancore), stayed at a free-meal house and continued his studies there.
- **Spiritual bent:** from his youth he was drawn to yoga and the life of an ascetic. He regarded himself as a sanyasi and saw India's freedom as a form of spiritual liberation. This is why he came to be called **Veera Thuravi** – the heroic ascetic.
- **Spellings to recognise:** Subramania Siva, Subramaniya Siva and Subramaniya Sivam all refer to the same person.

Awakening in Thiruvananthapuram (1906–07)

The partition of Bengal (1905) and the Swadeshi movement stirred young people across India. In **1906**, a lecture in Thiruvananthapuram by a speaker of the **Arya Samaj** moved Siva to take up national work in earnest.

- **Dharma Paripalana Samajam:** around **1906–07** he founded this association in Thiruvananthapuram to gather young men and draw them into the freedom movement.
- **Leaving Travancore:** his anti-British activity led the authorities to force him out of Thiruvananthapuram.
- He then moved to the Tamil districts and began touring and speaking for Swadeshi.

With V.O.C. at Tuticorin and Tirunelveli (1907–1908)

At **Tuticorin (Thoothukudi)** Siva joined **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai**, who had started the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company** (1906) to challenge the British shipping monopoly. He also became a close friend of the poet **Subramania Bharati**. Siva and VOC spoke at meeting after meeting in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli on Swadeshi, boycott of foreign goods and self-rule, and Siva became one of the best-known speakers of the movement in the south.

- **Coral Mills strike (1908):** after speeches by VOC and Siva on low wages and long working hours, the workers of the British-owned **Coral Mills** at Tuticorin struck work from **27 February 1908**. The strike ended in early March with the management accepting the workers' main demands, including higher wages. The Tamil Nadu Class 10 textbook notes that VOC joined with Subramania Siva in organising the mill workers of Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.
- **Bipin Chandra Pal's release:** in March 1908 VOC and Siva organised a public celebration of the release of the nationalist leader **Bipin Chandra Pal** from jail, defying the opposition of the Tirunelveli Collector, **Wynch**.
- **Arrest:** on **12 March 1908** VOC, Subramania Siva and **Swadeshi Padmanabha Iyengar** were arrested.
- **Praise from Aurobindo:** Sri Aurobindo's paper **Vande Mataram** praised VOC and Siva for the skill and courage of their struggle.

The Tirunelveli Uprising (13 March 1908)

The news of the arrests led to a spontaneous outbreak on **13 March 1908**. Shops, schools and colleges closed, and crowds in Tirunelveli attacked government property. The **police station, the court building and the municipal office** were set on fire, and **four people died in police firing**. Workers in Tuticorin also struck work in protest. Later reports recorded that **27 people** were convicted for taking part in the riot.

Date (1908)	Event
27 February	Coral Mills workers at Tuticorin strike work after speeches by VOC and Siva
Early March	Strike ends with the workers' main demands accepted
March	VOC and Siva organise a celebration of Bipin Chandra Pal's release despite Collector Wynch
12 March	VOC, Subramania Siva and Swadeshi Padmanabha Iyengar arrested
13 March	Tirunelveli Uprising – public buildings burnt; four killed in police firing
July	Sessions Court at Tinnevelly sentences Siva to ten years' transportation and VOC to transportation for life

Trial, Sentence and Prison (1908–1912)

- **Charges:** sedition under **Section 124A** and promoting enmity between classes under **Section 153A** of the Indian Penal Code, for speeches made in February and March 1908.
- **Sentence (July 1908):** the Sessions Judge at Tinnevelly sentenced **Siva to ten years' transportation** and **VOC to transportation for life**. The sentences were raised in the British House of Commons in July 1908.

- **Appeal:** on appeal the Madras High Court (November 1908) reduced Siva's sentence to **six years' transportation**.
- **Leprosy:** the harsh conditions in prison left him with **leprosy**, which troubled him for the rest of his life.
- **Release:** he came out of prison in **1912** and settled in Madras.

Exam tip: in the 1908 case the original sentences were **ten years' transportation for Siva** and **transportation for life for VOC**; do not mix them up.

Journalist and Writer

Even with poor health, Siva kept the freedom message alive through the press and through books. He ran Tamil journals one after another; the best known are given below.

Journal	Key facts
Gnanabanu (Jnanabhanu)	Tamil monthly started by Siva in Madras in **1913**, soon after his release. It carried nationalist writing, published poems of **Subramania Bharati**, and supported the pure-Tamil (Tanittamil) idea.
Prapancha Mitran	A later journal run by Siva.

- **Pure Tamil:** through Gnanabanu he supported the **Tanittamil** (pure Tamil) idea associated with **Maraimalai Adigal**; in 1915 he announced a prize of five rupees for writing in pure Tamil.
- **Books:** his works include **Ramanuja Vijayam** and **Madhva Vijayam**, and the Tamil novel **Nalina Sundari**.
- **Translations:** he translated works of **Swami Vivekananda** into Tamil.
- **Plays and songs:** he also wrote plays, and used plays and devotional songs (bhajans) to make people aware of their cultural heritage and of political matters.

Work	Type
Gnanabanu	Tamil monthly journal (from 1913)
Prapancha Mitran	Tamil journal
Ramanuja Vijayam	Book
Madhva Vijayam	Book
Nalina Sundari	Tamil novel
Tamil translations of Swami Vivekananda	Translation

Labour Leader

Siva was among the early leaders who linked the freedom struggle with the problems of workers. Besides the Coral Mills strike of 1908, he supported and helped organise labour agitations in **Calcutta (Kolkata), Madras, Tuticorin and Tirunelveli**. His speeches drew large crowds, and he was imprisoned several more times.

Second Sedition Case and Illness (1921–1922)

- **1921:** during the Non-Cooperation period he was again prosecuted for sedition and sentenced to **two and a half years** of rigorous imprisonment.
- **Tiruchirappalli jail:** his leprosy grew worse in prison, and he was released in 1922 in very poor health.
- **Ban on train travel:** because leprosy was then thought to be contagious, the authorities did not allow him to travel by train. He went from place to place **on foot and by bullock cart**, still speaking and writing for freedom.

Papparapatti and the Bharatha Matha Temple (1921–1925)

In **1921** Siva reached **Papparapatti**, a village in **Pennagaram taluk** (then in Salem district, now in **Dharmapuri district**), and made it the base of his last years. He stayed with **Chinnamuthu Mudaliar**, a local supporter of the freedom movement.

- **Land:** with Chinnamuthu Mudaliar's help he obtained about **six acres** and named the place **Bharathapuram**.
- **Bharatha Ashram:** he planned an ashram (Bharathashram) there.
- **The temple idea:** he planned a temple to **Bharatha Matha (Mother India)** that people of **every caste and religion** could enter and worship in.
- **Foundation stone (1923):** laid by **Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das (C. R. Das)**, who was invited from Calcutta.
- **Death:** Siva died at Papparapatti on **23 July 1925**, worn down by leprosy. The temple work stopped after his death, and his **samadhi** stands on the land he had obtained.

Item	Detail
Village	Papparapatti, Pennagaram taluk, Dharmapuri district
Arrived	1921
Local supporter	Chinnamuthu Mudaliar
Land / name	About six acres – Bharathapuram
Planned	Bharatha Ashram and a Bharatha Matha temple open to all
Foundation stone	1923, by Deshbandhu C. R. Das
Siva's death	23 July 1925, Papparapatti
Bharat Mata memorial	Opened in August 2021 with a bronze Bharat Mata statue about one metre high

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Associates and Contemporaries

Person	Link with Siva
V. O. Chidambaram Pillai (VOC)	Closest comrade; led the Coral Mills strike with him; arrested with him on 12 March 1908
Subramania Bharati	Close friend; Bharati's poems were published in Gnanabanu
Swadeshi Padmanabha Iyengar	Arrested along with VOC and Siva on 12 March 1908
Bipin Chandra Pal	Extremist leader whose release from jail VOC and Siva celebrated in March 1908
Sri Aurobindo	His paper Vande Mataram praised VOC and Siva
Wynch	Collector of Tirunelveli who opposed the Swadeshi leaders
Deshbandhu C. R. Das	Laid the foundation stone of the Bharatha Matha temple, 1923
Chinnamuthu Mudaliar	Papparapatti supporter who helped him obtain land
Maraimalai Adigal	Associated with the Tanittamil (pure Tamil) idea that Siva supported in Gnanabanu

Memorials and Remembrance

- **Samadhi:** at Papparapatti, on the land obtained for Bharathapuram.
- **Memorial (manimandapam):** the Tamil Nadu Government built a memorial for Siva at Papparapatti; it was inaugurated by Chief Minister **J. Jayalalithaa**.
- **Bharat Mata memorial:** in **August 2021** a Bharat Mata memorial (Bharathamatha Ninaivalayam) was opened in the memorial complex with a **bronze Bharat Mata statue about one metre high**, fulfilling part of Siva's dream.
- **Birth anniversary:** the Tamil Nadu Government marks his birth anniversary every year on **4 October** at Papparapatti. National and State leaders pay tribute to him on this day.

Titles and Names

Name / title	Meaning
Veera Thuravi	Heroic ascetic – for his sanyasi life combined with fearless national work
Subramaniya Sivam	Another form of his name found in Tamil writings

Writing Mains Answers on Subramania Siva (Group 1 / Group 2)

Descriptive papers can ask about Siva directly or as part of the Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu. Build your answer around these points and support each with a fact from the notes above.

Role of Subramania Siva in the Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu (about 150–250 words)

- **Introduction:** born 1884 at Vathalagundu; a sanyasi-patriot (Veera Thuravi); close associate of VOC and friend of Bharati.
- **Organisation:** Dharma Paripalana Samajam in Thiruvananthapuram (c. 1906–07) to draw youth into national work.
- **Mass mobilisation:** speeches with VOC at Tuticorin and Tirunelveli on Swadeshi, boycott and self-rule.
- **Labour:** Coral Mills strike (from 27 February 1908) – one of the early links between labour and the national movement.
- **Defiance:** celebration of Bipin Chandra Pal's release despite Collector Wynch; arrest on 12 March 1908; Tirunelveli Uprising on 13 March 1908.
- **Sacrifice:** ten years' transportation (reduced to six years); leprosy contracted in jail.
- **Conclusion:** with VOC and Bharati he made Tirunelveli–Tuticorin a leading centre of Swadeshi in South India.

Subramania Siva as journalist and writer (about 150 words)

- **Gnanabanu (1913):** Tamil monthly from Madras; nationalist writing; published Bharati's poems.
- **Prapancha Mitran:** a later journal run by him.
- **Language:** supported pure Tamil (Tanittamil); prize for pure-Tamil writing (1915).
- **Books:** Ramanuja Vijayam, Madhva Vijayam, the novel Nalina Sundari; Tamil translations of Vivekananda.
- **Evaluation:** used the press to keep the freedom struggle alive when illness and restrictions stopped his travels.

The Bharatha Matha temple at Papparapatti (about 100 words)

- Papparapatti (Dharmapuri district), base from 1921; land with the help of Chinnamuthu Mudaliar – Bharathapuram.
- A temple to Mother India open to every caste and religion – a symbol of national unity.
- Foundation stone by Deshbandhu C. R. Das (1923); work stopped after Siva's death (23 July 1925).
- Bharat Mata memorial with a bronze statue opened at the site in August 2021.

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Practice: Match the Following

Item	Match
Vathalagundu	Birthplace of Siva (1884)
Dharma Paripalana Samajam	Youth association in Thiruvananthapuram
Coral Mills	Tuticorin strike, February–March 1908
12 March 1908	Arrest of VOC, Siva and Padmanabha Iyengar
13 March 1908	Tirunelveli Uprising
Gnanabanu	Siva's Tamil monthly, 1913
Nalina Sundari	Siva's Tamil novel
Papparapatti	Planned Bharatha Matha temple
C. R. Das	Laid the temple foundation stone, 1923
23 July 1925	Death of Siva

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- **Birthplace:** Vathalagundu (Dindigul district) – not Tirunelveli, Tuticorin or Ottapidaram (Ottapidaram is VOC's birthplace).
- **12 vs 13 March 1908:** the arrest was on 12 March; the Tirunelveli Uprising broke out on 13 March.
- **Sentences:** Siva – ten years' transportation (reduced to six years); VOC – transportation for life.
- **Gnanabanu:** Siva's journal; Bharati's poems appeared in it, but it was not Bharati's own journal.
- **Foundation stone:** laid by C. R. Das – not by Gandhi or Tilak.
- **Papparapatti:** in Dharmapuri district (Pennagaram taluk) – not in Madurai or Tirunelveli district.
- **Whose release was celebrated in March 1908:** Bipin Chandra Pal's – not Tilak's (Tilak was arrested later in 1908).

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Quick Revision Table

Year / date	Event
1884 (4 Oct)	Born at Vathalagundu to Rajam Iyer and Nagalakshmi Ammal
Boyhood	Studies at Thiruvananthapuram, staying at a free-meal house
1906	Inspired by an Arya Samaj lecture at Thiruvananthapuram
c. 1906–07	Founds the Dharma Paripalana Samajam; forced to leave Thiruvananthapuram
1907–08	Works with VOC at Tuticorin and Tirunelveli
1908 (27 Feb)	Coral Mills strike begins at Tuticorin
1908 (12 Mar)	Arrested with VOC and Swadeshi Padmanabha Iyengar
1908 (13 Mar)	Tirunelveli Uprising
1908 (Jul)	Ten years' transportation (reduced on appeal to six years' transportation); leprosy in jail
1912	Released from prison
1913	Starts the Tamil monthly Gnanabanu in Madras
1915	Prize offered for writing in pure Tamil
1921	Reaches Papparapatti; second sedition case – two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment
1922	Released from Tiruchirappalli jail in poor health
1923	C. R. Das lays the foundation stone of the Bharatha Matha temple
1925 (23 Jul)	Dies at Papparapatti
2021 (Aug)	Bharat Mata memorial with bronze statue opened at Papparapatti

TNPSC Key Points (PYQ-style facts)

- Born: 4 October 1884, Vathalagundu (Dindigul district). Parents: Rajam Iyer and Nagalakshmi Ammal.
- Known as Veera Thuravi (heroic ascetic).
- Founded the Dharma Paripalana Samajam in Thiruvananthapuram (c. 1906–07).
- Close associate of VOC; friend of Subramania Bharati.
- Coral Mills strike, Tuticorin – from 27 February 1908.
- Celebration of Bipin Chandra Pal's release, March 1908, despite Collector Wynch.
- Arrested on 12 March 1908 with VOC and Swadeshi Padmanabha Iyengar.
- Tirunelveli Uprising: 13 March 1908 – four killed in police firing.
- Charged under IPC Sections 124A and 153A; ten years' transportation, reduced to six years.
- Contracted leprosy in prison; released 1912.
- Barred from train travel; travelled on foot and by bullock cart.
- Journals: Gnanabanu (monthly, Madras, 1913) and Prapancha Mitran.

- Works: Ramanuja Vijayam, Madhva Vijayam, novel Nalina Sundari; Tamil translations of Vivekananda.
- Supported pure Tamil (Tanittamil).
- Labour agitations: Calcutta, Madras, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli.
- Second sedition case, 1921 – two and a half years.
- Papparapatti (Pennagaram taluk, Dharmapuri district) from 1921; Bharathapuram; Bharatha Matha temple planned.
- Foundation stone: Deshbandhu C. R. Das, 1923.
- Died: 23 July 1925, Papparapatti.
- Birth anniversary observed by the State Government on 4 October at Papparapatti; Bharat Mata memorial opened August 2021.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Subramania Siva and why is he important for TNPSC?

Subramania Siva (1884–1925), born at Vathalagundu, was a freedom fighter of the Swadeshi period, a close associate of V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and a friend of Subramania Bharati. He was arrested with VOC on 12 March 1908, which led to the Tirunelveli Uprising; he edited the Tamil journal Gnanabanu and planned a Bharatha Matha temple at Papparapatti. Questions on the Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu often name him.

What was Subramania Siva's role in the events of 1908 in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli?

With VOC he gave speeches on Swadeshi and on the poor wages of mill workers, which helped start the Coral Mills strike at Tuticorin in February–March 1908. Both planned a public celebration of Bipin Chandra Pal's release from jail. On 12 March 1908 VOC, Siva and Swadeshi Padmanabha Iyengar were arrested; the news led to the Tirunelveli Uprising of 13 March 1908, in which public buildings were burnt and four people died in police firing.

What sentence did Subramania Siva receive in 1908?

He was tried for sedition (Section 124A) and for promoting enmity between classes (Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code). In July 1908 the Sessions Judge at Tinnevelly sentenced him to ten years' transportation, while VOC got transportation for life. On appeal his sentence was reduced to six years' transportation. He contracted leprosy in prison and was released in 1912.

What was Gnanabanu?

Gnanabanu was a Tamil monthly journal that Subramania Siva started in Madras in 1913, after his release from jail. It carried nationalist writing, published Subramania Bharati's poems and supported the pure-Tamil (Tanittamil) idea. Siva later also ran the journal Prapancha Mitran.

What is the Bharatha Matha temple at Papparapatti?

In his last years Siva lived at Papparapatti in Pennagaram taluk, now in Dharmapuri district. With the help of local supporter Chinnamuthu Mudaliar he obtained about six acres, named the place Bharathapuram and planned a temple to Bharat Mata, open to people of every caste and religion.

Deshbandhu C. R. Das laid the foundation stone in 1923, but Siva died on 23 July 1925 before it could be built. A Bharat Mata memorial with a bronze statue was opened at the site in August 2021.

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Practice questions

1. Where was Subramania Siva born?

A. Ottapidaram
B. Vathalagundu
C. Ettayapuram
D. Papparapatti

2. Who were the parents of Subramania Siva?

A. Rajam Iyer and Nagalakshmi Ammal
B. Chinnaswami Iyer and Lakshmi Ammal
C. Olaganathan and Paramayee Ammal
D. Kumaraswami and Sivakami Ammal

3. Which association did Subramania Siva found in Thiruvananthapuram?

A. Sanmarga Sangam
B. Dharma Paripalana Samajam
C. Swadesi Sangam
D. Bharatha Matha Sangam

4. In 1906, a lecture by a speaker of which organisation in Thiruvananthapuram inspired Siva to take up national work?

A. Brahmo Samaj
B. Arya Samaj
C. Prarthana Samaj
D. Theosophical Society

5. In 1908, workers of which mill at Tuticorin went on strike after speeches by VOC and Siva?

A. Buckingham Mill
B. Coral Mills
C. Harvey Mills, Madurai
D. Binny Mill

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6. In March 1908, VOC and Siva organised a celebration of whose release from jail?

A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
B. Lala Lajpat Rai
C. Bipin Chandra Pal
D. Aurobindo Ghose

7. Who was the Collector of Tirunelveli who opposed the Swadeshi leaders in 1908?

A. Ashe
B. Wynch
C. Pinhey
D. Jackson

8. On which date were VOC and Subramania Siva arrested?

A. 27 February 1908
B. 9 March 1908
C. 12 March 1908
D. 7 July 1908

9. Who was the third leader arrested along with VOC and Siva on 12 March 1908?

A. V. V. S. Aiyar
B. Swadeshi Padmanabha Iyengar
C. Vanchinathan
D. Neelakanta Brahmachari

10. On which date did the Tirunelveli Uprising break out?

A. 12 March 1908
B. 13 March 1908
C. 17 June 1911
D. 23 July 1925

11. Which statement about the Tirunelveli Uprising is correct?

A. Four people died in police firing
B. It was a reaction to Tilak's arrest
C. It took place in 1919
D. No government building was attacked

12. What sentence did the Tinnevelly Sessions Court first pass on Siva in 1908?

A. Transportation for life
B. Ten years' transportation
C. Two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment
D. Death sentence

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13. On appeal, Siva's 1908 sentence was reduced to how many years?

A. Three
B. Four
C. Six
D. Eight

14. Under which sections of the Indian Penal Code was Siva charged in 1908?

A. 124A and 153A
B. 120B and 302
C. 144 and 188
D. 107 and 151

15. Which disease did Subramania Siva contract in prison?

A. Tuberculosis
B. Leprosy
C. Malaria
D. Cholera

16. Which Tamil monthly did Siva start in Madras in 1913?

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

17. Which pair of journals was run by Subramania Siva?

A. Gnanabanu – Prapancha Mitran
B. India – Vijaya
C. Kudi Arasu – Puratchi
D. Navasakthi – Desabhakthan

18. Which Tamil novel was written by Subramania Siva?

A. Prathapa Mudaliar Charithram
B. Nalina Sundari
C. Kamalambal Charithram
D. Padmavathi Charithram

19. Which of the following works were written by Subramania Siva?

A. Ramanuja Vijayam and Madhva Vijayam
B. Panchali Sabatham and Kuyil Pattu
C. Thiruvarutpa and Jeevakarunya Ozhukkam
D. Meyyaram and Meyyarivu

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20. Which language idea did Siva support through Gnanabanu?

A. Self-Respect Movement
B. Pure Tamil (Tanittamil)
C. Manipravalam
D. Hindi Prachar Sabha

21. In which district is Papparapatti, where Siva planned the Bharatha Matha temple, located today?

A. Dindigul
B. Dharmapuri
C. Tirunelveli
D. Krishnagiri

22. Who laid the foundation stone of the Bharatha Matha temple at Papparapatti in 1923?

A. Mahatma Gandhi
B. Deshbandhu C. R. Das
C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
D. C. Rajagopalachari

23. Which local supporter helped Siva obtain land at Papparapatti?

A. Chinnamuthu Mudaliar
B. Padmanabha Iyengar
C. Sundara Mudaliar
D. Venkataramanar

24. Match: (a) Gnanabanu (b) Coral Mills (c) Papparapatti (d) Vathalagundu — (1) Birthplace (2) Bharatha Matha temple (3) Tuticorin strike (4) Monthly journal

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

25. Which statement about Subramania Siva is NOT correct?

A. He died at Papparapatti on 23 July 1925
B. He was barred from train travel because of leprosy
C. He is called Veera Thuravi
D. The Bharatha Matha temple was completed in his lifetime

Answers with explanations

1. **B) Vathalagundu** – Siva was born on 4 October 1884 at Vathalagundu, now in Dindigul district.

2. **A) Rajam Iyer and Nagalakshmi Ammal** – His father was Rajam Iyer and his mother Nagalakshmi Ammal.

3. **B) Dharma Paripalana Samajam** – Around 1906–07 he founded the Dharma Paripalana Samajam to draw young men into the freedom movement.

4. **B) Arya Samaj** – A lecture by an Arya Samaj speaker inspired him.

5. **B) Coral Mills** – Workers of the Coral Mills, Tuticorin, struck work from 27 February 1908.

6. **C) Bipin Chandra Pal** – They celebrated Bipin Chandra Pal's release; Tilak was arrested only later in 1908.

7. **B) Wynch** – The celebration was held in defiance of Collector Wynch.

8. **C) 12 March 1908** – Both were arrested on 12 March 1908.

9. **B) Swadeshi Padmanabha Iyengar** – Swadeshi Padmanabha Iyengar was also arrested that day.

10. **B) 13 March 1908** – The uprising broke out on 13 March 1908, the day after the arrests.

11. **A) Four people died in police firing** – The police station, court and municipal office were burnt, and four died in police firing.

12. **B) Ten years' transportation** – Siva got ten years' transportation; VOC got transportation for life.

13. **C) Six** – On appeal the Madras High Court reduced it to six years' transportation.

14. **A) 124A and 153A** – Sedition (124A) and promoting enmity between classes (153A).

15. **B) Leprosy** – He contracted leprosy in prison, which later led to a ban on his train travel.

16. **C) Gnanabanu** – Gnanabanu began in Madras in 1913 and carried Bharati's poems.

17. **A) Gnanabanu – Prapancha Mitran** – Gnanabanu and Prapancha Mitran were both Siva's journals.

18. **B) Nalina Sundari** – Nalina Sundari is Siva's novel.

19. **A) Ramanuja Vijayam and Madhva Vijayam** – Ramanuja Vijayam and Madhva Vijayam are Siva's; the other pairs belong to Bharati, Vallalar and VOC.

20. **B) Pure Tamil (Tanittamil)** – He supported the pure-Tamil (Tanittamil) idea associated with Maraimalai Adigal.

21. **B) Dharmapuri** – Papparapatti is in Pennagaram taluk, Dharmapuri district.

22. **B) Deshbandhu C. R. Das** – Deshbandhu C. R. Das, invited from Calcutta, laid the foundation stone.

23. **A) Chinnamuthu Mudaliar** – With Chinnamuthu Mudaliar's help he obtained about six acres and named it Bharathapuram.

24. **A) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1** – Gnanabanu – journal; Coral Mills – strike; Papparapatti – temple; Vathalagundu – birthplace.

25. **D) The Bharatha Matha temple was completed in his lifetime** – Work stopped after his death; a Bharat Mata memorial was opened at the site only in 2021.

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