Thillaiyadi Valliammai – Teenage Satyagrahi of South Africa, 1913 Struggle, Maritzburg Prison, Death in 1914 & Memorials | TNPSC Notes

TNPSC Notes · https://www.shanmugamiasacademy.in/tnpsc-notes/thillaiyadi-valliammai/en

Thillaiyadi Valliammai (Valliamma R. Munuswami Mudaliar, 1898–1914) was a teenage Tamil girl of Johannesburg who took part in **Gandhi's satyagraha in South Africa in 1913**. Her parents had migrated from **Thillaiyadi**, a village now in **Mayiladuthurai district** of Tamil Nadu. She joined the campaign against the **£3 tax** and the **Searle judgment** on Indian marriages, was sentenced to **three months' hard labour in Maritzburg prison**, fell gravely ill, refused early release, and died on **22 February 1914 – her sixteenth birthday**. Gandhi said she had left behind "an immortal name".

தமிழில் படிக்க

These notes are written for TNPSC Group 1, 2/2A and 4 aspirants and are meant to be complete on their own. Valliammai comes under the syllabus unit **History, Culture, Heritage and Socio-Political Movements in Tamil Nadu** (Tamil contribution to the freedom struggle, women in public life) and under **History, Culture of India and Indian National Movement** (Gandhi's South African phase, the origin of satyagraha). Because only a limited number of facts about her life are firmly documented, this page sticks strictly to well-sourced facts and also explains the South African background that examiners use to frame questions. Read each section, then use the tables, quick revision table and key points at the end.

At a Glance

Item	Fact
Full name	Valliamma R. Munuswami Mudaliar; known in Tamil Nadu as **Thillaiyadi Valliammai**
Born	22 February 1898, South Africa (Johannesburg)
Parents	R. Munuswami Mudaliar (father) and Mangalam (mother)
Ancestral village	Thillaiyadi, Tharangambadi taluk, now Mayiladuthurai district (formerly Thanjavur, later Nagapattinam district)
Movement	Gandhi's satyagraha in South Africa, 1913 phase
Causes opposed	£3 annual tax on ex-indentured Indians; Searle judgment (1913) that invalidated non-Christian, unregistered marriages; restrictions on Indian movement between provinces
Sentence	Three months' imprisonment with hard labour (December 1913)
Prison	Maritzburg (Pietermaritzburg), Natal
Released	11 February 1914, seriously ill
Died	22 February 1914, Johannesburg – on her 16th birthday
Grave	Braamfontein cemetery, Johannesburg; gravestone unveiled on 15 July 1914 in Gandhi's presence
Indian stamp	31 December 2008, ₹5

Background: Indians in South Africa

From the second half of the nineteenth century, thousands of Indians – a large share of them Tamils from the Madras Presidency – went to the British colony of **Natal** as **indentured labourers** to work on sugar-cane plantations, in coal mines and on the railways. After finishing their contract many settled as free workers, traders and hawkers; some moved to the gold-mining region of the **Transvaal**, where Johannesburg grew rapidly. Indians faced a web of discriminatory laws: they needed permits to move from one province to another, their trading and residence were restricted, and they had no vote.

M. K. Gandhi, who had come to South Africa as a lawyer in 1893, organised the Indian community against these laws. In the Transvaal he developed the method he called **satyagraha** – deliberately and peacefully breaking an unjust law and willingly accepting the punishment. He set up the **Phoenix Settlement** near Durban (Natal) and later **Tolstoy Farm** near Johannesburg (Transvaal) as bases for satyagrahis and their families. Tamil workers and traders formed a large part of the satyagrahis; Gandhi repeatedly praised their courage and endurance.

Why the Struggle Revived in 1913

Three grievances brought the community back into struggle in 1913:

- **The £3 tax:** an annual tax of three pounds imposed on Indians who had completed their indenture and on their wives and children. It was meant to force them either to sign a fresh contract or to return to India, and it caused great hardship among poor labouring families.

- **The Searle judgment (14 March 1913):** Justice **Searle** of the **Cape Supreme Court** ruled that marriages not performed according to Christian rites or not registered under the marriage law were not valid. At one stroke most Hindu and Muslim wives lost the legal status of wives, and their children's rights were threatened. This made women direct parties to the struggle.
- **Immigration restrictions (1913):** a new immigration law tightened entry, and Indians still could not cross freely between provinces such as Natal and the Transvaal.

Gandhi now invited **women** to court arrest – a new step in the movement. Two groups were formed: the **Phoenix party** from Natal and the **Transvaal sisters** from Johannesburg.

Birth, Family and Thillaiyadi Roots

- **Born:** 22 February 1898 in South Africa; Gandhi described her as "a young girl of Johannesburg".
- **Father:** R. Munuswami Mudaliar, an immigrant from the Tamil region who had himself been a satyagrahi in the Transvaal. Accounts of his occupation differ – some describe a fruit-and-vegetable shop in Johannesburg, others describe the family as weavers. In 1913 he was recovering from an operation and could not join the march.
- **Mother:** Mangalam (Mangalathammal in Tamil writings), who went with Valliammai in the 1913 struggle.
- **Thillaiyadi:** the family's home village, in Tharangambadi taluk near Porayar. It was earlier in Thanjavur and later Nagapattinam district; since 2020 it is in **Mayiladuthurai district**. Many Indians who went to South Africa came from this area, and the village name became part of her own name in Tamil memory.

Women Enter the Struggle (September–October 1913)

- **Phoenix party:** in September 1913 a group of 16 satyagrahis – 12 men and 4 women including **Kasturba Gandhi** – entered the Transvaal from Natal without permits. They were arrested and on **23 September 1913** sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.
- **Transvaal sisters:** a group of women from Johannesburg crossed into Natal and went to **Newcastle**, the coal-mining centre. They explained the £3 tax to the Indian miners and urged them to stop work. The miners went on strike in mid-October 1913; the women were arrested and on **21 October 1913** sentenced to three months' hard labour. They were held in **Maritzburg** jail with the Phoenix women.
- **The Great March:** the strike spread rapidly. On **6 November 1913** Gandhi led a march of over 2,000 striking men with women and children towards the Transvaal border to court arrest. Gandhi himself was arrested more than once during the march.
- **Strike spreads:** by late November 1913 strikes had spread to sugar estates and towns in Natal; the struggle drew wide support in India.

Valliammai's Role, Arrest and Imprisonment

- **Joining:** in **October 1913** Valliammai and her mother joined a **later batch of Transvaal women** who went to Natal. Like the first batch, they visited Indian workers, addressed meetings and urged them to strike until the £3 tax was abolished.
- **Offence:** moving between provinces without permits and hawking without licences were deliberate breaches of the law, as the satyagraha intended.
- **Arrest:** in **December 1913** (most accounts give **22 December 1913**), she and her mother were arrested.
- **Sentence: three months' imprisonment with hard labour**.
- **Prison: Maritzburg (Pietermaritzburg) prison** in Natal – the same prison where the earlier women satyagrahis, including Kasturba, were held. Gandhi recorded that the women there were given poor

food and hard work.

Illness and Refusal of Early Release

Soon after her conviction Valliammai fell ill with a severe **fever**. Her condition worsened in prison. The prison authorities offered to release her early, but she **refused** and chose to complete her sentence along with the other satyagrahis. Meanwhile negotiations between Gandhi and General **J. C. Smuts** led to a provisional agreement in **January 1914**, and satyagrahi prisoners were set free. Valliammai was released on **11 February 1914**, by then extremely weak.

Death on Her Sixteenth Birthday (22 February 1914)

Gandhi visited her at home in Johannesburg. He found her confined to bed – a tall girl reduced to a skeleton. When he asked whether she regretted going to jail, she answered that she did not, and that she was ready to go to jail again at once if arrested. Asked about the possibility of death, she said she would gladly die for her motherland. She died a few days later, on **22 February 1914**, the day she turned sixteen. (A few South African write-ups give 27 February; Gandhi's own account and most sources give 22 February, which is also the date on which Tamil Nadu observes her birth anniversary.)

Gandhi's Tribute

- Gandhi wrote about her in his book **Satyagraha in South Africa**, in the chapter **"Women in Jail"**, and in his paper **Indian Opinion**.
- Her famous reply as recorded by Gandhi: **"Repent? I am even now ready to go to jail again if I am arrested."**
- He wrote that she "left us the heritage of an immortal name" and that her name would live in the history of the South African satyagraha as long as India lives.
- Indians held condolence meetings and resolved to build a **"Valliamma Hall"** in South Africa; Gandhi later noted with regret that this resolution had not been carried out.
- On **15 July 1914**, three days before leaving South Africa, Gandhi attended the unveiling of the gravestones of **Valliamma** and **Nagappan** in **Braamfontein cemetery, Johannesburg**. He left South Africa on **18 July 1914** and reached India in January 1915.

Outcome of the 1913 Struggle

Public anger in India and Britain over the treatment of strikers and women prisoners pushed the Union government to appoint a commission (the Solomon Commission). The **Gandhi–Smuts Agreement** (January 1914) suspended the struggle, and the commission's report then led to the **Indian Relief Act, 1914**, which **abolished the £3 tax** and **recognised Hindu and Muslim marriages**. Many other discriminations remained, but the satyagraha had won its main demands. Valliammai died before the law was passed; her sacrifice is part of the price paid for that victory.

Nagappan – the Other Young Tamil Martyr

Gandhi usually named Valliammai together with **Nagappan** (Swami Nagappan Padayachi), a young Tamil satyagrahi of the earlier Transvaal campaign. In June 1909 he was sentenced to hard labour for hawking without a licence, sent to a road camp in bitter cold, caught double pneumonia and died in July 1909 soon after release. The two gravestones in Braamfontein were unveiled together in 1914. For exams: **Nagappan – 1909**; **Valliammai – 1914**.

Memorials and Honours

In India

- **Thillaiyadi Valliammai Memorial (Ninaivu Mandapam), Thillaiyadi:** maintained by the Tamil Nadu Government (it is listed among the State's memorials under Mayiladuthurai district). It has her statue in the front hall and a branch library of the Public Libraries Department.
- **Birth anniversary:** 22 February is observed as an official district-level function at Thillaiyadi.
- **Gandhi at Thillaiyadi:** soon after returning to India, Gandhi visited Thillaiyadi in **1915** (Tamil accounts give 1 May 1915), the home village of many of the South African Tamils.
- **Postage stamp:** India Post issued a **₹5 commemorative stamp** on **31 December 2008**.

In South Africa

- **Gravestone** at Braamfontein cemetery, Johannesburg (unveiled 15 July 1914).
- A bust installed in 2014 by the Tamil Federation of Gauteng in **Rose Park, Lenasia**, was repeatedly vandalised and finally stolen in 2018.
- In **2025** a new bust was installed at **Tolstoy Farm**, south of Johannesburg, beside busts of Gandhi and Nelson Mandela.

SHANMUGAM IAS ACADEMY
www.shanmugamiasacademy.in

Timeline

Date	Event
1893	Gandhi arrives in South Africa
22 Feb 1898	Valliammai born in South Africa (Johannesburg)
July 1909	Death of Nagappan after prison hard labour
14 Mar 1913	Searle judgment of the Cape Supreme Court on marriages
23 Sep 1913	Phoenix party (with Kasturba) sentenced to three months
Oct 1913	Transvaal women at Newcastle; miners' strike; Valliammai and her mother join the next batch
21 Oct 1913	First Transvaal women sentenced to three months
6 Nov 1913	Gandhi's Great March begins
Dec 1913 (22 Dec)	Valliammai arrested; three months' hard labour, Maritzburg prison
Jan 1914	Gandhi–Smuts provisional agreement
11 Feb 1914	Valliammai released, seriously ill
22 Feb 1914	Valliammai dies on her 16th birthday
1914	Indian Relief Act: £3 tax abolished; Indian marriages recognised
15 Jul 1914	Gandhi unveils gravestones of Valliamma and Nagappan, Braamfontein
18 Jul 1914	Gandhi leaves South Africa
1915	Gandhi visits Thillaiyadi
31 Dec 2008	India Post stamp (₹5)
2025	Bust at Tolstoy Farm, Johannesburg

SHANMUGAM IAS ACADEMY
www.shanmugamiasacademy.in

Who's Who

Person	Connection
M. K. Gandhi	Leader of the satyagraha; recorded her words in Satyagraha in South Africa
Kasturba Gandhi	Led the Phoenix women; imprisoned in Maritzburg (1913)
Mangalam	Valliammai's mother; joined the 1913 struggle with her
R. Munuswami Mudaliar	Her father; earlier a satyagrahi; ill in 1913
Nagappan	Young Tamil satyagrahi who died in 1909; gravestone unveiled with hers
Thambi Naidoo	Tamil leader of the Transvaal satyagrahis, close associate of Gandhi
J. C. Smuts	South African minister who negotiated the 1914 agreement with Gandhi
Justice Searle	Cape Supreme Court judge whose 1913 ruling invalidated Indian marriages

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

Descriptive papers may ask about Tamil women in the freedom struggle or about Gandhi's South African experiment. Build your answer on the points below and support each with a fact from these notes.

Thillaiyadi Valliammai and the South African satyagraha (about 150–250 words)

- **Introduction:** born 1898 in Johannesburg to Tamil migrants from Thillaiyadi; a 15-year-old satyagrahi of 1913.
- **Context:** £3 tax; Searle judgment (1913) invalidating Hindu and Muslim marriages; Gandhi invites women.
- **Action:** joined the Transvaal women with her mother; urged Natal workers to strike.
- **Sacrifice:** three months' hard labour, Maritzburg; fever; refused early release; died 22 February 1914, her 16th birthday.
- **Outcome:** Gandhi–Smuts Agreement; Indian Relief Act 1914 abolished the tax and recognised marriages.
- **Conclusion:** Gandhi's tribute – "an immortal name"; memorial at Thillaiyadi; stamp 2008.

Role of women in Gandhi's South African satyagraha (about 150 words)

- Searle judgment made marriage a women's issue; women invited to court arrest for the first time.
- Phoenix party (Kasturba) sentenced 23 September 1913; Transvaal sisters at Newcastle sparked the miners' strike; sentenced 21 October 1913.
- Valliammai's death and Kasturba's suffering in prison stirred opinion in India and Britain.
- Lesson for Gandhi: women's mass participation gave satyagraha moral force – later seen in the Indian national movement.

Tamil contribution to the South African struggle (about 100 words)

- Tamil labourers and traders formed a large share of the satyagrahis.

- Martyrs: Nagappan (1909) and Valliammai (1914); leaders such as Thambi Naidoo.
- Gandhi praised Tamil courage and visited Thillaiyadi in 1915, the home of many South African Tamils.

Practice: Match the Following

Item	Match
Thillaiyadi	Ancestral village of Valliammai (Mayiladuthurai district)
Maritzburg	Prison where Valliammai served her sentence
Braamfontein	Cemetery in Johannesburg with her gravestone
Searle	Judge of the 1913 marriage ruling
Newcastle	Coal-mining centre where the Transvaal women started the strike
Nagappan	Tamil satyagrahi who died in 1909
31 December 2008	Indian postage stamp on Valliammai

Answer key: the items are given already matched; cover the right column and test yourself.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- **Birth and death on the same date:** she was born on 22 February 1898 and died on 22 February 1914 – her 16th birthday. She was 15 when she went to jail.
- **Country of the struggle:** her satyagraha was in **South Africa**, not in India. She was born and grew up there.
- **Not with Kasturba's group:** Kasturba led the Phoenix party from Natal; Valliammai was among the Transvaal women from Johannesburg (a later batch).
- **Prison:** Maritzburg (Pietermaritzburg), not Johannesburg or Durban.
- **Nagappan vs Valliammai:** Nagappan died in 1909; Valliammai in 1914.
- **Thillaiyadi's district:** now Mayiladuthurai (formed in 2020 from Nagapattinam); older books say Thanjavur or Nagapattinam.
- **Tax amount:** £3 (three pounds) per year – not three rupees.
- **Stories without sources:** some popular retellings add dramatic incidents that are not found in Gandhi's own account; for the exam rely on the documented facts given here.

Quick Revision Table

Question	Answer
Real name	Valliamma R. Munuswami Mudaliar
Born	22 February 1898, Johannesburg
Village	Thillaiyadi (Mayiladuthurai district)
Parents	Munuswami Mudaliar, Mangalam
Struggle	Gandhi's satyagraha, South Africa, 1913
Against	£3 tax; Searle judgment on marriages
Sentence	3 months' hard labour
Prison	Maritzburg
Released	11 February 1914
Died	22 February 1914 (16th birthday)
Book recording her	Satyagraha in South Africa – chapter "Women in Jail"
Gravestone unveiled	15 July 1914, Braamfontein, with Gandhi
Stamp	31 December 2008, ₹5

TNPSC Key Points (PYQ-style facts)

- Thillaiyadi Valliammai = Valliamma R. Munuswami Mudaliar; born 22 February 1898 in South Africa to Tamil migrants from Thillaiyadi.
- Thillaiyadi is in Tharangambadi taluk, now Mayiladuthurai district.
- Took part in Gandhi's South African satyagraha of 1913 with her mother Mangalam.
- Causes: £3 tax on ex-indentured Indians; Searle judgment (14 March 1913, Cape Supreme Court).
- Arrested December 1913; three months' hard labour in Maritzburg prison; refused early release.
- Released 11 February 1914; died 22 February 1914, aged 16.
- Gandhi: "Repent? I am even now ready to go to jail again if I am arrested." – Satyagraha in South Africa.
- Gravestones of Valliamma and Nagappan unveiled at Braamfontein, 15 July 1914.
- Indian Relief Act 1914 abolished the £3 tax and recognised Indian marriages.
- Gandhi visited Thillaiyadi in 1915.
- Tamil Nadu Government memorial with statue and library at Thillaiyadi; birth anniversary function on 22 February.
- India Post stamp: 31 December 2008 (₹5).

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Thillaiyadi Valliammai?

Valliammai (Valliamma R. Munuswami Mudaliar, 1898–1914) was a teenage Tamil satyagrahi in South Africa. Her parents had migrated from Thillaiyadi village in present Mayiladuthurai district. She joined

Gandhi's satyagraha of 1913 against the £3 tax and the Searle judgment on Indian marriages, was jailed in Maritzburg, fell ill, and died on 22 February 1914 – her sixteenth birthday.

Why did Valliammai join the 1913 satyagraha?

In 1913 Indians in South Africa resisted the £3 annual tax on ex-indentured labourers and their families, and the Searle judgment of the Cape Supreme Court (14 March 1913), which treated marriages not performed by Christian rites or not registered as invalid – making most Hindu and Muslim wives legally unmarried. Women were invited to join the struggle, and Valliammai went with her mother, Mangalam.

Where was Valliammai imprisoned and what was her sentence?

She was arrested in December 1913 (22 December, as most accounts give it) and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. She served it in Maritzburg (Pietermaritzburg) prison in Natal, where she fell seriously ill with fever and refused an offer of early release.

What did Valliammai tell Gandhi before her death?

Gandhi visited her when she was bedridden after her release and asked whether she regretted going to jail. She replied that she did not repent and was ready to go to jail again if arrested, and that she would not mind dying for her motherland. Gandhi recorded this in his book Satyagraha in South Africa.

What memorials honour Thillaiyadi Valliammai?

In India: the Tamil Nadu Government's Thillaiyadi Valliammai memorial (memorial hall) at Thillaiyadi, with her statue and a public library; an official birth-anniversary function there on 22 February; and an India Post stamp (₹5) issued on 31 December 2008. In South Africa: her gravestone in Braamfontein cemetery, Johannesburg (unveiled 15 July 1914 with Gandhi present) and a bust at Tolstoy Farm (2025).

Practise this topic with our free Tamil quizzes, follow daily current affairs (English) and Tamil current affairs, and see our TNPSC PYQ books such as the Tamil Nadu Administration PYQ book and the General Tamil PYQ book. For classroom and online TNPSC coaching at Gandhipuram, Coimbatore and Anna Nagar, Madurai, see our TNPSC course page or call 99941 46662 (Coimbatore) / 73059 47122 (Madurai).

Practice questions

1. Thillaiyadi Valliammai took part in the satyagraha struggle of which country?

A. Ceylon
B. South Africa
C. Malaya
D. Burma

2. In which district is Thillaiyadi village at present?

A. Tiruvarur
B. Cuddalore
C. Mayiladuthurai
D. Ariyalur

3. When was Valliammai born?

A. 22 February 1898

B. 2 October 1898

C. 22 December 1899

D. 11 February 1897

4. What was the name of Valliammai's mother?

A. Sivakami

B. Mangalam

C. Kasturba

D. Velu Nachiyar

5. In which prison did Valliammai serve her sentence?

A. Johannesburg Fort

B. Durban prison

C. Maritzburg prison

D. Cape Town prison

6. What sentence was given to Valliammai?

A. One month simple imprisonment

B. Three months with hard labour

C. Six months with hard labour

D. Deportation

7. On which date did Valliammai die?

A. 22 February 1914

B. 15 July 1914

C. 18 July 1914

D. 6 November 1913

8. How old was Valliammai when she died?

A. 14

B. 16

C. 18

D. 21

9. Which judge gave the 1913 ruling that made Hindu and Muslim marriages invalid in South Africa?

A. Justice Searle

B. General Smuts

C. Lord Hardinge

D. Justice Solomon

SHANMUGAM IAS ACADEMY
www.shanmugamiasacademy.in

10. Which tax was opposed by the 1913 satyagraha in South Africa?

A. Salt tax
B. The £3 tax
C. One-rupee poll tax
D. Land revenue

11. Which book of Gandhi records Valliammai's words?

A. The Story of My Experiments with Truth
B. Hind Swaraj
C. Satyagraha in South Africa
D. Sarvodaya

12. "Repent? I am even now ready to go to jail again if I am arrested" – whose words are these?

A. Kasturba
B. Thillaiyadi Valliammai
C. Nagappan
D. Thambi Naidoo

13. Where are the gravestones of Valliamma and Nagappan?

A. Braamfontein, Johannesburg
B. Phoenix, Durban
C. Newcastle
D. Volksrust

14. In which year did the Tamil satyagrahi Nagappan die?

A. 1906
B. 1909
C. 1913
D. 1914

15. When did India Post issue a stamp on Valliammai?

A. 2 October 1969
B. 15 August 1998
C. 31 December 2008
D. 22 February 2014

16. Which law abolished the £3 tax and recognised Indian marriages?

A. Asiatic Law Amendment 1906
B. Indian Relief Act 1914
C. Immigration Act 1913
D. Rowlatt Act 1919

SHANMUGAM IAS ACADEMY
www.shanmugamiasacademy.in

17. With which South African leader did Gandhi reach the 1914 agreement?

A. J. C. Smuts
B. Louis Botha
C. Cecil Rhodes
D. Nelson Mandela

18. Who was in the women's group from Phoenix Settlement arrested in 1913?

A. Thillaiyadi Valliammai
B. Kasturba Gandhi
C. Sarojini Naidu
D. Annie Besant

19. At which coal-mining centre did the Transvaal women persuade miners to strike?

A. Kimberley
B. Newcastle
C. Pretoria
D. Port Elizabeth

20. When was Valliammai released from prison?

A. 22 December 1913
B. 11 February 1914
C. 22 February 1914
D. 15 July 1914

21. Which statement(s) about Valliammai is/are correct? 1. She refused an offer of early release when ill in prison. 2. She was arrested in India.

A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither

22. Match: (a) Thillaiyadi (b) Maritzburg (c) Braamfontein (d) Newcastle – (1) grave (2) ancestral village (3) miners' strike (4) prison

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-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

SHANMUGAM IAS ACADEMY
www.shanmugamiasacademy.in

23. In which year did Gandhi visit Thillaiyadi soon after returning to India?

A. 1915
B. 1921
C. 1927
D. 1934

24. Who maintains the Thillaiyadi Valliammai Memorial at Thillaiyadi?

A. Government of Tamil Nadu
B. Government of South Africa
C. Archaeological Survey of India
D. UNESCO

25. Where was a bust of Valliammai installed in 2025?

A. Phoenix Settlement
B. Tolstoy Farm
C. Sabarmati Ashram
D. Sevagram

Answers with explanations

1. **B) South Africa** – She joined Gandhi's 1913 satyagraha in South Africa.
2. **C) Mayiladuthurai** – Thillaiyadi, in Tharangambadi taluk, is now in Mayiladuthurai district.
3. **A) 22 February 1898** – She was born on 22 February 1898 in South Africa.
4. **B) Mangalam** – Her mother Mangalam went with her in the 1913 struggle.
5. **C) Maritzburg prison** – She was held in Maritzburg (Pietermaritzburg) prison in Natal.
6. **B) Three months with hard labour** – In December 1913 she received three months' imprisonment with hard labour.
7. **A) 22 February 1914** – She died on 22 February 1914, her 16th birthday.
8. **B) 16** – She died on her birthday, aged exactly 16.
9. **A) Justice Searle** – Justice Searle of the Cape Supreme Court gave it on 14 March 1913.
10. **B) The £3 tax** – The annual £3 tax on ex-indentured Indians and their families.
11. **C) Satyagraha in South Africa** – It is in the chapter "Women in Jail" of Satyagraha in South Africa.
12. **B) Thillaiyadi Valliammai** – Valliammai said this to Gandhi on her sickbed.
13. **A) Braamfontein, Johannesburg** – Unveiled at Braamfontein cemetery on 15 July 1914 with Gandhi present.
14. **B) 1909** – He died in 1909 of pneumonia after prison hard labour.
15. **C) 31 December 2008** – A ₹5 commemorative stamp was issued on 31 December 2008.
16. **B) Indian Relief Act 1914** – The Indian Relief Act 1914 followed the Gandhi–Smuts Agreement.
17. **A) J. C. Smuts** – The Gandhi–Smuts Agreement was reached in January 1914.
18. **B) Kasturba Gandhi** – Kasturba's Phoenix party was sentenced on 23 Sep 1913; Valliammai was with the Transvaal women.
19. **B) Newcastle** – The strike began at Newcastle, Natal, in October 1913.

20. **B) 11 February 1914** – Released very ill on 11 February 1914; she died eleven days later.

21. **A) 1 only** – She refused early release; her arrest was in South Africa, not India.

22. **A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3** – Thillaiyadi–village; Maritzburg–prison; Braamfontein–grave; Newcastle–strike.

23. **A) 1915** – He visited in 1915, soon after his return from South Africa.

24. **A) Government of Tamil Nadu** – It is a Tamil Nadu Government memorial with a statue and library.

25. **B) Tolstoy Farm** – At Tolstoy Farm near Johannesburg, beside busts of Gandhi and Mandela.

Shanmugam IAS Academy – your next step

- **Courses:** TNPSC Group 1, 2 / 2A (Prelims + Mains), Group 4, UPSC / IAS, Bank, SSC, SI – Coimbatore · Madurai · Online – https://www.shanmugamiasacademy.in/fees
- **Books (PDF):** TNPSC PYQ books, UPSC books – https://www.shanmugamiasacademy.in/study-materials
- **More free PDFs:** https://www.shanmugamiasacademy.in/free-pdf-download · This page: https://www.shanmugamiasacademy.in/tnpsc-notes/thillaiyadi-valliammai/en

Admissions – call / WhatsApp: 99941 46662 · 99944 27714 · www.shanmugamiasacademy.in