

TN Admin Questions Part 4 in English

Impact of Social Reform movements in the Socio - Economic Development of Tamil Nadu

1. "Bible of Tamils" is -----

- (a) Bagavath Geethai (b) Ramayanam
(c) Silapathikaram (d) **Thirukkural**

Explanation: Thirukkural the "Bible of Tamils" mention about the importance that wealth may acquire, value of education, the qualities of women, responsibilities of king, wife and husband.

2. When was Ramalinga Swamigal started Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sangam?

- (a) **1865** (b) 1823 (c) 1867 (d) 1825

Explanation: He was popularly known as Vallalar believed in religious unity and communal harmony in the society condemned rituals and caste belief

3. Hunger and Poverty are the greatest evil of the society said by -----

- (a) Vaikunda Swamigal (b) **Ramalinga Swamigal**
(c) Rettamalai Srinivasan (d) Subramaniya Iyer

Explanation: He promoted brotherhood and universal love. His primary teaching "service to mankind is the path of Moksha". His famous quote "Vaadiya Payirai Kandapodellam Vaadinen"

4. Sathya Darma Salai started at which place -----

- (a) Marudhur (b) Chidambaram (c) **Vadalar** (d) Kudalar

Explanation: In 1867 he founded Sathya Darmai Salai at Vadalar for the poor. He advocated, feeding the poor is the highest form of worship.

5. When did Vallalar started Sathya Gnana Sabai -----?

- (a) 1865 (b) 1867 (c) **1872** (d) 1875

Explanation: Sathya Gnana Sabai is the hall of this wisdom forum and ensuring it was secular. His devotional songs are compiled in the volume called "Thiruvartupa"

6. Who believed the God in the form of "Arul Perum Jothi"?

- (a) **Ramalinga Adigal** (b) Vaikunda Swamigal
(c) Thiruvalluvar (d) Iyothithasar

Explanation: He tried to find solution to the social evils by inculcating spiritual awareness his writing inspired universal ideas and undermined sectarianism in saiva religion.

7. When did Ramalinga Swamigal born -----

- (a) 1823 (b) 1825 (c) 1828 (d) 1830

Explanation: Born in 1823 at Marudhur near Chidambaram. He was popularly known as Vallalar. He had view that love is the "Master key of Spirituality"

8. Vaikunda Swamigal born at -----

- (a) Kanyakumari (b) Thirunelveli (c) Thiruvarur (d) Kadalur

Explanation: In 1809 at Sastankoil Vilai, a village in Then South Travancore (present day Kanyakumari districts). He died at the year of 1851.

9. What is the original name of Vaikunda Swamigal -----

- (a) Vallalar (b) Kadavu Perumal
(c) Mudichudum Perumal (d) Ayya Perumal

Explanation: Mudichudum Perumal was changed to Muthukutty by his parents due to the objection raised by the Upper Caste Hindus.

10. The compiled text of Vaikunda Swamigal's writing is -----

- (a) Aiya Vazhi (b) Muthukutty (c) Akila Thirattu (d) Nilal Thangals

Explanation: This compiled text which is recited religiously to this day. He urged this follower to wear a turban, a right which was permitted only to upper caste those days. He condemned idol worship and religious customs.

11. Samathuva Samajam founded by

- (a) Ramalinga Adigal (b) Vaikunda Swamigal (c) Iyothidasar

Explanation: He founded Samathuva Samajam to unite all the people of various. He organised inter-dining among different castes to remove caste banners and promote social justice.

12. Rettaimalai Srinivasan was born in -----

- (a) Thoothukudi (b) Kanchipuram (c) Madurai (d) Thiruchy

Explanation: He was born in 1859 at Kanchipuram. He was popularly known as Grandpa (Thatha). He fought for social justice, equality and civil rights of the marginalised at the caste order.

13. When did Rettaimalai Srinivasan joined theosophical society -----

- (a) 1882 (b) 1883 (c) 1884 (d) 1885

Explanation: In 1884 he joined theosophical society, but left soon as the society did not work for the causes of dalit. He worked for the upliftment of dalits.

14. Who started "Adi Dravidar Mahajana Sabha" -----

- (a) Vallalar (b) Vaigunda Perumal
(c) **Rettaimalai srinivasan** (d) Iyothidasar

Explanation: In 1891, he established the Paraiyar Maha Sabha and later it becomes Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893. He started magazine "Parayan"

15. "Parayan" magazine started by -----

- (a) Vaikunda swamigal (b) **Rettamalai sreenivasan**
(c) Iyothithasar (d) Vallalar

Explanation: 1891, he established the Paraiyar Maha Sabha and later it becomes Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893. 1894, he redeemed Panjami lands and facilitated for getting house pattas, education for all

16. Who passed the motion in the assembly for Dalits in 1924 in Madras -----

- (a) Vallalar (b) **Rettaimalai Srinivasan** (c) Ramaraya Pillai (d) Iyothidasar

Explanation: In 1924, August 25th he bought a motion in the assembly and it was accepted by government order in 1925. Dalits were allowed freely to walk on all common streets, roads & buildings. Allowed to draw water from common wells.

17. Who had served as president of scheduled castes federation?

- (a) **Rettaimalai Srinivasan** (b) Ramaraya Pillai
(c) Iyothidasar (d) Vaikunda swamigal

Explanation: He served as the President of scheduled caste federation and also to the Madras provincial depressed class federation.

18. Who attended first and second round table conference along with Dr.B.R. Ambedkar

- (a) Vaikunda Swamigal (b) **Rettaimalai Srinivasan**
(c) Vedanayagam Pillai (d) Vallalar

Explanation: He is a close associate of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and participated in the first and second conference held in London (1930 and 1931). He was one of the signatories of Poona Pact.

19. Among the following which title were given to Rettaimalai Srinivasan?

- (A) Rao Sahib (B) Rao Bahadur (C) Divan Bahadur
 (a) A only (b) B only (c) C Only (d) A,B, C

Explanation: The titles were given in the following year

Rao Sahib (1926), Rao Bahadur (1930), Divan Bahadur (1936)

20. Dravidamani is a title given to -----

- (a) Vallalar (b) Vedanayagam Pillai
 (c) Iyothithasar Pandithar (d) **Rettaimalai Srinivasan**

Explanation: Appreciating his boldness, Thiru. Vi. Ka gave him a title called Dravidamani, Rajaji too participated in the function.

21. Whose autobiography is "Jeeviya Santha Surukkam"

- (a) **Rettaimalai Srinivasan** (b) Iyothithasa Pandithar
 (c) Vallalar (d) Vedanayagam Pillai

Explanation: Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam published in 1939, is one of the earliest autobiographies.

22. Who wrote "Prathapa Mudaliyar Charithram" novel

- (a) Vallalar (b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
 (c) **Mayuram Vedanayagam Pillai** (d) Iyoththeethasar Pandithar

Explanation: He wrote the first modern Tamil novel "Prathapa Mudaliar Chantram" which reflects his ideas of women's liberation and education.

23. Kathavarayan – original name of whom -----

- (a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan (b) Mayuram Vedanayagam Pillai
 (c) **Iyothithasa Pandithar** (d) Subramaniya Iyer

Explanation: Born on 20th May 1845 and his original name was Kathavarayan. He was also the first notable caste leads to embrace Buddhism.

24. Who stated "Advaidananda Sabha"

- (a) Vallalar (b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan (c) **Iyothithasar pandidar**

Explanation: In 1876, he established Advaidananda Sabha by organising the tribal people in the Nilgiris. In 1886, he issued a statement announcing that the so-called untouchables are not Hindus.

25. "Dravida Pandian" who launched a magazine -----

- (a) Vallalar (b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
(c) **Iyothithasar Pandidhar** (d) Subramaniya Iyer

Explanation: In 1885. He launched a magazine called "Dravida Pandian" along with Rev, John Rathinam who was involved in the promotion of education for "The depressed classes" within Madras

26. Who published the edition of "Jeeva Chintamani"

- (a) Vallalar (b) **Iyothithasar**
(c) Rettaimalai Srinivasan (d) Vaikunda Swamigal

Explanation: The publication of the complete edition of "Jeeva Chintamani" and Manimekalai (1898) were landmarks in the recovery of heterodox traditions.

27. Who established "Dravida Mahajana Sabha"

- (a) Vallalar (b) **Iyothithasar**
(c) Rettaimalai Srinivasan (d) Vedanayagam Pillai

Explanation: He urged the so-called untouchables to register themselves as casteless Dravidians. He founded the Panchamar land along with the "Rettaimalai Srinivasan"

28. Who published weekly journal "Oru Paisa Tamilan"

- (a) Vallalar (b) **Iyothidasar**
(c) Rettaimalai srinivasan (d) Vaigunda Perumal

Explanation: Oru Paisa Tamilan later called Tamilan from 1907.

29. Who formed "Madras Mahajana Sabha" along with Ananda Charlu

- (a) Iyothithasar (b) G.Subramaniya Iyer (c) Rangaiya naidu
(a) a and b (b) **b and c** (c) c and a

Explanation: In 1884 he formed the Madras Mahajana Sabha along with Ananda Charlu and Rangaiya naidu.

30. Who was the founder of "Madras Hindu Widow Remarriage Association"?

- (a) Iyothithasar (b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
(c) Madurai Pillai (d) **G. Subramaniya Iyer**

Explanation: 1891 he was the founder of Madras Hindu Widows Remarriage association also supported the age of consent bill. He spoke for the vertical mobility of women on the scale of progress.

31. Which of the following journals started by G. Subramaniya Iyer?

- (a) The Hindu (b) Swadesimithran
(a) a only (b) b only (c) a and b (d) None of the above

Explanation: He started the Hindu in English in 1878. The Swadesimithran in Tamil in 1882.

32. Who started "Hindu Paribalana Sabha"

- (a) Madurai pillai (b) Subramaniya Iyer
(c) Srinivasa Sastri (d) E.V.R

Explanation: In Burma, he started "Hindu Paribalana Sabha" for poor Indians and also started rest house for poor Indians coming to Burma for livelihood.

33. India's First cooperative society established at -----

- (a) Madurai (b) Thiruppur (c) Coimbatore (d) Chennai

Explanation: Srinivasa Sastri was one of the pioneers of the cooperative movement and started India's first cooperative society the "Triplicane Urban Co-operative society" in 1904.

34. Periyar E.V.Ramaswamy was born on -----

- (a) 1879 (b) 1877 (c) 1878 (d) 1880

Explanation: E.V.R was born on Sep.17, 1879 in Erode. He joined the congress in 1919.

35. When did E.V.R Joined in the chairman of "Erode Municipal Council"

- (a) 1918 (b) 1919 (c) 1920 (d) 1921

Explanation: E.V.R was the chairman of Erode Municipal Council. In 1919 he joined the congress. 1920-1925. He plays a significant role in the congress party.

36. Who was called as "Vaikom Hero"

- (a) E.V.R. (Periyar) (b) Thiru.Vi.Ka (c) Madurai Pillai (d) Iyothithasar

Explanation: 1924 Vaikom Satyagraha successfully conducted the temple entry programme at Vaikom is Travancore and earned the title "Vaikom Hero"

37. Who started "Self Respect Movement" -----?

- (a) Netaji (b) Periyar (c) Madurai Pillai

Explanation: 1925-EVR left congress (Reason for social segregation issue at seranmandevi Gurukulam). He started self respect movement.

38. When was "Erode Plan" did -----?

- (a) 1925 (b) 1926 (c) 1927 (d) 1928

Explanation: In 1925, Erode Plan – means two movements Communist Party + Self Respect Movement agreed to work on a common programme.

39. In 1927 where was self respect conference held -----

- (a) Thirunelveli (b) Chengalpattu (c) Madurai (d) Chennai

Explanation: In 1927 self respect conference started on Thirunelveli district where women's equal right to inherent property was led.

40. In 1929 where was self-respect conference held -----

- (a) Thirunelveli (b) Chengalpattu (c) Madurai (d) Chennai

Explanation: But officially first Self-Respect conference was held in Chengalpattu. He led anti-simon campaign when Simon Commission visited Tamil Nadu.

41. When was "Anti-Hindi Agitation" started?

- (a) 1937-39 (b) 1938-39 (c) 1936-38 (d) 1940-42

Explanation: Periyar was imprisoned for his Anti-Hindhi Agitation and then was elected as "President of Justice Party" in 1938

42. Who gave the title Periyar to EVR?

- (a) Muthulakshmi Reddy (b) Dharmambal
(c) Subbulakshmi Reddy (d) Lakshmi

Explanation: Women's conference held at Madras 1938. This conference appreciated the noble service rendered by him Dr. Dharmambal gave title "Periyar" to EVR.

43. When did Salem Conference held -----

- (a) 1940 (b) 1938 (c) 1944 (d) 1949

Explanation: Salem Conference under the leadership of Periyar .In that name of Justice Party changed into Dravida Kazhagam (DK). Where he announced "Dravida Nadu for Dravidians" at the conference.

44. When did "Kudiyarasu" newspaper released -----

- (a) 1925 (b) 1926 (c) 1928 (d) 1938

Explanation: Kudiarasu-1925, Revolt-1928, Puratchi-1933

45. When did "Pagutharivu" Newspaper released -----

- (a) 1934 (b) 1933 (c) 1935 (d) 1938

Explanation: In 1934 Pagutharivu, 1935 Viduthalai

46. Who was called as "Socrates of South Asia"?

- (a) Periyar (b) Netaji (c) Anna (d) Karunanidhi

Explanation: On 27th June, 1970 UNESCO praised and adorned him with the title of "Socrates of South Asia"

47. When was Devadasi system abolished -----?

- (a) 1929 (b) 1947 (c) 1928 (d) 1935

Explanation: Devadasi system was abolished by the Act of 1947 with the earnest effort made by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy.

48. Who constructed a temple at Thinipunkar -----?

- (a) Swamy Sahajananda (b) EVR (c) Anna (d) Subramaniya Iyer

Explanation: He constructed a separate temple for public donation at Thirupunkar. He got elected three times to Madras State Assembly.

49. Who said there were only two castes men and women in world?

- (a) Thiru.V.K (b) Anna (c) Bharathiyar (d) Periyar

Explanation: He was against caste system and declared that there were only two castes men & women. He was known as Mahakavi Bharathiyar.

50. Kannan Pattu Kuyil Paattu written by

- (a) Bharathi (b) Bharathidasan
(a) a only (b) b only (c) a and b (d) None of the above

Explanation: Bharathi's poetic output "Kannan Pattu", "Kuyil Pattu", "Panchali Sabatham".

51. Which newspaper printed in red paper -----?

- (a) India (b) Bala Bharatham (c) Swadesimithran (d) The Hindu

Explanation: Bharathi had weekly newspaper named India printed in red paper in order to proclaim his revolutionary ardour. It was first newspaper in Tamil Nadu to publish political cartoons.

52. Sudesa Geethangal published by -----

- (a) Periyar (b) Bharathiyar (c) Bharathidasan (d) Anna

Explanation: He published sensational "Sudesa Geethangal" in 1908. He also published other Journals like 'Vijaya'.

53. When was Thiru.V.Ka. born -----

- (a) 1885 (b) 1882 (c) 1881 (d) 1883

Explanation: He born on 1883 died on 1953. He was feminist known for his dedication to women's cause reforms and welfare.

54. Who was called as "Tamizh Tendral"

- (a) Periyar (b) M.C.Raja (c) Munusami Pillai (d) Thiru.V.Ka

Explanation: He was a labour leaders & freedom fighter. He suggested that, the daughter can do the funeral rites & get the property of the father.

55. Who was the first elected legislative council member from depressed class in Madras provinces?

- (a) Thiru.V.Ka (b) M.C.Raja
(c) Muniswamy Pillai (d) P.Kakkan

Explanation: He wanted to bring Adi Dravidar Welfare Ministry to work for betterment of socio-economic improvements of Adi Dravidar. M.C.Raja – Mylai Chinnathambi Raj born at Parangimalai on 1883.

56. Who's book is "Suppressed Hindus"?

- (a) Thiru.V.Ka (b) M.C.Raja (c) Kakkan (d) Annie Besant

Explanation: He advocated the use of terms such as Adi Dravida and Adi Andra. Because of his work "Panjamas" got changed into "Adi Dravidas"

57. Who founded "All India Depressed classes Association"?

- (a) Kakkan (b) Thiru.V.Ka (c) M.C.Raja (d) Munuswamy Pillai

Explanation: In 1928 he founded "All India Depressed classes Association". He was one of the founding members of South India liberal federation (Justice Party)

58. Who attended the Round Table conference in along with Dr. Ambedkhar?

- (a) Thiru.V.Ka. (b) M.C.Raja (c) Kakkan (d) Muniswamy Pillai

Explanation: In 1930 he attended First Round Table conference along with Ambedkhar where he explained to all officials the plight of Dalits. He also supported Poona Pact signed in 1932.

59. Who was the Minister for Agriculture in Rajaji Ministry?

- (a) Thiru.V.Ka. (b) M.C.Raja (c) Kakkan (d) Muniswamy Pillai

Explanation: Who fought against social evils. Pillai period was 1899-1955. He fervent supporter of the temple entry bill brought by Rajaji

60. Who fought for the "Water rights" of scheduled communities in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) **Kakkan** (b) M.C.Raja (c) Thiru.V.K (d) Muniswamy Pillai

Explanation: Kakkan was born on 1908 and died in 1981. In 1939, P.Kakkan along with depressed class members entered the Meenakshi Amman Temple in Madurai.

61. Who was agricultural minister during 1962-63?

- (a) **Kakkan** (b) M.C.Raja (c) Thiru.V.K (d) Muniswamy Pillai

Explanation: In 1962-63 he was agricultural minister he established two agricultural universities in madras state. In 1963-1967, home minister of Tamil Nadu, Kakkan was responsible for enacting stringent laws against caste based atrocities.

62. Who organised movement of Harijan Sevak Sangh of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Muniswamy Pillai. (b) **Kakkan** (c) M.C.Raja (d) Thiru.V.K

Explanation: Harijan Sevak Sangh of Tamil Nadu headed by A.Vaidyanatha Iyer.

Achievements: Construction of mettur and vaigai reservoirs. Agricultural improvement through irrigation projects.

63. Which year Annie Besant was born -----

- (a) 1836 (b) 1845 (c) **1847** (d) 1849

Explanation: Annie Besant period was 1847-1933. She belongs to Ireland. She was an author with more than 300 books and pamphlets to her credit.

64. When was Annie Besant joined in theosophical society?

- (a) 1847 (b) 1875 (c) **1889** (d) 1893

Explanation: In 1893, she represented the "Theosophical society" at the world parliament of religions in Chicago. She was the president of theosophical society from 1907 to 1933.

65. Who started home rule league in Madras?

- (a) Nehru (b) Rajaji (c) Bakath Singh (d) **Annie Besant**

Explanation: Founded the theosophical society in India and she started home rule league in 1916 and carried forward the demand for home rule all over India G.S.Arundale, B.P.Wadia and C.P.Ramaswamy assisted her in this campaign

66. When was Annie Besant established central Hindu school and college at Banara?

- (a) 1915 (b) **1916** (c) 1919 (d) 1920

Explanation: She prepared "Lotus Song" a translation of "Gita" into English was published in 1905. She was an untiring worker for upliftment of women.

67. Who was the president of Calcutta session of INC. in 1917?

- (a) Dadabai Navroji (b) Nehru (c) Gandhi (d) **Annie Besant**

Explanation: In 1917 she was president of Calcutta session. She also helped in joining of INC and Muslim league. Lucknow pact was an agreement that reached between India national congress and Muslim league at the following joint session of both the parties held in Lucknow in Oct, 1916.

68. Who's newspaper was "New India"?

- (a) Netaji (b) **Annie Besant** (c) Motilal Nehru (d) C.R.Das

Explanation: 1914 commonweal = weekly newspaper

1915 New India = Daily newspaper

69. When was Indian scout movement occurs -----?

- (a) 1916 (b) **1917** (c) 1918 (d) 1919

Explanation: The most important aspect of Dr. Besant's Youth programme was her initiative in organising the Indian scout movement in 1917. Dr. Besant published the All-India scout monthly, called - "The Indian Scout" to spread the movement on a large scale.

70. When was Muthulakshmi Reddy born -----?

- (a) 1883 (b) **1886** (c) 1890 (d) 1892

Explanation: She was born on 30th July, in 1886 in Pudukottai. First women in India to get a degree in medicine and first women doctor (1912).

71. When was women India association was founded?

- (a) **1917** (b) 1918 (c) 1918 (d) 1920

Explanation: Muthulakshmi Reddy was one of the founders of women India Association along with Dr. Annie Besant. It was started by Annie Besant in 1917 held at Adyar, Madras.

72. When was Muthulakshmi Reddy nominated to Madras legislative council?

- (a) 1920 (b) 1925 (c) 1926 (d) **1929**

Explanation: She was the first women to join in Madras legislative council. She organised the all India women conference at Pune in 1930.

73. Founder of Avvai Illam

- (a) Dharmambal (b) **Moovalur Ramamirtham**

(c) Annie Besant

(d) Muthu Lakshmi Reddy

Explanation: She founded Avvai Illam orphanage at Santhome in Madras to assist the poor and orphanage people. She helped raising the minimum age for marriage for girls and work to create Devadasi system abolishment bill.

74. When was Muthulakshmi Reddy president of women India Association?

(a) 1930-1933

(b) 1918-1943

(c) 1933-1947

(d) 1930-1947

Explanation: In 1933-1947 She was President, In 1947 Madras Devadasi (Prevention of Dedication) bill owed much to her work as part of the council

75. Who established cancer institute at Adyar?

(a) Muthulakshmi Reddy

(b) Dharmambal

(c) Kakkan.

(d) Ramamithram

Explanation: In 1956, she established the cancer institute at Adyar. She was the first women in India to get a degree in medicine and first women doctor in 1912 period.

76. Who was the first president/chairman of women India association?

(a) Dharmambal

(b) Annie Besant

(c) Muthulakshmi Reddy

(d) Ramamirtham

Explanation: She was first women legislator and campaigner of women right's. First women chairperson of estate social welfare advisory board in 1954

77. "My experience as a legislator" is a book Witten by?

(a) Muthulakshmi Reddy

(b) Dharmambal

(c) Ramamirtham

(d) Annie Besant

Explanation: In this book she has recorded all of her services in the legislator. In 1929, she nominated to madras legislative council.

78. "Stree Dharma" journal started by

(a) Madras legislative council

(b) Women India Association

(c) Theosophical Society

(d) Avvail Illam

Explanation: In 1917 started by Annie Besant along with Dorothy, Muthulakshmi Reddy and Margaret cousin at Adyar, Madras. They published journal in English, Tamil & Telugu periodically.

79. In 1926 where was all world women conference held.

(a) Pune

(b) Paris

(c) Madras

(d) Lucknow

Explanation: In 1926, it was held at Paris, France which consists of 43 countries. Muthulakshmi Reddy participated on behalf of India. In 1930 All India women conference held at Pune.

80. When was Dharmambal born -----?

- (a) 1883 (b) 1886 (c) 1890 (d) 1892

Explanation: She was born at Karunthattankudi near Thanjavur. She studied Siddha medicine and started a hospital in Chennai.

81. Elavu Varam Started by -----

- (a) Muthulakshmi Reddy (b) Dharmambal
(c) Moovalur Ramamirtham (d) Lakshmi

Explanation: She conducted "Elavu Varam" "Week of Mourning" in 1940. She agitated against no due reorganisation of Tamil teacher had in the society who were not paid equal salary like other teachers.

82. Equal pay to Tamil Teacher announced by

- (a) Kakkan (b) Munisamy Pillai (c) Prakash (d) Avinasalingam Chettiar

Explanation: He was an educational minister who proposed equal pay to Tamil teacher with the steps taken by Dharmambal agitation of "Elavu Varam" in 1940

83. Chennai Manavar Mandram established by

- (a) Dhamambal (b) Muthulakshmi Reddy
(c) Ramamirtham (d) Lakshmi

Explanation: Chennai Manavar Mandram established to make the students improve their knowledge in Tamil and to score good marks in Tamil.

84. Who gave the title of "Ealisai Mannar" to Thiyagaraja Bhagavathar.

- (a) Muthulakshmi Reddy (b) Dharmambal
(c) Ramamirtham (d) Lakshmi

Explanation: Who also gave title to E.V.Ramasamy as Periyar in the progressive women's association in 1938.

85. Who was called as "Veera Tamilannai"?

- (a) Muthulakshmi Reddy (b) Dharmambal
(c) Ramamitham (d) Vellunachiyar

Explanation: He called as heroic Tamil mother for appreciating her service to Tamil language and literature she was conferred the title in the year of 1951. The great women who sacrificed and dedicated her whole life for Tamil people, Tamil language and Tamil Literature.

86. Who donated her home to Tamil Sangam?

- (a) Muthulakshmi Reddy (b) Dharmambal
(c) Ramamirtham (d) Annie Besant

Explanation: She donated her home in Karunthattankudi to the Karanthai Tamil Sangam, a language society. So, the government of Tamil Nadu introduce a scheme in 1975 to provide financial assistance to widows for remarriage in her honour.

87. Where was Moovalur Ramamirtham born?

- (a) Moovalur (b) Thiruvarur (c) Thanjavore (d) Mayiladuthurai

Explanation: She was born at 1883 in Thiruvarur and was brought up at Moovalur a village near Mayiladuthurai. She was Tamil social reformer, author and political activity of Dravidian movement.

88. Who wrote "Dasigalin Mosavelai Alladhu Madhi Pettra Minor"

- (a) Muthulakshmi Reddy (b) Ramamirtham
(c) Lakshmi (d) Kanaga

Explanation: Novel: Dasigalin Mosavaelal Alladhu Madhi Pettra minor. (Devadasi's web of deceit or minor grown wise) in 1936. Which exposed the plight of the devadasis

89. When was first trade union organised -----

- (a) 1914 (b) 1917 (c) 1918 (d) 1928

Explanation: In 1918, India's first organised trade union, The Madras labour union was formed. The first All India Trade union conference was held on 31st Oct-1920 in Bombay. More labour organisations emerged to protect the rights of working class.

90. Who organised first ever celebration of May Day in 1923

- (a) M.C.Raja (b) M.Singaravelar (c) Periyar (d) Bharathiyar

Explanation: He was communist and played a pivotal role in spreading national ideas and scientific perception in to politics. He advocated Buddhism in his early life.

91. Thozhilalan newspaper released by -----

- (a) M.C.Raja (b) Singaravelar (c) Periyar (d) Bharathiyar

Explanation: Tamil Newspaper "Thozhilalan" (worker) to address the problems of the working class. Labour protection law was passed in 1926, In India.

92. Who got Padma Bhusan award in 1956 -----?

- (a) Muthulakshmi Reddy (b) Dharmambal
(c) Singaravelar (d) M.C.Raja

93. Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (A) Theosophical society | - | Veerasalingam |
| (B) Self-Respect Movement | - | T.M.Nair |
| (C) Widow Re-marriage Movement | - | Madam Blavatsky |
| (D) Justice Movement | - | Thanthai Periyar |

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (a) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

94. Which was the original name of "Marai Malai Adigal"

- (a) Swami Dayananda (b) Swami Vedachalan
(c) Swami Paramanda (d) None of the above.

Explanation: Adigal was born on 1876 to Cokkanata Pillai and Cinnamai in Nagapattinam district. He was father of pure Tamil movement.

95. Panchamar Mahajana Sabha was founded by -----

- (a) Iyotheesa Pandithar (b) Rettai Malai Srinivasan
(c) Ramalinga Adigal (d) A & B

Explanation: In 1891 they started Panchamar Mahajana Sabha. In 1898 Manimekalai were landmarks in recovery of heterodox traditions.

96. Choose wrongly matched one"

- (a) Sathya Dharma Salai - Narayana Guru
i. Arul Perum Jothi - Ramalinga Swamigal

- (c) Advaidananda Sabha - Iyothee Thass
ii. Nilal Thangal - Vaikunda Swamigal

Explanation: In 1867 Sathya Dharma Salai established by Vallalar in Vadalur

97. When was Dharmambal honoured by Tamil Nadu Government?

- (a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1978 (d) 1989

Explanation: The government of Tamil Nadu introduced a scheme in 1975 to provide financial assistance to widows for remarriage in her honour. Dharmambal widow's remarriage scheme started in the year 1975.

98. When was Hindu Marriage Act passed?

- (a) 1934 (b) 1954 (c) 1955 (d) 1956

Explanation: The main purpose of the act was to amend and codify the law relating to marriage among Hindus and others. It introduces separation and divorce, which did not in Sastrik law this enactment brought uniformity of law for all sections of Hindus.

99. When was Hindu succession act passed?

- (a) 1933 (b) 1953 (c) 1956 (d) 1960

Explanation: Law was passed to amend and codify the law relating to unwilled succession among Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs.

100. Who is the author of "Pennin Perumai" book -----?

- (a) Periyar (b) Netaji (c) Thiru.V.K (d) Manonmaniyam

Explanation: Thiruvarur Virdhachala Kalyana Sundram was Tamil scholar who was called as "Tamil Thendral" He became an editorial assistant on "Desabaktan" a nationalist Tamil Daily newspaper. In 1918, he became active in the trade union movement as an associate of B.P.Wadia.