

## 11th Political Science Book Back Questions - New Book

## 1. Introduction of Political Science

## I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The term 'Politics' is closely related to the Greek word 'Polis' meaning,
  - a) **City-state**
  - b) Police Forces
  - c) Politics
  - d) Police state
- 2) Who told the central theme of politics is 'Who gets What, When and How?'
  - a) Harold Laski
  - b) **Harold Laswell**
  - c) Charles E Merriam
  - d) Franck Goodnow
- 3) According to David Easton Politics is
  - a) **'The authoritative allocation of values'**
  - b) 'The authoritative allocation of resources'
  - c) 'The authoritative allocation of authority'
  - d) 'The authoritative allocation of power'
- 4) In the Indian context, who are all considered as the ancient political thinker?
  - a) **Kautilya and Thiruvalluvar**
  - b) Valmiki and Varahamihira
  - c) Charaka and Susrutha
  - d) Viyasar and Aryabatta
- 5) The Concept 'Legitimacy' is closely related to
  - a) Study of Law
  - b) State and Government
  - c) Legitimate ownership of Property
  - d) **Power and Authority**
- 6) Who told that 'Power breeds power and this form the central tenet of elitism'?
  - a) **Robert Michel**
  - b) Harold Laski
  - c) David Easton
  - d) Charles E Merriam
- 7) Who can be called as the Father of Political Science?
  - a) **Aristotle**
  - b) Socrates
  - c) Plato
  - d) Machiavelli
- 8) Who told that 'Man is by nature a Political Animal'?
  - a) Plato
  - b) Jean Bodin
  - c) **Aristotle**
  - d) Socrates
- 9) Who changed the subject matter of politics from the religious approach to the empirical observation with secular Perspectives?
  - a) Thomas Hobbes
  - b) **Niccole Machiavelli**
  - c) John Locke
  - d) J.J. Rousseau
- 10) Who gave the famous quotation, 'History is past Politics and Politics is present History'?
  - a) Harold Laswell
  - b) **Freeman**
  - c) Charles E Merriam
  - d) John Marshall

## 2. State

## I. Choose the correct answer

1. Name the Political Thinker who first used the word State
  - a) **Niccolo Machiavelli**
  - b) Plato
  - c) Aristotle
  - d) Locke
2. Who authored the book 'Leviathan'?





b. Fundamental Rights

d. Human Rights

**5. Democracy****I. Choose and write the correct Answer**

1. The term democracy means
  - a) **Rule by People**
  - b) Power of People
  - c) Revolution
  - d) Polyarchy
2. Democracy is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) **Form of Government**
  - b) Rule by Law
  - c) Political System
  - d) Power of People
3. Democracy underlines the Principle of
  - a) **Rule by the people**
  - b) Rule of Constitution
  - c) Election
  - d) Governing principle
4. Social Democracy believes strongly in
  - a) **Equality of opportunity and freedom**
  - b) Human rights
  - c) Socialism
  - d) Liberty
5. Direct Democracy is practiced in the
  - a) **Federal Republic of Switzerland**
  - b) Russia
  - c) United States of America
  - d) China
6. Economic democracy is based on the importance of
  - a) **economic rights and social equality**
  - b) Labour Rights
  - c) Workplace democracy
  - d) Employment Guarantee
7. The leading Indian political thinker who Proposed Radical Democracy was
  - a) **M.N.Roy**
  - b) Nehru
  - c) Gandhi
  - d) Ambedkar
8. Radical Democracy is believed to be the
  - a) **Power of the people**
  - b) Local Community Rule
  - c) Rule of Law
  - d) Participatory Democracy
9. Protective democracy is based on
  - a) Equality
  - b) Liberty
  - c) Rights
  - d) **Social security**
10. The Marxist theory views the democracy in the social context of
  - a) Community
  - b) Social Group
  - c) **Class analysis**
  - d) Capitalist Class
11. Which was the theory of Democracy favoured the collapse of capitalism and calls for the revolutionary transformation of the society?
  - a) Classical Theory
  - b) Egalitarian Theory
  - c) **The Marxist theory**
  - d) The Elitist Theory
12. Pluralism leads to defend their particular interests through government by creating
  - a) Social Equilibrium
  - b) **competitive equilibrium**
  - c) Economic Equilibrium
  - d) Political Equality
13. One of the salient features of Indian Democracy is
  - a) Citizen's Participation
  - c) Secret Ballot

- b) **Parliamentary Democracy**                      d) Universal Adult suffrage

## 6. Forms of Government

### I. Choose the correct answer

- “Parliamentary form of Government” is also known as
  - Cabinet Government
  - Responsible Government
  - Westminster forms of government
  - All of the above**
- Which of the following characteristics is not related to the federal government?
  - Written Constitution
  - Flexible Constitution**
  - Supremacy of the Constitution
  - Independent Judiciary
- The Federal System in India is based on the model of which country?
  - Canada**
  - UK
  - America
  - Japan
- Which three indicators are used in the Human Development Index (HDI)?
  - Standard of living
  - Education
  - Life expectancy
  - Condition of environment
  - Only I, II & IV
  - Only I, II, & III**
  - Only I & II
  - All of the above
- Which of the following are the features on the basis of which the parliamentary system of government in India operates?
  - Nominal and real executives
  - Executive responsible to lower house
  - Prime Minister is the real executive
  - All of the above**
- Due to which of following reasons the founding fathers preferred the British parliamentary system?
  - 1) Familiarity with system.
  - 2) More responsibility.
  - 3) Separation of power.
  - 4) Heterogeneous Indian Society.
  - Only 1, 2, 4**
  - Only 1, 2, 3
  - Only 2, 3, 4
  - All of the above
- Which federal institution oversees the implementation of Constitutional provisions and procedures?
  - Legislature
  - Executive**
  - Judiciary
  - Cabinet
- In U.S.A. The form of government is:
  - Parliamentary
  - Presidential**
  - Absolute monarchy
  - Limited monarchy
- Which major country does not have a single, written constitution?
  - Russia
  - Iran
  - Germany
  - United Kingdom**

## 7. Political Thought

### I. Choose the correct answer

- Name the philosopher who wrote “The Republic”
  - Marx
  - Aristotle
  - Plato**
  - St. Thomas Aquinas
- Whose real name was “Aristocles”?
  - Socrates
  - Plato**
  - Aristotle
  - Xenophon

3. Who is called the father of Political Science?
  - a) Socrates
  - b) Plato
  - c) **Aristotle**
  - d) Xenophon
4. Who is famously known as the Doctor of the Church?
  - a) **St. Thomas Aquinas**
  - b) Plato
  - c) Aristotle
  - d) Xenophon
5. Who is the author of "Discourses on Livy"?
  - a) St. Thomas Aquinas
  - b) **Machiavelli**
  - c) Aristotle
  - d) Xenophon
6. Who is the father of philosophical liberalism?
  - a) St. Thomas Aquinas
  - b) Machiavelli
  - c) Marx
  - d) **John Locke**
7. Who said "It was a condition which, however free, is full of tears, and continual dangers"?
  - a) John Locke
  - b) St. Thomas Aquinas
  - c) **Thomas Hobbes**
  - d) Marx Evaluation
8. Who is the author of the work "Principles of Political Economy"?
  - a) St. Thomas Aquinas
  - b) Thomas Hobbes
  - c) **John Stuart Mill**
  - d) Plato
9. Which work is called as the "Bible of the working class"?
  - a) Principles of Political Economy
  - b) **Das Kapital**
  - c) Theory of Surplus Value
  - d) Class Struggle of France
10. Who promulgated the idea of "Dictatorship of the Proletariat"?
  - a) **Marx**
  - b) St. Thomas Aquinas
  - c) Thomas Hobbes
  - d) John Stuart Mill

**TERM - II**

**8. Political Ideologies – Part-I**

***I. Choose the Correct Answer:***

1. Which ideology considered the state as a necessary evil?
  - a) **Negative Liberalism**
  - b) Positive Liberalism
  - c) Marxism
  - d) Anarchism
2. Positive Liberalism viewed the state as an instrument of
  - a) Law and Order
  - b) Exploitation
  - c) **Social Welfare**
  - d) Revolution
3. Libertarianism was supported by
  - a) Nock
  - b) Nozick
  - c) F.A. Hayek
  - d) **All the Above Thinkers**
4. The concept of Hegemony was advocated by
  - a) Karl Marx
  - b) Lenin
  - c) **Antonia Gramsci**
  - d) Mao
5. The perspective that the communist party must be the vanguard of the communist revolution was propagated by
  - a) Karl Marx
  - b) **Lenin**

- c) Mao  
d) Stalin
6. The major contribution of Mao to the communist ideology is found in the form of  
a) Sinification of Communism      b) **Historical Materialism**  
c) Surplus Value                      d) None of the Above
7. Match the following
- |                     |   |                           |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Bernard Shaw     | - | A. Utopian Socialism      |
| 2. Robert Owen      | - | B. Evolutionary Socialism |
| 3. Eduard Bernstein | - | C. Guild Socialism        |
| 4. D.H. Cole        | - | D. Fabian Socialism       |
- a) 1-A 2-B 3-C 4-D                      b) **1-D 2-A 3- B 4-C**  
c) 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B                      d) 1-C 2-B 3-D 4-A
8. Fabian Socialism was named after  
a) **Roman General**                      b) Russian General  
c) English General                      d) Indian General
9. Guild Socialism advocated  
a) Modernized Medieval Guild System      b) State Performing Functions Like Education  
c) Peaceful Methods of Change              d) **All the Above**
10. Who among the following is not a communist thinker?  
a) **Karl Popper**                              b) Karl Marx  
c) Louis Althusser                          d) Antonio Gramsci
11. The Indian variety of Socialism is  
a) Syndicalism                              b) Fabian Socialism  
c) **Socialistic Pattern of Society**      d) Guild Socialism
12. Who described Nationalism in terms of Imagined Communities?  
a) Karl Deutsch                              b) Benedict Anderson  
c) Michael Mann                          d) Anthony Giddens
13. Who said "The Proletariat has no fatherland".  
a) Benedict Anderson                      b) Karl Deutsch  
c) Aristotle                                  d) **Karl Marx**
14. Who authored the book Mein Kempf?  
a) Karl Marx                                  b) Plato  
c) **Adolf Hitler**                              d) Adam Smith
15. Nazism believed in  
a) **Aryan Racial Supremacy**              b) National Equality  
c) Jewish Supremacy                      d) European Supremacy
16. Assertion: Gramsci advocated hegemony. Reason: The developed nations can exercise control and domination over the developing countries.  
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) **A is true but R is false.**  
(d) A is false but R is true.

**9. Political Ideologies – Part-II**

**I. Choose the Correct Answer:**

1. Find out the false statement about Anarchism
  - a) **It strives for Anarchy**
  - b) It supports order
  - c) It argues for co-operation among human beings
  - d) It is against the state
2. Among the following who believed in Anarchism?
  - a) Karl Marx
  - b) **Joseph Proudhon**
  - c) Adam Smith
  - d) John Locke
3. Which institution was opposed by Anarchism as exploitative in nature?
  - a) State
  - b) Private Property
  - c) Religion
  - d) **All the Above**
4. Feminism seeks to promote the empowerment of
  - a) **Women**
  - b) Children
  - c) Minorities
  - d) Tribes
5. The meaning of the statement “Personal is Political” is
  - a) We should discuss the personal life of leaders
  - b) We should expect political honesty
  - c) **We should speak about the political rights of women in family and politics**
  - d) We should ignore the personal life of politicians
6. Who is called the Father of Postmodernism?
  - a) Jacques Derrida
  - b) Michel Foucault
  - c) **Fredrick Nietzsche**
  - d) Karl Marx
7. Who coined the term “Deep Ecology”?
  - a) Michel Foucault
  - b) Robert D Putnam
  - c) Audre Lorde
  - d) **Arne Naess**
8. Find out the wrong statement of Post Modernism
  - a) It repudiates modernity
  - b) It says that the truth is not singular but plural
  - c) It opposes universalism
  - d) **It rejects particularism**
9. Post Modernism is linked with
  - a) **Identity Politics**
  - b) National Politics
  - c) International Politics
  - d) Class Politics
10. Communitarianism believes in
  - a) Religion
  - b) **Community**
  - c) Class
  - d) Language
11. According to Communitarianism man is
  - a) Atomistic
  - b) Selfish
  - c) Religious
  - d) **Embedded in Community**
12. Communitarianism propagates
  - a) Natural Rights
  - b) Moral Rights
  - c) **Positive Rights**
  - d) Economic Rights
13. Match the following

1. Modernist Ecology - A. Biocentric Equality
2. Deep Ecology - B. Reduce, Recycle and Reuse
3. Shallow Ecology - C. Hug the Trees Movement
4. Chipko Movement - D. Sustainable Development

**ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C**

14. Appiko Movement meant a movement
  - a) Hug the trees to save them
  - b) Serve the poor by feeding them
  - c) **Educate the less privileged people**
  - d) Cure the illness of the people
15. The school of Feminism more apt for the women of countries like India, Namibia is
  - a) **Post-Colonial Feminism**
  - b) Liberal Feminism
  - c) Radical Feminism
  - d) Marxian Feminism
16. Assertion : The Deep Ecology concept advocates Biocentric Equality  
Reason: Man is not superior to other biological forms in this planet. All forms of life including man are equal
  - (a) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - (c) A is true but R is false.
  - (d) A is false but R is true.

### 10. Public Opinion and Party System

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. A group of people who come close to each other to attain their common aim of power is known as
  - a) **Political party**
  - b) Factional group
  - c) Interest group
  - d) Political leadership
2. Which of these is the main component of political party?
  - (a) Leaders
  - (b) Followers
  - (c) Active members
  - (d) **All of these**
3. Which of these are a function of political party?
  - (a) To contest election
  - (b) To form and run government
  - (c) To form public opinion
  - (d) **All of these**
4. Political party that runs the government is ....
  - (a) **Ruling party**
  - (b) Interest group
  - (c) Opposition party
  - (d) Factional group
5. The rise of political parties is directly linked to....
  - (a) Emergence of representative democracies
  - (b) Large scale societies
  - (c) Mechanism of restrain and support the government
  - (d) **All of these**
6. System with one party is known as....
  - (a) **Single party system**
  - (b) Multi-party system
  - (c) Bi-party system
  - (d) None of these
7. System of two parties is known as....
  - (a) Single party system
  - (b) Multi-party system
  - (c) **Bi-party system**
  - (d) None of these
8. Which of these countries have Uni-party system?

- (a) China (b) North Korea  
 (c) Cuba (d) **All of these**
9. Which of these countries have Bi-party system?  
 (a) India (b) **England**  
 (c) France (d) Pakistan
10. What is the symbol of Congress Party?  
 (a) Symbol of Lotus (b) **Symbol of Hand**  
 (c) Symbol of elephant (d) Symbol of clock
11. Lotus' is the symbol of which party?  
 (a) Indian National Congress (b) Bahujan Samaj Party  
 (c) **Bhartiya Janata Party** (d) CPI (M)
12. Public Opinion plays a vital role in:  
 (a) Democratic system  
 (b) Dictatorial system  
 (c) Both democratic as well as dictatorial systems  
 (d) **The smooth working of all types of political systems**
13. The two major political parties of U.S.A. are  
 (a) Independent and Democratic (b) **Republican and Democratic**  
 (c) Democratic and Socialist (d) Republican and Communist
14. Psephology deals with  
 (a) statistical analysis of elections and polls (b) Opinion Polls and Exit Polls  
 (c) Public opinion (d) **All the above.**
15. Assertion: Political parties mobilize public opinion.  
 Reason: Public opinion influences election results.  
 Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements which of the following is correct?  
 (a) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**  
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

### 11. Election and Representation

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The word 'Franchise' is of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.  
 a. **Anglo-French** b. Anglo-Indian  
 c. Anglo-German d. Anglo-Italian
2. Part XV of the Indian Constitution deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. **Elections** b. Citizenship  
 c. Fundamental rights d. DPSP
3. Psephology is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. **Elections** b. Constitution  
 c. State d. Rights
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral systems.



**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. When was the Madras (Chennai) Municipal Corporation established ?  
(a) 1870 (b) 1882  
(c) **1687** (d) 1992
2. When was the Lord Rippon's Resolution adopted ?  
(a) 1992 (b) 1858  
(c) **1882** (d) 1870
3. The dyarchy system was established for the first time under  
(a) Government of India Act, 1909  
(b) **Government of India Act, 1919**  
(c) Government of India Act, 1935  
(d) Government of India Act, 1958
4. The Nagarpalika Bill was passed in the year  
(a) **1989** (b) 1990  
(c) 1991 (d) 1992
5. What is the percentage of reservation of seats in local bodies for women under 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts?  
(a) 45 (b) 50  
(c) **Proportionate to the percentage of**  
(d) 20 population of women in the constituencies
6. State Finance Commission is the organ responsible for  
(a) **Recommend to the state government about sharing of taxes between state and the local bodies**  
(b) Recommend to the state governor on the issue of elections  
(c) Recommend to the President of India on issues connected with financial emergencies  
(d) Recommend to the chief Minister about the law and financial situations in the state
7. District Planning Committee is provided under  
(a) 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act  
(b) **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act**  
(c) 89th Constitutional Amendment Act  
(d) 94th Constitutional Amendment Act
8. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a programme  
(a) **To provide employment guarantee**  
(b) To get loan from Public sector banks  
(c) To construct housing units  
(d) To get employment abroad
9. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) was set up on 30 December 1957 under  
(a) An act of Delhi Assembly  
(b) An executive order of the President of India  
(c) **An Act of the Parliament**  
(d) The order of the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi.
10. Which of the following election has no place for political parties?  
(a) Municipal Corporation Mayor Election

- (b) Municipal Council Election  
 (c) **Panchayat President and Panchayat Ward Member Election**  
 (d) District Councillor Election
11. who is considered as the father of Local self Government in India ?  
 (a) Lord Mayo (b) Robert Clive  
 (c) Warren Hastings (d) **Lord Rippon**
12. Who conducts Local body elections in states?  
 (a) **State Election commission** (b) Election commission of India  
 (c) Chief election commissioner (d) The State Government
13. which are the Articles in the Constitution of India that deals with Local Government?  
 (a) **Art. 40, Art. 243 to 243 O , Art. 243 p to 243 ZG**  
 (b) Art. 300, Art. 300A  
 (c) Art. 3A , Art. 43 A  
 (d) Art. 31 , Art. 117 (1)
14. Arrange the Three tier Panchayati Raj System as per the Constitutional Provisions  
 (a) Village Panchayat – Intermediate Panchayat – District Panchayat  
 (b) **Panchayat Union – District Panchayat – Village Panchayat**  
 (c) District Panchayat – village Panchayat – Intermediate Pachayat  
 (d) Village Panchayat – Town Panchayat – District Pachayat – Intermediate Panchayat
15. Assertion: 73rd Amendment Act brought rural local bodies  
 Reason: Democracy reached grass root level through local governments  
 Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?  
 (a) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**  
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

### 13. Social Justice

#### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Survival of the fittest theory was coined by  
 a) Denim (b) Roosevelt  
 c) **Darwin** (d) All the above
2. Slave Trade means  
 a) Women trafficking (b) Child trafficking  
 c) Men trafficking (d) **All**
3. Apartheid regime means  
 a) **One race suppressing other** (b) Blacks suppressing whites  
 c) Torture (d) Affluent society
4. A change effected by the social movement from capitalistic to socialistic is  
 a) Structural change (b) Organizational change  
 c) **Both A & B** (d) None
5. “Nothing to lose except blood and sweat” is a clarion call by



2. The Madras Native Association was established in the year. **ANSWER: 1852**  
 a) 1947                      b) 1849  
 c) 1862                      d) 1860
3. Who introduced the kulakalvi scheme in Tamilnadu?  
 a) **Rajaji**                      b) Ramsamy  
 c) Kamaraj                      d) Karunanithi
4. In which year, University of Madras was established?  
 a) 1885                      b) 1947  
 c) **1857**                      d) 1965
5. In terms of population, Tamil Nadu is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest state in India.  
 a) 5                      b) **7**                      c) 3                      d) 4
6. The First Premier of the Justice Party was  
 a) **Subbarayalu Reddiar**                      b) Sir Theagaraya  
 c) P.T. Rajan                      d) Bobbili Raja
7. The leader who was called Vaikom Hero.  
 a) K. Kamaraj                      b) Rajaji  
 c) Varadarajulu Naidu                      d) **Periyar E.V.R.**
8. Founder of the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu is  
 a) Rajaji                      b) Thiru-Vi-Ka  
 c) Kamaraj                      d) **Periyar E.V.R.**
9. Matching items
- | A                            | B      |
|------------------------------|--------|
| a) Anti- Hindi Agitation     | - 1949 |
| b) Birth of D.M.K            | - 1937 |
| c) States Reorganization Act | - 1919 |
| d) Dyarchy                   | - 1956 |
- ANSWERS: A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3**
10. The Non-Brahmin Manifesto was issued by  
 a) C.Natesan                      b) **Pitty Theyagarayar**  
 c) T.M.Nair                      d) Raja of Panagal
11. The South Indian Liberal Federation was later known as  
 a) **Justice Party**                      b) Dravida Kazhagam  
 c) Tamil Kazhagam                      d) Dravidian Party
12. Assertion: Karunanidhi entered the Tamil Nadu assembly by winning the Kulithalai seat in the 1957 election.

Reason : Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of the State.

Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (b) **Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

13. Assertion -E.V. Ramasamy started the Self-Respect Movement. Reason-The Self-Respect Movement is a movement with the aim of achieving a society where Non-Brahmin castes have equal human rights
- Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?
- (a) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**  
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

### 15. Tamil Nadu Political Thought

#### I. Choose the Correct Answer:

- In Arathupal of Thirukkural, Valluvar says about?
  - Ideals and morals**
  - poet
  - political philosopher
  - Welfare state
- How many Parts are in Porutpal?
  - 5
  - 4
  - 7**
  - 6
- Bharathiyar was the editor of
  - India**
  - Young India
  - Kesari
  - Dravidan
- Who wrote 'Panchali Sabatham'?
  - Bharathiyar**
  - Thiru. V. Ka
  - Kambar
  - Bharathidasan.
- Who is regarded as the best political thinker in Tamil Nadu?
  - J.C.Kumarappa
  - Periyar**
  - Thiruvalluvar
  - Maraimalai Adigal
- E.V. Ramasamy was born in the year
  - 1879**
  - 1877
  - 1878
  - 1876
- Who wrote "The caste feeling, thus divided the Dravidian race and Dravidians became slaves for Aryans"
  - C.N. Annadurai
  - E.V. Periyar**
  - Singaravelar
  - Maraimalai Adigal
- In 1923, First Indian 'May Day' meeting was arranged in Chennai by
  - Ilangovadigal
  - E.V.R. Periyar
  - Singaravelar**
  - Maraimalai Adigal
- Periyar passed away in the year
  - 1971
  - 1972
  - 1973**
  - 1974
- Bharathiyar was born in
  - Ettayapuram**
  - Trichy
  - Tirunelveli
  - Chennai
- Who started the self respect movement in Tamil Nadu?
  - Annadurai
  - E.V.R. Periyar**

- (c) Maraimalai Adigal                      (d) Singaravelar
12. Who said that “ Tamilnadu for Tamils and Dravida nation for Dravidians.”?  
(a) Ilangovadigal                      (b) **E.V.R. Periyar**  
(c) Singaravelar                      (d) Maraimalai Adigal
13. In which year a labour protective law was passed in british India?  
(a)1914    (b) 1924    (c) **1926**    (d) 1928
14. Why did Periyar left Indian National Congress?  
a) Ahimsa                      b) **Varnashrama Dharma**  
c) Personal differences                      d) None of them
15. Assertion: Bharathiyar went to Pondicherry and hide himself. Reason: Bharathiyar was the editor of 'India' a Tamil daily spreading Nationalism.  
Directions: Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?  
(a) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true but R is false.  
(d) A is false but R is true.

**II. Match the following:**

Cholas	-	Madurai
Cheras	-	Kongunadu
Pandyas	-	Kanchipuram
Pallavas	-	Uraiyur

**ANSWERS: 1-4, 2-2, 3-1, 4-3**