

Group 2 2A Syllabus Topic Wise Revision Test
TN History Culture Part 4 Revision Test in English

Portion: UNIT- VIII : History, Culture, Heritage and Socio - Political Movements in Tamil Nadu : Evolution of 19th and 20th Century Socio-Political movements in Tamil Nadu - Justice Party, Growth of Rationalism - Self Respect Movement, Dravidian movement and Principles underlying both these movements, Contributions of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna.

1. Which of the following movements are considered as Indian reformist movements?
- 1) Brahma Samaj
 - 2) Prarthana Samaj
 - 3) Arya Samaj
 - 4) Deoband Movement
- a) 2 and 3 only
 - b) 2,3 and 4
 - c) 1,3 and 4
 - d) 1 and 2 only

Explanation

The reform movements of nineteenth century in the realm of religion fall under two broad categories: reformist movements like the Brahma Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj and the Aligarh Movement; and the revivalist movements such as the Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Deoband Movement. There were also attempts to challenge the oppressive social structure by Jyotiba Phule in Pune, Narayana Guru and Ayyankali in Kerala and Ramalinga Adigal and Vaikunda Swamikal of Tamil Nadu.

2. In which of the following does Raja Ram Mohan Roy was not deeply influenced by
- a) **Polytheism**
 - b) Monotheism
 - c) Anti idolatry
 - d) Both b and c

Explanation

In his religio-philosophical social outlook, he was deeply influenced by monotheism and anti-idolatry. Based on his interpretation of the Upanishads, he argued that all the ancient texts of the Hindus preached monotheism or worship of one God.

3. Ram Mohan visited which of the following crematorium to try and persuade the relatives of widows to give up their plan of self-immolation?
- a) Bombay
 - b) Agra
 - c) **Calcutta**
 - d) Pataliputra

Explanation

Ram Mohan wanted polygamy to end. His opinions were resisted fiercely by orthodox Hindus. He appealed to reason and humanity and compassion of the people. He visited the crematorium of Calcutta to try and persuade the relatives of widows to give up their plan of self-immolation. His campaign played a key role in forcing the Governor-General William Bentinck's legislation abolishing sati in 1829.

4. After the death Ram Mohan Roy, who carried out the work of brahmo samaj?
- Rabindranath tagore
 - Debendranath tagore**
 - Atmarang pandurang
 - All the above

Explanation

After the death of Rammohan Roy (1833), Maharishi Debendranath Tagore (1817–1905), the poet Rabindranath Tagore's father, carried on the work. He laid down four articles of faith: 1. In the beginning there was nothing. The one Supreme Being alone existed who created the Universe. 2. He alone is the God of Truth, Infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power, eternal, omnipresent, the One without second. 3. Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world and the next. 4. Belief consists in loving Him and doing His will.

5. When did the brahmo samaj split into two samaj and later into 3 samaj
- 1833
 - 1857
 - 1865
 - 1866**

Explanation

Debendranath was a moderate reformer. But his younger colleagues in the Sabha were for rapid changes. The greatest of these, Keshab Chandra Sen, (1838–84) joined the movement in 1857. He was greatly influenced by Christianity, believing in its spirit but not in the person of its founder. But in 1866 a split occurred in the ranks of Brahmo Samaj. Keshab left the Samaj and founded a new organization. Debendranath's organization, thereafter, came to be known as Adi Brahmo Samaj. After Keshab had his fourteen-year-old daughter married to an Indian prince, in contravention of the Samaj's condemnation of child marriages, the opponents of child marriage left the Brahmo Samaj of India and started the Sadharan Samaj, which developed anti-Christian tendencies.

6. Which of the following side does Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar took for his reform movement?
- Western rationalist ideas
 - Hindu scriptures that were progressive**
 - Muslim ideas
 - All the above

Explanation

Another outstanding reformer in Bengal was Ishwar Chandra Vidya s a g a r (1820–1891). While Ram Mohan Roy and others looked to western rationalist ideas to reform society, Vidyasagar argued that the Hindu scriptures were progressive. He provided evidence from scriptures that there was no sanction for burning of widows or for the prohibition on the remarriage of widows.

7. Whose movement led to the legislation of widow remarriage reform act of 1856?
- Rabindranath tagore
 - Debendranath tagore
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - Iswar Chandra vidyasagar**

Explanation

Vidyasagar dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society. The movement led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856. This Act was intended to improve the lot of child widows and save them from perpetual widowhood.

8. From the following find out who is the founder of Poona Sarvajanic Sabha(1870)?
- Atma rang pandurang
 - R.C.Bhandarkar
 - M.G.Ranade**
 - All the above

Explanation

The Maharashtra region was another region where reform activities gained steam. A movement similar to the Brahmo Samaj, but founded in Bombay in 1867, was Prarthana Samaj. Its founder was Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang (1825–1898). The two distinguished members of this Samaj were R.C. Bhandarkar and Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade. They devoted themselves to activities such as inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes. Ranade (1842–1901) was the founder of **the Widow Marriage Association (1861), the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha (1870) and the Deccan Education Society (1884).**

9. Which of the following is the book of Jyothibha phule that condemned the inequities of caste?
- Discrimination
 - Hebrew
 - Gulamgiri**
 - Bubamgiri

Explanation

Jyotiba Phule worked for the uplift of depressed castes and the cause of women. His book Gulamgiri ('Slavery') is an important work that condemned the inequities of caste.

10. Which of the following are positive principles enunciated by Dayanand?
- Strict monotheism
 - Condemnation of idolatry
 - Rejection of Brahman domination of ritual and social practices

d) All the above

Explanation

The positive principles enunciated by Dayanand were: strict monotheism, condemnation of idolatry, and rejection of Brahman domination of ritual and social practices. He also rejected superstitious beliefs in Hinduism, especially Puranic literature and his cry was "go back to Vedas."

11. Who said the following words, "service to man is service to god" ?
- Ramakrishna paramahansa**
 - Swami Vivekananda
 - Swami dayanand saraswathi
 - All the above

Explanation

Ramakrishna said, "Jiva is Siva" (all living beings are God). Why then talk of showing mercy to them? Not mercy, but service, service for man, must be regarded as God.'

12. Where did the 1893 world congress on religions took place in which Vivekananda addressed on Hinduism.
- London
 - Beijing
 - Indonesia
 - Chicago**

Explanation

Swami Vivekananda ideas bred a sense of self- confidence among Indians who felt inferior in relation to the materialist achievements of the West. He became famous for his addresses on Hinduism at the 1893 World Congress of Religions in Chicago.

13. In which year was the Theosophical society shifted to Adyar, Chennai?
- 1875
 - 1883
 - 1886**
 - 1855

Explanation

During the nineteenth century, Hindu religion and culture were being discredited in the West, especially due to missionary propaganda. However, some Western intellectuals looked to the East for spiritual salvation as a remedy to the materialistic orientation of the West. The Theosophical Society, founded by Madame H.P. Blavatsky (1831–1891) and Colonel H.S Olcott (1832– 1907) played a key role in this. Founded in the USA in 1875, it later shifted to India at **Adyar, Chennai in 1886**.

14. The Home rule league was conducted by Annie besant demanding home rule on the lines of which country
- Wales

- b) Ireland
- c) USA
- d) Brazil

Explanation

In India Theosophical movement became further popular with the election of Annie Besant (1847–1933) as its president after the death of Olcott. She played a role in Indian nationalist politics, and formed the Home Rule League demanding home rule to India on the lines of Ireland. Annie Besant spread Theosophical ideas through her newspapers called New India and Commonweal.

15. The satyasodana samaj was started by Jyothiba phule in 1870 , the meaning of the name is
- a) Truth alone triumphs
 - b) Truth avoiders
 - c) **Truth seeking society**
 - d) Both a and c

Explanation

Jyotiba Govindrao Phule was born in 1827 in Maharashtra. Phule is chiefly known as the earliest leader of the non-Brahman movement. He opened the first school for “untouchables” in 1852 in Poona. He launched the Satyashodak Samaj (Truth-Seekers Society) in 1870 to stir the non-Brahman masses to self-respect and ambition.

16. Sri Narayana guru constructed a temple and dedicated it to all. Where it is located?
- a) Trivandrum
 - b) Kollam
 - c) **Aruvipuram**
 - d) Thrissur

Explanation

Narayana guru set up the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam, an organization to work for the uplift of the “depressed classes”. He established a grand temple at Aruvipuram and dedicated it to all. His movement inspired a radical transformation of Kerala society, especially among the Ezhavas. Thinkers and writers such as Kumaran Asan and Dr Palpu were influenced by his ideas and carried forward the movement.

17. The Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam (Association for the Protection of the Poor) was founded by
- a) Sri Narayana guru
 - b) Ayyavazhi
 - c) **Ayyankili**
 - d) None of the above

Explanation

Inspired by Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali founded the Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam (Association for the Protection of the Poor) in 1907 which campaigned and raised funds to educate the lower caste Pulaya people.

18. Who is the main cause for the formation of Aligarh Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental college?
- Sayyad jaffar khan
 - Sayyad Ahmed khan**
 - Mohammed syed ali
 - All the above

Explanation

Sayyid Ahmed Khan's movement, the "Aligarh movement," is so called because it was centred around the Aligarh Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental college founded by him in 1875, which is a landmark in the history of Indian Muslim education. The college was raised to the status of a university in 1920. Aligarh produced a huge body of intelligentsia over successive generations who played a key role in public life.

19. Which of the following movement started by the muslim ulema groups?
- Aligarh movement
 - Deoband movement**
 - Mohamadden movement
 - None of the above

Explanation

Deoband was a revivalist movement organized by the orthodox Muslim Ulema with the twin objectives of propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and the Hadith as well as encouraging the spirit of Jihad against the foreign and un-Islamic elements. The Ulema under the leadership of Muhammad Qasim Wanotavi (1832-80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangotri (1828-1905) founded the school at Deoband in the Saharanpur district of the U.P in 1866.

20. Furdunji Naoroji founded the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha in 1851, it is a ___ reform movement?
- Muslim reform movement
 - Parsi reform movement**
 - Sikh reform movement
 - Hindu reform movement

Explanation

Zoroastrians, who had fled from Iran in the tenth century in the face of religious persecution) began in Mumbai. Furdunji Naoroji founded the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Parsis' Reform Society) in 1851. Rast Goftar (The Truth Teller) was the main voice of the movement. The leaders of the Sabha criticized elaborate ceremonies at betrothals, marriages and funerals.

21. Which of the following is a sikh reorm movement?
- Namdhari movement

- b) Nirankari movement
- c) Rahnumai movement
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

Baba Dayal Das, founder of the Nirankari Movement, stressed the worship of god as Nirankar (formless). Rejection of idols, rejection of rituals associated with idolatry, reverence for the authority of Guru Nanak and of the Adi Granth formed the essence of his teachings. He reiterated the prohibition on meat-eating, and liquor consumption. The Namdhari Movement, founded by Baba Ram Singh, was another socio-religious movement among the Sikhs. The Namdharis insisted on wearing the symbols of Sikhism except the kirpan (sword). Instead Baba Ram Singh wanted his followers to carry a lathi. It considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage. It prohibited the dowry system and child marriage.

22. Ramalinga swamigal showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants. This he called as
- a) Keevakars
 - b) **Jeeva karunyam**
 - c) Karshokas
 - d) None of the above

Explanation

Ramalinga showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants. This he called jeevakarunya. He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865 and it was renamed "Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga" which means "Society for Pure Truth in Universal self-hood". Ramalinga also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur (1867), in the wake of a terrible famine in south India in 1866. His voluminous songs were compiled and published under the title Thiruvartuppa (Songs of Grace). His radical views deeply disturbed Saiva orthodoxy, who condemned his writings as Marutpa (songs of ignorance).

23. In which year, Vaikundar commenced his meditation at Samithoppu for the abolition of caste differences and social integration of the society?
- a) 1772
 - b) **1833**
 - c) 1886
 - d) 1994

Explanation

Vaikunda Swamikal preaching's against the prevailing religious order brought about a considerable change in the attitude of the lower caste people. In 1833, Vaikundar commenced his meditation at Samithoppu for the abolition of caste differences and social integration of the society. During this period, he led a life of a hermit.

24. Who of the following established a movement called, Dravida Kazhagam and launched a magazine called Dravida Pandian in 1885?

- 1) Kalaingar
 - 2) John Rathinam
 - 3) Iyothee Thassar
 - 4) Jothi rathinam
- a) 1 and 3 only
 - b) 2 and 3 only**
 - c) 3 and 4 only
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Pandithar Iyothee Thassar founded the Advaidananda Sabha to raise the voice for the temple entry of the "untouchables". In 1882, John Rathinam and Iyothee Thassar established a movement called, Dravida Kazhagam and launched a magazine called Dravida Pandian in 1885. He founded the Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1891 and organised the First Conference of the association at Nilgiris. He started a weekly journal, Oru Paisa Tamilan, in 1907 and published it until his demise in 1914.

25. On whose influence Ayothi thasa sithar converted to Buddhism?
- a) John rathinam
 - b) H.S.Olcott**
 - c) M.G.Ranade
 - d) Both a and b

Explanation

Influenced by the Theosophist organizer, Colonel H.S. Olcott, he went to Sri Lanka in 1898 and converted to Buddhism. In the same year, he founded the Sakya Buddhist Society at Madras to construct the rational religious philosophy through Buddhist religion.

26. Which of the following language was the first non European language that went into text in 1578?
- a) Hindi
 - b) Malayalam
 - c) Telugu
 - d) Tamil**

Explanation

Tamil was the first nonEuropean language that went into print. As early as in 1578, Tamil book, ThambiranVanakkam, was published from Goa. In 1709, a full-fledged printing press had been established thanks to Ziegenbalg in Tranquebar.

27. Who collected and edited different palm-leaf manuscripts of Tolkappiyam, Viracholiyam, Iraiyanar-Akapporul, IlakkanaVilakkam, Kaliththokai?
- a) U.V.Swaminathar
 - b) C.W.Damotharanar**
 - c) Meenakshisundaranar
 - d) Both a and b

Explanation

C. W. Damotharanar collected and edited different palm-leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammar and literature. His editions included such texts as Tolkappiyam, Viracholiyam, Iraiyanar-Akapporul, IlakkanaVilakkam, Kaliththokai and Culamani.

28. Who founded the theory that the south Indian languages belonged to a separate family which was unrelated to the Indo-Aryan family of languages?

- a) H.S.Olcot
- b) **F.W.Ellis**
- c) Annie besant
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

In 1816, F.W. Ellis (1777–1819) who founded the College of Fort St George, formulated the theory that the south Indian languages belonged to a separate family which was unrelated to the Indo-Aryan family of languages. Robert Caldwell (1814–1891) expanded this argument in a book titled, A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages, in 1856. He established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.

29. Tamil invocation play 'manonmaniyam was written by

- a) Surya narayana shastri
- b) Vinayagam pillai
- c) **Sundaranar**
- d) Bharathithasan

Explanation

Tamil renaissance contributed to the origin and growth of Dravidian consciousness in the Tamil country. These ideas are exemplified in the Tamil invocation song in the play, Manonmaniam written by P. Sundaranar (1855–1897).

30. Who among the following gave prominence to Tamil music and published books on the history of Tamil music?

- a) Pandithar Iyothethassar
- b) Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram
- c) **Abraham Pandithar**
- d) C.W. Damotharanar

Explanation

Tamil renaissance questioned the cultural hegemony of Brahminism. These developments were reflected in art, literature, religion, etc. Ramalinga Adigal (1823–1874), popularly known as Vallalar, questioned the existing Hindu religious orthodoxy. **Abraham Pandithar (1859–1919)** gave prominence to Tamil music and published books on the history of Tamil music.

31. Who was one of the earliest scholars to identify the influence of Sanskrit on Tamil?

- a) Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram
- b) V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri
- c) Parithimar Kalaignar
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri (1870-1903), born near Madurai, was professor of Tamil at the Madras Christian College. He was one of the earliest scholars to identify the influence of Sanskrit on Tamil, and adopted a pure Tamil name for himself: Parithimar Kalignar.

32. Among the following who has worked in journal Siddhanta Deepika and as tamil teacher in Madras university
- a) Parithimar kalaignar
 - b) **Maraimalai adigal**
 - c) Bangaru adigal
 - d) Subramaniya bharathi

Explanation

Maraimalai Adigal (1876–1950) is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism and the founder of Tani Tamil Iyakkam (Pure Tamil Movement). He wrote commentaries on the Sangam texts, Pattinappalai and Mullaipattu. As a young man, he worked in a journal, **Siddhanta Deepika**. Later he served as a Tamil teacher in the **Madras Christian College** for many years. He was inclined towards non- Brahmin movement. His teachers such as P. Sundaranar and Somasundara Nayagar were key influences in his life.

33. What name was given to Maraimalai adigal's institution Samarasa Sanmarga Sangam?
- a) Samarasa suddha sanmarga sangam
 - b) Arivukadal kazhagam
 - c) Neelambikai kazhagam
 - d) **Pothu Nilai Kalakam**

Explanation

Vedachalam changed his own name and took on the pure Tamil name of Maraimalai Adigal. His journal Jnanasagam was renamed Arivukkadal and his institution, Samarasa Sanmarga Sangam, was re-christened as Potu Nilai Kalakam. The movement was critical of Hindi, Sanskrit and the Brahminical hegemony in Tamil society.

34. Who founded the Madras United League, later renamed as Madras Dravidian Association to support Dravidian uplift?
- a) **Dr.C.Natesanar**
 - b) Theyagarayar
 - c) T.M.Nair
 - d) None of the above

Explanation

In 1912 C. Natesanar, a medical doctor, founded the Madras United League, later renamed as Madras Dravidian Association to support Dravidian uplift. The organisation focused on educating and supporting non- Brahmin graduates and conducting regular meetings to share their grievances.

35. Which of the following were the newspapers started by South Indian Liberal Federation ?

- 1) Hindu
 - 2) Dravidian
 - 3) Justice
 - 4) Andhra prakashika
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2, 3 and 4**
 - c) 1,3 and 4
 - d) None of the above

Explanation

On 20 November 1916 around 30 prominent non- Brahmin leaders including Dr. C. Natesanar, Sir Pitti Theyagarayar, T.M. Nair and Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal came together to form the South Indian Liberation Federation (SILF). The association started publishing three newspapers: **Dravidian in Tamil, Justice in English and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu**, to propagate the ideals of the Party.

36. Who was the Chief Minister of the Madras Presidency in the first election, under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1920?

- a) T.M.Nair
- b) Piti theyagarayar
- c) A. Subbarayalu**
- d) Muthulakshmi ammaiyar

Explanation

The first election, under the Montagu- Chelmsford Reforms, was held in 1920 after the introduction of the Dyarchy form of government in the provinces. The Justice Party won the election and formed the first-ever Indian cabinet in Madras. A. Subbarayalu became the Chief Minister of the Madras Presidency and the party formed the government during 1920–1923 and 1923–1926.

37. Who is the first Indian woman legislator in India in 1926?

- a) Muthulakshmi ammaiyar**
- b) Maniammai
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The Justice Party government ordered that public schools accommodate the children of the Depressed Classes. Hostels were established for the students belonging to this social group in 1923. In the meantime, the Madras legislature under the Justice Party government was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics in 1921. This resolution created space for

woman and thus facilitated **Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar** to become the first woman legislator in India in 1926.

38. When was the Hindu religious endowment act was passed by justice party?

- a) 1920
- b) 1933
- c) 1931
- d) 1926

Explanation

The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926 and enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become a member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

39. The self respect movement included who among the following?

- a) Brahmin
- b) Non Brahmins
- c) Muslims
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

The Self-Respect Movement championed not only the cause of the non-Brahmin Hindus, but also that of the Muslims. The Self-Respect Movement extolled the lofty principles of Islam such as equality and brotherhood. They exhorted the Muslims to admit into their fold the depressed sections of the Hindu society, in order that they might enjoy the equality and brotherhood of Islam.

40. Periyar cut down how much amount of coconut trees in support of campaign for prohibition

- a) 1000
- b) 700
- c) 300
- d) 500

Explanation

In the context of the rise of the non-Brahmin Justice Party after 1917, the Congress inducted non-Brahmin leaders such as Periyar and P. Varadarajulu, at the initiative of C. Rajaji. Periyar resigned all the government positions to support the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922). He gave up his profitable business and became an active member of the Congress. He promoted khadi and sold it on the streets of Tamil Nadu. **He cut down 500 coconut trees in his farm to support the campaign for prohibition.** He held the positions of Secretary and President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

41. Cheranmadevi Gurukulam, where caste based discrimination was followed was run by

- a) Rajaji
- b) **V.V.Subramaniam**
- c) Periyar

- d) All the above

Explanation

In the meantime, Periyar was disturbed by the caste- based discrimination in the dining hall at the **Cheranmadevi Gurukulam (school), which was run by V.V.Subramaniam (a Congress leader)** with the financial support of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. Periyar was disappointed when, despite his objections and protests against this discrimination, the Congress continued to support the iniquitous practice in the Gurukulam.

42. Periyar quitted congress and started self respect movement in the year
- a) 1919
 - b) 1930
 - c) 1935
 - d) **1925**

Explanation

Periyar was keen on the introduction of reservation in representative bodies such as the legislative council for non-Brahmins. He wanted to pass the resolution in the annual conference of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in 1925 at its Kanchipuram session but in vain. The Congress's inability in addressing these concerns made him **quit the Congress in 1925**. Following his disillusionment, Periyar started the **Self-Respect movement in 1925**.

43. What was the Pseudonym of periyar in 'kudiarasu' newspaper, in which he wrote a column and expressed his opinion on social issues?
- a) Ematharman
 - b) Chithiragupthan
 - c) **Chithiraputtiran**
 - d) Ashokan

Explanation

Kudi Arasu was the official newspaper of the Self- Respect Movement. It brought out the multiple voices and ideas of Non-Brahmins, women and religious minorities. Usually, Periyar wrote a column and expressed his opinion on social issues in each of its issues. He frequently wrote columns under the pseudonym of **Chitraputtiran**.

44. Who is considered as first communist of south India and pioneer of Buddhism?
- a) Periyar
 - b) Ambedhkar
 - c) **Singaravelar**
 - d) Maniammai

Explanation

Periyar had a close relationship with Singaravelar who is considered the first communist of south India and a pioneer of Buddhism. In 1936, Periyar got Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste

translated into Tamil immediately after it was written. He also supported Ambedkar's demand for separate electorates for scheduled castes.

45. When was the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act was passed by the government?
- a) 1940
 - b) 1935
 - c) 1990
 - d) **1989**

Explanation

In 1989, Government of Tamil Nadu fulfilled the dream of radical reformers by the introduction of the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act of 1989, which ensured the equal rights to ancestral property for women in inheritance. This Act became a trendsetter and led to similar legislation at the national level.

46. Who among the following was honored with titles like Rao Sahib (Rao Bahadur and Divan Bahadur)?
- a) Periyar
 - b) Rajaji
 - c) Muthuramalingam
 - d) **Rettamalai srinivasan**

Explanation

Rettaimalai Srinivasan (1859–1945), popularly known as Grandpa (**Thatha**), was born in 1859 at Kanchipuram. He fought for social justice, equality and civil rights of the marginalised in the caste order. He was honoured with such titles as **Rao Sahib (1926), Rao Bahadur (1930) and Divan Bahadur (1936)** for his selfless social services. His autobiography, Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam (A Brief Autobiography), published in 1939, is one of the earliest autobiographies.

47. Who was a close associate of Dr. Ambedkar and took part in 2nd and 3rd round table conference?
- a) Periyar
 - b) Rajaji
 - c) **Rettamalai srinivasan**
 - d) Kamarajar

Explanation

Rettaimalai Srinivasan close associate of Dr B.R. Ambedkar, he participated in the first and second Round Table Conferences held in London (1930 and 1931) and voiced the opinions of the marginalised sections of the society. He was a signatory to the Poona Pact of 1932.

48. Who advocated the use of terms such as Adi-Dravida and Adi-Andhra?
- a) Periyar
 - b) **MC.Rajah**
 - c) Srinivasan
 - d) None of the above

Explanation

Mylai Chinnathambi Raja advocated the use of such as terms, Adi-Dravida and Adi- Andhra. In 1928, he founded the All India Depressed Classes Association and was its long time leader. Rajah had earlier called for separate electorate; but after the Poona Pact, he supported the idea of joint electorates.

49. The 1st All India Trade Union Conference held in 1920 at?

- a) Delhi
- b) Bombay**
- c) Madras
- d) Calcutta

Explanation

The nationalists realising the value of organised labour power began to support the cause of labour. B.P. Wadia, M. Singaravelar, Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaram and others initiated the formation of labour unions in the Madras Presidency. In 1918, India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union, was formed. The first All India Trade Union Conference (AITUC) was held on **31 October 1920 in Bombay.**

50. Who among the following wrote the ideas of Karl Marx, Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer and Albert Einstein in Tamil?

- a) Singaravelar**
- b) M.C.Rajah
- c) Periyar
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Singaravelar knew many languages, including Tamil, English, Urdu, Hindi, German, French and Russian and wrote about the ideas of Karl Marx, Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer and Albert Einstein in Tamil. He organised the first ever celebration of May Day in 1923. He was one of the early leaders of the Communist Party of India. He published a Tamil newspaper, Thozhilalan (Worker) to address the problems of the working class. He was closely associated with Periyar and the Self- Respect Movement.

51. The 1st Tamil isai conference held on

- a) 1912
- b) 1943**
- c) 1945
- d) 1955

Explanation

Abraham Pandithar founded the Tanjore Sangitha Vidya Mahajana Sangam in 1912 and it became the kernel of the Tamil Isai Movement (Tamil Music Movement). The movement gave importance

to the singing of Tamil compositions in music concerts. The first Tamil Isai Conference was held in 1943, to discuss the status of Tamil music.

52. Which of the following language is considered as a vehicle for propagation of Brahmanical ideology, there by preserving the caste hierarchies and gender inequalities?
- a) Hindi
 - b) **Sanskrit**
 - c) Urdu
 - d) Both a and b

Explanation

The anti-Hindi campaigners considered it an ideological battle against Brahminism and the hegemony of Sanskrit over Tamil. They saw **Sanskrit as a vehicle for propagation of Brahmanical ideology**, there by preserving the caste hierarchies and gender inequalities. The agitation was marked by massive protest meetings, demonstrations, and hunger strikes. Tens of thousands of people took part in the agitation.

53. Women's India Association was founded at Adyar, Madras by
- a) Annie Besant
 - b) Dorothy Jinarajadasa
 - c) Margaret Cousins
 - d) **All the above**

Explanation

Women's India Association (WIA) and All India Women's Conference (AIWC) are the important among them in Tamil Nadu. WIA was started in 1917 by Annie Besant, Dorothy Jinarajadasa and Margaret Cousins at Adyar, Madras. The Association published pamphlets and bulletins in different languages to detail the problems of personal hygiene, marriage laws, voting rights, child care and women's role in the public.

54. Who among the following involved themselves in self respect movement?
- a) Nagammai
 - b) Kannamma
 - c) Muvalur Ramamirtham
 - d) **All the above**

Explanation

The self respect movement provided a space for women to share their ideas. There were several women activists in the movement. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar, Nagammai, Kannamma, Nilavathi, Muvalur Ramamirtham, Rukmani Ammal, Alarmelmangai Thayammal, Nilambikai, and Sivakami Chidambaranar are prominent among them.

55. The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act 1947 was enacted by the government by the constant effort of
- a) Nagammai

- b) Kannamma
- c) **Muthulakshmi ammaiyar**
- d) All the above

Explanation

There was a custom of dedicating young girls to the Hindu temples as a servant of God, known as devadasi. Though intended as a service to god it soon got corrupted leading to extensive immorality and abuse of the women. Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar, was in the forefront of the campaign pressing for a legislation to abolish this devadasi system. The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act 1947 was enacted by the government.

56. How many year it took “prevention of the dedication of women to Hindu temples in the Presidency of Madras”, to become an act
- a) 10
 - b) 13
 - c) 5
 - d) 15

Explanation

In 1930, Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar introduced in the Madras Legislative Council a Bill on the “prevention of the dedication of women to Hindu temples in the Presidency of Madras”. The Bill, which later became the Devadasi Abolition Act, declared the “**pottukattu ceremony**” in the precincts of Hindu temples or any other place of worship unlawful, gave legal sanction to devadasis to contract marriage, and prescribed a minimum punishment of five years’ imprisonment for those found guilty of aiding and abetting the devadasi system. The Bill had to wait for over **15 years** to become an Act.

57. Arya mahila samaj was founded by
- a) Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar
 - b) M.G.Ranade
 - c) Bhandarkar
 - d) **Pandita Ramabai**

Explanation

Pandita Ramabai started the Arya Mahila Samaj with the help of leaders like Ranade and Bhandarkar. 300 women were educated in the Samaj in 1882.

58. The term “giving in marriage” was replaced by
- a) Irumanam ottuthal
 - b) Thirumanam
 - c) Valkaithunai
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Periyar objected to terms like "giving in marriage". This, he said, treats woman as a thing. He wants it substituted by "valkaithunai,"(companion) a word for marriage taken from the Tirukkural.

59. After merger of Justice party with self respect movement, its name was changed to Dravidar Munnetra Kazhagam in
- 1959
 - 1949
 - 1944**
 - 1954

Explanation

The anti-Hindi agitation (1937–39) had a big impact on Tamilnadu's politics. Periyar was imprisoned for his role in the movement. When he was still in jail, Periyar was elected the president of the Justice Party. Thereafter the Justice Party merged with the Self-Respect Movement. It was rechristened as Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) in 1944.

60. Vocational educational was introduced by
- Rajagopalachari**
 - Periyar
 - Theyagarayar
 - None of the above

Explanation

Rajaji, the Chief Minister of Madras State (1952–54), introduced a **vocational education programme** that encouraged imparting school children with training in tune with their father's occupation. Periyar criticised it as **Kula Kalvi Thittam** (caste-based education scheme) and opposed it tooth and nail. His campaigns against it led to the resignation of Rajaji.

61. Before periyar, who played a bigger role in Vaikom satyagraha?
- M.G.Ranade
 - T.M.Nair
 - V.V.S Iyer
 - George Joseph of Madurai**

Explanation

In Vaikom (a town in the then Princely State of Travancore and in present day Kerala), people protested against this practice. In the initial stages George Joseph of Madurai played big role. After the local leaders were arrested Periyar led the movement and was imprisoned. People hailed him as Vaikom Virar (Hero of Vaikom).

62. Which of the following reform movement was consciously linked with the bhakti tradition of the Maharashtrian saints?
- Bramho samaj
 - Arya samaj
 - Prarthana samaj**

- d) Adi bramha samaj

Explanation

Prarthana Samaj was similar to Brahma Samaj, but it was consciously linked with the bhakti tradition of the Maharashtrian saints. The Prarthana Samaj continued its work mainly through educational work directed at women and workers at the lower level. It concentrated on social reforms like inter-dining, inter-marriage, remarriage of widows, and uplift of women and depressed classes.

63. Who among the following is considered as morning star of Modern India?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) M.G.Ranade
- c) Ramakrishna
- d) **Swami Vivekananda**

Explanation

Swami Vivekananda was a personification of youth and boldness and referred to as the Morning Star of the Modern India. In the words of Valentine Chirol, 'the first Hindu whose personality won demonstrative recognition abroad for India's ancient civilization and for her newborn claim to nationhood.

64. The works of vaikunda swamigal are called as

- a) Thiruvarutpa
- b) Thirumarutpa
- c) **Akilathirattu**
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

Vaikundar's followers called him Aiyar (father) and his cult came to be known as Aiyar Vazhi (path of the father). His teachings were compiled as a text called Akilathirattu which is recited religiously to this day.

65. Where did Ramalinga adigal spent his early life

- a) Chidambaram
- b) Vadalur
- c) Karunkuzhi
- d) **Madras**

Explanation

Ramalinga Swamigal was born in a modest family near Chidambaram and spent his early life in Madras. He never had formal schooling, but exhibited great scholarship. Inspired by the Saiva Thevaram and Thiruvashayam hymns, he began to compose moving poems on his own.

66. Who among the following criticized the works of Rama linga adigal?

- a) Vaikunda swamigal

- b) Periyar
- c) **Arumuga navalar**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Vallalar founded the Sathya Gnana Sabhai to organize his followers. This brought him into conflict with established Saivite orders, and matters came to a head when his followers published his poems under the title of Thiruvartuppa (Songs of Grace) in 1867. Orthodox Saivites under the Sri Lankan reformer Arumuga Navalarcriticized this as blasphemous and launched a tract war. But ultimately, Ramalinga Swamigal's contribution was recognized and his writings inspired universal ideas, and undermined sectarianism in Saiva religion.

67. Who is the author of the weekly journal 'oru paisa tamilam'?
- a) Periyar
 - b) T.M.Nair
 - c) Rettamalai Srinivasan
 - d) **Ayothithasa pandithar**

Explanation

Pandithar ran a weekly journal called Oru Paisa Tamilan (later Tamilan) from 1908 until his death.

68. Ahmadiya movement was organized by
- a) Mohammed sayed khan
 - b) **Mirza Ghulam Ahmed**
 - c) Shibli Nu'mani
 - d) None of the above

Explanation

The Ahmadiya movement founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed (1835–1908) in 1889 established a different trend. While emphasizing the return to the original principles enunciated in the Quran, Ghulam Ahmed became controversial when he claimed to be a Messiah, which was considered heretical by mainstream Islam. But he won many converts.

69. Which of the following is 3rd famous traditional school and a much older one?
- a) Deoband anglo vedic school
 - b) Mohammeden anglo oriental educational conference
 - c) **Farangi school**
 - d) None of the above

Explanation

The third famous traditional school is the much older one at Farangi Mahal in Lucknow. Farangi Mahal accepted Sufism as a valid experience and a valid field of study. Another traditionalist movement was the ahl-i-hadith or of the followers of the dicta of the Prophet.

70. Which of the following movement deal sikh reforming?

- a) Rahnumai Madayasan Sabha
- b) Singh Sabha Movement
- c) Akali movement
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

The Singh Sabha Movement was formed in 1873, with a two-fold objective (i) to make available modern western education to the Sikhs (ii) to counter the proselytizing activities of Christian missionaries as well as Hindu revivalists. A network of Khalsa Schools was established throughout Punjab. The Akali movement was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement. The Akali movement aimed at liberating the Sikh Gurudwara from the corrupt control of the Udasi Mahants (priests).

71. In 1801 Madras Presidency was formed by the colonial regime as a multilingual province, that consists of
- 1) Tamil
 - 2) Telugus
 - 3) Malayalees
 - 4) Kannadigas
 - 5) Tulus
- a) 1,2 and 3
 - b) 4 and 5 only
 - c) 2,3 and 4
 - d) All the above

Explanation

In 1801 Madras Presidency was formed by the colonial regime as a multilingual province (Tamils, Telegus, Malayalees, Kannadigas and Tulus). India's diversity could be noticed in the political developments of the Madras Presidency. In Bengal and in the rest of North India a Sanskrit and Vedic centered Indian culture was projected, besides an Indo-Aryan or Indo-German group of languages were acknowledged.

72. The deciphering done by whom came to establish that Indian culture was not homogeneous?
- a) James princip
 - b) Col. Campbel
 - c) Edward gise
 - d) None of the above

Explanation

The deciphering of Brahmi script in 1837 by James Principe and researches on south Indian languages (Ellis in 1816 and Caldwell in 1856) came to establish that Indian culture was not homogeneous.

73. Who tried to forge valluvar as Jain, to promote the "thomas myth" in India?
- a) James princip
 - b) Francis Whyte Ellis

- c) Robert Caldwell
- d) All the above

Explanation

Ellis is praised by Tamil enthusiasts as lover of Tamil, Valluvar, Kural and so on, without knowing the colonial and christian background of him. In fact, he tried to forge valluvar as Jain, to promote the "thomas myth" in India.

74. According to the statistical details submitted by Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew, a member of Governor's Executive Council, Brahmins formed how much percent in population
- a) 5
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 10

Explanation

Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew, a member of Governor's Executive Council submitted statistical details (1913) to prove that the Brahmins who formed only three percent of the population cornered most of the opportunities.

75. Which of the following is not the main objectives of Justice party?
- a) To work for Non-Brahmins upliftment through Constitutional government.
 - b) To make the government truly a representative government.
 - c) To create public opinion in favor of Non-Brahmins demand.
 - d) **None of the above**

Explanation

The main objectives of the Justice Party (JP)

- 1) To create and promote the Educational, Social, Economic, Political and material progress of all communities other than Brahmins of South India.
 - 2) To work for Non-Brahmins upliftment through Constitutional government.
 - 3) To make the government truly a representative government.
 - 4) To create public opinion infavour of Non-Brahmins demand.
76. After the death of Subbarayalu who became the CM of madras presidency?
- a) Periyar
 - b) Theyagaraya chetty
 - c) **Raja of panagal**
 - d) Raja of Travancore

Explanation

In the first elections under dyarchy in 1920, the Indian National Congress as a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement boycotted the elections, but many congressmen contested the elections

under different banners. The Justice Party won majority of the seats and A.Subbarayalu became the Chief Minister and after his death, Raja of Panagal became the Chief Minister of Madras in 1921.

77. Who got the name of Siraiparavai for going to jail 23 times in 15 years?

- a) Sivasami
- b) Periyar**
- c) Muthulakshmi
- d) Annie besant

Explanation

Madras Presidency has witnessed massive anti-Hindi agitations and Periyar was imprisoned by the provincial government. It is significant to note that in fifteen years he went to jail twenty- three times and got the nickname as 'jailbird' (Siraiparavai). In 1938, Periyar was imprisoned for his Anti-Hindi agitation and then he was elected as the president of Justice Party.

78. When was communist party formally launched in Tamil nadu?

- a) 1927
- b) 1922
- c) 1925**
- d) 1936

Explanation

Soon after assuming power the Congress government introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject in the schools. Periyar launched anti-Hindi agitations. A large number of students have participated in the agitations organized by Periyar. During this period, the Communist Party (formally launched in 1925) became active in campaigning for socialist programme and organized labour movements. M.Singaravelu, and their associates were impressed by the social reform programmes of the Self Respect Movement, which in turn extended support to the economic programme of the communities, and these two movements agreed to work on a common programme (Erode Plan).

79. From the following find the Objectives of Self-Respect League?

- 1) Reforming Dravidian society to make it truly rational.
 - 2) To teach the truth of ancient Tamil civilization to Dravidians.
 - 3) Save the Dravidian society from the domination of Aryan culture.
 - 4) Reforming the Hinduism by eliminating Brahmin influence and superstitious practices.
- a) 1, 2 and 3
 - b) 2, 3 and 4
 - c) 3 and 4 only
 - d) All the above**

Explanation

Objectives of Self-Respect League are Reforming Dravidian society to make it truly rational. To teach the truth of ancient Tamil civilization to Dravidians. Save the Dravidian society from the domination of Aryan culture.Reforming the Hinduism by eliminating Brahmin influence and superstitious practices.

80. From the following find out the reasons for the decline of Justice party?
- The party lost its support among the Depressed sections of the society and minorities.
 - The Self-Respect Movement, under Periyar had become more radical
 - The elitist and pro-British outlook of Justice Party had also contributed significantly.
 - All the above**

Explanation

By 1929, the Self-Respect Movement had become a formidable movement in the Madras Presidency. In 1930's the Justice Party began to face decline in the province. There were three major factors responsible for this decline. Firstly, the party lost its support among the Depressed sections of the society and minorities. Secondly the Self-Respect Movement, under Periyar had become more radical. Finally the elitist and pro-British outlook of Justice Party had also contributed significantly for its decline.

81. Anti Hindi movement happened in
- 1945
 - 1939
 - 1930
 - 1937**

Explanation

Introduction of Hindi as compulsory language in schools provoked the admirers of self respect and Tamil Nationalists like Mariamalai Adigal to organize the 'Anti Hindi Movement' in 1937. Thousands of agitators including E.V.Ramaswamy courted arrests, and a number of agitators died in prison.

82. In which place the conference held that changed the name of Justice party into Dravidar kazhagam?
- Madras
 - Krishnagiri
 - Erode
 - Salem**

Explanation

In 1944, at Salem conference under the leadership of Periyar, a historic resolution was moved to change the name of Justice Party to **Dravidar Kazhagam (DK)**. Periyar organised 'Dravida Nadu' conference and demanded an independent homeland for 'Dravidians'. Further, he pronounced his very famous slogan 'Dravida Nadu for Dravidians' at the conference.

83. When was Hindi made as official language of the Indian union according to article 313?
- Jan 26 1965**
 - Jan 31 1962
 - Jan 22 1955
 - Jan 21 1966

Explanation

In accordance with the provisions of Article 313 of the Indian Constitution Hindi was made as the official language of the Indian Union on January 26, 1965.

84. When did Dravidar kazhagam split into Dravidar munnetra kazhagam?
- a) 1944
 - b) 1955
 - c) 1965
 - d) **1949**

Explanation

In Madras Presidency Rajaji's ministry had resigned but Periyar raised the demand of Dravida Nadu on the ground that independence prior to socio-cultural equality would be injurious to Tamil interests. In 1949, Dravidar Kazhagam split and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was formed.

85. "Law and rules are only for the people. People are not for the law and the rules", who said the above lines
- a) Rajaji
 - b) Anna
 - c) **Kamaraj**
 - d) Periyar

Explanation

Law and rules are only for the people. People are not for the law and the rules – Kamaraj.

86. What does the 1st amendment of the Indian constitution deals with
- a) **Reservations for socially and educationally backward classes.**
 - b) To avoid pollution
 - c) To add Kashmir in to Indian union
 - d) To add Pondicherry in to Indian union

Explanation

In 1951, the Supreme Court struck down communal reservations in higher education. Immediately Periyar launched a major agitation for the restoration of communal reservation. Consequently, the first constitutional amendment Act was passed in the Parliament in favour of reservations for socially and educationally backward classes.

87. From the following find out the era of kamaraj?
- a) 1957- 1963
 - b) **1954 – 1970**
 - c) 1955- 1966
 - d) 1950- 1960

Explanation

Kamaraj Era (1954-1963) abolished the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education, increased manifold the number of schools, built a number of dams for improving irrigation, provided more industrial estates and ensured astonishing industrial growth in the state.

88. In 1967 elections which of the following party formed the Government?

- a) Congress
- b) **Dmk**
- c) Admk
- d) Communist

Explanation

In the general elections of 1967, the congress party was defeated. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam formed the government.

89. The states reorganization act was passed in which year?

- a) 1955
- b) 1969
- c) **1956**
- d) 1959

Explanation

In 1956, through 'states reorganization Act' Madras Presidency gave up malayalam regions to Kerala, Telegu region to Andhra Pradesh and Kannada regions to Mysore. Thus, Madras state became a state of Tamils. Kamaraj provided a stable government.

90. When was the name Madras state was changed to Tamil Nadu?

- a) 1960
- b) 1955
- c) **1969**
- d) 1979

Explanation

The provision of affordable universal housing for poor, precursor to food security (Rice scheme) and establishment of Slum Clearance Board have substantially improved and received support among the urban poor people also. Significantly, **the government renamed the State from Madras to Tamil Nadu in the year 1969.**

91. Find out the achievements of DMK from the following

- a) Nationalisation of Bus routes larger than 75 miles
- b) Second World Tamil Conference was organised.
- c) Supply of subsidised rice for people of Tamil Nadu.
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The other major achievements of the party were Nationalisation of Bus routes larger than 75 miles. Waiver of Tuition fee for poor students of all castes in pre-University and pre- technical courses. Second World Tamil Conference was organised. Supply of subsidised rice for people of Tamil Nadu.

92. Who among the following rejected the 3 language policy of the central government?

- a) Karunanidhi
- b) M.G.Ramachandran
- c) **Anna durai**
- d) Kamarajar

Explanation

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam decided to enter electoral politics in 1957 and gave up its "Dravida Nadu" demand consequent to Chinese aggression of Indian territories and to overcome newly amended electoral laws. It won a majority in 1967 elections. Annadurai ruled for a brief period (1967- 69), yet he renamed Madras state as Tamilnadu, passed civil marriages act, rejected three language policies of central government and enforced a two languages (English & Tamil) policy in Tamilnadu.

93. Who for the first time introduced one measure one rupee rice scheme in Tamil nadu?

- a) Karunanidhi
- b) **Annadurai**
- c) M.G.R
- d) Jayalalitha

Explanation

Annadurai ruled for a brief period (1967- 69) .For the first time, he introduced a subsidized rice (one measure one rupee) scheme. His successor M.Karunanidhi continued his legacy.

94. When was AIADMK was found by MGR?

- a) 1977
- b) **1972**
- c) 1966
- d) 1979

Explanation

In 1972, M.G.Ramachandran founded his own Dravidian Party (All Indian Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam – AIADMK). He captured power in 1977 and retained the same till his death in 1987. Thereafter, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under M.Karunanidhi and Selvi J. Jayalalitha of All Indian Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam led ministries in alternative elections.

95. As a remedy to ruinous caste conflicts which of the following was started?

- a) Samathuvapuram
- b) Uzhavar santhai
- c) One measure one rupee scheme
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

A number of welfare schemes were introduced to alleviate the suffering of common people. They ensured food security through subsidized and later free rice schemes, nutritious meal scheme, free education until under graduate level, free electricity for farming, abolition of cycle rickshaws and manual scavenging, cradle baby scheme for the abandoned children, and welfare boards for various unorganized workers, and even for transgender. As a remedy to ruinous caste conflicts, 'Samathuvapuram' and 'Uzhavarsanthai' were created.

96. A system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community. Further, each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs. It is called as
- Socialism
 - Secularism
 - Hinduism
 - Communism**

Explanation

Communism - a system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community. Further, each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.

97. _____ is a theory which mainly advocates that the means of production should be controlled by the state and not by the private.
- Secularism
 - Socialism**
 - Communism
 - None

Explanation

Socialism – It is a theory which mainly advocates that the means of production should be controlled by the state and not by the private.

98. _____ is a system of government in which powers are distributed among various units of the government.
- Dictatorism
 - Autocracy
 - Federalism**
 - Unilateralism

Explanation

Federalism – It is a system of government in which powers are distributed among various units of the government.

99. People who advocate their policies and programme through aggressive means are known as
- Rationalism
 - Radicalism**
 - Both a and b

d) None of the above

Explanation

Radicalism – People who advocate their policies and programme through aggressive means.

100. Political activities intended to draw the support of the general public by giving them with welfare measures. It is called as

- a) Cradalism
- b) Federalism
- c) **Populism**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Populism - Political activities intended to draw the support of the general public by giving them with welfare measures.